

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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No. 53—Tuesday, April 30, 1968/Vaisakha 10, 1890 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 30, 1968/Vaisakha 10, 1890
(Saka)

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

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raisina Publications Ltd. and United Publications Ltd.

+
*1531. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI T. P. SHAH :

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

(a) the total capital of Raisina Publications Ltd., and United Publications Ltd., New Delhi, which publish "Link" and "Patriot" news papers, at the time of the formation of these companies and the details of share capital, loans and donations separately ;

(b) the total loss sustained by these Companies up to 31st March, 1967 ;

(c) how much loans, donations and share capital were introduced during this period to cover the losses ;

(d) the names and addresses of the persons who have deposited Rs. 1000/- or more in these two concerns in the form of share capital, loans or donations ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that machinery for printing press was imported from U. S. S. R. for about Rs. 5 lakhs nearly 10 years ago ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) to (e). A

statement is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1088/68]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों कम्पनियों में जो चार साल में टोटल लोस है वह करीब 52.28 लाख का है। करीब 13 लाख रुपया हर साल का नुकसान जाता है और उसके बाद भी यह कम्पनियां नुकसान में जा रही हैं। इन कम्पनियों का जो शेयर कैपिटल है, रायमोना पब्लिकेशंस लिमिटेड का वह 8 लाख से बढ़ कर 30 लाख हो गया और यूनाइटेड पब्लिकेशंस लिमिटेड का सवा 2 लाख से बढ़ कर साढ़े 17 लाख हो गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, टोटल लोस इस स्टेटमेंट के हिसाब से, टोटल लोस, यह जितना लोस हुआ इन्होंने इस को मेक अप किया है टोटल लोन से कर्जा लेकर। कुल कर्जा 36.49 लाख हो गया। डोनेशन भी इन कम्पनियों को मिल रहा है। कितनी कम्पनियां डोनेशन लेती हैं यह डोनेशन दे रही हैं 8.71 लाख का तो यह लोस भी हो रहा है फिर भी इस का शेयर कैपिटल बढ़ रहा है। लोग इस को डोनेशन भी दे रहे हैं लोन भी दे दे रहे हैं। यह एक अजीब कम्पनी है। इसके बाद भी इतना लोस होने के बाद भी यह कम्पनियां एक नया हिन्दी का पत्र निकाल रही रही हैं डेली दिल्ली से और अंग्रेजी का दैनिक पत्र निकाल रही हैं दक्षिण भारत से। वास्तव में जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि बाहर का पैसा इन अखबारों को मिलता है जोकि हमारी इंटरनेशनल पालिटिक्स को इनफ्लुएंस करते हैं। लिंक और पैट्रियाट इस में रूस का पैसा आ रहा है। मैंने इस बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब से एक सवाल पूछा था और मेरे सवाल का जो उन्होंने जवाब दिया था वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

मैं ने सवाल पूछा था :

"Whether the Government have received any information to the effect that foreign assistance is being received by an English daily published from Delhi and if so, the details about the assistance and the name of the newspaper ;

"whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the results thereof".

यह सवाल मैंने 26 अप्रैल 1968 को पूछा था और होम मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया था :

The Intelligence Bureau submitted a report regarding the use of foreign money in the last general election and for other purposes. The report is still under examination.

मेरा कहना यह है कि सी० बी० आई० इस बात की इन्कवारी कर रहा है कि इस अखबार को रूस का पैसा मिला है तो मैं पहले यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लोन आया है या जो चैरिटी का पैसा आया है क्या आप इस की इन्कवारी करेंगे कि इसमें बोगस नाम कितने हैं, दबाव के कारण कितने लिये हैं और बाहर का पैसा अलग अलग नामों से कैसे आया है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I would respectfully submit at the outset that our ministry is concerning with the company law administration and we will have to act within the four corners of the company law and not beyond that. Within the framework of the company law and to the extent we get information from the Registrar or other agencies under the company administration, that will be placed before the House.

As stated in the statement, the loss of Raisina Publications as on 28.2.67 amounted to Rs. 43.07 lakhs. The loss in respect of United India Periodicals Private Ltd. was Rs. 9.21 lakhs as on 31.12.66. The amount of loans in respect of Raisina Publications as on 29.2.64 was Rs. 5.63 lakhs. On 28.2.67 the loan was Rs. 10.70 lakhs. Regarding the United India Periodicals Ltd., the loan was Rs. 0.10

lakhs on 31.12.58 and Rs. 25.7 lakhs on 31.12.66.

About the donations mentioned by the hon. member, the company law administration cannot go into the question, because no information is made available to the Registrar in this regard under the company law. There may be other separate agencies which may be able to go into this matter.

Regarding the question whether any foreign assistance and foreign resources are available to this company either because of political sympathy or otherwise, I can only mention that this company entered into a contract No. 56/61-D-3 dated 22nd December, 1961 with Techno-proimport, Moscow (Sellers). The India parties were M/s United India Periodicals Private Ltd. (Buyers) and M/s Manubhai Sons & Co. Agents for Sellers.

The value of the contract was in terms of pounds. The contract states that whenever the question of valuation arises, reference must be in terms of pounds sterling and not roubles or rupees. Once we fix the price in terms of pounds, it can be calculated in terms of rupees, but the payment will be in terms of rupees. The terms of payment are : a) In Indian rupees at an average rate of exchange established by Indian Association of Banks on the date of payment b). Letter of credit to be opened for 20 per cent of the full value before the date of shipment. (c) Remaining 80 per cent to be paid within 12 years from the date of deliver by equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent per annum. On 24.11.61, with the permission of the State Trading Corporation, an import permit was drawn for Rs. 6.65 lakhs. Out of this, they have paid three instalments. The rest of the instalments have to be paid. The three instalments which have been paid come to Rs. 3,60,585. First, they deposited 20 per cent according to the contract. Then they paid 2 further instalments. When the money was deposited in the Reserve Bank, you will recall that devaluation of the rupee had taken place and the Russian party had demanded a 57 per cent increase in the calculation of the value. The Reserve Bank said that the interest that has been charged by the Russian party, viz., 6 per cent is exorbitant and unless it is reduced to 2½ or 3 per cent

by negotiations, it is difficult to revalidate the entire transaction. These are the facts. It is for the hon. member to draw any inference. It is not for me to say anything.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह सवाल मैं ने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को भेजा था और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ही इस सवाल का जवाब दे सकती थी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने कैसे इस को इंडस्ट्री की तरफ भेज दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : The Ministries must have asked for it. We do not do it ourselves.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं ने तो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को भेजा था। इसलिये फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर की तरफ से ही इस का जवाब भ्राना चाहिये था। इस में एक बात यह लिखी हुई है कि :

"(d) The number of persons who have deposited Rs. 1000 or more"...

इस की लिस्ट इन के पास नहीं है। आगे लिखते हैं :

"Their names and addresses are available with the Registrar of Companies. It is open for inspection to the public on payment"...

यह रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज के पास है।

अब मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस कम्पनी में मिसेज ए० घोष को जो अजय घोष की बीवी हैं, 50 हजार रुपया जमा है, एस० ए० डांगे का 30 हजार रु० जमा है, देव नारायण मिश्र का 50 हजार रु० जमा है, देवेन्द्र कुमार मालवीय का, जो के० डी० मालवीय के लड़के हैं, 30 हजार रु० जमा है। एक कोई आशा सेठ हैं, वह कौन सी सेठ हैं, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन के० डी० मालवीय से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन का 1 लाख रु० जमा है। इसी तरह से मिसेज अरुणा आसफ़ अली का 7 लाख रु० जमा है। ज्ञान पटनायक और बीजू पटनायक का एक एक लाख रुपया जमा है। डा० नारायण का रुपया भी इसमें करीब 7 लाख के जमा है। कोई

एव देव नारायण मिश्र नेपाल के हैं उनका 50 हजार रु० जमा है। जन शक्ति का 2 लाख रु० जमा है। इसी तरीके से और लोगों ने भी शेयरहोल्डर्स की शक्ल में रुपये जमा कर रखे हैं इन दोनों कम्पनियों में। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस की एन्वयरी करवा सकते हैं रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज से, कम्पनी ऐक्ट के अन्दर कि आया यह लोन जेनुइन हैं या नहीं यह शेयरहोल्डर्स जेनुइन हैं या नहीं? क्या वह कम्पनियों के सब-रजिस्ट्रार से इस की एन्वयरी करवायेंगे कि यह जो रुपया जमा है या जिन शेयर होल्डर्स ने शेयर खरीदे हैं उनकी क्या स्थिति है। क्या वह इतने रुपये के शेयर खरीद सकते हैं; या इतना लोन दे सकते हैं और यह जो डोनेशन हैं 9 लाख रु० के वह कहाँ से आये?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : In regard to the first question raised by the hon. Member, I respectfully submit that under the company law, if anybody buys shares or transfers shares, that will have to be registered not only with the company, but it must find a place in the Registrar's office and the document should be maintained dealing with all the shares, and it is available to any citizen in this country for inspection on payment of fees.

Without trying to raise any point of procedure, I may only invite your kind attention to sub-rule (2) (xv) of rule 41 of the Rules of Procedure, which reads thus :

"It shall not ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference".

It would be my humble submission that this is an accessible document within the meaning of the company law, because any citizen is entitled to go and inspect it on payment of nominal fees.

The second question which he has raised is this. There are hundreds of depositors or shareholders on the share register. If the hon. Member is kind enough to give me the names about which he would like me to make inquiries and find out the information, I shall be only too ready to supply the information, and

find out whether they are shareholders or not and then pass on the information.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं ने तो यह पूछा नहीं था ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has pointed out some names already.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I do not have the information with me just now. I take note of these names and I shall enquire.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने तो यह पूछा था कि मैंने जो कुछ नाम उनको बतलाये हैं वह हैं या नहीं, और क्या वह जेनुइन शेयर होल्डर्स हैं, क्या जेनुइन लोन हैं, या क्या यह जेनुइन डोनेशन हैं, मंत्री महोदय इस की एन्क्वायरी करवायेंगे या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has pointed out some names already. The other names also may be enquired into.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Certainly, I shall find out the information, and if necessary, I shall place a paper on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रायसीना पब्लिकेस लिमिटेड और यूनाइटेड इंडिया पीरियॉडिक्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड नाम की जो दो कंपनियाँ हैं उन दोनों के चेयरमैन कौन-कौन हैं, बोर्ड ऑफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में कौन-कौन हैं, और इसके अलावा जनरल मैनेजर कौन है जो कि रजिस्ट्रार ज्वॉयंट स्टॉक कंपनी को रिटर्न बना कर भेजता है ? मुझे उनके नाम बतला दिये जायें ।

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The directors of the two companies are as follows :

Raisina Publications :

Shrimati Kamala A Baliga,
Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali,
Shri R. D. Bhagat,
Shri K. Anandan,

Shri N. R. Venugopal,
Shri P. Viswanatham,
Shri E. Narayanan,
Shri B. Singhal,
Shri M. Madhubhushanam

United India
Periodicals
(P) Ltd :

Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali,
Shri K. Anandan,
Shri E. Narayanan,
Shri Gyan Patnaik,
Shrimati Baliga,
Shri R. D. Bhagat.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा : दोनों कंपनियों के चेयरमैन जो हैं उनके अलग अलग नाम बतला दिये जायें ।

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Dr. Baliga was the chairman and he died ; we do not have any information with us about who exactly is the chairman now.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा : मैंने जो सवाल पूछा है उसका जवाब दिया जाना चाहिये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों कंपनियों के चेयरमैन कौन-कौन हैं, उनके नाम मुझे बतलाये जायें । साथ ही यह भी बतलाया जाये कि उनके जनरल मैनेजर कौन कौन हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I shall get the information.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि जब से यह "लिक" और "पेंड्रियाट" हमारे देश में शुरू हुए हैं, कांग्रेस के अन्दर एक गुट को तथा कम्यूनिस्टों के अन्दर भी एक विशिष्ट गुट को यह हमेशा मदद करते आये हैं ? क्या इस तरह का कार्य करने के लिये उन को विदेशों से कोई सहायता मिलती है ? इस लिए यह और जरूरी हो जाता है कि जो शेयर-होल्डर्स हैं या डिपॉजिटर्स हैं वह सही, जेनुइन है या नहीं, इसको माफूम किया जाय । मान लीजिये, मैं 50 हजार रु० के शेयर लेता हूँ तब क्या इनका टैक्स डिपॉजिटेंट का यह फर्ज नहीं है

कि वह मालूम करे कि मधु लिमये की आमदनी क्या 50 हजार रु० हो सकती है ? अगर मेरी इतनी आमदनी नहीं है और मेरे नाम से शेयर है, तो इस रहस्य का उत्तर जाना चाहिये ।

इस लिये मैं एक बिल्कुल ठोस सबाल पूछ रहा हूँ । मंत्री जी को इससे भागने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : A number of political questions with very deep implications have been raised. It is not for me to answer them. It is left to the hon. Member to draw his own inferences whether the *Patriot* and the *Link* have been supported by the Communist Party....

MR. SPEAKER : He need not answer those questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जबाब मिलना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : He need answer only this question namely whether many of the shareholders have contributed amounts which are beyond their capacity, and whether these are only nominal names. Will that aspect of the matter be inquired into ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I may again humbly submit that within the framework of the company law, this Department will have to exercise its powers.

MR. SPEAKER : Does he mean to say that he has no powers to find out now ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : They have sufficient powers. उनके पास पर्याप्त अधिकार हैं पन्द्र मिनट से यह सवाल चल रहा है लेकिन इन्फार्मेशन नहीं आ रही है । मैं सीधा पूछना चाहता हूँ । हम रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज से सारी सूची मंगवा सकते हैं, डिपॉजिटर्स की, हालांकि कानून के मुताबिक यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे दे, लेकिन कम्पनी एक्ट में पचासों अधिकारी हैं जांच करने के लिये, अगर बांशलिंयां माल प्रैक्टिसेज होती हैं, तो क्या आप उनसे सूची मंगवायेंगे ? फिर क्या इनकमटैक्स डिपार्ट-

मेंट के जरिये या फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की जो रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस है, उसके जरिये आप जानने की कोशिश करेंगे कि यह जेनुइन शेयर होल्डर्स डिपॉजिटर्स हैं या नहीं । यह विदेशी पैसा कांग्रेस के अन्दर एक गुट को और कम्युनिस्टों के अन्दर एक गुट को बढ़ावा देने के लिये दिया जा रहा है और इसके लिए यह सारा काम किया जा रहा है ।

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : In respect of the purchase or transfer of shares, there will be a document showing. It is only when it is a case of either spurious share or some other transaction which arouses grave suspicions either in relation to the transaction of loans or otherwise, that the company law would come into action; otherwise, if the transfer is made properly and correctly, we are not concerned with who the shareholder is, how he had money and whether he had money or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूँ ।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

MR. SPEAKER : What does Shri Prem Chand Verma want ? Shri Madhu Limaye wants 'samrakshan' ? He had put a question and it had been answered. After that Shri Madhu Limaye has put a question and that is being answered now.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us get the information. Shri Limaye wanted to know whether the department could find out whether the persons who had contributed to the share capital had the capacity to do so.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Whether Government will use the powers they have.

MR. SPEAKER : If he has no authority, he might say so.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : There may be many competent agencies to deal with this matter and there may be many laws which enable that to be done. I am

only pleading inability to act under the company law.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा साफ और ठोस प्रश्न यह था कि क्या रेवेन्यू इंटेलीजेंस, इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट और कम्पनी ला डिपार्टमेंट, तीनों मिलकर इसकी जांच करेंगे और जांच के निष्कर्ष सदन के सामने रखेंगे या नहीं ? हां कहिये या न कहिये न कहेंगे तो दूसरे उपाय, दूसरी रेमेडीज के बारे में हम सोचेंगे ।

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : If there are any specific allegations of mismanagement or misdirection of loans.....

श्री मधु लिमये : इससे ज्यादा स्पेसिफिक और क्या हो सकता है । फर्जी बोगस शेयरहोल्डर्स और बोगस डिपॉजिटर्स से ज्यादा घांघलियां मूल प्रेक्टिस क्या होती है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have understood the question very clearly. This concerns not only the Industrial Development Ministry but also income-tax revenue. The question is: suppose they have not the capacity to bring that money themselves, the question arises how they came to possess it. Then if they have paid, say, Rs. 10 lakhs, they must pay income-tax. Let him answer that point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He may refer it to the Finance Minister.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I would very respectfully submit that this concerns the Finance Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्हीं को तो भेजा था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे अब आप का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना पड़ेगा । हर दफा यह हो रहा है । यह प्रश्न वित्त मंत्रालय से किया गया था । उन्होंने भेज दिया इसको इनके पास जवाब के लिए । अब ये जिम्मेवारी को टाल रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि वित्त मंत्रालय से यह प्रश्न कीजिये । आप इनको निर्देश दीजिये कि ये सारे मामले की जांच करके सदन

के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट लायें । अध्यक्ष के नाते आप इनको यह निर्देश दे सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं । इस सरकार का कोई मस्तिष्क नहीं है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इनको आप डांटिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सरकार चलेगी कैसे । यह माइंडलैस गवर्नमेंट है, हेडलैस गवर्नमेंट है । इसका मस्तिष्क गायब है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Do not raise other aspects. A relevant question has been asked. It has to be answered. Also regarding Shri Vajpayee's question, whether it was originally addressed to the Finance Ministry and now it was transferred to his Ministry, he can answer. I do not know. It must have been transferred on the request of the Ministry; otherwise, we do not do it. But when he took over the responsibility, he ought to have gathered information. Anyway, it is not late even now. Will he gather information and give it later on, if not immediately ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : This Ministry would communicate the views of hon. Members to the Finance Ministry and other agencies and gather as much information as possible.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Your own agency also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He must give a clear and categorical assurance that he will hold a thorough inquiry into the matter. It is not a question of just conveying views.

SHRI PILOO MODY : we do not want him to be a good messenger; we want an assurance that he is going to be a good informant of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is giving shelter to the accused; he is giving shelter to those who are receiving assistance from abroad. This is very important

question and he does not come out with an answer.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : A number of irrelevant points have been sought to be raised under the garb of questions.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What irrelevant points ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Shri Madhu Limaye said that a group of Congressmen champion the cause for which this paper is working. I do not want to go into the internal quarrels of the SSP ; it is crumbling. Everybody knows it.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्रम्बलिंग की बात छोड़िये। कौन क्रम्बल हो रहा है, दुनिया देखेगी।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In order to avoid such insinuations under the garb of questions, may I request the Minister through you that Whenever a question is put, he should come out with an answer so far as all the implications are concerned ? May I know from him whether a thorough investigation has been made with regard to the loans and also the share capital contributed by various members to the *Patriot*, and whether there has been any political motive behind the running of this paper...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने क्या पूछा था ? मैं इनरेलेबेंट हो गया ? ये एस्टीमेट कमेटी के चेयरमेन हैं।

This was precisely the question I asked.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : ... inasmuch as no Congress members are on the *Patriot's* management ?

MR. SPEAKER : Minus the insinuation, Shri Limaye asked exactly the same question. That insinuation provokes everybody. That is the difficulty.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I have already said that I will certainly communicate the views expressed by hon.

members to the respective departments and get the information.

श्री राम चरण : जितने लीडिंग पेपर हैं, सबके शेयरहोल्डर्स की, सबके डिपॉजिटर्स की इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये और एक कमीशन की स्था की जानी चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : जांच करवाऊंगा, ऐसा बोले।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We are a democracy, and a free press is an essential concomitant of it. We have been talking very often in this House and outside that the press is being controlled by some business houses and monopolies. A Press Council has been set up and other action taken.

These papers, *Link* and *Patriot*, are obviously being financed by agencies outside India with money coming from outside which has been deposited here under *benami*. Some of them are also holding deposits outside India. For example, Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali who has a deposit of Rs. 7 lakhs in this, according to the statement supplied by Government yesterday, has also deposits outside in foreign banks. Similarly, Shrimati Karanjia who is a depositor in these papers has deposits also in outside banks. May I know how a press run by such people who have their links outside and who work at the behest of foreign powers can serve the ends of democracy, specially as these powers have no faith in democracy and are authoritarian every inch ? May I ask whether in the interest of democracy, in the interest of a free and democratic press, an attempt will be made to thoroughly expose them and an inquiry held into their affairs for the purpose ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : This question is based on many presumptions. It is very difficult for me to answer all these presumptions. It is for the *Patriot* to answer all that.

As for the other questions, regarding the financial aspect, shareholders interest and other things, I have said that to the extent other Ministries are concerned, I would communicate the views of hon.

Members to the other Ministries and try to get information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the inquiry ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a wider question of state concerning democracy and freedom of the press. Is he prepared to hold an inquiry ?

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : In view of the allegations made, will Government appoint inspectors under the Companies Act, which they have a right to do ? In the alternative, will Government appoint a tribunal under the Companies Act, which also they have a right to do ? If not, since the total losses exceed the total paid up capital, the company is insolvent, which is a good ground for winding it up. Will Government instruct the Registrar to take action for winding it up due to the malfeasance practised ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I do not have much experience of the newspaper industry.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Has he about his own Ministry ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी तक जांच क्यों नहीं की आपने ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether he could appoint some officer under the law to go into this.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I will have the matter examined to see in what manner this matter can be pursued.

MR. SPEAKER : With particular reference to the question of Shri Shantilal Shah, it may be looked into.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Yes.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : There is no answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He will look into it and examine what can be done.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In India, particularly in Delhi, a number of industrialists and vested interests are controlling the press. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs. It is further unfortunate that we are discussing the privileges of the press. It does not matter who controls the press; it is the contents of the press that is of importance. If the press is too biased against certain interests then we have to take action. If the press is doing a right service, there is nothing to be worried about.

I demand from the hon. Minister that if they are making an enquiry in regard to this paper, they should be prepared to make an enquiry with regard all the Press in India to see whether they are connected with monopolies or industrialists or with any other interests ?

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

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I am very sorry to say that all the supplementaries that had been put have made a smear campaign and character assassination. I am sorry that such supplementaries should be put on the floor of this House.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : The hon. Member says 'all supplementaries.' My question was not a smear campaign. It is unfair for a senior Member to say like this... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I want to know whether *Patriot* and *Link* which has many readers—I am one of them, along with other papers—had not been serving the cause of Indian democracy in the best possible way without showing that they are tied to the apron strings of any foreign power or foreign financial agency.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ? Shri Pandey.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : केवल लिंक और पेट्रियट के बारे में ही जांच करने का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि, जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, हमारे यहां करंट, आर्गनाइजर और गांड़ीब जैसे कई पत्रकार हैं, जो इस देश के प्रजातंत्र पर

हमला करते हैं और ऐसे सिद्धान्तों का प्रचार करते हैं, जिन से देश में नफरत फैलती है। उन प्रवक्तव्यों के पैसों के क्या सोसिज हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में भी जांच करायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with the present question. You can ask a separate question; you have a right to ask a separate question. This refers to a particular question...(Interruption).

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : My question was a specific question. I asked whether these papers have not served the cause of Indian democracy without showing any pre-disposition that they had been subsidised by any foreign power or foreign financial agency.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is no doubt about the fact that since these two publications were started they have been on the highly favoured list in the question of newsprint, in the question of making advances for constructing this building. Take any copy of the *Link*. You will find that there are sometimes as many as 15 or even 25 advertisements by various Government agencies given to this particular paper. Even Air India was giving preferential treatment to this. We have here an entire list of foreigners who in one way or another benami or otherwise, have some interest in this paper. I should like to know whether under these circumstances, Government, as an impersonal organisation, will take some firm measures to accept the suggestion made by Mr. Shantilal Shah and make a thorough enquiry under the Companies Act through their inspectors or through a tribunal or by winding it up and nationalising it if necessary ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Before I answer this question, I may tell my hon. friend that if we take up this inquisition about foreign collaboration or participation by foreign interests, we will be opening the door wide because there are any number of foreign collaborations.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are asking you to do so; open it up.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : All these questions are likely to come up. Nevertheless I have already submitted to the House that I shall make the necessary enquiries in this regard.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : श्री मोदी ने प्रश्न किया है कि क्या इस बारे में इन्क्वायरी की जायेगी कि किन-किन लोगों ने इस कम्पनी को लोन तथा एडवांसिज दिये हैं। क्या इस बारे में भी इन्क्वायरी की जायेगी कि सेंट्रल बैंक के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, सर एच० पी० मोदी ने इस कम्पनी को पंद्रह लाख रुपये का लोन दिया है ? क्या कर्नेट और आर्गनाइजर के बारे में भी इन्क्वायरी की जायेगी, जिन का पैसा विदेशों में जमा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is another question.

कोचीन-शोरानूर संक्शन में माल-गाड़ी की दुर्घटना

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*1533. श्री हरबयाल देवगुल :

श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जमुना लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1968 के पहले सप्ताह में कोचीन-शोरानूर संक्शन पर एक पुल पर से माल-गाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे नदी में गिर गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन वॉगनों में एक पेट्रोल टैंकर भी था जिसके कारण आग लग गई थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आग के कारण गाड़ी का डीजल इंजन भी नष्ट हो गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच की है; और

(ङ) इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी क्षति पहुँची है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The Diesel engine was only damaged and the cost of damage has been estimated at approximately Rs. 11,090/-.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 82,940/-.

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दुर्घटना के बारे में जो जांच करवाई गई है, उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे और ऐसे कारणों को दूर करने के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय और रेलवे बोर्ड क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : This was a goods train which left Cochin and the engine of the train derailed while approaching the bridge. Because of the momentum the train was carried beyond the bridge and it stopped after that. Fifteen wagons adjacent to the engine capsized and fell from the bridge. There has been no casualties. The matter is under investigation and the report has not yet come.

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : श्रीमन्, पिछले एक वर्ष से बहुत सी रेल-दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं जिनके बारे में इस सदन में बार-बार चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है। परन्तु जैसे ही किसी दुर्घटना के बारे में यहाँ चिन्ता व्यक्त की जाती है और सरकार की ओर से यह ध्यास दिया जाता है कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने की कोशिश की जायेगी, एक और रेल दुर्घटना हो जाती है। यह सदन, और इस के द्वारा देश यह जानना चाहता है कि क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार गम्भीरता से कोई कदम उठा रही है या नहीं। यहाँ बार-बार यह धिक्कावट की गई है कि रेलवे के रनिंग स्टाफ को पर्याप्त सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं, उन

से आवश्यकता से अधिक काम लिया जाता है, उन को स्टेशन के नजदीक नहीं ठहराया जाता है, रेल की पटरियों का जो निरीक्षण होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होता है और इन प्रकार की लापरवाहियों से ये रेल दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेल पटरियों का ठीक प्रकार से निरीक्षण हो, रनिंग स्टाफ को उचित सुविधायें दी जायें, चलाने से पहले इंजिन वगैरह की अच्छी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल हो और उनका मोमेंटम ठीक रख कर चलाया जाये, सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या किया है। और क्या वह कुछ करना भी चाहती है या नहीं।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I can very well understand the concern of the hon. Members because of a few accidents.

SOME HON MEMBERS : A few ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We have already stated on the floor of the House that we have constituted a high power committee with Mr. Wanchoo as Chairman and some other persons as members. They are now going into the entire matter and they will complete their report very soon, when it will be made available to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—absent. Next question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Q. 1547 also may be answered along with 1535.

H. E. C., Ranchi

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*1535. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it has been reported in the Engineering Times of the 1st April, 1968, that in Delhi as well as in Ranchi, there is genuine apprehension regarding the

pending crisis in the utilisation of the capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation which depicts a gloomy future for the Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the proposed remedial steps for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are already seized of the problem of unutilised capacity in the various plants of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., and have initiated necessary action to ensure that the plants are loaded with orders to the maximum extent. As regards the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Company, a team of Soviet Experts was recently in India to study the problems of the plant. Their Report was recently received and the various recommendations made therein are under consideration.

Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi

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*1547. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation is reported to have stated that one of the causes of low efficiency in Heavy Engineering Corporation was prevalence of communalism and casteism among the employees of the Corporation ;

(b) whether Government have since taken steps to bring an end to virus of communalism in the organisation ; and

(c) the other steps which are proposed to be taken to tone up the administrative set-up of the Heavy Engineering Corporation so as to make it a profit making organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) No such report has been brought to Government's notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the new Chairman and further action will be taken as and when necessary.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The Chairman of the Corporation has said that he would continue to be active in politics and to work for the socialist pattern of society at the same time. Has the Government enquired how this interesting experiment is being carried on ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : He is an honorary Chairman ; he does not draw any salary from the Heavy Engineering Corporation, and he is free to take part in politics.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : My question was not that he cannot take part in politics, but how he could combine the working of the Corporation along with the conversion of society into socialist pattern. How is he carrying on this experiment and what impact has it upon the working of the Corporation. That is what I wanted to know.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The practice is that quite a few Members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha are Members of Corporation of this type and they continue to be Chairman or Members there as well as Members of parliament.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : My question was different. I was asking only about the impact of this, upon the working of the Corporation. I am not saying that he is not interested in politics or that he cannot take part in politics.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : When one believes in socialism and runs a company, perhaps it will have a better effect on the company than it would be otherwise.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : On the one hand, the plant is running with idle capacity and, on the other hand, the orders placed with them are executed after one year. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has enquired about these matters and what action has been taken to improve the efficiency ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Up to 1970-71, the orders booked for the Heavy Engineering Corporation are full, and beyond 1970-71 only there is the problem of orders and the work being done in this Corporation. Recently, a Soviet team had visited it at the invitation of the Government ; they have made a number of suggestions as to how to improve the efficiency and also how the productivity in the Corporation could be increased.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : May I know from the Minister whether among other reasons for inefficiency at the HEC, the principal reasons are managerial inefficiency and dual control of the State and the Central over this particular sector, and thirdly, may I know whether it is also a pressure from various government departments on the senior executives which spoil the discipline and in this respect may I ask the Government, on what considerations the appointment of Shri K. D. Malaviya was made as Chairman, who had been condemned and whose character was not above board ? What were the considerations ? (*Interruption*). Was he a technical expert, or was he a business expert ? On what considerations was he appointed Chairman ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : While I agree with the hon. Member that certain aspects of the working of this Corporation will have to be reorganised for the purpose of better working and better efficiency, I may say that Shri Malaviya had been selected for the purpose that he would be able to improve the organisation because he could make use of the vast experience which he has in running a public sector corporations. Secondly, it is my humble submission that unless there is a social commitment on the part of the man who runs a corporation, however efficient he may be, the Corporation cannot run. A man must first believe in the principle, and then only he can run the plant. A man who does not believe in that principle, however efficient he may be, is unfit to be there.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I said that the person's integrity was in doubt and he was made to resign. What was the consideration which prompted the Government

to appoint that person, whose integrity was in doubt ?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Sir, on a point of order. Such aspersions cannot be made.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : The person against whom such observations are made is not here to defend himself. In asking a question, he should not cast any aspersions.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can answer ; the hon. Member need not take it upon himself. The Minister can take objection.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : It is your privilege to call him to order, Sir. I request you not to allow such questions where such aspersions are made. It is misused.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : ये इस तरह से परसनल एटैक कैसे कर सकते हैं। ये इन वर्ड्स को वापस लें, इनको वापस लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इनको लोक सभा से निकाल दो।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kachwai, for every question you should not shout. If there is anything wrong, the Minister can take objection. I do not know ; I might not have caught it. After all, the question was, was it proper to appoint a man who had resigned his ministership. Whether there was any imputation of any motive or not, the Minister may say if there is anything wrong. It would be better than somebody else saying that it was wrong and all that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, I seek your protection.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I understand that Shri Malaviya had resigned as a Minister ; certain allegations were made and on a question of principle he resigned. Even if a person relinquishes

his ministership, it does not mean that he is disqualified for all time and for every other purpose.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The reply of the Minister is wrong. An enquiry commission was set up; Mr. Justice Das was appointed and the previous Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, was on record for having stated that adverse remarks were made against Mr. Malaviya and that was the main reason for the resignation of Mr. Malaviya. How can the Minister now say otherwise, and what were the considerations exactly for his appointment?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Shri D. N. Tiwary.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether it is not a fact that Shri Malaviya had done excellent work in the oil and Natural Gas Commission as Chairman of O. N. G. C. and as the Minister in charge of petroleum and he has put India on the oil map of the world, and whether in appreciation of this, finding that he will do an excellent job there in H. E. C. they have given this appointment to him, on the condition that he will be free to take part in politics and devote his time to politics also, while at the same time, he will devote his full attention to the betterment of the working of the Corporation? I want to know whether it is a fact that such a stipulation was made or not?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : When he was appointed as Chairman, he made it very clear that he cannot be fettered down as an officer of the Corporation in the sense of being a paid officer. He reserved to himself the liberty of political action if he desired so, but still we felt that he would be able to devote a major portion of his attention and time for the purpose of this work. I respectfully agree with Shri Tiwary that in view of the great contribution he had made in putting this country on the oil map of the world, the confidence, integrity and the drive with which he would be able to make this public sector undertaking work for the development of the socialist pattern of society in this country, in view of the social commitment which he

had got, we have, with open eyes and with confidence in him, appointed him.

SHRI UMANATH : This is one of the unfortunate sectors where communal riots had taken place leading to massacre of many among the Muslim minorities including many women and children last year, and one of the main reasons has been the association of those who are in responsible positions of this plant with such activities, and you know the previous man, Mr. Gupta, has ultimately gone. I would like to know—in fact when he was going there was a strike also from the communists there—after the change of chairmanship, whether any improvement in the position in this direction is there. Firstly, I would like to know whether it is a fact that even now, after the change in Directorship, RSS volunteers are permitted by officers in the Ranchi plant to have their drills of the building where all the Muslim workers are put up so as to intimidate those Muslim workers there? Secondly, may I know whether it is a fact that from these Muslim workers the plant officers are demanding two-third rental of normal buildings for places where they have put five or six workers in one room? Thirdly, is it a fact that officers are refusing to give compensation to the families of workers who died when they were going for duty during the last riots?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : According to information received after the communal riots, RSS volunteers and their associates in side the factories and out side in the town have been spreading communal poison.... (Interruption)

SHRI UMANATH : Why did you arrest them and put them inside the Jail?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : With the appointment of Shri Malaviya [the psychological atmosphere in the factory has changed which is a necessary ingredient for any factory to work.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : May I know whether it is a fact that the present Chairman after taking up office has taken certain far-reaching decisions to streamline the administrative set-up which are producing very good results? Is

it also not a fact that by his action he has been able to check the anti-social and anti-national activities that have been going on over there in the HEC ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I have already said that after his taking over the psychological atmosphere has considerably changed.

SHRI RANGA : The hon. Minister—I do not know whether he is a Deputy Minister, a Minister of State or a Cabinet Minister—was good enough to give a big certificate to a very senior man who had to resign for political reasons—he put it as a ‘matter of principle’ principle involving political honesty, or moral turpitude. We have not come here, Sir, to hear these plaudits and these certificates from one Minister to a predecessor Minister. What we are concerned with is this. There was a Minister. For very good reasons the then Prime Minister asked him to resign and he resigned. Is it open now for these successor Ministers to begin to say that earlier minister was a paragon of virtue ? Are we to understand then that all these hon. Members are now sorry that those ministers who had, had to resign were made to resign, that those ministers who were dismissed should not have been dismissed at all ? Have their standard gone down to such a level from the days of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that today in the days of his daughter these friends are prepared to back them up and hold them up as paragons of virtue ? I am surprised at the chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee taking up this particular attitude. Anyhow what we are concerned with is this. My hon. friend the Minister said we wanted to have someone who would be completely devoted to this plant so that it could be improved. Is it the right way to choose a gentleman and allow him the freedom to dabble in politics while being the Chairman ? Is that their idea of total commitment to the interests of the particular plant ? (Interruption)

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : There have been precedents of this type of appointment.

SHRI RANGA : He has advisedly used the phrase “total commitment”. Why

did he use it ? Afterwards, he said, they gave him freedom to dabble in politics. Are they consistent with each other ? This is the most immoral thing.

MR. SPEAKER : He stands by what he has said. I cannot ask him to change it. The hon. Member has his own opinion. If the House wants him to change it, there are ways of doing it.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I thank the Minister for conceding the obvious that public enterprises should be entrusted with those people who have faith in public enterprise. Coming to the original question which was a technical question, I also would like to ask a question about technique. It is alleged that proper care was not exercised in the purchase of machinery in the beginning and machinery that was considered to be ahead of times was purchased which now due to change of technique has become obsolete. It is a fact that the machinery being obsolete is one of the reasons for under-production or failure of the machinery to produce to full capacity ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the machinery is concerned it is a very up-to-date machinery and we are proud of this factory which is one of the best in the world.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने श्री उमानाथ के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि राज्य की इस फैक्टरी में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और उनके साथी साम्प्रदायिकता का जहरीला प्रचार कर रहे हैं, इस तरह की रिपोर्ट उन्हें मिली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट उन्हें किससे प्राप्त हुई है कब प्राप्त हुई है और जो रिपोर्टें उन्हें मिली हैं क्या मन्त्री महोदय उन्हें सदन की मेज पर रखने के लिये तैयार हैं ? और क्या उन्हें यह भी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि रांची के दंगे के पहले इस फैक्टरी में पीकिंग-परस्त कम्युनिस्टों ने जुलूस निकाले “और ‘माधोराजे तुम जिन्दाबाद’ के नारे लगाये ?

SHRI UMANATH : Is it not a fact that even now RSS volunteers are parading before the houses of Muslim workers and intimidating the Muslim minority there ? The hon. Member says that he is against communalism. I do not know why he jumps up to support RSS volunteers who indulge in communalism.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आर०एस०एस० की बात होती है तब जनसंघ क्यों बोलता है ?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आर० एस० एस० चीन के इशारे पर नहीं चलता है ।

SHRI UMANATH : It was not pro-Chinese people who were slaughtered in Ranchi, it was Indians who were slaughtered in Ranchi.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री के० डी० मालवीय के घर में चाइनीज कम्युनिस्ट अब भी रहते हैं, यह मेरा एलीगेंस है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is simple. He has asked about RSS. The other question was about pro-Mao slogans. If the Minister knows about them, the Minister may give a simple answer to those simple questions.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : A number of political parties are working in that organisation.

MR. SPEAKER : So, not only RSS but others are also working. It is all right.

SHRI UMANATH : If Shri Vajpayee wants, I can prove it that RSS volunteers are marching in front of houses of Muslim workers even today. It is going on... (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चीन और अमरीका के दलाल हो ।

SHRI UMANATH : I want the Government to protect the Muslims.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Will the hon. Minister please take the House into confidence and state whether it is not a fact that prior to the appointment of this individual as Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation big business in the country was interested in running down the Corporation and, if possible, in acquiring it, and it is to forestall this move that this appointment was made ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : That is an inference by the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में कपड़ा मिलों की अनियमिततायें

*1527. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली क्लाय मिल तथा बिड़ला क्लाय मिल, दिल्ली द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई शिकायत आई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ज्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ये मिल घटिया किस्म का कपड़ा तैयार कर रहे हैं तथा उस पर अधिक मूल्य छाप कर जनता को धोका दे रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है तथा स्थिति के सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1099, 68]

Floating Pumping Sets

*1528. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the floating pumping sets brought from Hungary and utilised in South Bihar have proved very effective ;

(b) whether Government have started production of such floating pumping sets in the country ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. One floating pump which was obtained is a gift from the Hungarian Government was utilised in South Bihar.

(b) Capacity to produce such floating pumps already exists in the country.

(c) The main features are barges or pontoons on which the high capacity pumps are fitting and the water transmission system.

Price Support in Raw Jute

*1529. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 926 on the 28th March, 1968, regarding price support in raw-jute and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision regarding the creation of permanent official machinery for price support operation in raw jute ; and

(b) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Committee has been set up to suggest machinery for permanent buffer stock operations for raw jute. This Committee will among other things also examine the need for a buffer stock, the permanent agency which should undertake buffer

stock operations, such a commodity Corporation, which would keep in view price support, marketing and other relevant problems. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Talcher Industrial Complex

*1530. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has received a letter from the Chief Minister of Orissa requesting her to expedite the decision about central aid to Talcher Industrial complex ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A letter was sent by the Chief Minister of Orissa to the Prime Minister last month requesting her to expedite decision on the Talcher Industrial Complex.

(b) The Prime Minister in her reply to the Orissa Chief Minister indicated in brief the complexities of the complex and steps being taken to expedite the matter for final decision.

Central Wakf Council

*1532. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Wakf Council appointed by Government submitted a unanimous report on a model syllabus for the Madrasas and Maktabas through one of its Committees about two years back ;

(b) whether the report made an attempt to narrow down the gulf between modern institutions and those of Maktabas and Madrasas ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have not taken decisions on many of the recommendations made by the Central Wakf Council ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The Central Wakf Council considered and approved the report only in respect of Madrasas. The Committee on religious Education has not submitted the final report of the syllabus for Maktabas upto now.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Wakf Council has not referred any of its recommendations to the Government for decision.

(d) The question does not arise.

Expenditure on Offices of S.T.C. in Foreign Countries

*1534 SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on maintaining the offices of the State Trading Corporation in foreign in countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these Offices has not been getting enough business to justify the huge expenditure ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to close down some of these offices and entrust the work to the Indian Embassies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1090/68].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.

*1536. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received letters/representations about the malpractices committed by M/s. Rayuma Services, Managing Agents of the Alembic Chemical Works Company Limited, Baroda ;

(b) whether the complaint has been examined by the Company Law Department ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Four anonymous complaints and one signed complaint from Shri Bhagu Bhai Patel were received from August, 1967 to October, 1967. The Company Law Board gave due consideration to them and it also heard the explanation of the representative of the managing agents before taking a decision to approve of the reappointment of the managing agents for a further period upto 31st March, 1970. The Board did consider that the allegations in the complaints were sufficient as to warrant a view that the proposed managing agents were not fit and proper persons to be reappointed as managing agents of the company whose performance was considered good.

After the approval of the Board, another anonymous complaint has been received and this is under examination.

M/s. Atul Products Ltd.

*1537. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Enquiry Committee has probed into the case of M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Atul, District, Bulsar ;

(b) if so, whether the probe has been completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Perhaps the Hon'ble Members are referring to the complaint dated May 22, 1967, made by Shri Balubhai Maganbhai Desai to the Committee of Inquiry regarding M/s. Atul Products. The Committee did not enquire into the case as it felt that it was not covered by their terms of reference, but referred to the Ministry of Industrial Development to whom the complaint and relevant papers were forwarded.

Export of Bananas to U.S.S.R

*1538. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received

for the export of banana fruit to U.S.S.R. during the last five years ;

(b) how many licences have been granted and their value ;

(c) the names and addresses of the parties holding such licences ; and

(d) the criteria for granting such licences ?

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

राज्य व्यापार निगम सम्बन्धी समिति

*1539. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्य-संचालन के बारे में जांच करने के लिये सरकार ने एक समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निर्देश-पद क्या हैं और इस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसका प्रतिवेदन कब तक सरकार को प्राप्त हो जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1091/68]

लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति

*1540. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति की जांच के क्षेत्राधिकार में वित्त निगमों जैसी वित्तीय संस्थाएँ भी शामिल हैं; और

(ख) क्या बड़े लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले उद्योगपतियों तथा भारत और विदेशों के सहयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा दी गई गारंटियाँ की भी उक्त समिति के जांच के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाने विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति को सौंपे गए विचारार्थ विषय में एक यह भी है कि विशेष वित्तीय संस्थाओं जैसे इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन तथा इण्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया द्वारा उद्योगों को ऋण देने के लिये अपनायी गई नीतियों का परिणाम बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक समूहों को अनुचित प्राथमिकता मिलना तो नहीं हुआ।

(ख) यह भी समिति के विचारार्थ विषयों के अन्तर्गत आता है।

Insulator Plant at Durgapur

*1541. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into some agreement with the United States for the setting up of an insulator plant at Durgapur ;

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

(c) the foreign exchange that would be spent on it and the expected profits that would be accruing to the American concern ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise,

Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co.

*1542. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5231 on the 26th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the detailed description of the plant and machinery of Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., on the basis of which their capacity was fixed at 14,538 tons in 1964 ;

(b) when their machinery at the time of assessments during 1961 and 1964 were similar then and how their capacity could be fixed at 6,100 tons in 1961 and again at 14,538 tons in 1964 ;

(c) whether machines in running condition only are taken into consideration at the time of assessment of the capacity of a plant or the machines that are kept as stand by also ; and

(d) the reasons for not taking action against barrel fabricators who acted illegally in increasing their capacities and for making reassessments of such unauthorised capacities ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1092/68].

Public Limited and Private Limited Companies in India

*1543. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Limited and Private Limited Companies in India at present ;

(b) the equity capital of private limited companies and public limited companies and how much loans have been received by them either from Government funds or other institutions ;

(c) how many companies in each class went into liquidation during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 and how many new companies were registered and what was the

capital of companies which went into liquidation ; and

(d) whether the Government have taken any measures with a view to ensure that there were minimum cases of companies going into liquidation and if so, the measures adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1093/68].

Vending Contract at Kotkapura Station

*1544. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications were invited for vending contract at Kotakpura Railway Station in Ferozapore Division ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Harijans also applied in response to the advertisement and their applications have been summarily rejected ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the number of vending contracts allotted to the Harijans during the years 1966 and 1967 on each Zonal Railway ?

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

(b) and (c). Out of the 18 applications received for the vending Contract at Kotakpura Railway Station, 5 applicants belong to the Scheduled Caste. The Selection Committee have not yet finalised their recommendations for the award of the contract. The question of summary rejection of applications from the scheduled caste applicants does not, therefore, arise.

(d) A Statement giving details is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1094/68].

रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

*1546. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग

की योजना के अनुसार रेलवे लाइन बिछाने से रेलवे को घाटा हुआ है और रेलवे ने भविष्य में नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण करने के लिए योजना आयोग की सिफारिशों की परवाह न करने तथा अपने ही विशेषज्ञों की राय पर निर्भर करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या योजना आयोग ने इसके लिए रेलवे को अनुमति दे दी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) किसी नई लाइन का निर्माण शुरू करने से पहले, उपलब्ध भूखंडों और राज्य सरकारों और अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के संभावित औद्योगिक और खनिज विकास के बारे में दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर यातायात का बिस्तृत अनुमान लगाया जाता है। उस के बाद योजना आयोग की मंजूरी ली जाती है। चूंकि नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय योजना का एक अंग माना जाता है इसलिए यह प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बनाई गयी कुछ नयी लाइनों से अभी तक उतना प्रतिफल नहीं मिला है जिसकी पहले प्रत्याशा की गई थी जबकि अन्य लाइनों से प्रत्याशित प्रतिफल मिला है। फिर भी, भारी औद्योगिक, खनिज और अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित रेलवे लाइनों पर विचार करते समय वित्तीय प्रतिफल की संगणना के लिये एक दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Strikes and Lock-outs in West Bengal

*1548. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labour that was thrown out of employment due to Gheraos, strikes and lock-outs in West Bengal during the regime of united Front Government and the consequent amount of loss of wages to them ;

(b) the amount of approximate loss to the Companies or individuals owning those factories ; and

(c) its effect on the Central and State revenues ?

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

Production of Nylon Yarn by Small Scale Units

*1549. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of nylon yarn in the country and its prices are high ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting permission to the small-scale units to supplement the production by producing nylon yarn from caprolactum chips at cheaper cost; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit the installation of small scale units also ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Indigenous production of nylon yarn is growing rapidly At present, with the imports effected by S. T. C. there is no report of any shortage in the country. Prices of nylon yarn have recently come down.

(b) and (c). It is estimated that by the end of 1970 the production would go up to 10 million Kgs and it may not be profitable for small scale producers to go into production.

Hindustan Machine Tools

*1550. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7467 on the 16th April, 1968 and state :

(a) for what types of machinery the scheme regarding offering of Hindustan Machine tools on hire will be applicable;

(b) whether consideration has also been given to the question of giving such machines on hire-purchase basis; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

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

(a) The rental scheme of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited covers the following machines :

- (1) LB Lathes, (2) H22 Lathes.
- (3) Radial Drills, (4) Turret Lathes,
- (5) Milling machines (Mechanical),
- (6) Grinding machines and (7) Gear Shapers.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The hirer will have the option to purchase the machinery outright within two years and in such a case, 50 per cent of the rent collected as on the day of purchase will be refunded to the hirer and he will have to pay full price of the machine.

Import of Non-ferrous Metals

*1551. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is finding difficulty in securing necessary supplies of non-ferrous metals from the world market;

(b) if so, the items in which difficulty is being experienced; and

(c) the reasons for which Government do not allow the actual users to strike the deals with the private sources for these items and liberalise the policy in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there has been some difficulty in the last two years, in obtaining Nickel at producers price.

(c) The item is canalized for import through M.M.T.C.

Automatic Devices for preventing Accidents

*1552 **SHRI M. S. MURTI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri D. S. Shastri, Advocate, Hyderabad has designed Automatic devices for preventing Railway accidents (i) at level crossing : (ii) an automatic warning whistle blowing apparatus for unmanned level crossings (iii) a new method of indicating the singles red, green and yellow on the instrument pannel of the engine itself inspite of rain or fog ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on his request to give a trial to his devices ;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the way in which this devices differs from the previous prototypes on trail in the Eastern and Central Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Shri Sastri has sent only one proposal which is for developing automatic device for preventing accidents at level crossing.

(b) The proposal has been examined in detail and it has been found that the device will not be of practical utility to the Railways.

(c) The proposal of Shri Sastri is for an obsolete form of mechanical type of Automatic Train Control, which was tried on the Railways, and abandoned in favour of a better type of control now under installation on Eastern Railway.

(d) The basic difference is that the prototype equipment, put on field trials on Eastern Railway, is based on A. C. inductive system which does not involve any physical contact between the equipment on the locomotive and that on the track, thus avoiding damages to equipment and failure of equipment, whereas Shri Sastri has given an outline for a device which will involve physical contact between shoes on the locomotive and ramps on the track.

Railways Hill Concession Tickets

*1553. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway concession ticket is to be made available from the 15th May to 31st October each year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that previously the Hill Concession came into force on the 1st April ;

(c) if so, the reasons for such a change ;

(d) whether Government are aware that in Ooty, the season starts from March and ends by May and that the second season starts after the monsoon in October ;

(e) if so whether Government propose to review the decision in this regard ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Except for Srinagar and Pathankot, hill concession return tickets are being introduced this year from 15th May and will continue to be issued up to 15th October. In the case of Srinagar and Pathankot, such tickets have been introduced with effect from 15th April.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the present financial position of Railways, it is the general policy to reduce concessions to the extent practicable.

(d) The season in Ootacamund starts about the middle of April and ends about the end of June. The season in October is comparatively not so popular.

(e) and (f). The matter has now been reconsidered and it has been decided to allow the concession from 1st of May instead of 15th May, 1968.

Regional Coir Research Station, Uluberia

*1554. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how for the mechanical extraction of fibre from unretted husks at the Regional

Coir Research Station in Uluberia has succeeded ;

(b) whether the machinery used is all indigenous ;

(c) whether any other research work is done there ;

(d) how many times the works of the Regional Research Station have been supervised by the Central Coir Research Institute since its inception ; and

(e) whether any local Committee has been set up by the Coir Board to survey the working of the Regional Research Station ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Due to non-availability of suitable husks the mechanical extraction of fibre from unretted husks was not successful. The work of the Station was suspended from the 10th March, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The work of the station was supervised ten times since its inception.

(e) No, Sir.

Import of Cashewnuts

*1555. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cashew industrialists in India find it difficult to import raw cashewnuts from African countries ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make India self-sufficient in this regard ?

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

(b) It is planned to increase the production of raw nuts from the present level of 1.57 lakh tonnes to 3.28 lakh tonnes by 1970-71.

Issue of Licences

*1556. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of licences issued

so far during the last five years in favour of the following firms :—

(i) Cementation Patel, Bombay, (ii) W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. (iii) Orient General Industries Ltd., Bombay, (iv) Lellubhai Amin Chand (P) Ltd., Bombay, (v) Blundell Eomite Paints Ltd., Bombay, (vi) Assam Oil Co. Ltd., New Delhi, (vii) Rallis India Ltd., Bombay, and (viii) National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta ;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the above firms ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

Strike by Railway Staff at New Delhi Rly. Station

8911. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was lightning strike by the Railway staff at New Delhi Railway Station on the 10th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the result of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There was no strike, as such on 10.4.1968 by Railway Staff at New Delhi Railway Station. Following the alleged attack on a Railway employee by a Police constable, some of the staff came out to ventilate their grievances before the Railway and Police Officers and the Magistrate and consequently, there was some dislocation in the Booking and Reservation Offices for a shortwhile.

(c) The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who was to conduct the inquiry, has not yet submitted his report,

Teleprinter Operators on Southern Railway

8912. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Teleprinter Operators are at present drawn from Signallers Cadre only ;

(b) whether there is a move to bring in employees of any other departments in that cadre after the introduction of microwave system on the Southern Railway ; and

(c) if so, how the existing operators will be absorbed vis-a-vis the aforesaid employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes ; for teleprinters on land line system only.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Railway Administration.

Telegraph Peons on Southern Railway

8913. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the duties of Telegraph peons on the Southern Railway ;

(b) whether they are doing any other work apart from their duties such as sorting and filling of messages ;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to appoint Draftaries and record-sorters to do that work ;

(d) whether there is a proposal to promote Telegraph Peons to Class III in future ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Delivery of messages. Also sorting and distribution of messages in the Head Quarters Telegraph Offices at Madras and Divisions.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Peons attached to Telegraph Offices are eligible to be considered for promotion as Office Clerks against 25% of the vacancies in this cadre. There is no other proposal to promote them to Class III cadres.

Abolition of Zonal System of Salt Movement

8914. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that areas to which salt is moved are divided as zonal and non-zonal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake the study of salt production and its demands vis-a-vis Railway transportation and consider the abolition of the Zonal System of salt movement ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No. However, for the purpose of rational distribution of salt by rail, salt producing sources in India are divided by the salt Commissioner into six compact zones and the consuming areas have been linked with one or more zones to ensure adequate availability of salt in these areas from the nearest suitable source in the quickest possible time. The main purpose of this scheme is to ensure equitable distribution and rational pattern of movement of salt required for human consumption, so as to avoid transshipment, long haulage and cross movements.

The salt thus programmed by the Salt Commissioner and approved by the Railway Board is known as zonal salt and is cleared in priority class 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule up to the quotas indicated in the programme. Salt not so programmed is known as non-zonal salt which moves from any source to any destination in the normal course and moves in priority 'E' along with other general goods traffic according to the date of registration.

(c) Such a study was conducted by the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning in the Planning Commission in April 1967 which took the decision that the movement of salt by rail should continue to be regulated by the Zonal Scheme as at present.

कारों का निर्माण

8915. श्री रा० स्व० बिष्टाजी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7169 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में बनाई जाने वाली कुल कारों में कितने प्रतिशत कारें केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों के लिये नियत की जाती हैं ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में दो वर्षों की अवधि के बाद उन 10,000 अधिकारियों में से कितने अधिकारियों के लिये पुनः कार नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) जिन अधिकारियों को दो वर्ष के बाद नई कारें अलॉट की गईं उनके द्वारा पुरानी कार बेची जाने से उनको कितना मुनाफा हुआ ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलसह्रदीन अली अहमद) : (क) लगभग आठ प्रतिशत ।

(ख) आमतौर पर किसी अफसर को पिछली कार की खरीद के बाद चार वर्ष पूरे होने से पहले दूसरी कार नियत नहीं की जाती लेकिन संगत कारण होने पर इस नियम के अपवाद भी हुए हैं । इस प्रकार के मामलों का अलग से कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता और पिछले पांच वर्षों में इस प्रकार नियत की गई कारों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) मेरे मन्त्रालय के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Muskat Brothers of Dunbar Boot
Company of U.S.A.

8916. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main terms and conditions of the agreement entered into by the State

Trading Corporation with Muskat Brothers of Dunbar Boot Company of America;

(b) the price at which various items are contracted to be supplied;

(c) the prices at which cowboy shoes, suppers and other goods under the contract are purchased from (i) Nava Bharat Enterprises Ltd. New Delhi (ii) Jalan of Kanpur (iii) Rafeeq of Calcutta, (iv) Wasan of Agra and Shaw of Agra with salient terms of contract with each party;

(d) whether it is a fact that Shri M.R. Dutt (Raj Dutt) is getting Rs. 5000/- per month from the State Trading Corporation for "technical knowledge" plus 1 per cent commission for inspection of uppers plus commission in dollars in America and if so, the total amount received by Shri Dutt so far;

(e) the amount of loss suffered so far by the State Trading Corporation in the shoe transaction with Muskat Brothers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) S. T. C. has not entered into with M/s. Muskat Brothers of M/s. Danbar Boot Company of America. However, S. T. C. has concluded export contracts with M/s. Acme Boot Co. inc., Clarksville, Tennessee (USA) which have been signed by Mr. Jack Masakat and/or Mr. Hy Muskat of Dunbar Boot Co. acting as agents of M/s. Acme Boot Co. It will not be in the business interests of Corporation to disclose the terms and conditions of the agreement.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the business interests of the Corporation to disclose information.

(d) The export contracts under reference were obtained by Shri M. R. Dutt. As per selling agency agreement between the STC and Mr. M. R. Dutt he is entitled 1% agency commission on actual shipment and realisation of payment from foreign buyers in the export contracts under reference which were obtained by him. No fees are paid to him for "technical knowledge" or for inspection of uppers. The agency commission is payable in Indian rupees except that 10 per cent of the total earned commission is payable in U.S. \$. subject to clearance from the Reserve Bank. There is no additional commission payable to him in Dollars in America. However,

in view of substantial expenditure incurred by Shri Dutt for the initial promotional work in introduction and development of the contract items for export to U.S.A. Shri M.R. Dutt was paid an advance commission of Rs. 30,000/- which is being adjusted from the commission which become payable by STC to him.

Under the agreement the goods are to be subjected to pre-shipment inspection and acceptance by the surveyers designated by Acme as the buyer. Accordingly the buyer has designated Messrs Leather & Footwear Inspection Experts (P) Ltd., New Delhi as its inspection surveyors. The inspection charges have been fixed at Rs. 85,000/- for the total contract of Rs. 3.105 crores provided the shipments are completed by 31.3.1968 and thereafter at a rate of Rs. 5,000/- per month, if shipment period is extended beyond 31.3.1968.

(e) It will not be in the business interests of the Corporation to disclose information.

Offices of S.T.C. in Foreign Countries

8917. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has decided to set up Offices in Bangkok, Beirut, Cairo, Lagos, Tehran and Kabul; and

(b) if so, the cost of setting up each Office and the number of persons required to run each office with the salaries and other emoluments which will be paid these persons?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) In pursuance of a decision of Government, that the State Trading Corporation should take over some of the Government Show-rooms and run them on commercial lines, the Corporation has taken over the Government show-rooms at Bangkok, Cairo, Beirut, Lagos and Teheran recently and converted them into trade centres. There is no proposal to open an office of the Corporation at Kabul.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1095/68].

Durgapur Steel Plant

8918. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first of the three original coke ovens of the Durgapur Steel Plant has been so badly damaged that it is likely to be demolished and build all over again ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the second and third ovens are also damaged but are repairable ;

(c) the approximate cost of rebuilding and repairing the three ovens and when the work will be taken in hand ;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange involved and the nature of foreign technical collaboration required for this purpose in each case ; and

(e) the total loss on account of the likely stoppage of production in the plant ?

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

(c) The approximate estimate for rebuilding Battery No. 1 is Rs. 19 million and that for repairs to Battery Nos. 2 and 3 is in the range of Rs. 0.85 to 0.90 million. Repairs to Battery No. 3 have been completed and repairs to Battery No. 2 are in progress.

(d) Tenders for re-building Battery No. 1 have been invited and foreign exchange component can be known only after examination of the tenders. For repairs to Battery Nos. 2 and 3 no foreign exchange is involved.

(e) The loss in the Plant due to the impact of Coke Oven repairs cannot be assessed at present as it is very difficult to segregate it from losses due to other reasons such as labour troubles, recessionary market conditions etc.

Manufacturers of Vacuum and Thermos Flasks

8919. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of places of

foreign and Indian owned units manufacturing vacuum and thermos flasks in India with capital investment, names of Directors details of foreign collaboration, if any, of each units ;

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

(c) the value of products exported annually, with names of countries, during the last three years by each units ;

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

(e) the amount of profits remitted to foreign countries annually during the last three years by foreign owned company ;

(f) the number of employees and annual wage bill, companywise ;

(g) the number of foreigners employed, their salaries and annual remittances overseas, companywise ; and

(h) the amount of annual profit made by the manufactures during the last three years, company-wise ?

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

Reserves of Transparent Calcite

8920. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some reserves of transparent calcite (Ice-land Spar), the material useful for optical purposes, were found in parts of Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts of Gujrat during a survey made last year ;

(b) if so, the estimated extent of the reserves ; and

(c) the schemes, if any, for further exploration for this material in the region and for its commercial exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Three small occurrences of transferred calcite (Iceland spar) have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India near Gorad in Danta Taluka in Banaskantha district and Jura and Dilwara in Khed-Brahma Taluka in Sabarkantha district. Samples collected were examined by the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta and were found to be too much cleaved to be suitable for optical use. No reserves have been estimated. As such there are no schemes.

Volcanic Ash-deposits

8921. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vast reserves of Volcanic ash-deposits which can be used for industries requiring better quality and fine grained material like polishing silverware, metal polish, lithographic abrasive were found to be occurring in the vicinity of Uniti in Bulsar District of Gujarat.

(b) if so, the estimated extent of such reserves ; and

(c) the scheme, if any, which has been prepared for commercial exploitation of these deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No Sir. It is reported by the Government of Gujarat that so far 336 tonnes of such exposed material in the vicinity of village Padam-Dungari have been estimated.

(c) No such scheme has been prepared ?

Prices of Coal

8922. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase in the price of coal since 1958;

(b) the corresponding international trend of the price of coal;

(c) the percentage of increase in the price of iron ore since 1954;

(d) the corresponding international trend of the price of iron ore; and

(e) the reasons for such difference in Indian and International prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The coal prices have been decontrolled with effect from July, 1967. The simple average of the percentage increase in coal prices prior to decontrol is of the order of 50. After decontrol, no firm figures are available on an industry-wise basis and hence it is not possible to indicate the percentage increase after July, 1967.

(b) Not available.

(c) to (e). There has not been any increase in the International price of iron ore during the last decade. These have rather been marking continuous decline. Prices of Indian iron ore have also been declining keeping in line with the world market trends.

इंडियन ट्यूब्स कम्पनी, कलकत्ता

8923 श्री हुकम चन्द कलुबाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के विभिन्न नगरों में इंडियन ट्यूब्स कम्पनी, कलकत्ता की कितनी शाखाएँ हैं;

(ख) उक्त फर्म में किस प्रकार के सामान का उत्पादन होता है; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में उक्त फर्म ने विदेशों की कितनी मात्रा में सामान निर्यात किया था ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूचंदन शर्मा ग्रहमद) : (क) मेसर्स इंडियन ट्यूब्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में, कारखाना जमशेदपुर में तथा विक्री कार्यालय, बम्बई, नई दिल्ली, मेरठ, तथा भुवनेश्वर में है;

(ख) इस समय इस कम्पनी के उत्पादन क्षेत्र में, नरम इस्पात की ट्यूबें, बिजली का मुकाबला करने वाली वेल्ड की हुई ट्यूबें, बिना जोड़ इस्पाती ट्यूबें, नलकीदार इस्पात के खम्बे कोल्ड रोल्ड स्ट्रिप आदि हैं।

(ग) तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय की सूचनानुसार कम्पनी द्वारा निर्यात की गई इस्पात की ट्यूबें निम्नलिखित थी :—

वर्ष	मी० टन	मूल्य (रुपयों में)
1966	14,209	1,37,43,234
1967	9,845	1,09,52,702

रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी

8924. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम, पूर्वोत्तर तथा मध्य रेलवे के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन पर रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी करने के आरोप में न्यायालयों में मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको गत दो वर्षों में दण्ड दिया गया है और न्यायालयों में अभी कितने मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० सु० पुनाचा) : (क)

478

(ख) (i) उन रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन्हें सजा दी गई 115

(ii) न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या 212

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना

8925. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में काम

करने वाले राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारी बिहार के हैं तथा कितने अधिकारी अन्य राज्यों के हैं;

(ग) उस कारखाने में कितने श्रमिक तथा कर्मचारी काम करते हैं; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने बिहार निवासी हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : 31 मार्च 1968 को स्थिति इस प्रकार थी :

(क) 403

(ख) 118 बिहार के हैं। अन्य राज्यों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) 3495

(घ) 2563

Running of Trains between Ernakulam and Trivandrum

8926. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHU-
MADAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains running directly between Ernakulam and Trivandrum (Kerala) at present;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is unbearable traffic congestion in the direct trains running at night between Ernakulam and Trivandrum and Vice Versa; and

(c) the action being taken to run at least one more direct train from both ends during the night, in public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Three each way.

(b) No.

(c) There is no proposal to run an additional train on this section at present.

Train Between Shoranur and Nilambur

8927. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the train running between Shoranur and Nilambur on the Southern Railway never keeps up the time schedule ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to run the train according to the time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The punctuality of trains on this section is not satisfactory.

(b) Suitable revision of engine links and other necessary steps are being considered to improve the punctuality.

दुर्घटनाओं के कारण रेलवे कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाला जाना

8928. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं के कारण कितने ड्राइवरों, फायरमैनों और गाड़ों को नौकरी से निकाला गया है तथा कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने नौकरी से निकाले गये कर्मचारियों के दावों का निपटारा कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी घनराशि दी गई है और कितनी घनराशि अभी देनी बाकी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर भार तोलने की मशीनें

8929. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे

के अधिकतर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लगी हुई भार तोलने की मशीन खराब पड़ी हैं; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) कोटा डिवीजन के कौन कौन से स्टेशनों पर ये मशीन खराब पड़ी हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मशीनों के काम की देख भाल के लिये कोई अलग निरीक्षक नहीं है; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन में से अधिकतर मशीनें पुरानी हैं और इसलिये वे बहुत शीघ्र खराब हो जाती हैं और इन पुरानी मशीनों के स्थान पर कब तक नयी मशीनें लगाई जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) जी नहीं । पश्चिम रेलवे में तोल मशीनों की कुल संख्या के केवल एक प्रतिशत की मरम्मत की जा रही है ।

(ख) कोटा मंडल में कोई तोल मशीन खराब नहीं पड़ी है ।

(ग) इन मशीनों की देख भाल के लिए अलग से कर्मचारियों और पर्यवेक्षक की व्यवस्था है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । यद्यपि कुछ तोल मशीनें पुरानी हैं, लेकिन वे काम लायक हैं । इनमें से किसी को भी इस वर्ष बदला नहीं जाना है । इनका बदलाव आगु एवं हालत के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

Development of Mineral Industries

8930. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the countries with which the Central Government have entered into an agreement to secure credit for the development of mineral industries in India and the terms and conditions of these agreements;

(b) the procedure laid down by Government for allocation of this credit to various mineral rich states;

(c) the total allocation to Madhya Pradesh for developing clay Mines, soap stone, bauxite, manganese, dolomite coal, cement, and stomic minerals: and

(d) the amount earmarked for developing the mines with bright prospect for export to developed nations :

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

Survey of Mines and Metals in M.P.

8931 SHRI G. S MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the last mineral survey undertaken by Government in Madhya Pradesh and the result thereof ;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to allocate these mineral areas for excavation in the private and public sectors ; and

(c) the furthers steps taken by Government to explore the mineral rich areas in the dense forests and the river basin in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Geological mapping and preliminary survey in Madhya Pradesh have been carried out almost every year since the inception of the Geological Survey of India. Reconnaissance surveys of the State are now practically complete and mapping on 1:63,360 and smaller scales on modern maps are now in progress. Investigations conducted so far have brought out workable deposits of coal, manganese ore, iron ores, bauxite, corundum, sillimanite, cement and flux grade limestone, dolomite, diamond, talc, fluorite and ochres.

(b). The Government have set up State owned agencies like the National Mineral Development Corporation, National Coal Development Corporation, Mangnease Or Ltd., Bharat Aluminium Company etc. for the exploitation of major minerals such as iron ore, coal, copper lead zinc, bauxite and phosphates.

(c) The Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake during 1967-68 field season programme investigations for base metals in Surguja and Balaghat ; bauxite in Bilaspur, Chromite and Kyanite in Balaghat ; Graphite, coal and Sillimanite in Surguja, coal in Betul districts and preliminary mineral investigations in Bastar and Surguja districts, which are densely forested.

Newsprint Project in U.P.-Bihar Area

8932. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the newsprint project proposed to be set up in the public sector in the U. P. Bihar area is likely to be postponed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the expansion of Nepa Mills is also lagging behind schedule ; and

(d) the decision which Government have taken regarding the upward revision of its selling prices asked for bo Nepa Mills ?

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

(b) Following are the main reasons for this postponement :

(i) Uncertainty about availability of adequate quantity of bagasse from the various Sugar Mills ;

(ii) High estimated cost of the project which would make the newsprint mill not viable. Further scrutiny of the technical and economic feasibility of the process of pulping recommended in the project Report would therefore be required.

(c) Yes, Sir, to some extent. It may however, be added that the machinery has already arrived at the site and it is under erection. The New Paper Section of the Nepa Mills will start production initially on the basis of imported pulp during October-November, 1968.

(d) The matter is under active consideration of Government.

Coal Rates

8933. **SHRI G. S. MISHRA** : Will the Minister of **STEEL, MINES AND METALS** be pleased to state :

(a) the rates at which Government propose to allow the public sector industries to procure their requirements of coal ;

(b) the reasons for keeping the coal price lower by Re. 1 in Madhya Pradesh than the coal procured from Bihar Coal-field when the F. O. R. station of despatch and F. O. R. destination price of coal in Madhya Pradesh is higher than that Bihar due to absence of adequate transport facilities ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Coal Mine owners in Madhya Pradesh have protested against such a discriminatory policy of Government ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to enquire into allegations lodged by the Coal Mine Owners in that part of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) After decontrol of coal prices with effect from 24.7-67, price of coal is a matter to be mutually settled between the buyer and the seller

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

Export of Gums

8934. **SHRI A. S. KASTURE** : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India from the export of gums during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the countries which import gums from India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Value in '000 Rs. Post-devaluation basis ;

1965-66	45,867.6
1966-67	23,786.8
1967.	16,792.5

(April-Dec.)

(b) The main importing countries are : U.S.A., U.K., Burma, Kenya, Ceylon,

Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Germany West, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and U.A.R. "

Doubling of Line from Visakhapatnam to Bailadilla

8935. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO** : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of earning from the transshipment of manganese ore consignment by the Railways from Bailadilla to Visakhapatnam in the years from 1964-65 to 1967-68 ;

(b) whether there is a proposal for doubling the line from Visakhapatnam to Bailadilla ; and

(c) if so, the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No traffic in manganese ore has so far moved from Bailadilla to Visakhapatnam.

(b) The line between Kottavalasa and Waltair (for Visakhapatnam port) is already a double line. There is no proposal for doubling the line between Kottavalasa and Kidandul, the station serving the Bailadilla mines.

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

Price of Jute

8936. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO** : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the standard rate per quintal fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission for raw jute during this year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, jute growing tax was imposed on the farmers by the respective State Governments in spite of the fact that the prices came down during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in affirmative, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The current minimum support price for raw jute

is Rs. 107.17 per quintal for bottom grade of Assam variety of jute delivered at Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Information is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rourkela Steel Plant

8937. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd. is still being managed by a Committee of Management ;

(b) if so, the names of the persons who are in the Committee of Management and how long this Committee of Management is supposed to continue ;

(c) whether the Orissa Government have suggested any names for appointment as the General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to accept the suggestion of the Orissa Government ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The new General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant under Hindustan Steel Ltd. assumed charge on the 20th March, 1968, when the Committee of Management ceased to function. Although the Government of Orissa suggested the names of a few Officers for the post and several other persons were considered, ultimately the present incumbent was selected on account of his technical qualifications and experience and the requirements of the post.

Shortage of Rigs in India

8938. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of rigs for drilling boring sets for irrigation purposes in the country ;

(b) if so, the total number of such rigs in Government and in private hands, separately ; and

(c) whether Government propose a large scale production of such rigs at Hatia and other places to meet the entire growing needs of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Sufficient capacity has been developed in the country for the manufacture of well drilling rigs of different types to meet the demand. However, there may be certain places where due to the peculiar condition of the terrain, specialized rigs may be required. Such rigs whose demand is small and whose production may not be economical may have to be imported. Total number of rigs in Government and Private hands is not available.

(c) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi have already started manufacture of well drilling rigs and they can increase production suitably depending on the demands from time to time. Several parties in the private sector are also in a position to manufacture various types of well drilling equipment.

Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Engineers

8939. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers are required to pass during their probation period a Departmental examination in Hindi in Devnagri script in order to be confirmed in their posts ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the relevant rules so as to avoid discrimination to non-Hindi students ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There has been a rule in existence for several decades that in the case of probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and other Class I Services not only of the Railways, but all other Central and All India Services also, that they should pass a language examination before confirmation. From 1951, this language examination has been in Hindi. The standard of this examination is equivalent to the

Middle School (Praveen Standard). Nothing new has been introduced in the above arrangements, and therefore, the question of any discrimination in the matter does not arise.

Export of Tyres to U. A. R.

8940. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has got a big order for the export of tyres to U. A. R.

(b) if so, the quantity of each kind of tyre to be exported and the foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby; and

(c) if not, the present annual export of tyres from India to foreign countries, country-wise; and the foreign exchange earned therefrom per annum ?

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

(b) 10,700 tyres and tubes worth Rs. 50.22 lakhs are to be exported to the U. A. R. by one of the leading manufacturer-exporter.

(c) Does not arise.

Cash Assistance for Exports

8941. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 961 on the 1st April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any criterion has been evolved for the selection of the export items for which cash assistance is being given; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Cash assistance is normally allowed on export of non-traditional and industrial products, particularly those with potential for growth, on the basis of a judgement as to the need for assistance due to lack of economies of scale inherent in nascent industries and factors like incidence of non-refundable taxes and levies all of which affect their competitiveness in international markets. Suggestions made in this

regard by the industry and by the various Export Promotion Councils, are considered by Government, with reference to the immediate and long-term prospects for exports of the products.

कोटा जंक्शन पर पुलिया

8942. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे की जोनल कमेटी ने कोटा जंक्शन पर दूसरी पुलिया बनाने के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड की अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली है; और इसके लिये धन की मंजूरी मिल गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य किस तिथि को आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री बी. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। पश्चिम रेलवे उपयोगकर्ता समिति ने केवल 'कोटा में दूसरे ऊपरी पुल की व्यवस्था' से सम्बन्धित काम को 1968-69 के रेलवे के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने की सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन धन की कमी के कारण रेलवे ने इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया।

जूतों के निर्यात के लिये क्रयादेश

8943. श्री राम चरण : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 में जूतों के निर्यात के सभी क्रयादेश अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को दिये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार निर्यात के लिये भविष्य में प्राप्त होने वाले क्रयादेश अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Buffer Stock of Jute

8944. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact Government have urged the Food and Agriculture, Organisation to create a buffer stock for jute;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to convene a meeting of the countries producing and using jute to consider the question of stabilisation of international price; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The Food & Agriculture Organisation has a study group on jute, Kenaf and Allied fibres, which holds its meetings every year to discuss the various aspects of jute including the stabilisation of international price. The group has a consultative committee whose members are jute producing and consuming countries. The last meeting of this committee was held in Rome in January, 1968, the report of which is still awaited.

रेलवे प्रशासन और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के विरुद्ध आरोप

8945. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मार्च, 1968 को रेलवे सुरक्षा नीति से सम्बन्धी समिति, रेलवे अधिकारियों और व्यापारी तथा वाणिज्यक संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रतिनिधियों ने रेलवे प्रशासन और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के विरुद्ध गम्भीर आरोप लगाये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ज्वोरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० सु० पृ. माणा) : (क) से (ग). उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति,

जिसकी बैठक 22-3-68 को मंडल अधीक्षक, लखनऊ के कार्यालय में हुई थी, के सम्मुख साक्ष्य देते समय उद्योग, व्यापार तथा सार्वजनिक संगठनों के कुछ प्रतिनिधियों ने सामान्य रूप से रेल प्रशासन की शिकायत की थी। विशेष रूप से उनकी शिकायत यह थी कि परबहन में लगने वाले समय, यातायात सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों से पैदा होने वाली बुकिंग की कठिनाइयों, माल के चढ़ाने-उतारने में असावधानी तथा उठाईगिरी के कारण रेलों में माल यातायात घट रहा है और वह सड़क यातायात की ओर झुक रहा है। उन्होंने अपने माल की बेहतर सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ सुझाव भी दिये थे।

रेलों की सुरक्षा तथा व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित समूचे प्रश्न पर इस समय उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति विचार कर रही है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है। किसी निश्चित निरा्य पर पहुँचने से पहले सरकार निस्संदेह रिपोर्ट के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करेगी।

कोटा में बेस्पा स्कूटर की लाटरी

8946. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में स्कूटरों की बिक्री के लिए 31 मार्च, 1968 को लाटरी निकाली गई थी और यदि हां, तो उस स्थान का नाम क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लाटरी जनता के सामने नहीं निकाली गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) कोटा (राजस्थान) के लिये बेस्पा का कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और कोटा (राजस्थान) में कितने बेस्पा स्कूटर बुक होते हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कोटा में नवनिर्मुक्त वितरक अपनी किताबों में

वेस्पा स्कूटरों के बड़ी संख्या में आवेदनों को किस क्रम से पंजीकृत करे इसका निर्णय 31 मार्च, 1968 को निकाली गई लाटरी द्वारा किया गया था। लाटरी भालावार सड़क पर कोटा से 13 मील की दूरी पर स्थिति अनन्या के सिचाई डाक बंगले में निकाली गई थी।

(ख) लाटरी राजस्थान के यातायात निदेशक द्वारा इस आशय के लिए नियुक्त समिति के समक्ष निकाली गई थी। समिति में सहायक क्षेत्रीय यातायात अधिकारी, कोटा तथा कोटा नगर के मजिस्ट्रेट शामिल थे। ग्राम जनता के दो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि भी उपस्थित थे यह कोटा के जिला प्रमुख तथा कोटा नगर पालिका के अध्यक्ष थे।

(ग) कोटा राजस्थान के लिए वेस्पा स्कूटर का कोई विशिष्ट कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। उत्पादक अपने व्यापारियों को स्कूटर उनके उत्पादन तथा विभिन्न व्यापारियों के पास पूरे किए जाने वाले आर्डरों के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं। कोटा के व्यापारी को अभी तक 44 स्कूटर दिए गए हैं।

31 मार्च, 1968 को निकाली गई लाटरी के आधार पर कोटा के व्यापारी ने 1930 आर्डर बुक किये थे।

कोटा डिवीजन में रेलवे अस्पताल

8947. श्री शोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा डिवीजन में रेलवे अस्पताल में 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 1 अप्रैल, 1968 तक की अवधि में कितने मूल्य की दवाइयां स्थानीय तौर पर खरीदी गईं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मूल्य की दवाइयां तीसरी अथवा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को दी गईं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा से बीना तक एक चलता-फिरता अस्पताल डिब्बा (बैन) लगाया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनको स्थानीय रूप से खरीदे गये इंजेक्शन तथा दवाइयां, 1967-68 में दी गई थीं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनावा) :

(क) मण्डल अस्पताल, कोटा में 3935 रुपये 87 पैसे के मूल्य की।

र० पं०

(ख) तीसरी श्रेणी - 1943.44

चौथी श्रेणी—1281.56

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) कोई नहीं। चल चिकित्सा-यान के लिए दवाइयों तथा इंजेक्शनों की स्थानीय खरीद पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया। जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है मंडल चिकित्सा भण्डार से इस यान के स्टॉक की पूर्ति की जाती है।

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

8948. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese experts visited this country to assess India's port capacity before entering into long term contracts for the import of iron ore; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Japan has expressed willingness to take about eight million tonnes more of iron ore from India in addition to the 10 million tonnes now being exported to that country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) A Team of experts consisting of seven members who were experts on port matters and two on rail way matters sponsored by the Government of Japan visited India between 29th February and 19th March, 1968. The main object of the Team's visit was to assess on the basis of a visit to Visakhapatnam Port and study of the results of the model tests conducted at the Hydraulic Research Institute Poona, the feasibility of establishing a second outlet for the export of Bailadilla iron ore. Besides studying the feasibility

of establishing a second outlet, the Team also visited the Madras port to discuss the features of the mechanical ore loading plant proposed to be set up at the outer harbour which is being developed in another connection.

(b) No, Sir.

टायरों का निर्यात

8949. श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 में किन-किन देशों को भारत में बनाये गये भारी मोटरगाड़ियों, ट्रकों, ट्रैक्टरों, कारों, जीपों, मोटर साइकिलों और स्कूटरों के टायरों का निर्यात किया गया और कितना-कितना ;

(ख) इनके निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में प्रत्येक देश को कितने टायरों का निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 में जिन देशों को भारत में बनाये गये भारी मोटरगाड़ियों, ट्रकों, ट्रैक्टरों, कारों, जीपों, मोटर साइकिलों और स्कूटरों के टायरों का निर्यात किया गया उनमें अधिक महत्वपूर्ण देश ये थे : चेकोस्लोवाकिया, युगोस्लाविया, सोवियत रूस, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, कुवैत, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, श्रीलंका, थाईलैण्ड, मलेशिया, बर्मा, नेपाल, हांगकांग और फिजी द्वीप समूह । वर्ष 1964-65, 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में निर्यात किये गये टायरों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 70363, 80730 तथा 95960 थी ।

(ख) वर्ष 1964-65, 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में उपाजित कुल विदेशी मुद्रा क्रमशः 1.14 करोड़ रुपये, 1.55 करोड़ रुपये तथा 2.32 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ग) रसायन तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पाद नियति संवर्धन परिषद्, कलकत्ता ने वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये 8.50 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात लक्ष्य नियत किया है ।

Enquiries against Chairman, S.T.C.

8950. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some enquiries are going on against the Chairman, State Trading Corporation for the last two years ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the enquiries going on and the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Rails to South Vietnam

8951. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item that charges have been levelled against the management of the Bhilai Steel Plant that under the influence of C.I.A., preference has been given for export of rails to South Vietnam although there was demand for them within India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Export orders for Bhilai products are booked centrally by the Sales Organisation of Hindustan Steel Limited and not by the management of the Bhilai Steel Plant. No exports of rails were made to South Vietnam during the period April, 1967 to January, 1968. 4444 tonnes of rounds/flats and 115 tonnes structurals were exported to South Vietnam during this period. These quantities are only a fraction of total exports to many other countries which amounted, in the aggregate to over 2.72 lakh tonnes for rounds and flats and over 1.42 lakh tonnes for structurals. The question of any export to South Viet-

nam having taken place under the influence of C.I.A. or any other agency, does not arise.

Central Wakf Council

8952. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretariat of the Central Wakf Council has of late ceased to receive any assistance and co-operation from the present Chairman of the Council since the relinquishment of office by Prof. Kabir ;

(b) whether the work of the Secretariat is being reduced to asking contributions from the Wakf Boards and it is not allowed to give attention to the problems of Wakf Boards ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only two meetings could take place in the last year and the minutes of these meetings were returned to the Secretariat only after one year or so ; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to remove hindrances in the smooth working of the Council Secretariat for welfare of the Wakf Boards ?

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

(c) No, Sir. During last year one meeting of the Council was held in May, 1967 the minutes of which, duly approved by the Chairman, were circulated to members of the Council in September, 1967.

(d) There are no hindrances.

**वरिष्ठ वेतन-मान वाले अधिकारियों से संबंध
प्राधुलिपिक**

8953. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1967 में एक संसद सदस्य द्वारा उन्हें लिखे गये एक पत्र का, जिसके साथ उन प्राधुलिपिकों की एक सूची लगाई गई थी, जो उत्तर रेलवे में वरिष्ठ वेतन-मान वाले अधिकारियों के साथ लगे हैं

और 130-300 रुपये के वेतनक्रम में नियुक्त , उत्तर अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा एक पत्र का उत्तर देने में कितना समय लगता है और उपरोक्त पत्र का उत्तर कब दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) किसी पत्र का उत्तर देने में कितना समय लगता है यह उसमें उठाये गये प्रश्न पर निर्भर करता है । कोई निश्चित तारीख निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है, लेकिन आशा की जाती है कि अन्तिम उत्तर जल्द भेजा जायगा ।

30 मार्च, 1968 को कोटा-बीना रेलगाड़ी में तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में आग लगने की घटना

8954. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 मार्च, 1968 को तारों के मिल जाने के कारण कोटा-बीना रेलगाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे में आग लग गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन डिब्बों की आयु समाप्त हो चुकी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी बैटरियां कब लगाई गई थी और बैटरियां और डिब्बे बदलने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 30.3.1968 को दिगोद स्टेशन पर 72 अप कोटा-बीन सवारी गाड़ी के तीसरे डिब्बे की छत में आग दिखाई दी । आग फौरन बुझा दी गई । आग लगने के कारण की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जो बैटरियां 1966 में लगाई गई थीं उन्हें केवल 1970 में बदला जाना है । वह डिब्बा

गतायु महीं था इसलिए उसके बदलने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन पर बैगन तोलने की मशीन

8955. श्री राजीत सिंह :

श्री जमुना लाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन पर बैगन तोलने की एक मशीन लगाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस मशीन से बैगनों को नहीं तोला जा सकता है क्योंकि मशीन सदा खराब रहती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मशीन लगने के बाद कितने डिब्बों को तोला गया था, कितने डिब्बों को तोला नहीं जा सका और कितने समय से यह मशीन खराब पड़ी है ; और

(घ) मशीन को चालू रखने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० सु० पुनाचा) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). चौकीतुला लगने की तारीख से 10.4.68 तक इस पर 12349 डिब्बे तोले गये । 11.11.1967 से 14.11.67 तक 274 डिब्बे नहीं तोले जा सके क्योंकि उस समय इसकी मरम्मत हो रही थी । जब से यह मशीन ठीक कर दी गयी है तब से इसका उपयोग हो रहा है ।

Import Policy

8956. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUDHAN :

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total exports only constitute 1 per cent of the total production of the country ; and

(b) the quantum of engineering goods and textile goods exported during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. They are of the order of 4% of the GNP of the country.

(b) Statistics of exports are available only upto January 1968. The value of exports of engineering and textile goods during April, 1967 January, 1968 were as follows :—

(1) Engineering Goods	Rs. 27,51 lakhs.
(2) Textile Goods	Rs. 53,05 lakhs.

केन्द्रीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ की ओर से ज्ञापन

8957. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय रेल कर्मचारी संघ की घागरा शाखा ने अपनी मांगों के बारे में एक ज्ञापन सरकार को भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बिधा में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Warehouse for Jute

8958. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a warehouse of jute ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed ?

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

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

नेपाल को कोयले का निर्यात

8961. श्री मधु लिमये: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष में नेपाल को अधिक कोयला निर्यात करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके निर्यात में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बदले में नेपाल से कुछ सामान खरीबने का है; और

(घ) इस व्यापार से कितना लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास चालू वर्ष में नेपाल को अधिक कोयला निर्यात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। कोयला नियंत्रक 45000 टन के वार्षिक कोटे के आधार पर नेपाल में उपभोक्ताओं के लिए मंजूरीयां दे रहा है और थोक आवंटन कर रहा है। नवम्बर, 1967 में 15,000 टन कोयले की अतिरिक्त मात्रा के आवंटन के लिए नेपाल की सरकार द्वारा अनौपचारिक प्रार्थना की गई थी। नेपाल की सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि उस प्रार्थना को मानने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Railway Line Connecting Gandhi-dham-Kandla and Lakhpat in Kutch

8962. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand

has been made both from the defence and commercial points of view to construct a Railway line connecting Gandhidham-Kandla in the Eastern and Lakhpat in the Western part of Kutch ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been examined by the Ministries of Defence and Railways ;

(c) whether any survey has been carried out ;

(d) whether any private parties have been asked to construct this Railway with or without Government assistance ; and

(e) whether Government plan to take it up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Recently a suggestion was made by the Chief Minister of Gujarat for construction of a new railway line from Gandhidham to Lakhpat for the development of the area and for strategic considerations.

(b) and (c). No survey has been carried out for construction of Gandhidham-Lakhpat line as such. This Ministry has also not been approached by the Defence Ministry for construction of this line from the Defence point of view.

(d) It is not the policy of the Government to permit private participation to construct new railway lines.

(e) There is no proposal at present to take up construction of a railway line from Gandhidham-Kandla section to Lakhpat.

Surendranagar-Vadhawan Railway Line

8963. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many railway lines continue to be in private hands at present ;

(b) whether the Surendranagar-Vadhawan line in Saurashtra region is still in private hands ;

(c) who is the owner of this line ;

(d) the profit earned by the owner during the last three years ;

(e) how much tax on income was paid by this party ;

(f) whether it is a fact that this line has not yet been taken over by Government ; and

(g) if so, the reasons for not nationalising this stretch of Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There are 11 privately owned Railways, of which five are being worked by the Central Government and the rest by the private companies. In addition, provisions of the Indian Railways Act have been extended to the Surendranagar-Wadhawan tramways line.

(b) Yes.

(c) The line is owned by Bharat Tramways Company.

(d) and (e). The information is not available and efforts are being made to obtain the same.

(f) Yes.

(g) This is a tramway operating under an agreement originally with the ex-Wadhawan State and now with the Government of Gujarat. The Central Government have no financial interest in this line.

Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Committee on Imports and Exports Policy

8964. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee on import and export policy pointed out that some countries are importing traditional items from India in excess of their demand ;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee on imports and exports policy commented on the probability that some countries may be importing traditional items from India in excess of their demand but there was no evidence before the Committee to warrant a firm conclusion. The position has remained the same and no country has been identified as habitually purchasing our

traditional products in excess of its domestic demand.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Wagons to U.S.S.R.

8965. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. S. R. has placed orders for Indian manufactured wagons ;

(b) if so, the quantity of order places ;

(c) whether the order placed is according to Indian specifications ; and

(d) if not, the specifications to which the wagons for export will be manufactured ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The USSR has indicated its willingness to conduct negotiations for concluding a contract for the purchase of wagons. The Indian side is to submit a detailed technical and commercial offer to the Soviet side after examining the technical documentation given by the latter. This offer would form the basis of further talks between the two sides for concluding a contract.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The wagons will have to be manufactured to Russian specifications.

M/s. Atul Products

8966. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES, AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence of M/s. Atul Products, District, Bular in Gujarat for steel was revoked in January, 1966 ;

(b) if so, whether Atul Products continued to draw their quotas ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Licence issued to M/s. Atul Products under Registration and Licencing of Industrial Undertaking Rule, 1952, for manufacture

of certain new articles was revoked in December, 1965.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foundry Forging Plant at Ranchi

8967. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that duplication in the installation of machinery has taken place in the Foundry Forging Plant and Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Though a few similar machine tools have been installed in Foundry Forge Plant and Heavy Machine Building Plant, these are essential for efficient operation of the individual plants, so that there is really no duplication.

फ्रांस के नागरिकों द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रा

8968. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिरोजपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर फ्रांस के पांच नागरिक बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ झगड़ा किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे. भू. पुनावा) (क) 26.3.68 को फिरोजपुर स्टेशन पर चार विदेशी नागरिक-तीन फ्रेंच और एक जर्मन-बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये थे।

(ख) और (ग), विदेशियों और रेल-कर्मचारियों के बीच झगड़ा हुआ। अन्त में रेलवे

का किराया देने के लिए विदेशियों को राजी कर लिया गया।

Industries in Kerala

8969. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAM :

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

(a) the number of applications which have been received from private entrepreneurs to set up industries in Kerala State under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act during the last 10 years ;

(b) how many of them have been granted licences ;

(c) whether any application has been rejected only on the ground that the full capacity for such an industry under the plan has already been licenced elsewhere ;

(d) if so, the name of the industry and the capacity licenced on a State-wise basis of that industry ; and

(e) the other grounds for rejecting the applications ?

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

पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार

8970. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अफगानिस्तान के वाणिज्य मंत्री ने 6 अप्रैल, 1968 को कहा था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने की बड़ी गुंजाइश है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके साथ हुई बातचीत का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को अफगानिस्तान के वाणिज्य

मन्त्री द्वारा दिये गये ऐसे किसी वक्तव्य के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिसके बारे में कहा गया है। भारत-अफगान व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में हाल में अफगानिस्तान के वाणिज्य मन्त्री के साथ कुछ बातचीत हुई थी। बातचीत की समाप्ति पर जारी की गई प्रेस विज्ञप्ति की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है, जिसमें इस बातचीत का सारांश दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT.1107/68] भारत तथा अफगानिस्तान के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

केला तथा फल विकास निगम

8971. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फलों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अभी हाल में बनाये गये केला तथा फल विकास निगम ने क्या विशेष कदम उठाये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रूस तथा जापान को केले के निर्यात से लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये की आय होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) केला तथा फल विकास निगम मद्रास, आंध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर तथा केरल राज्यों में निर्यात के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर केला उगाने की योजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने पर विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) यदि केले की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों का उत्पादन उल्लेखनीय रूप में बढ़ाया जाता है तो केले के निर्यात से अपनी आय बढ़ाने की अच्छी संभावना है।

(ग) निर्यात बढ़ाने हेतु केला तथा फल विकास निगम केले की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहा है। केले का स्पाई निर्यात व्यापार स्थापित करने

के उद्देश्य से राज्य व्यापार निगम सोवियत रूस तथा जापान को परीक्षण के रूप में निर्यात कर रहा है।

श्रीलंका के साथ व्यापार

8972. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा श्रीलंका के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए अप्रैल 1968 के दूसरे सप्ताह में दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच दिल्ली में एक बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला था; और

(ग) यदि कोई करार हुआ है, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1967 के लिये भारत श्रीलंका व्यापार प्रबन्ध के कार्यन्वयन की समीक्षा तथा वर्ष 1968 के लिए एक व्यापार प्रबन्ध को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये, श्री लंका से एक व्यापार प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल की अप्रैल, 1968 के प्रारम्भ में भारत आने की आशा थी परन्तु कुछ अप-रिहार्ड कारणों से यह यात्रा स्थगित कर दी गई। एक अन्य तारीख निश्चित करने के लिये जो दोनों पक्षों को सुविधाजनक हो, परामर्श किया जा रहा है।

रूस तथा यूरोपीय देशों को किये जाने वाले निर्यात में कमी

8973. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस तथा अन्य यूरोपीय देशों को निर्यात किये जाने वाले जूतों सूत और काजू के मूल्य लगातार गिरते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन वस्तुओं के निर्यातकों ने सरकार से शिकायत की है कि उन देशों के

क्रय अभिकरण सौदा करने की हमारी शक्ति कम होने का लाभ उठा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) सोवियत रूस तथा अन्य पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को निर्यातित जूतों तथा सूती धागे के औसत निर्यात मूल्य में अवमूल्यन के पश्चात की अवधि में वृद्धि हुई है परन्तु काजू के विषय में मामूली गिरावट आई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले साफ्ट कोक के बँगन

8974. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली को प्रति मास साफ्ट कोक के कितने बँगन सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) ग्रीष्मकाल और शीतकाल में क्रमशः कितने बँगनों की सप्लाई की जाती है; और

(ग) उन व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सिफारिश की है और जो इन बँगनों को मंगा सकते हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 1967-68 में दिल्ली के लिए साफ्ट कोक के प्रति मास औसतन 1414 माल डिब्बे लादे गये।

(ख) गर्मी के मौसम में (अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1967 तक) और सर्दी के मौसम में (अक्टूबर, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक) हर महीने औसतन क्रमशः 1337 और 1490 माल डिब्बे लादे गये।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अप्रैल, 68 से जून, 68 तक की अवधि में साफ्ट कोक के आबंटन के लिए अपने नामितों की गई सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1096/68]

रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण

8975. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितनी ऐसी रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण कई बार किया जा चुका है जिन्हें अभी तक नहीं खोला गया है;

(ख) ये रेलवे लाइनें किन स्थानों में हैं तथा इन्हें अभी तक न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इनमें से कितनी लाइनों को खोलने का विचार है तथा उनके कब तक खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). प्रत्येक वर्ष नयी लाइनों के लिए जिन सर्वेक्षणों की मंजूरी दी गई, उनकी सूचना भारतीय रेल व्यवस्था पर रेलवे बोर्ड की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, भाग 1 के अध्याय 4 नये निर्माण और इंजीनियरिंग सम्बन्धी काम में दी गयी है। इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां लोक सभा के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

2. प्रस्तावित लाइनें जिन क्षेत्रों से गुजरेंगी, उनसे उन क्षेत्रों में कृषि एवम् औद्योगिक विकास की सम्भावनाएं कितनी बढ़ेंगीं तथा किस सीमा तक साधनों के समुचित उपयोग में तेजी आयेगी और उन क्षेत्रों के निवासियों की उन्नति, समृद्धि एवम् हितों पर कौसा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इन बातों का पता लगाने के लिए यातायात, टोह, प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग और अंतिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किये जाते रहे। यदि इन सर्वेक्षणों से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि अमुक लाइन वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभप्रद हैं उसके निर्माण के लिए रकम भी उपलब्ध है, तो उसके निर्माण का काम शुरू कर दिया जाता है। पहले से सर्वेक्षित अनेक नयी लाइनें इसलिए नहीं बनायी जा सकी क्योंकि वित्तीय दृष्टि से उनका अर्थोचित्य नहीं था या उनके निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित रकम उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

3. यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि जिन

नयी लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है, उनके निर्माण के बारे में विचार होगा या नहीं या यदि होगा भी तो कब क्योंकि यह यातायात के शोषित्य और धन की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है।

रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं

8976. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में 16 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7286 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी दुर्घटनाओं के लिये जिम्मेदार पाये गये और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :
10-10-67 से 31-12-67 की अवधि में भारतीय रेलों पर गाड़ियों की टक्कर, गाड़ियों का पटरी से उतर जाना, समपारों पर गाड़ियों की सड़क यातायात से टक्कर और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में 265 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। इन दुर्घटनाओं में 295 रेल कर्मचारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया।

188 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और अन्य लोगों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन सम्बन्धी कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

सरकारी उपक्रमों के अध्यक्ष

8977. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री केशव देव मालवीय ने एक सरकारी कारखाने का अध्यक्ष बनने के बाद कांग्रेस की सभाओं/बैठकों में भाषण दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वे व्यक्ति जो सरकारी उपक्रमों के अध्यक्ष हैं या किसी अन्य पद पर काम कर रहे हैं राजनीति में भाग ले सकते हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई नियम बनाये हैं और यदि हां तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों से राजनैतिक दलों से त्यागपत्र देने के लिये कहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) खबर है कि रांची कांग्रेस कमेटी के अनुरोध पर 24 मार्च, 1968 को हूवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन श्री केशव देव मालवीय ने कमेटी की एक बैठक में भाषण दिया था।

(ख) से (घ). कारपोरेशन की आचरण संबंधी नियमावली के अनुसार कारपोरेशन का कोई कर्मचारी न तो किसी राजनैतिक दल का सदस्य ही बन सकता है और न किसी राजनैतिक आन्दोलन अथवा गतिविधि को प्रोत्साहन ही दे सकता है। श्री मालवीय कारपोरेशन के अवैतनिक चेयरमैन हैं और ऊपर उल्लिखित आचरण संबंधी नियम उन के ऊपर लागू नहीं होते।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों के लिये निवास तथा भोजन की व्यवस्था

8978. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या वारिण्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम ने अपने अधिकारियों के लिये जब वे विदेश जायें निवास तथा भोजन की व्यवस्था के लिये कोई नियम बनाये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले भत्तों से अधिक भत्ते दिये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस निगम

के अधिकारियों को इस व्यय के 95 प्रतिशत भाग का लेखा जोखा नहीं देना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वारिण्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (घ). निगम के अधिकारी जब विदेश जायें तो उनके खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए समय समय पर निर्धारित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि के लिये ब्लैकट परमिट देने के प्रयोजन से सरकार ने हाल ही में राज्य व्यापार निगम को निर्यात सदन के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की है। इसके लिये सरकार ने भत्ते के कतिपय मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये हैं जो राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अपनाए गये हैं जिनका पालन प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मामले में किया जाता है। भत्ते की ये दरें उन दरों के समान ही हैं जो कि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अन्य वारिण्यिक सदनों के लिये अपनाई गई हैं।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों और वारिण्यिक संस्थाओं के लिये खर्चों की विभिन्न मदों के लिये भत्तों की दरें कुछ विभिन्न होती हैं और उनकी ठीक-ठीक तुलना नहीं की जा सकती।

अनुमेय भत्ते के 95 प्रतिशत के लिये खर्च के व्योरे तथा वाउचरों के प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अनुमेय दैनिक भत्ते में निवास, भोजन, परिवहन तथा अन्य फुटकर व्यय शामिल होते हैं। लेखा रखने की सुविधा की दृष्टि से राज्य व्यापार निगम ने आंतरिक हिदायतें जारी की हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा अनुमेय दैनिक भत्ते का 95 प्रतिशत निवास, भोजन, परिवहन, व्यक्तिगत आवश्यकताओं आदि को पूरा करने के लिये होता है और इस व्यय के समर्थन में वाउचरों के साथ साथ लेखे प्रस्तुत करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। परन्तु शेष 5 प्रतिशत के लिये, जो अन्य फुटकर व्ययों जैसे केबलो, पोस्टेज आदि पर खर्च किया जाये, लेखे देने ही पड़ेंगे। यदि कोई खर्च न हुआ हो अथवा इस

प्रकार के फुटकर खर्च में कोई बचत हुई हो तो यह राशि निगम को लौटानी पड़ेगी।

रई का निर्यात

8979. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वारिण्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में पैदा होने वाली रई का पूर्ण उपयोग कपड़ा उद्योग द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा और प्रति वर्ष लाखों गांठ रई का निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बढ़िया कपड़ा बनाने के लिये रई का आयात भी किया जाता है; और

(घ) भविष्य में रई का आयात न किया जाये इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वारिण्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केवल बंगाल देशी रई और आसाम कोमिला, जोड़ा, येलो पिकिम्स तथा स्वीपिम्स जैसी कुछ अव्य किस्में कताई योग्य न होने के कारण उन्हें निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है। इन निर्यातों का वार्षिक औसत 3 लाख गांठें हैं।

(ग) रई आयात करने की अनुमति इस लिये दी जाती है क्योंकि स्टैपल वाली रई को हमारी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये देशी उत्पादन अभी अपर्याप्त है। चूंकि बढ़िया एवं बहुत बढ़िया कपड़े के बनाने के लिये उपयुक्त किस्म की रई की ही मुख्यतः कमी है अतः हम सामान्यतया ऐसी रई का ही आयात करते हैं।

(घ) रई, विशेषतः लम्बे स्टैपल वाली रई की किस्म का अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिये पैकेज तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

खासी जैतिया पहाड़ियों में तांबा पाया जाना

8980. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम की खासी जैतिया पहाड़ियों में तांबे के बड़े भारी निक्षेपों का पता चला है और जब उन्हें निकाला जायेगा तो वह देश की सारी आवश्यकता को पूरी करेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन खानों से तांबा निकालने के काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). आसाम के संयुक्त खासी और जैतिया पहाड़ी जिले में अम्पायरथा के निकट तांबे के खनिजों का बहुत समय से पता है। भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा अन्वेषणात्मक व्ययन प्रगति पर है। तांबा अयस्क की उपलब्ध राशि के अनुमान जांच पूरी हो जाने पर ही उपलब्ध होंगे।

Export of Elephants

8981. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports elephants ;

(b) if so, how many elephants have been exported during the last five years, country-wise ; and

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing country-wise number and value of export of elephants during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 (Upto January, 1968) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1097/68].

Heavy Industries in North Bihar

8982. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up heavy industries in the North Bihar during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The work on the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan has just been initiated. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the heavy industries likely to be set up in North Bihar during this Plan period.

Hind Galvanising Co.

8983. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5230 on the 26th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. became equipped to manufacture barrels only after creating an illegal capacity by purchasing machinery without obtaining permission from Government and thereafter started pressing Government to permit them to manufacture barrels ;

(b) if so, why action against them was not taken for such deliberate violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 ;

(c) how many barrels were manufactured and to whom the same were supplied by them during the period from January, 1962 to August, 1964 ; and

(d) the names of the importers from whom they purchased free sale steel sheets and the quantity purchased from each importer ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Reply to Starred Question No.

250 on 24.11.1967 sets out the position regarding the recognition of the oil barrel manufacturing capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1098/68].

(d) According to the firm's statement, free sale steel sheets were purchased from M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal, Calcutta and M/s. Ramkrishan Kulwantra, Calcutta, between January 1962 and May 1963. The quantities as well as information about source of steel after May 1963 are not available. Efforts are being made to collect the information. As soon as it is available it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Paonta Saheb-Jagadhri Rail Line

8984. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government has requested his Ministry for linking Paonta Saheb with Jagadhri by Rail ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Government had earlier asked for a rail link from Jagadhri via Paonta to Kishau Dam site with a branch line to Dadahu. Since the Main justification of this line is to facilitate construction of Kishau Dam and since already a line from Dehra Dun to Dak Pathar/Kalsi as a 'Deposit Work' of U.P. State Government, was under consideration it was suggested to the Himachal Pradesh Government that a connection taken from this U. P. Government siding, may be more economical. The Himachal Pradesh Government appreciated this suggestion. Surveys for Dehra Dun-Dakpathar-Kalsi B. G. Railway line has already been completed and the Survey Reports are under examination. As the alignment of this link (Dehra Dun-Dakpathar/Kalsi) passes through difficult terrain, this line (about 43 Kms.) is estimated to cost about Rs. 6 crores. It is hardly likely that the line will carry sufficient traffic to obtain enough earnings even to meet direct operating

costs let alone the statutory dividend payable on new investments. Consequently, the link, if at all taken up for construction, will have to be at the cost of U.P. Government and their decision in the matter is necessary. Any further rail connections from this line to places in Himachal Pradesh area (to Paonta/Rajban or Kishau Dam site for which suggestions have been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government) can be considered only after a decision has been taken regarding the construction of the Dehra Dun-Dakpathar-Kalsi line.

Import of Ropes

8985. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of ropes are being imported ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India produces finest quantity of ropes in sufficient quantities for country's requirements ;

(c) if so, the reasons for their import and the quantities permitted to be imported during the year 1967-68 ; and

(d) whether there has been any demand from indigenous producers for stoppage of its import and if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) A negligible quantity of manila hemp rope and cordage is being imported as ships stores in bond.

(b) Yes, Sir. Good quality of rope is produced in India in sufficient quantities.

(c) 15 tonnes of manila hemp rope, valued at Rs. 14,000, has been imported during 1967-68 (upto December, 1967), to meet the requirement of foreign ships etc.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Indian Rope Manufacturers Association, Calcutta have represented against the import of manila and sisal ropes and the representation is receiving consideration.

Mileage Allowance to Running Staff

8986. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mileage Allowances to the Running Staff are proposed to be revised along with the T. A. rates pending decision of a Committee constituted to investigate into the structure of mileage rules ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Committee appointed by Government to review the rules and rates of Running Allowance has already been asked to keep in view the revision in the rates of Travelling Allowance and its report is awaited.

Metre Gauge Line from Agra Cantonment to Mathura

8987. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that people at Agra Cantonment Junction are experiencing a great hardship due to the non-availability of metre gauge line from Agra Cantonment to Mathura ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to eradicate such hardship ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No representations have been received in this Ministry in the recent past from the travelling public that any inconvenience is caused to them for want of a metre gauge line between Agra Cantt. and Mathura. Besides, Agra Cantt. and Mathura are already connected by metre gauge by a slightly circuitous route via Achnera.

(b) Does not arise.

औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के मालिकों का पाकिस्तान में निवास

8988. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसे औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की

संख्या कितनी है जिनके मालिक अथवा हिस्सेदार पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं अथवा जो बार बार पाकिस्तान जाते रहते हैं ; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को कितना घने भेजा है ।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य-मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). इस मन्त्रालय में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है। यह मन्त्रालय कम्पनियों से संबंध रखता है, स्वामित्व तथा सामेदारी कामों से नहीं।

Railway Accidents

8989. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the views of the All India Railwaymen's Union have been ascertained regarding causes of Railway accidents ;

(b) if so, what are their views ; and

(c) if not, the reason for not asking the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Presumably the question refer to the All India Railwaymen's Federation.

This Federation was given an opportunity by the Railway Accidents Committee 1962 to give its views regarding causes of railway accidents and they were duly considered by that Committee; whose final recommendations have been implemented as far as possible.

The Zonal Railways are also seeking the co-operation of recognised unions (including union affiliated to A. I. R. F.) through the forum of the P. N. M. in regard to safety matter and action to the extent necessary and feasible is being taken by them.

Taking over of Textile Mills in Kanpur

8990. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether final decision has been taken to take over some of the textile mills in Kanpur; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal for a general take over of some of the textile mills in Kanpur. Only such cotton textile mills as attract the provisions of Section 18A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act are liable to be taken over by Government after investigation as provided in the Act, if with the injection of limited finances they can be made viable within a reasonable time.

**Replacing of Cast Iron Sleepers
by Concrete Sleepers**

8991. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the cast iron sleepers by concrete sleepers; and

(b) if not, the reasons for shelving this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The proposal to use concrete sleepers is under active consideration and has not been shelved. Certain steps have also been taken to implement the decision to use concrete sleepers.

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

8992. **SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether work load position in the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta has improved;

(b) if so, whether there is problem of surplus employees now; and

(c) whether the Board of Directors of the company has been re-organised ?

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

(c) Yes, Sir,

Export Duty on Tea

8993. **SHRI RABY RAY :**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state -

(a) whether it is a fact that he met the representatives of tea industry at Calcutta on the 6th April, 1968;

(b) whether the representatives urged him to scrap 29 per cent, export duty on tea altogether; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken in the matter ?

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

(c) They were informed that the Government were not contemplating any further reduction in export duty on tea.

Deposits of Rock Phosphate in Rajasthan

8994. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial deposits of rock phosphate have been located recently in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, at what places; and

(c) whether any effort has been made to determine the extent of these deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Substantial deposits of Rock Phosphate have been located in Birmania in Jaisalmer District and Kanpur, Karbaria-ka-Gurha, Maton and Dakan Kotra in Udaipur district of Rajasthan. Detailed investigations are being carried out by the Geological Survey of India in these areas.

Anomalies in New Import Policy

8995. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Economic Times of the 5th April, 1968 stating various anomalies that exist in the

new import policy as pointed out by the Federation of Association of Small Industries;

(b) whether Government have considered the difficulties of the Industry; and

(c) if so, whether any adjustment is proposed to be made in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Production of Steel and Coal

8996. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) the total production of steel and coal during 1967-68 in the public and private sectors respectively ;

(b) the expected production of steel and coal in 1973 in both sectors separately ;

(c) the present and estimated 1973 consumption of steel and coal ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure self-sufficiency at the earliest date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Total production of steel and coal during 1967-68 has been as under :—

(Figures in million tonnes)

	Steel ingot	Coal
(i) Public sector.	3.45	14.102
(ii) Private sector.	2.72	53.115
Total :	6.17	67.217

(b) In the year 1973, there would be a capacity for production of 8.3 million tonnes of ingot steel in public sector and 3.3 million tonnes of ingot steel in the private sector. The production of coal in 1973 is estimated to be of the order of 104 million tonnes.

(c) During 1967-68, the domestic consumption of finished steel was of the order of 3.8 million tonnes. The consumption of coal was 67.15 millions tonnes. The National Council of Applied Economic Research have estimated that the demand for finished steel in 1970-71 would be of

the order of 7.401 million tonnes, and in 1975-76 would be of the order of 12.284 million tonnes. They have been requested to estimate the demand in the year 1973-74. It is estimated that the consumption of coal in 1973 would be about 104 million tonnes.

(d) The country is already self-sufficient in the requirements of coal. With regard to steel, the following steps have been/are being taken to achieve self-sufficiency :

(i) The capacity of the steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai, and Durgapur has been/is being increased from 1 million tonnes each to 1.8, 2.5 and 1.6 million ingot tonnes respectively. A sixth blast furnace is being set up at Bhilai as a first step towards increasing the capacity of Bhilai from 2.5 to 3.2 million ingot tonnes.

(ii) A report has been received from the National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding the requirements of steel in 1970-71 and 1975-76. The requirements during 1980-81 have also been indicated in this Report in broad terms. A planning Group has been set up in the Department which will *inter-alia* examine this Report and give recommendations regarding how best the likely demand can be met.

(iii) To the extent possible and commensurate with the economics of operation, technical improvements in the production techniques are being adopted at the steel plants both in private and public sector. The possibilities of diversification of production at our steel plants is also being examined.

UNCTAD

8997. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions when there were divisions during UNCTAD Conference and which of the countries voted with India during these divisions ; and

(b) the names of the developed

countries who acceded to the demands of the developing countries with regard to exports therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The information regarding which of the countries voted with India during the divisions which took place when various resolutions were put to vote, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) All the developed countries have subscribed to the resolution on preferential or free entry of exports of developing countries to developed countries.

Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi

8998. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5219 on the 26th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether report of the Soviet team regarding Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi has been considered ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The various recommendations made in the Report are still under consideration of Government as well as of the Company.

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

Deposits of Copper in Banka Sub-Division

8999. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **STEEL, MINES AND METALS** be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that some copper deposits were found in the Banka Sub-Division and Bhagalpur District in Bihar as a result of prospective operations carried by the Geological Survey of India ;

(b) if so, whether any further operation has been carried out in that area to ascertain if there are sufficient deposits of Copper ore to exploit the same commercially ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Large scale mapping, geochemical sampling, pitting and trenching and geo-physical work are in progress. It is too early to say whether the deposits are commercially exploitable.

(c) Does not arise.

Closing of Branch Lines

9080. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether subsequent to the statement made by him in his Budget speech that he was thinking to close the Branch lines running into losses, any decision has been taken by Government in the matter ;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had contacted the State Governments in this regard before finalising the matter ; and

(c) if so, the names of State Governments which have given their consent and which have not given their consent ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No firm decisions have yet been taken.

(b) The examination so far made showed that in the case of fourteen uneconomic lines, road transport could, without difficulty and without detriment to the economy of the area, replace rail transport. The State Governments concerned were requested to confirm that there would be no difficulty in making arrangements for such additions to road transport capacity as may be necessary to cater to the traffic at present carried by rail. A list of those fourteen lines is laid on the Table of the House in which the State Governments to whom a reference was made are also shown. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1099/68].

(c) Replies have so far been received from the Government of Madras, in respect

of Mettupalaiyam-Ootacamund section, from the Government of Haryana in respect of Rohtak-Gohana line, from the Government of Pondicherry in respect of Peralam-Karaikal line, from the Government of Punjab in respect of Batala-Qadian line, from the Government of Bihar in respect of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill line, from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding Madhosingh-Mirzapur Ghat, Mathura-Vrindaban, Akbarpur-Tanda and Barhan-Etah lines and from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in regard to Gwalior-Shivpuri line. All the State Governments except Madhya Pradesh have expressed themselves against the closure of these lines. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested that the Ministry of Railways should provide funds for the improvement of the Gwalior-Shivpuri section of National Highway No. 3 to cope with the additional traffic that would come to the road in the event of Gwalior-Shivpuri line being closed.

Closure of Factories in West Bengal

9001. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories closed or locked out in West Bengal during the period from March, 1967 to November, 1967 ;

(b) how many of them have since been reopened or restarted and how many are still lying closed ; and

(c) the names of the factories that are still lying closed and the reasons for their continued closure ?

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

Structural Engineering Company

9002. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an old

and established structural engineering company with three units,—two at Bombay and one at Calcutta—have requested the Central Government to come to their rescue by extending financial assistance ; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances the financial resource of the Company have been dried up and the steps which have been taken by Government to rescue the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It is understood that representatives of M/s. Structural Engineering Works, Ltd., Bombay met the Deputy Prime Minister on 14th April, 1968. During their meeting, they did not make any request for financial assistance from Government. They however, requested early consideration of their request to the Reserve Bank of India for obtaining a foreign currency loan of US \$ 4 million from the Baptist Foundation of America Incorporated, U.S.A. for meeting their needs for rupee funds for their normal operations in India. This request is understood to be under examination of the Ministry of Finance.

Export of Iron and Manganese Ores by M.M.T.C.

9003. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been offering iron ore and manganese ore in the international market at prices lower than what these commodities can normally fetch through exports by established traders ;

(b) if so, the average rates at which the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation sold each of these commodities during the year 1967-68 and how these prices compared with those fetched by the corresponding ores exported by the private exporters in the country during that year ;

(c) whether this practice to sell at lower prices on the part of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has dislocated the established exporters of these ores ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation sells these products at lower prices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d). Export of iron ore is canalised through the M.M.T.C. except for iron ore of Goan origin shipped by traditional Goan exporters. Similarly export of manganese ore is canalised through the M.M.T.C. except for the export of this ore by the Manganese Ore India Limited, another public sector undertaking. The prices negotiated by M.M.T.C. for its iron and manganese ore sales have been on the whole competitive and satisfactory. As the private exporters are not allowed to export these two items except to the extent indicated above, there can be no question of M.M.T.C. dislocating the established exporters of these ores.

Cost of Production of Iron and Manganese Ores

9004. **SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the average per ton cost of production of iron and manganese ores and what was the cost of each of them including freight and export duty, in the international markets during the year 1967-68 ; and

(b) the percentage profit earned by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on exports of these two ores during that year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is not in the business interests of the Corporation to disclose these details.

Import of Copper by M.M.T.C.

9005. **SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that refined copper is permitted for direct import by actual users or established importers is cheaper by about Rs. 300 per ton than that imported through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to minimise such disparity or to liberalise imports by actual users and established importers rather than through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ?

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

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

Prices of Minerals supplied by M.M.T.C.

9006. **SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of imported minerals bought by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation at pre-devaluation prices were offered to the consumers at home at post-devaluation prices ;

(b) if so, the total amount of each of the minerals so imported and sold ; and

(c) the rates at which these minerals were procured by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the rates at which they were offered to the consumers at home ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. M.M.T.C. does not import minerals.

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

Demand for Iron and Steel

9007. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has submitted a revised estimate of the demand for iron and steel to serve as the basis for the Fourth Plan programme for iron and steel ;

(b) if so, the broad features of NCAER's report ;

(c) the tentative targets fixed under the Fourth Plan programme for iron and steel arrived at in the light of the said report particularly in regard to the expansion of the different units of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. ; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the report is expected ?

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

(b) The estimates of demand have been projected for 1970-71 and 1975-76 in detail, category-wise whereas the demand in broad terms have also been indicated for 1980-81. The projections are based on certain assumptions of growth rates in the Gross National Products and other industrial targets. The figures projected by the N. C. A. E. R. are at present under examination. Demand targets in million tonnes including inventories but *excluding exports* (which have reached sizable dimensions) on the basis of the minimum growth rate assumed by the N. C. A. E. R. have been projected as 7.125 million tonnes for 1970-71, 10.512 million tonnes for 1975-76 and 15.375 million tonnes for 1980-81. Estimates corresponding to the years of Fourth Plan have not been projected.

(c) Tentative targets for the Fourth Plan i. e. 1973-74 have not yet been arrived at and are under study.

(d) Does not arise.

Zinc Smelter at Debari

9008. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL

MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at least 1,000 tonnes per day of superphosphate produced at the Zinc Smelter at Debari is not being distributed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and total stock accumulated there ; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear the accumulated Stock, enabling smooth working of the Zinc Smelter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The capacity of superphosphate plant of the Zinc Smelter is 78,000 tonnes per annum or 6,500 tonnes per month. As on 23.4.1968 the total production was 25,067 tonnes. A quantity of 4,746 tonnes has already been despatched to the purchasers and further despatches are being arranged against orders received.

(c) Amongst others, the State Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have been approached to obtain supplies of superphosphate from the zinc smelter. So far the following orders have been received :—

- (1) Rajasthan Kraya Vikraya Sangh
- (2) Haryana Cooperative Marketing Federation.
- (3) Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation.

10,000 tonnes per annum, of which 7,305 tonnes to be supplied by June, 1968.

6,000 tonnes at the rate of 500 tonnes per month.

25,000 tonnes of which 8,500 tonnes to be supplied in May/June, 1968 and the rest by March, 1969.

The Ministry of Railways have been moved for allocation of wagons for movement of superphosphate. The Railways have agreed to supply 25 to 30 wagons per day. A request for supply of 40 wagons per day has been made to the Railways.

M/s. Prestolite of India Ltd.

9009. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised, subscribed and paid capital of M/s. Prestolite of India Ltd. ;

(b) the amount of loans received from the banks by this Company and the conditions under which the loans have been secured ;

(c) the total deposits held by this Company from private depositors ;

(d) the value of the sales and profits of the Company annually since it went into production ; and

(e) whether Government have received complaints about the non-receipt of deposits and/or interest by the depositors from this Company ?

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

- (a) **Authorised Capital** Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 38,16,470.
Paid up Capital Rs. 38,12,595.
- (b) **Loan from Haryana Financial Corporation** Rs. 16,70,000.
Loan and advances from scheduled Banks Rs. 58,79,638.
 (The conditions under which the loans from the Banks have been secured are not available)
- (c) **Deposits** Rs. 21,56,900.
 (N. B. The figures given above are as on 31-12-1966. The annual accounts as at 31-12-1967 are not yet due.)

(d) —

Year	Sales	Net profit/loss (+) (—)
1964	Rs. 10,39,231	(—) Rs. 2,21,086
1965	Rs. 54,51,834	(+) Rs. 4,21,236
1966	Rs. 74,83,619	(+) Rs. 79,438

(e) One complaint was received recently alleging non-payment of a fixed deposit of Rs. 1,500/- which matured on the 6th April, 1968.

M/s. Prestolite of India Ltd.

9010. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the licence was granted to M/s. Prestolite of India Ltd., under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to set up a factory and on what conditions ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri Inder Singh, Managing Director of M/s. Prestolite of India Ltd., applied to the Chief Controller of imports for an *ad hoc* import licence for the import of finished goods worth Rs. 10 lakhs ;

(c) the grounds given while submitting the application and the reasons for rejecting the application ; and

(d) whether any subsequent applications or similar or on other grounds were made and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) M/s. Prestolite of India Limited, New Delhi, were granted two licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as under :

1. No. L/7(5)/12/62—E. E. I. dated the 6th April, 1962 for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Faridabad for manufacture of automobile electrical components viz. condensers, regulators, Horn relays, Solenoides, *S.P. cleaners, Rotors, Caps, Contact Points, Coils (Ignition), Horns, Lamps, Battery Cables (end fittings only), Ignition cables (end fittings only) and *Governors.

* (These two items have since been deleted.)

2. No. L/7(5)/56/63—A. E. I. dated the 31st October, 1963, for manufacture of 'new articles' in their existing undertaking at Faridabad viz. Windscreen wiper assembly and Distributor assembly.

These licences were granted subject to the standard conditions attached to licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. According to one of the conditions of the industrial licences, the import of raw materials will be regulated by the general policy that may be in force from time to time, having regard to the foreign exchange position and other exigencies ; if the industrial undertaking or any of its associate concerns is entitled to an Established Importers quota licence for the items covered by the licence, the question as to whether and, if so, to what extent such Established Importers quotas should be utilised for, or diverted to, the import of raw materials will be considered separately on the merits of the case.

(b) to (d). Shri Inder Singh, as the Managing Director of the firm, applied on the 15th October, 1962, for an import licence for a value of Rs. 5 lakhs (and not Rs. 10 lakhs) for import of automobile

electrical components ; the import was applied for on the form intended for Established Importers, for grant of a licence, on *ad hoc* basis on the following grounds :

The firm had been licenced by Government for manufacture of automobile electrical components in technical and financial collaboration with the Electric Autolite Co. of U.S.A. (now known as Eltra Corporation), who, on the signing of the collaboration agreement, cancelled their sole distribution arrangements in India and appointed Prestolite of India as their sole distributors in India ; the import applied for would therefore assist their manufacturing programme on the one hand and, on the other, while making a fair and equitable distribution of the imported products, would enable them to gain necessary market contacts to sell the indigenously produced items satisfactorily when the factory went into production.

This application was rejected by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, on 1.1.1963 on the following grounds :

(i) The essentiality of the import was not certified by the Department of Technical Development ; and

(ii) There was no provision to grant such *ad hoc* licences according to the prevailing policy.

The firm represented against this decision. Subsequently they also submitted three import applications during the year 1963-64 for the import of components and raw materials for the manufacture of products licensed in their favour. These applications were examined by the Directorate General of Technical Development in the light of the representation made by the firm and they recommended grant of licence for a value of Rs. 20 lakhs for import of components and raw materials with the proviso that not more than Rs. 5 lakhs could be utilised for the import of the licensed products in complete c.k.d. condition. A licence for Rs. 20 lakhs was accordingly granted to the firm by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on 5th September, 1963.

रेल के माल डिब्बों और उपकरणों का निर्यात

9011. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 27 फरवरी, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1849 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल के माल डिब्बों और अन्य रेलवे उपकरणों का निर्यात करने वाले समवायों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर हैं और इनमें से क्रमशः सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कितने-कितने समवाय हैं ;

(ख) बाहर के देशों ने इन फर्मों अथवा समवायों को किन-किन तारीखों को क्रयादेश दिये और समय के अन्दर पूरा माल सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इन समवायों अथवा फर्मों ने घटिया किस्म का माल सप्लाई किया है और अन्य अनियमिततायें की हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि सरकारी आंकड़े वस्तु-वार रखे जाते हैं, निर्यात-वार नहीं। वस्तुवार आंकड़े 27-2-1968 को प्रश्न संख्या 1849 के उत्तर के द्वारा पहले ही दिये जा चुके हैं।

(ग) कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं और उन पर प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर और नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

हैदराबाद में बंदरी के संलों का निर्माण

9012. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 12 मार्च, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3750 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हैदराबाद तथा इलाहाबाद में बंदरी

के सैलों के निर्माण के लिये कारखाने स्थापित करने में कौन-कौन सी फर्म सहयोग दे रही हैं, उनका पूंजी व्यय कितना है और उनमें कब तक निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा;

(ख) किस कारखाने में हड़ताल तथा तालाबन्दी हुई थी और इस हड़ताल के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस कारखाने में कितने दिन तक हड़ताल रही और उससे जान तथा माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सञ्चालन-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) हैदराबाद कारखाने में कोई विदेशी सहयोग नहीं। इलाहाबाद कारखाने के लिए तकनीकी जानकारी इंग्लैंड की मेसंस विंडोर लिमिटेड तथा बोनं ड्रेट दारा उपलब्ध की गई है। कम्पनियों द्वारा बताया गया पूंजीगत व्यय हैदराबाद कारखाने के लिए 48,77,000 रुपये तथा इलाहाबाद कारखाने के लिए 57,00,000 रुपये है। हैदराबाद कारखाने में परीक्षण उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया है और इलाहाबाद कारखाने में उत्पादन इस वर्ष जून में प्रारम्भ होने की आशा है।

(ख) उपरोक्त कारखानों में से किसी में हड़ताल या तालाबन्दी नहीं हुई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन

9013. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुरहानपुर औद्योगिक तथा ऐतिहासिक महत्व का नगर होने के बावजूद भी बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य-प्रदेश) में न तो कोई जलपानघृह है और न ही कोई पुस्तकों की दुकान है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उस स्टेशन पर एक जलपान घृह तथा पुस्तकों की एक दुकान खुलवाने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग). बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर न तो किसी रैस्तरां की व्यवस्था है और न किसी बुक-स्टाल की। लेकिन वहां चाय का एक स्टाल है जिस पर चाय, काफी, मिठाइयां, फल और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ जैसे पूरी, भाजी आदि की बिक्री होती है। चाय के इस स्टाल से और भुसावल और खण्डवा स्टेशनों के भोजनालयों से इस खण्ड के यात्रियों की भोजन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जाती हैं। भुसावल स्टेशन बुरहानपुर से 54 किलोमीटर और खण्डवा स्टेशन इससे दूसरी दिशा में 69 किलोमीटर पर स्थित है।

1964 में प्रार्थना पत्र मिलने पर इस स्टेशन पर एक बुक-स्टाल खोलने की अनुमति दी गई थी, लेकिन पार्टी ने बुक-स्टाल नहीं खोला। सपष्ट है कि इस स्टेशन पर पुस्तकों की अधिक मांग नहीं है और इसलिए वहां बुक-स्टाल खोलने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड को सहायता

9014. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड, मध्य प्रदेश को 1962 से मार्च, 1968 तक ऋण के रूप में कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या मिल ने ऋण की पूरी राशि का उपयोग कर लिया है; और

(घ) कितनी राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है और इसका उपयोग कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (घ). वर्ष 1963 में, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने इस मिल को, संयंत्र तथा मशीनों के पुनः स्थापन तथा प्राधुनिकीकरण के लिये 34.62 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की थी, जिसमें से

अभी तक 31.82 लाख रुपये की राशि ली जा चुकी है और इसका पूर्णतया उपयोग किया जा चुका है। अन्य मशीनों के प्राप्त होते ही शेष राशि का उपयोग हो जाने की संभावना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश वित्त निगम के माध्यम से 10 लाख रुपये की राशि का एक ऋण मंजूर किया था। इस राशि का भी पूर्णरूपेण उपयोग हो चुका है।

लुधियाना रेलवे स्टेशन

9015. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को लुधियाना रेलवे स्टेशन के उपरिपुल के पास इस स्टेशन के दक्षिण में बुकिंग एवं रिजर्वेशन काउंटर खोलने के लिये हाल में कोई अम्यावेदन मिला है;

(ख) क्या जनता के इस प्रकार अम्यावेदन के पहले भी मिले थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन के दक्षिण में बुकिंग एवं रिजर्वेशन काउंटर खोलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). 1965 में एक अम्यावेदन मिलने पर लुधियाना स्टेशन की पश्चिमी और एक टिकट एवं आरक्षण खिड़की खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की थी, लेकिन प्रत्याशित यातायात बहुत कम होने के कारण यह प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया। फिर भी, इस मामले पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम

9016. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने सरकारी

क्षेत्र के उपक्रम तथा औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में बिड़ला बन्धुओं के नियंत्रणाधीन उपक्रमों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फरूद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत, औद्योगिक अथवा व्यापारिक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की कुल संख्या, जो मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित हैं, छः है। प्रत्येक कम्पनी के कार्यकलापों की प्रकृति के बारे में सूचना सहित, उनके नाम तथा स्थान जहाँ वह अवस्थित है, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पत्र 1 में प्रदर्शित है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया बेलिये संख्या LT-1100/68]

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में तेरह कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो बिड़लाओं के प्रबन्ध नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत हैं। उनके व्योरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र 2 में दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। बेलिये संख्या LT-1100/68]

Rusting of Old Railway Wagons

9017. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2029 on the 27th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether there are other old wagon trains rusting elsewhere in the country ;

(b) the reasons why such trains are not sent to a factory for recovering the metal or for being sold as junk ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the filth and manure that has collected round the train poses a serious health problem to the neighbourhood and if so, the steps taken by Government to check air pollution ?

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

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

दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां

9018. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1947 से आगरा होते हुए दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच कितनी मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चल रही हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1947 से यात्रियों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) इन गाड़ियों से श्रेणीवार कितनी आय हुई है ;

(घ) क्या इन गाड़ियों में यात्रियों के लिए स्थान बढ़ा दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1947 से दिल्ली तथा मद्रास के बीच कितनी गाड़ियां बढ़ाई गई हैं। दिल्ली तथा मद्रास के बीच अब कितनी गाड़ियां चल रही हैं और वर्ष 1947 से पहले कितनी चल रही थीं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) एक जोड़ी डाक और एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां।

(ख) और (ग). बम्बई-दिल्ली खण्ड या किहीं अन्य खण्डों पर डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से सफर करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या और उनसे होने वाली आमदनी के दर्जेवार आंकड़े अलग-अलग नहीं रखे जाते। अतः अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) जी हां, 1.2.68 से इन गाड़ियों में कुल मिला कर, भोपाल और नयी दिल्ली के बीच एक तथा बम्बई और भांसी के बीच तीन बोगियां बढ़ा दी गयी हैं।

(ङ) 1947 से पहले नयी दिल्ली और मद्रास के बीच एक जोड़ी गाड़ियां चलती थीं और अब इन स्थानों के बीच 2 जोड़ी सीधी गाड़ियां (जी० टी० एक्सप्रेस और जनता एक्सप्रेस) चलती हैं और एक तीसरी जोड़ी (दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस) गाड़ियों का एक मात्र नयी

दिल्ली और हैदराबाद के बीच तथा दूसरा भाग नयी दिल्ली और मद्रास के बीच चलता है।

रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी

9019. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि 1967-68 में कितने मूल्य की रेलवे सम्पत्ति तथा रेलगाड़ियों के पुर्जों की चोरी हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : लगभग 38.32* लाख रुपये।

*ये आंकड़े 1.4.67 से 29.2.68 तक की अवधि के हैं।

विभागीय रेस्टोरेंटों तथा डाइनिंग कारों के संचालन में घाटा

9020. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1967-68 में रेलवे को विभागीय रेस्तरां और डाइनिंग कारों के संचालन से घाटा हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967-68 में विभागीय रेस्तरां और डाइनिंग कारों के संचालन में कितनी आय हुई है और इसी अवधि में उनके संचालन पर कितना खर्च हुआ है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में कितना लाभ हानि होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). विभागीय खान-पान यूनिटों के 1967-68 के लाभ और हानि के परीक्षित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन 1967-68 के संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार सभी विभागीय खान पान स्थापनाओं से 6,28,60,000 रुपये की आय होने की आशा है जबकि खर्च 6,25,91,000 रुपये होगा। इस प्रकार 2,69,000 का लाभ होगा। रेस्तरां और भोजन यानों के के सम्बन्ध में बिक्री, खर्च और लाभ हानि के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) 1968-69 के बजट अनुमान के अनुसार विभागीय खाने-पान व्यवस्था से 51,000 रुपये लाभ होने की आशा है।

Demonstration by Railway Employees at Delhi

9021. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demonstration by about 5,000 Railway employees was held at Delhi on the 28th March, 1968 ;

(b) whether any charter of demands has been given ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, by certain employees.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The demands of the employees have been examined by the Government but they do not find justification to accede to any of them.

Export of Fish

9022. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing fast market for export of fish to countries in the East ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to recapture this market ; and

(c) the exports of various types of fish during the last five years with names of countries to which they were exported ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Bulk of our export of fish to the countries in the East consist of dry fish and prawns. The Burmese Government had been progressively reducing the import of dried prawns from India and since April, 1966, they have completely stopped the import. The introduction of a centralised importing agency by the Ceylonese Government, and shortage in catches of the varieties of fish in demand in Ceylon have resulted in a slight decline in export to Ceylon. Exports

to Japan and Hong Kong have remained more or less at the same level. A good portion of the prawns previously used for drying purposes has been profitably diverted to canning and freezing for export.

(c) A statement of exports from 1963-64 to 1967-68 (upto January, 1968) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1101/68].

कोटा-वीना रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे में ध्यान लगना

9023. श्री जमना लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 मार्च, 1968 को तारों के मिल जाने के कारण कोटा-वीना रेलगाड़ी के एक तीसरी खेसी के डिब्बे में ध्यान लग गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस रेलगाड़ी के साथ लगाये गये डिब्बे उनके इस्तेमाल के लिये निर्धारित की गई अवधि से अधिक पुराने थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन डिब्बों में लवाई गई बैटरियां कितनी पुरानी थीं और नई बैटरियों तथा नये डिब्बों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पनाबा) :

(क) 30-3-1968 को दिगोद स्टेशन पर 92 ग्रुप कोटा-वीना सवारी गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे की छत में आग फैलायी दी। आग फोरम बुझा दी गयी। आग लगने के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जो बैटरियां 1966 में लगायी गयी थीं उन्हें केवल 1970 में बदला जाना है। वह डिब्बा मरता नहीं था इसलिए उसके बदलने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

Import of Diamonds

9024. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of diamonds import-

ed into the country annually and the number of firms licensed for the purpose ;

(b) the number of units in the country which process the imported rough diamonds ;

(c) whether Government propose to monopolies the import of rough diamonds

through the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). Imports of diamonds during the last three years have been as follows :

Description	Value in Rs. '000'		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (April-December)
1. Industrial Diamonds (including Bort)	1,861	7,879	9,821
2. Diamonds (other than industrial diamonds) not set or strung			
(i) Cut	1,041	182	987
(ii) Uncut	955	13,875	22,420
Total	1,996	14,057	23,407
Grand Total	3,857	21,954	33,228

The diamonds Industry is a cottage industry and the processing is done by artisans mostly in homes. No survey of the industry has been made.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government does not consider it necessary in the present situation.

Licensing of New Industrial Units

9025. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD :

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

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

(a) whether Ministers of some State Governments have pleaded with the Centre recently in favour of taking a pragmatic and liberal approach to licensing of new industrial units ; and

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

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

While no formal request has been received from Ministers of State Governments for a pragmatic and liberal approach in general to licensing of new industrial units, press reports of the statement made by the Finance Minister, Mysore, in this regard at the time of inaugurating the sixth meeting of the reconstituted Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals at Bangalore on the 8th April, 1968 have come to Governments notice.

(b) Government have been reviewing the Industrial Licensing procedures from time to time and the licensing procedures have already been streamlined and liberalised in various directions. All industrial units except those engaged in a few specified industries, involving fixed assets upto Rs 25 lakhs have been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Certain industries which do not involve substantial import of components or raw materials have been exempted altogether from the licensing provisions of the Act. Government have also allowed the existing industrial undertakings to diversify their production without a licence upto 25 per cent of their total production and also to

increase their production upto 25% of their registered/licensed capacity if certain conditions are satisfied. The licensing policy and procedures are presently being reviewed by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Decision regarding further change, if any, in the industrial licensing procedure will be taken after the report of this Committee become available.

बिना टिकट यात्रा

9026. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपनगरीय रेलवे, मध्य रेलवे बम्बई पर एक 1 मार्च, 1968 से बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिए कोई अभियान आरम्भ किया गया है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस बारे में कोई विशेष आदेश जारी किये थे ;

(ग) मार्च, 1968 में कुल कितने व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये और उनमें से कितने तीसरी तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के थे और उनसे कुल कितनी राशि बसूल की गयी ;

(घ) इस अभियान में रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारी लगाये थे ; और

(ङ) गत पांच वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष मार्च के महीने में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से कुल कितनी राशि बसूल की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनावा) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि मध्य रेलवे ने बम्बई के उपनगरीय खंडों पर 1-3-68 से कोई विशेष अभियान आरम्भ नहीं किया है, फिर भी मध्य रेलवे सहित सभी रेलों को स्थायी अनुदेश हैं बिना टिकट यात्रा की रोक थाम के लिए उपनगरीय खंडों सहित रेलवे के सभी खंडों पर अक्सर सक्रिय रूप से टिकटों की जांच की जाये ।

(ग) मार्च 1968 में मध्य रेलवे के उपनगरीय खंड पर बिना टिकट और अनियमित यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की कुल

संख्या और उनसे बसूल की गयी रकम इस प्रकार हैं :

	मामले	रकम रु०
पहला दर्जा	4,188	7,077
तीसरा दर्जा	28,684	38,021
जोड़	32,872	45,098

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के मार्च महीने में मध्य रेलवे के उपनगरीय खण्ड पर बिना टिकट यात्रा से बसूल की गई रकम इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	रकम
मार्च, 1964	33,311 रु०
मार्च, 1965	32,709 रु०
मार्च, 1966	38,179 रु०
मार्च, 1967	40,080 रु०
मार्च, 1968	45,098 रु०

दीवा-वहानू रेलवे लाइन

9027. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य-पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में एक सम्पर्क रेलवे लाइन बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दीवा-वहानू रेलवे लाइन के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्पर्क रेलवे लाइन के द्वारा औद्योगिक रूप से विकसित क्षेत्र में विविधता लाने में मदद मिलेगी ; और

(घ) यह सर्वेक्षण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनावा) :

(क) से (घ). मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों के बीच

एक अतिरिक्त रेल सम्पर्क बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। कुछ दिन पहले दो बैकल्पिक रेलवे लाइनों अर्थात् मोरा रोड-दिवा और विरार-दिवा के मार्ग निर्धारण के लिए अभिदर्शन इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण शुरू किये गये थे और काम में प्रगति है। इसके अलावा, एक दूसरे बैकल्पिक मार्ग, अर्थात् दिवा-बनगांव के लिए भी शीघ्र ही सर्वेक्षण का काम शुरू करने का विचार है। जब यह रेल सम्पर्क बनकर तैयार हो जायेगा, तो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मध्य रेलवे से पश्चिम रेलवे को और पश्चिम रेलवे से मध्य रेलवे को माल और यात्री यातायात के संचलन में सुविधा हो जायेगी। लेकिन लाइन का वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य उपर्युक्त सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों और उनके लिए धन उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर है।

कल्याण रेलवे स्टेशन

9028. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में (स्टेशन मास्टर के कमरे तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय सहित) कल्याण स्टेशन का निर्माण कब किया गया था ;

(ख) उस समय उस स्टेशन पर प्रतिदिन औसतन कितने यात्री आते थे और इस समय यात्रियों की दैनिक औसत कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तीन वर्ष पूर्व कल्याण स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया गया था और यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च आने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) काम के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. पुनावा) :
(क) द्वीप प्लेटफार्म नं० 3 और 4 पर मुख्य लाइन की स्टेशन इमारत 1916 में बनाई गई थी। इस इमारत में स्टेशन मास्टर और

सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय, तारघर, टिकट क्लेटों के कमरे, पासल और पूछताछ कार्यालय, पुरुषों और महिलाओं के तीसरे और दूसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षा कक्षों, तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षा-कक्ष (सामान्य) रेल सुरक्षा दल के निरीक्षक के कार्यालय और भोजनालयों की व्यवस्था है। 1927 में शहर की ओर जो टिकट घर युक्त प्रतीक्षालय बनाया गया था उसे गिरा दिया गया और "कल्याण में यात्रियों के लिए सुख-सुविधा" की बड़ी योजना के अन्तर्गत 1960 में तीसरे दर्जे का एक नया प्रतीक्षालय बनाया गया जिसमें टिकट घर की भी व्यवस्था है।

(ख) 1916 का दैनिक औसत यातायात दिखाने वाला रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है।

वर्तमान यात्री यातायात नीचे दिया गया है:—

(i) बुक किये गये यात्रियों की
दैनिक औसत संख्या 11745

(ii) किसी एक समय में अधिक
से अधिक सम्हाले गये
यात्रियों की संख्या 1725

ऊपर दिये गये आंकड़े उपनगरीय और मुख्य लाइन यातायात दोनों के लिए हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं केवल "कल्याण गात्री याई उपनगरीय गाड़ियों के लिए एक अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था और दूसरे छोटे-मोटे परिवर्तन" के नामक निर्माण-कार्य का अनुमोदन किया गया था और इस पर काम हो रहा है इसमें कल्याण स्टेशन की इमारत का पुनर्निर्माण शामिल नहीं है।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Issue of Licences to Birla Group

9029. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Industrial Licences

applied for by the Birla Group which have been rejected since 1967 to-date ;

(b) the grounds given by Government for such rejection ; and

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to ban the issue of Industrial licences to Birla Group ?

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

(c) No, Sir.

Deposits of Minerals in Mysore

9030. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in Mysore State in order to explore the deposits of minerals and ores ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what is the programme to explore the minerals in Mysore State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Geological Survey of India has carried out systematic geological mapping on scales 1:63,360 and 1:126,720 in the districts of Chitradurga, Hassan, Mysore, Mandya, North Kanara, South Kanara, Shimoga, Raichur and Gulbarga for preliminary assessment of mineral resources. A total area of about 25,000 sq. km. has been covered by mapping since 1961.

Investigations have been carried out for the regional assessment of bauxite in the Balgaum district, gold in the Hutti area of Raichur district, Bellara area of Tumkur district and Gadag area of Dharwar district ; copper in Kalyadi area of Hassan district and in the Kunchiganahalu and adjacent areas of Chitradurga district, Tinthini area of Gulbarga district, Kollegal area of Mysore district and Kaiga area of North Kanara district ; flux grade limestone in Bagalkot area of Bijapur district, in the Yadwad area of Belgaum district and in the Seram, Chittapur areas of Gulbarga district,

In addition proving operations for Iron ore in the Bababudan hills of Chickmagalur district and in the Donimalai and Ramanurg areas of Bellary district have also been carried out by the Geological Survey of India.

(c) Further work on asbestos, gold, copper, lead, iron and manganese ore, limestone, bauxite and chromite is proposed to be undertaken by the Geological Survey of India in the future programme.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

9031. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two members from the World Bank have discussed with Government about the aid to be given by the World Bank for the import of goods required by the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Committee for Cooperation

9032. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a National Committee for co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation ;

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee ; and

(c) the functions of the Committee ?

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

(b) and (c). The details are contained in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development's) Resolution No. IP & FC-12 (10)/68, dated the 29th March, 1968, a copy of which is laid on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1102/68]

Aero-Magnetic Surveys of Mineral Deposits

9033. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aero-Magnetic surveys of mineral deposits have been undertaken with the Soviet assistance as well as with the assistance of U. N. Development Fund in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the results thereof and the extent of survey ;

(c) whether Orissa Government have shown preference for such surveys by U. N. Development Fund ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. A proposal regarding Aero-magnetic survey for mineral deposits over selected areas with Soviet assistance, which will cover parts of Dandakaranya and Sambalpur-Bolangir areas, is under consideration.

A proposal from the Government of Orissa, *inter alia* for airborne geophysical survey of certain areas in that State with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme was received. The Government of Orissa have been advised to revise their proposals in the light of discussions held recently by a U. N. Expert with the State Government, before they are posed for assistance under the United Nations Development Programme.

Loans to States for Development of Industrial Estates

9034. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to extend loans to certain States for the development of industrial estates in the urban centres ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any provision for any loan in the scheme to the State of Orissa for the purpose ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of India provide loans to the State Governments for the construction of sheds in the Industrial Estates in rural and semi-urban areas and for the development of industrial areas in urban centres.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 11.51 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 1968 as provisional payment for the year 1967-68 to the State of Orissa for the scheme indicated above. Similarly, for 1968-69 also an appropriate amount will be paid to the State Government towards the end of the year depending on the actual expenditure incurred.

(d) Does not arise.

Howrah Delhi Deluxe Train

9035. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Howrah-Delhi Deluxe train runs late very often ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to rearrange the timings of Howrah-New Delhi Deluxe train so that it reaches Delhi before 10 A. M. to enable Members of Parliament and Government officials to attend to their duties in time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) During the period from February, 1968 upto 27th April, 1968, out of a total of 37 days, this train ran, it arrived New Delhi right time on 20 days, late by upto 15 minutes on 4 days, while on each of the remaining 13 days, it was late by over 15 minutes.

(b) The late running of this train was caused by a variety of reasons including, *inter alia* failure of communications due to theft of copperwire, failure of equipment, accidents etc.

(c) No.

Discovery of new Sources of Minerals

9036. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of Geological Survey (1967-68) in respect of discovery of new sources of minerals;

(b) if so, whether new sources of minerals have been found out;

(c) if so, the nature of the minerals, the extent of the sources and early prospect of mining of the metals; and

(d) whether prospecting of the newly discovered minerals sources will be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The field season programme (1967-68) of the Geological Survey of India commenced October, 1967 and will end in September, 1968. Reports on the investigations carried out during the field season 1967-68 will become available after the return of Geological Survey of India officers from field and after carrying out petrological, analytical and other tests on the samples collected during the investigations. However as a result of investigations carried so far by the Geological Survey of India, new sources of base metals, phosphorite limestone, coal and iron ore have been located in various parts of the country.

(d) The prospects and development of minerals will be considered after detailed reports on investigations will become available.

भाभा (पूर्व रेलवे) के रेलवे संगठन कर्मचारियों का जापन

9039. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे के भाभा तथा अन्य स्थानों के रेलवे के संगठन कर्मचारियों ने अपनी कठिनाइयों तथा मांगों को दखाने वाला एक जापन पूर्वी रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक, कलकत्ता को गत वर्ष प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) क्या महा प्रबन्धक से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त न होने पर कर्मचारियों ने पुनः 19 दिसम्बर 1967 को एक झपील भेजी तथा 20 फरवरी 1968 को एक अनुस्मारक भेजा तथा 25 मार्च 1968 को डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टन्डेंट दानापुर को एक तार भेजा;

(ग) क्या दानापुर डिवीजन के रेलवे संगठन कर्मचारियों ने 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से उच्चतर ग्रेड वाले पदों पर कार्य करने से इन्कार कर दिया है क्योंकि उक्त अनुस्मारक तथा तार का कोई उत्तर उन्हें प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था;

(घ) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ियों के आने-जाने में कोई बाधा उत्पन्न हो गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करके इस समस्या को हल करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० सु० पुनाखा) : (क) से (ङ). सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासन से सूचना मंगाई गई है और मिलते ही सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पटना-गया सेक्शन पर रेलगाड़ियों में प्रकाश का प्रबन्ध

9040. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना-गया सेक्शन पर चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों में रात्रि के समय प्रकाश का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता जिसके परिणामस्वरूप खोरियां होती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० सु० पुनाखा) : (क) पटना-गया सेक्शन पर चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों

में रोशनी की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से उपस्करों की चोरी और सामान की कमी के कारण कभी-कभी रोशनी की व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है।

(ख) गाड़ियों में रोशनी की व्यवस्था ठीक रखने के लिए पहले से ही पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त चोरी की रोकथाम के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय अपनाकर चोरी की घटनाओं को कम करने की भी पूरी कोशिश जारी है।

Yalivigi Railway Accident

9041. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the public agitation to hold judicial enquiry at Hubli instead of Bangalore into the Railway accident which occurred at Yalivigi, Southern Railway on the 19th March, 1968; and

(b) if so, the final decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 provides, inter alia, that a commission appointed under the provisions of the Act, shall have power to regulate its own procedure including the fixing of places and times of its sittings. Enquiries made reveal that while there has been no public agitation for the inquiry into the Yalivigi railway accident being held at Hubli, a request to that effect was made by some press reporters who were advised that the Commission would also sit at Hubli if found necessary.

Sale of Salt in Eastern Region of India

9042. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that salt is brought from the western coast of India to Calcutta by steamers for distribution and sale in the Eastern region ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that salt is transported from Calcutta to different areas

thereafter by Railway wagons on broad gauge line;

(c) whether salt sale Centres situated on metre gauge lines are put to great hardship for transshipment;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from salt dealers on metre gauge lines; and

(e) if so, whether these places can be supplied direct from West Coast by metre gauge Railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Salt is transported according to zonal Scheme drawn by the Salt Department in consultation with the Railway Board from sources in the West Coast by sea, to Calcutta. Some quantities of non-zonal salt move by all rail route.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). Some representations have been received for movement of zonal Salt from Stations on the West Coast by the all Metre Gauge, route to destinations in the Eastern Region.

(e) Yes, Sir, but Government policy is to move zonal salt from sources on West Coast to the destination in the Eastern Region by sea-cum-rail route via Calcutta in order to enable the shipowners bringing coal from Calcutta to obtain return cargo from Saurashtra back to Calcutta.

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

9043. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sole agency of clinical thermometers manufactured by the National Instruments Ltd. has been given to a private party at a lower rate than the manufacturing cost ; and

(b) if so, the rate at which this has been given ?

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

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

9044. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major items manufactured by the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta are sold at a lower price than the cost price ; and

(b) whether inspite of the fact that finished goods worth about Rs. 40 lakhs have been accumulated, the production of the same item has not been stopped thereby inter locking the capital ?

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

चमड़े और चमड़े के सामान का निर्यात

9045. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: वर्ष 1968-69 में चमड़े और चमड़े की वस्तुओं का कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किये जाने का अनुमान है तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : वर्ष 1968-69 में, चमड़े तथा चमड़े की वस्तुओं के निर्यात की अनुमानित मात्रा तथा मूल्य निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

(मात्रा दस लाख किलो० में, मूल्य 10 लाख अमरीकी डालर में)

	मात्रा	मूल्य
1. कमाई हुई खाले तथा चमड़ियाँ, जिनमें ईस्ट इंडिया कमाया हुआ चमड़ा शामिल है।	18.8	60.00
2. कमाया हुआ क्रोम चमड़ा	9.2	26.60
3. समापित चमड़ा	2.8	13.30
4. चमड़े की वस्तुएं	0.5	0.70

(मात्रा दस लाख जोड़ों में, मूल्य दस लाख अमरीकी डालर में)

चमड़े के जूते 9.1 16.00

हीरा मिल कम्पनी [पब्लिक] लिमिटेड.
उज्जैन

9046. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हीरा मिल कम्पनी पब्लिक लिमिटेड उज्जैन को, नियंत्रक की नियुक्ति के पश्चात केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक वित्त निगम तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी-कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नियंत्रक की नियुक्ति के पश्चात भी वह मिल भारी घाटे में चल रहा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच कराने का विचार है;

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1967 में उस मिल की ऋण की कितनी राशि शेष थी; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि निकट भविष्य में इस मिल के बन्द हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) मिल को प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक के अधीन लिये जाने के पश्चात मध्य प्रदेश वित्त निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की गारंटी पर हीरा मिस्स लि० उज्जैन को 20 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया है। राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने भी मिल को 2,19,300 रुपये का ऋण दिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मिल को कोई ऋण/वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) सामान्यतः वस्त्र उद्योग कठिनाईयों का सामना कर रहा है। जिससे उनको लाभ

ग्राह्यता पर, विशेषतः कमजोर तथा समाप्त प्रायः मिलों की लाभग्राह्यता पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। हीरा मिल्स लि०, का मामला भी इसी वर्ग में आता है और सरकार का कोई जांच कराने का विचार नहीं है।

(घ) 87.71 लाख रुपये (जिसमें 88,000 रुपये की सार्वजनिक-जमा राशि भी शामिल है)।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

9047. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the second meeting of the Industrial Development Board of the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation held in Vienna :

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the meeting :

(c) whether India moved any proposal ; and

(d) if so, the main feature thereof and how far it has achieved success ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. India is a member of the Industrial Development Board and is therefore participating in the Second Session of the Board at present being held in Vienna from the 17th April to the 14th May, 1968.

(b) to (d). The information can be furnished only after the Session is over and the report of the Indian delegation becomes available.

Prototype Production and Training Centre, Okhla

9048. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Small Industries Corporation Prototype Production and Trading Centre Employees

Union, Okhla has served a strike notice to begin from the 16th April, 1968 on the basis of Chapter of demands accompanying the strike notice ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take about the settlement of the dispute ?

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

(b) Periodical discussions between the Management and the Union on the issues contained in the Charter of Demands are being held.

Unemployment among Geologists

9049. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that five thousand Geologists and Geophysicists are without jobs ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present outturn of the above is 500 per annum ; and

(c) if so, the steps, if any, Government propose to take to provide them suitable employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) This is not correct. Actually the total number of Post-Graduate Geologists and Geophysicists in the country is estimated to be approximately 5000. As on 31.12.1967 the number of such persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges was Geologists 135 and Geophysicists - nil.

(b) The intake in Geology and Geophysics courses at Post-Graduate level in various institutions from 1963 to 1967 varied from 368 to 392 (for M.Sc. Degree) and 56 to 82 (for Ph. D. Degree).

(c) The development programmes in mining and other allied activities included in the annual plans are expected to provide more employment opportunities.

Balancing of Indo-Afghan Trade

9050. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Afghan nationals registered in India under the various categories of importers and what privileges they enjoy in India ;

(b) whether any of these Afghan importers established their permanent offices in India ; and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to place some restrictions on the movement of these Afghan traders in India and they have to keep informed of their movement to any of the Government agency and if so, the name of the Government Agency ?

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

(c) No restrictions are proposed to be imposed on the movement of Afghan traders in India. Like all other foreigners in the country, these traders are required to report their movements to the local Registration Officers in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

Indo-Afghan Trade

9051. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Closure of trade routes between India and Afghanistan due to the conflict between India and Pakistan or between Pakistan and Afghanistan, a huge quantity of goods was confiscated by Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether Government have calculated the losses suffered on that account ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) As a result of the closure by Pakistan of the traditional land route of Indo-Afghan trade, it is possible that some consignments belonging to Indian nationals were stranded

and confiscated by Pakistan, but so far no such case has been brought to the notice of Government.

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

Indo-Afghan Trade

9052. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after 1959, a category of traders in Indo-Afghan trade was created who were asked to export first and then to balance their exports by way of equivalent imports ;

(b) if so, the number of categories of Indo-Afghan traders and the total number of traders registered with Government under each of the categories ; and

(c) the approximate turn-over of the Indo-Afghan trade ?

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

(b) Three categories of traders are allowed to participate in Indo-Afghan trade. These are (1) approved importers who participated in Indo-Afghan trade during the 4 year period ending June 1956, (2) firms nominated by the Royal Afghan Government, and (3) traders who have got themselves registered as "new comers". Information regarding the number of traders falling in each of these three categories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The total turn-over of Indo-Afghan trade for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 (April-December) was of the order of Rs. 1108 lakhs and Rs. 1111 lakhs, respectively. Statistics beyond December 1967 are not available at present.

Suits filed under Payment of Wages Act on N.E. Railway

9053. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of suits filed under payment of Wages Act in each Division of the North Eastern Railway during the year from 1965 to 1967 ;

(b) the number of cases decided during the above period ;

(c) the case won and lost by the Railways ; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1103/68]

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने से सामान की चोरी

9054. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने हाल ही में कारखाने से तांबा, पारा तथा अन्य वस्तुएं चुरा ली थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी चोरियां न होने देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). हाल में मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में चोरी की एक बारदात हुई है। 28 मार्च 1968 को एक परिचालन विभाग के मूल इन्वेंट में 50 किलोग्राम सोडे को मिलाकर सर्वोच्च डिपार्टमेंट से 33 किलोग्राम पारा ले लिया गया था। पता चलने पर यह मामला पुलिस में दे दिया गया और प्रायोजना के कुछ कर्मचारी और एक बाहर का आदमी गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये। मामले की जांच अभी जारी है।

(ग) मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने, बस्ती और खानों के विस्तृत क्षेत्रों में चोरी को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं। चोरी की रोक-थाम के लिए गस्त लगाई जाती है। चोरी के मामले जल्दी पुलिस को सौंप दिये जाते हैं।

Salt producing Factories

9055. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and complete addresses of salt producing factories in different States and their annual production capacity, State-wise and factory-wise ; and

(b) whether Salt Factories in West Bengal have received any aid or grant from Government so far ?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 18,000/- was granted as loan under "Grant of Loans to Liscensed Salt Manufacturers Rules, 1959", to M/S. Contai Salt Industries Co. Limited, Contai Distt. Midnapur, West Bengal, in 1964-65.

Delegations sent Abroad

9056. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad by his Ministry during 1966-67 and 1967-68 ; and

(b) the name of countries visited by them and the objects of their visits ?

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

रतन स्टील लिमिटेड, लोहटा, बाराणसी से चोरी हुए रेलवे स्लीपरों की बरामदगी

9057. श्री निहल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1967 में रतन स्टील लिमिटेड, लोहटा, बाराणसी से पुलिस के छापे के परिणामस्वरूप एक ट्रक भार रेलवे स्लीपर बरामद हुए;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये स्लीपर कारखाने में लाये जा रहे थे तथा उन्हें पिघला कर ढले लोहे के पाइप बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जा रहा था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस अधिकारियों ने कारखाने के सुरक्षा अधिकारी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है तथा बाद में उसे जमानत पर छोड़ दिया है जब कि उसका कोई अपराध नहीं था तथा इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी कारखाने के मालिक पर थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बरामद की हुई वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना है तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे. मु. पुनाचा) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कारखाने के परिसर में पुलिस द्वारा स्लीपर बरामद किये गये थे।

(ग) जी हां, लेकिन पुलिस अभी इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

(घ) अनुमानित मूल्य 2081 रुपये है।

Electrification of Kanpur-Tundla Section

9058. SHRI CHITTARANJAN ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the job of Railways Electrification for Kanpur-Tundla has been handed over to open-line organisation ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the details of job of electrification previously done by open-line organisation?

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

(b) Railway Electrification Projects had so far been concentrated in the Eastern Region. However, with the completion of the last carry-over work for electrification of Howrah-Kharagpur by June, 1968, bulk of the electrification works in that region would have been completed. R. E. Organisation as then constituted at Calcutta would not have been able to handle

satisfactorily the electrification projects of Kanpur-Tundla and Virar-Sabarmati, programmed during the current Plan, because of their geographical remoteness. More over, electrification works for Igatpuri-Bhusaval and Madras-Villupuram sections had been previously successfully executed by the Open Lines, and it was considered that the Zonal Railways by more direct participation in these Projects should ensure integrated progress of electrification work within their overall needs. In consideration of all these factors it was decided to re-organise the R. E. In the revised set up, the field execution of the electrification projects would henceforth be the responsibility of the Zonal Railways and that of basic engineering & design of Research Designs & Standards Organisation, Lucknow, while the Railway Board would exercise the overall control and the co-ordination. It was in pursuance of this administrative decision that the execution of the electrification of Kanpur-Tundla has been handed over to the Open Line.

(c) Northern Railway, to whom the above project has been handed over, have not carried out any job of electrification previously. However, Southern and Central Railways have executed the projects for electrification of Madras-Villupuram and Igatpuri-Bhusaval sections respectively. In this connection it may be clarified that the Railway Electrification Field Construction Unit at Allahabad, now being placed under the administrative control of General Manager, Northern Railway, has extensive previous experience of electrification in as much as they have carried out all works connected with electrification of Gaya-Moghalsarai, Moghalsarai-Allahabad, and Allahabad-Kanpur Sections.

Price of Tractors

9059. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the difference in the price of imported tractors and tractors indigenously manufactured ;

(b) the proportion of the parts and components imported and those indig.

genously manufactured both in terms of bulk and value; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices of Indian made tractors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value and proportion of the components imported and those indigenously manufactured in respect of the different makes of tractors produced in the country are as under :—

	Imported Components		Indigenous Components	
	Value Proportion		Value Proportion.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras (35 HP)	5724	35%	10,738	65%
2. M/s. International Tractor Co., Bombay (35 HP)	4725	37%	8,099	63%
3. M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., (50 HP)	7843	51%	7,647	49%
4. M/s. Escorts Ltd. (E-37)	4905	36%	8,900	64%
5. M/s. Eicher Tractors Ltd. (26.5 HP)	6672	63%	3,988	37%

(c) One of the reasons for the high cost of the indigenously manufactured tractors is small volume of production. The manufacturers are being encouraged to increase the volume of production in order that costs may be brought down.

In order to ensure that the tractors are sold at reasonable prices, Government had arranged for a cost investigation by the Cost Accounts Branch. On the basis of the investigation the selling prices of the tractors have been notified under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. As a second check, the Traffic Commission was also requested to enquire into the cost of production and recommend reasonable selling prices. The recommendations of the Commission have been received and are under examination.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

9060. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing mine cut of Neyveli Lignite Corporation is not able to supply lignite for all the units of Power Station especially for

Fertilizer Plant, Briquetting plant and Carbonisation plant ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the estimate for the second mine cut was prepared as early as in 1963 and submitted to the Central Government ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that retrenchment in Neyveli will envelope all branches and all categories of employees in thousands ; and

(d) if so, whether Government purpose to start second mine cut so as to avert retrenchment and also avoid national loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The output from the present mine cut with the available machinery is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of all the units of the complex. With the purchase of additional machinery, it is hoped that these requirements will be more or less met.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No large-scale retrenchment is likely to take place.

(d) There is no justification at present to start the second mine cut.

बीकानेर नगर के निकट रेलवे क्रासिंग पर उपरि-पुल

9062. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर नगर के निवासियों से सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं कि नगर में बहुत से रेलवे क्रासिंग होने के कारण उनको सड़क पार करने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरि-पुल बनाने का है जिससे जनता को असुविधा न हो; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). बीकानेर नगर की सीमा के अन्दर 3 समपार मौजूद हैं जिनमें से हर एक को, संरक्षा सम्बन्धी कारणों से 24 घंटों में लगभग 40 बार बन्द करना पड़ता है। 1961 में रेलवे स्टेशन के दोनों ओर एक-एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया था, लेकिन स्थानीय लोगों के विरोध के कारण इस योजना पर आगे कार्यवाई नहीं की जा सकी और आखीर में राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ देना पड़ा।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का डिवीजनल सिस्टम

9063. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री 20 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1285 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर डिवीजनल सिस्टम लागू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस मामले में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मण्डल प्रणाली लागू करने के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) व्यौरे को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) इस मामले पर उच्चतम स्तर पर विचार किया जा रहा है और जल्दी ही निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है।

नये उद्योगों का मूल्य तथा लागत ढांचा

9064. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री 27 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1880 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नये उद्योगों के लागत तथा मूल्य ढांचे के बारे में प्रशुल्क आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). प्रशुल्क आयोग समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच का कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land around Calcutta

9065. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised occupation of Railway land in and

around Calcutta has increased considerably; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb this to ensure safe movement of trains and for prevention of damage to railway tracks?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above. As soon as encroachments are detected, prompt action is taken to issue quit notices failing which action under the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1958 is resorted to.

Recruitment of Ticket Examiners

9066. SHRI SUBRAVELU :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that economy has been effected in the recruitment to the cadres of Ticket Examiners ; and

(b) if so, the likely loss of revenue due to increase in ticketless travel ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Economy in the cadre of Ticket Examiners has been made wherever feasible.

(b) Any economy that has been effected is without detriment to the efficiency in checking of ticketless travel.

Scales of Pay of Trainee Assistant Station Masters and Permanent Station Masters

9067. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI KAMALANATHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the scales of pay of trainee Assistant Station Masters and Permanent Station Masters ;

(b) whether there is considerable disparity in their scales of pay ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). A trainee Assistant Station Master during training gets a stipend at the rate of Rs. 130 p.m. and on his posting to a working post, he gets a starting pay of Rs. 150 p.m. in the Authorised scale of Rs. 130-240. The scales of pay for Assistant Station Masters and Stations Masters are :

Assistant Station Masters

Rs. 130-240 (with a minimum start of Rs. 150)

Rs. 205-280

Rs. 250-380

Rs. 335-425

Station Masters

Rs. 205-280

Rs. 250-380

Rs. 335-425

Rs. 370-475

Rs. 450-575 (Station Superintendent—
Non-gazetted)

The trainee Assistant Station Masters get stipend only during the training and Station Masters draw pay in the regular scales of pay. There are two different categories and thus a comparison between them is not apt.

Manning of Trains by Travelling Ticket Examiners

9068. SHRI KAMALANATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains, Division-wise, which are not manned by the Travelling Ticket Examiners ; and

(b) the reasons for not manning some trains by Travelling Ticket Examiners ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Statistics regarding the number of trains Division-wise which are not manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners, are not maintained. Out of a total number of about 4,950 trains run per day on the Indian Railways, which include Mail/Express, Passenger and Suburban trains, only important trains are manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners. On all other passenger carry-

ing trains, frequent checks are exercised either by Travelling Ticket Examiners in rotation or these trains are checked by Divisional/Headquarters Flying Squads of Travelling Ticket Examiners.

Railway Engineers of Railway Electrification Scheme

9069. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign country has sought to utilise the skill of our Railway Engineers ;

(b) if so, the names of countries which are willing to engaged our skilled personnel of the Railway Electrification Scheme ; and

(c) if not, the efforts made by Government to achieve it ?

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

(b) No country has made any such request so far.

(c) Requests for such assistance are generally received through the Ministry of External Affairs and are responded to promptly and sympathetically.

Purchase of Coal by Public Sector Undertakings

9070. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state how much of public sector requirements of coal are purchased from (i) privately owned collieries, and (ii) National Coal Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : After decontrol of coal all consumers including public sector undertakings obtain their coal requirements direct from the producers. As such information about the quantity of coal purchased by the Public Sector undertakings from the privately owned collieries is not available.

In so far as the National Coal Development Corporation is concerned, during 1967-68 it supplied about 8.10 million tonnes of coal to Public Sector under-

takings, including State Electricity Boards ; Railways and Steel Plants.

New Railway Station at Kachra

9071. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the local inhabitants of Kachra between Haroa Road and Maltipur on the Eastern Railway (Sealdah Division) have been requesting Government to sanction a new station there ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No representation has been received from the local inhabitants of Kachra for the opening of a new station there. However a proposal for the opening of a halt station at Mirzanagar—Kankra between Harua Road and Malatipur stations was examined but it could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

N.C.D.C Mines

9072. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the demurrage and other penalties paid by the National Coal Development Corporation mines on transportation of coal during the last year ;

(b) whether such payments are considered abnormal and how they compare with such average payments by coal industry in the private sector ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the incidence of demurrage ?

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

Coal Industry

9073. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to the problem of the Coal Industry as outlined at the recent annual meetings of the Coal Associations ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to hold discussions on important problems with the representatives of producers and consumers of coal ; and

(c) the snags which are in the way of fixation of economy price-structure for various grades of coal in consonance with developmental needs and labours' aspirations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Copies of annual speeches from the various Coal Associations in which the general problems of the industry are touched are received by Government and these are examined and action taken where necessary. The coal interests are also consulted whenever it is considered necessary.

(c) Coal having been decontrolled, it is now for the consumers and the producers to mutually settle the prices between themselves.

Assistance to Iraq for Development of Railways

9074. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iraq has sought India's help for development of its Railways and a delegation visited India in this connection ;

(b) if so, the nature of help sought ; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Director-General of Railways, Iraq, accompanied by a senior Iraqi railway official visited India from 7th to 13th April, 1968. The purpose of the Delegation's visit was primarily to acquaint itself with the working of Indian Railways and India's capacity to supply technical know-how, rolling stock and other railway equipment for Iraqi Railways. Useful discussions were held on the scope for co-operation between Indian and Iraqi Railways in the

field of loan of experts, training of personnel and supply of equipment.

Since the visit was exploratory in character, it will be a little time before any concrete decisions are taken. Knowledge of one another's productive capacities is the first step in the development of closer co-operation amongst developing countries.

Buffer Stock of Jute

9075. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee on Commodities of UNCTAD favoured for the creation of buffer stock of jute among developing and advanced countries ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Committee on Commodities of UNCTAD-II that the Study Group on Jute and Fibres should, in consultation with the UNCTAD Secretariat, urgently explore the possibility of setting up an appropriate buffer stock scheme for jute, was approved by the Conference. As a marginal importer of raw jute India would not be affected significantly. No immediate steps are required to be taken at this stage.

Company Secretaryship

9076. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the candidates who have passed the Government Diploma in Company Secretaryship Examination have not been able to get suitable jobs ; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to ask the Bureau of Public Enterprises to maintain a panel of qualified G.D.C.S. personal and issue directives to the Public Sector Undertaking to fill their posts of Company Secretaries, Assistant Company Secretaries from the candidates on such panel ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Representations have been received from some persons holding Government Diploma in Company Secretaries that they have not got suitable jobs in the Secretarial Departments of Companies.

(b) Although the passing of Company Secretaries Examination is not the only qualification for holding the post of a Secretary to a Government company, the Bureau of Public Enterprises circulate the particulars of all qualified G.D.C.S. persons from time to time to the Public Sector Undertakings requesting them to bear these persons in mind while selecting persons for suitable jobs in their Secretarial Departments.

Bhilai Steel Plant

9077. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of spare parts, imported from U.S.S.R. are lying in store for indefinite period at the Bhilai Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the total value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Major quantities of spares of USSR origin held in stock by the Bhilai Steel Plant are 'risk insurance items' to be used as and when required. Some are also surplus items left over from the construction stage of the last expansion of the plant to 2.5 m.t. capacity.

(b) The total value of the slow moving USSR stores and spares presently lying in store with the Bhilai Steel Plant is approximately Rupees two crores and thirty-four lakhs.

H.E.C., Ranchi

9078. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of the Trade Apprentices recruited by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Ranchi, is alarmingly poor in respect of the members of Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, what is the percentage so far ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the percentage of employees of the local people is equally poor ; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take fill the vacuum ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes among the Trade Apprentices recruited so far in Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited is Twenty two.

(c) No, Sir. The percentage of persons from Bihar in the employment of the company is Eighty-two.

(d) Does not arise.

Barwadih-Sarnadih Railway Line

9079. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of Barwadih-Sarnadih Railway line which was taken up by the Eastern Railway in 1947 continued for about two years and then finally given up ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in the construction work so far ?

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

(b) Due to difficult ways and means position, obtaining at that time.

(c) Gross expenditure is Rs. 1, 52, 43, 548/-.

Production of Machinery Equipment

9080. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual production of machinery equipment of Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, is lagging far behind the Schedule of production ; and

(b) if so, the (i) installed capacity of the plant for the last four years, (ii) actual production for the last four years, (iii) pro-

duction schedule for the year 1968-69, (iv) year by which the plant is likely to go to full production and (v) the production schedule according to which they propose to step up to full Production ?

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

(b) (i) 1964-65	7758 tonnes
1965-66	9451 tonnes
1966-67	14,500 tonnes
1967-68	20,000 tonnes
(ii) 1964-65	3208.2 tonnes
1965-66	10,980.5 tonnes
1966-67	14,309.2 tonnes
1967-68	14,656.2 tonnes

(iii) 30,000 tonnes inclusive of structural items totalling 14,000 tonnes.

(iv) 1973-74

(v) The production schedule has now been worked out upto 1970-71 only. According to this, the production in 1969-70 will be 43,030 tonnes and that in 1970-71 58,430 tonnes. The schedule for the subsequent years is still to be worked out.

Quotas reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees on Eastern Railway

9081. SARI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota reserved for the purpose of filling up by the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been filled up in any of the categories on the Eastern Railway particularly in Dhanbad Division;

(b) if so, the number of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately, in the selection grade; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take so that specified quota reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is filled up ?

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

Production of Optical Instruments

9082. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a project in the public Sector in U. P. for the production of optical instruments in collaboration with M/S. Carl Zeiss Jena, German Democratic Republic was agreed to and all formalities in regard to the project were completed but was subsequently scuttled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to hand over the project to Industrialist to be run as a private concern ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Govt. of India had in August 1964, approved in principle the proposal of the Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow which is under the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, for collaboration with M/S Carl Zeiss Jena, in the manufacture of certain scientific instrument including Optical Instruments. As no final proposals were furnished to this Ministry the State Government of Uttar Pradesh were informed on 21.3.1968 that the said approval for foreign collaboration was being treated as cancelled. M/s. Carl Zeiss Jena had informed the State Government that they were no longer interested in the project. The State Government are exploring the possibility of some other foreign collaboration.

(c) The Government of India have no information.

Industrial Estates

9083. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.33 crores to be distributed to 16 States for the development of industrial estates in different urban centres;

(b) if so, the basis for the allocation of loans to various States; and

(c) whether the loan is to be utilised for any particular industries or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 133.59 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 1968 as provisional payments for the year 1967-68 to 16 States for the setting up of sheds in Industrial Estates in Rural and semi-urban areas and for providing developed plots in industrial estates in urban areas.

(b) Central Assistance admissible to a State Government for any year is calculated on the basis of 80% of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government during that year.

(c) The loan assistance is admissible for construction of sheds in the Industrial Estates and/or development of industrial areas. No part of this assistance is available for starting any particular industry.

Public Sector Steel Plants

9084. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced a programme of technological improvements in the three steel plants in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Limited have taken in hand a planned programme of technological improvements, additions and modifications. The Paper entitled "Performance of Hindustan Steel Limited" laid on the Table of the House on 20th March, 1968, contains some of the important details of this programme.

Examination for Posts of Naiks in R.P.F. in Ferozepur Division

9085. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any examination for the posts of Naiks in the Railway Protection Force in the Ferozepur Division was held in 1965 and 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been selected and promoted and the number of those still awaiting promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No examination for promotion to the post of Senior Rakshaks (Naiks) in Railway Protection Force was held in 1965.

An examination was held in 1968 the result of which has not so far been finalised.

Cloak Room and Parcel Clerks at Pathankot Station

9086. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Cloak Room and Parcel Clerks has increased enormously at Pathankot Railway Station ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the incumbent of the post has to look after work of lost property luggage, booking local, luggage booking foreign, cloak room, outward parcel, inward parcel files, N.P., F and FIV ;

(c) whether it is a fact that with such heavy duties, he is over-burdened and cannot do justice to passengers ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to add one more man for the work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). Cloak Room and Parcel work at Pathankot Railway Station is at present done by 3 Clerks. In view of the increase in work, the question of augmenting the strength of clerks is under consideration of the appropriate authorities.

Sale of Goods by Agents appointed by S.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

9088. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquiries were made to check the price at which the agents appointed by the State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation sell the goods given to them ; and

(b) if so, when and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The MMTC does not appoint agents for sale of goods imported by it. The STC makes periodical test checks on the prices charged by its agents. As and when complaints are made to the Government about higher prices charged by the Corporation's agents, enquiries are made to ascertain the actual facts. STC is looking into the general question of agents appointed by it.

Production of Footwear

9089. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U.S.S.R. entered into an agreement for joint production of footwear ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a similar agreement for fruits and ready made garments has also been reached ;

(c) if so, whether it is further a fact that U.S.S.R. has agreed to provide technical know-how and machinery if so, the percentage of the shares to be borne by each country ; and

(d) when the plants are likely to be installed and start production and the estimated profit likely to be earned ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During recent talks with the Soviet delegation, the Indian side expressed some interest in setting up branch industries in India on the basis of natural endowment factors like the availability of raw material and other resources, with Soviet technical assistance, if need be, so that the products may conform to the specifications acceptable to the Soviet consumers. In this connection the possibilities of setting up a shoe factory and leather garment factory with Russian assistance were explored. No firm agreed decisions were arrived at during these talks.

(d) Do not arise.

Industrial Board in Delhi

9090. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi

Administration has set up an Industrial Board ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that not a single Member of Parliament has been nominated to the Board ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the main functions of the Board ?

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

(b) and (c). Two members of the Parliament from Delhi are members of the Board. A statement giving the functions of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1104/68].

Kiriburu Mines

9091. **SHRI TENNETTI VISWANATHAM :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual losses sustained in the Kiriburu mines so far ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the foreign Consultants engaged by the National Minerals Development Corporation were not qualified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., incurred losses to the extent of Rs. 295.30 lakhs upto 31.3.1967 as under :

	Rs. in lakhs.
1964-65	182.48
1965-66	68.17
1966-67	44.65
Total	Rs. 295.30 lakhs

The loss for the year 1967-68 will be known only when the Annual accounts for the year are finalised.

(b) The export-oriented Kiriburu Project was taken up as a part of the multi-purpose scheme to develop the hinter land of Orissa and the Vizag Port and it was realised even then that export of iron ore from the Project would not be a profitable

preposition, particularly in view of the long railway lead from the mine to the Port.

The losses have come about due to (i) the need to restrict production in the initial years for reasons beyond the control of the National Mineral Development Corporation, (ii) increased cost of mining due to the lump-fine ratio for the Kiriburu being lower than what had been assumed, (iii) increase in the various elements of costs like Railway freight, port charges, royalty and cess, escalation of stores and labour, interest and depreciation charges and (iv) introduction of Export duty on the ore @ Rs. 10.50 paise after devaluation of the Rupee.

(c) The consultants, the Japan Consulting Institute, had the necessary technical competence at their command.

M/S. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

9092. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total additional capacity sanctioned in terms of tonnes per annum to M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation during the period from 1963 to 1967 ; and

(b) the capacity of the public sector projects upto 1967 *vis-a-vis* that of the private sector projects and the actual production capacity out of this sanctioned capacity achieved by the public sector and private sector enterprises up-to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the period from 1963 to 1967, the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Bombay, were granted two licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the production of aluminium metal in their aluminium smelter at Renukoot (UP) for a total additional capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum—one in 1963 for expansion of the smelter from 20,000 to 60,000 tonnes and the other in 1966 for expansion of the smelter from 60,000 to 120,000 tonnes. The first expansion has since been completed by the Corporation;

(b) All the aluminium smelters, presently in production in the country, are in the private sector. As at the end of 1967, the total capacity licensed or covered by 'letters of intent' for aluminium metal production in the private sector stood at 323,300 tonnes per annum.

Two aluminium projects, with a total capacity of 1,50,000 tonnes per annum are being implemented at present in the public sector.

कानपुर में बच्चों की रेलगाड़ी

9093. श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर में बच्चों की रेलगाड़ी चालू करने का विचार है जैसी कि दिल्ली में चल रही है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). रेल मन्त्रालय ने प्रत्येक राज्य को बच्चों की एक रेलगाड़ी निःशुल्क देने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। इस प्रस्ताव का लाभ उठाकर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बच्चों की एक रेलगाड़ी की मांग की थी। गाड़ी के लिए स्थान का चुनाव पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर है। स्थान और अपने खर्च पर वहाँ गाड़ी चलाने की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से सूचना मिलने पर गाड़ी दे दी जायेगी।

कानपुर में मरी रेलवे फाटक पर गाड़ियों का रोका जाना

9094. श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर में मरी रेलवे फाटक पर यात्रियों को प्रति दिन कई घंटों तक रुकना पड़ता है और इस प्रकार जनता को बहुत असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समस्या का अब तक कोई समाधान नहीं हुआ है हालांकि

गत कई वर्षों से यह मामला सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ग) क्या जनता की असुविधा को दूर करने के लिये मरी रेलवे फाटक पर पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) मरी समपार सचमुच बहुत व्यस्त समपार है और कभी-कभी सड़क यातायात को आघात घंटे तक यहां रोके रखना पड़ता है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) महात्मा गांधी मार्ग पर स्थित मरी समपार के बदले लाइन के नीचे सड़क बनाने के लिए कानपुर नगर महापालिका पहले ही प्रस्ताव कर चुकी है। रेलवे ने आवश्यक तकनीकी व्यौरे को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है और इस काम के अपने हिस्से की लागत के लिए चालू वर्ष के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में उपयुक्त व्यवस्था भी कर दी है।

लेकिन इस काम की प्रगति में रुकावट आ गयी है, क्योंकि नगर महापालिका, जैसा कि वर्तमान नियमों में अपेक्षित है, इस काम में सड़क प्राधिकरण के हिस्से की लागत के लिए आवश्यक रकम की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी है। जैसे ही यह हो जायेगा और नगर महापालिका सड़क प्राधिकरण के हिस्से का काम आरम्भ कर देगी, रेलवे भी अपने हिस्से का काम पूरा करने के लिए तदनु रूप कार्रवाई करेगी।

रूरा में 12 डाउन तथा 11 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का रोक जाना

9095. श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर जिले के रूरा क्षेत्र से रूरा (उत्तर रेलवे) में 12 डाउन तथा 11 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के रोके जाने के बारे में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रूरा की जनसंख्या लगभग 20,000 है और वहां पर कई

कालेज हैं और यह एक बहुत बड़ी मण्डी है जहां से बहुत सा अनाज लादा जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का रूरा में गाड़ियां रोके जाने के लिये कब आदेश जारी करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) रूरा स्टेशन पर जिस तरह का और जितना यात्री यातायात होता है उसे देखते हुए इस स्टेशन पर लम्बे सफर वाली इन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को ठहराने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

फीरोजपुर डिवीजन में रेलवे अभिकरण

9096. श्री हेम राज : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फीरोजपुर डिवीजन में 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में कौन कौन से रेलवे अभिकरण बन्द किये गये और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन अभिकरणों को पुनः चालू करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) फीरोजपुर मंडल में 1966-67 में कोई आउट एजेंसी या नगर बुकिंग एजेंसी बंद नहीं की गयी और न ही 1968-69 में अभी तक कोई बंद की गई है। 1967-68 में गब्रेट, भरवाई, प्रागपुर, नदीन और ज्वालामुखी मंदिर की आउट एजेंसियों और कांगड़ा की नगर बुकिंग एजेंसी, जो कि मैसर्स शिवालिक ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी, होशियारपुर द्वारा चलायी जा रही थी, ने 10 अगस्त, 1967 से काम करना बन्द कर दिया। इस कम्पनी की बसों को हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने रोक लिया था और यह पता चला है कि कम्पनी पर्सिमान्त हो गयी है।

जीरा की ग्राउट एजेंसी जनवरी, 1968 में बन्द कर देनी पड़ी, क्योंकि ठेकेदार ने करार समाप्त करने का नोटिस दिया था।

(ख) जीरा ग्राउट एजेंसी को फिर से चालू करने के प्रश्न की जांच हो रही है। जहाँ तक दूसरी ग्राउट एजेंसियों और कांकड़ा की नगर बुकिंग एजेंसी का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें फिर से चलाने के लिए किसी उपयुक्त ठेकेदार की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Fire in Compartment of Scaldah-Pathankot Express

9097. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the causes of fire in a passenger compartment of Pathankot Express in the second week of April, 1968 have been ascertained ;

(b) whether the fire was due to negligence of the Railway staff and if so, what action is being taken against the persons responsible for the fire ;

(c) the compensation which has been paid or is being paid for the loss of life and property ; and

(d) the amount of loss to the Railway property ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, who held a statutory enquiry into this accident, is awaited.

(c) No claim for compensation has been received from or on behalf of the victims of the accident so far.

(d) The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 30,000/-

Railway Electrification Project

9098. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

to convert the railway electrification project into a multi-unit project ;

(b) whether that will entail bigger establishment expenses and wage bill ; and

(c) if not, the benefits that the Railways would derive out of the contemplated move ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) It has been decided to re-organise the railway electrification organisation, as a result of which the responsibilities for execution of projects shall henceforth vest with the Zonal Railways on which they are located and the functions of basic design and engineering have become the responsibilities of the Railways Research, Design and Standards Organisation under overall control of the Railway Board.

(b) No.

(c) The decision to re-organise the Railway Electrification Organisation has been taken purely for administrative reasons as it was considered that after the completion of the electrification carried over from 2nd and 3rd Plans by June, 68 the Railway Electrification Organisation as at present constituted at Calcutta will not be able to handle satisfactorily the widely dispersed electrification schemes of Kanpur-Tundla and Virar-Sabarmati Sections included in the current Plan because of the geographical remoteness of those sections. Moreover in the altered set up, the Zonal Railways will have more direct participation in electrification of their respective sections and thus achieve integrated progress of the works within the overall needs of the Zonal Railways.

Geological Survey of India

9099. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced an exchange programme of technical personnel between the Geological Survey of India, States and the Public Sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the object of such programme ;

(c) the Officers from the Geological Survey of India who have been deputed to Orissa Government and the Orissa Mines

Corporation or are likely to be deputed and the officers who are likely to join in turn the Geological Survey of India from Orissa Government and the aforesaid Corporation ; and

(d) the arrangements made to implement the programme in the Eastern region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the 14th meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board and at the State Ministers Conference held at Srinagar from 26th to 29 September, 1967, it was decided to exchange the technical personnel between the Geological Survey of India, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, Universities and Laboratories with a view to augment the resources of the Centre and State Geological Organisations and also to ensure that, through a systematic programme of coordination, the available resources are put to the best possible use.

(c) Two officers of the Geological Survey of India have been deputed to the Orissa Government and one of their officers will be joining the Orissa Mining Corporation shortly.

One officer of the Government of Orissa and one officer of the Orissa Mining Corporation have already joined the Geological Survey of India and one more officer of the Government of Orissa is expected to join shortly.

(d) Two officers of the Geological Survey of India have already joined the State Government of Bihar, and one deputed to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. One more officer of the Geological Survey of India is expected to join Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. Two officers of the Government of Bihar have joined the Geological Survey of India.

The question of exchange of officers between the Geological Survey of India and the Governments of Assam and West Bengal is expected to be finalised shortly.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की मुश्तिली

9100. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बाराणसी जिले में

पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने कर्मचारी मुश्तिल किये गये;

(ख) प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को मुश्तिल करने के क्या कारण थे;

(ग) मुश्तिल के इन मामलों में से कितने मामले निपटारे जा चुके हैं;

(घ) शेष मामलों को निपटारे में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) शेष मामलों को निबटाने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० सु० पुनाचा) (क) से (ङ). सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर संघ की ओर से श्रावण

9101. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर के पास पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर संघ ने कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में कब तक कार्यवाही पूरी करने की आशा है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को उक्त डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ङ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ङ). सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासन से सूचना मंगाई गयी है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वार्षिक कर्म

9102. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

के वाणिज्य क्लकों के साथ भेद भाव बरता जाता है क्या उनको रिहायशी मकान, पास आदी दिये जाने के बारे में उतनी सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं जितनी अन्य क्लकों को मिलती है;

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

(ग) क्या संगचल कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधायें पार्सल क्लकों को नहीं दी जाती हैं और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं। चूंकि पार्सल क्लर्क रनिंग कर्मचारियों की कोटि में नहीं आते, इसलिए रनिंग कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाएं उन्हें भी दिये जाने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on N.E. Railway

9103. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees on the North Eastern Railway, starting their career in the cadre of Assistant Permanent Way Inspector since 1956 and subsequently promoted as Permanent Way Inspector but have not been confirmed even as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors so far ;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the cadre position, they were deemed to have been confirmed as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors long back ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that unless they are confirmed, they cannot appear for Class II selection ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 42.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Confirmation of eligible staff against available permanent vacancies is made in the usual course.

भुसाबल-इटारसी रेल गाड़ी को भोपाल तक बढ़ाना

9104. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता ने भुसाबल-इटारसी यात्री रेल गाड़ी को भोपाल तक बढ़ाने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड तथा डिवीजनल प्राधिकारियों ने ऐसी मांगों को अस्वीकार कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठते।

Import of Photo Processing Equipment

9105. SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the general policy of Government to encourage the small scale industries to meet the country's demand, so as to save the foreign exchange and to export the indigenously manufactured items to earn foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that though the Photo processing equipments are manufactured indigenously in large quantities and are being exported, Central Government are issuing Import Licences for the same ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to ban the import of Photo processing equipments to enable the manufacturers not only to meet the country's demand but also to earn foreign exchange ?

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

(b) Imports of only such essential components and equipment as are not manufactured in the country or the indigenous

production of which is not sufficient to meet internal demand, are allowed.

(c) The question of banning of certain items of Photo processing Equipment which is being, or can be, manufactured in the country is under consideration.

Export of Mica Waste

9106. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a Government ruling, mica waste cannot be exported for less than Rs. 330 per metric ton ;

(b) whether this restriction has caused a serious handicap to traders who are getting offers from overseas for Rs. 324 per metric ton but are unable to honour it because of the restriction ;

(c) whether the trade has already urged Government to relax the condition so that they are able to avail of the export opportunities ; and

(d) if so, whether the request has been considered and if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No mica waste can be exported at a price less than Rs. 330 per ton, exclusive of 40% export duty.

(b) The minimum price has been fixed in the interests of the exporter and to protect the unit value. No serious difficulty in this regard has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) There have been some representations for increasing and some for reducing the minimum price.

(d) The matter is at present under consideration of the Mica Export Promotion Council who will make recommendations to Government after proper investigations.

Donations by Bank of India Board of Directors

9107. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bank

of India Board of Directors have been making donations to the Forum of Free Enterprise and such other bodies ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that these donations are *ultra vires* of the Board under the Memorandum of Association of Bank of India ;

(d) whether these donations were made when the present Chairman of the said Bank was the General Manager and were never placed before the shareholders for their specific approval ; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Company Law Department/Board or other Departments of Government to prevent this malpractice ?

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

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

9108. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAIJAPAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students trained by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in International Marketing every year ;

(b) the duration of the course and the fee charged from each participant ;

(c) the amount spent by Government in training each participant ;

(d) the number of trainees provided with jobs through the efforts of the Institute ; and

(e) whether Government propose to find out jobs for these youngmen in the private and public sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) 35 in each International marketing course for senior executives. Generally one course is held each year.

(b) Duration of the course is 3 weeks and the fee charged from each participant is Rs. 750 from members and Rs. 1000 from non-members.

(c) No separate grant is made by Govt. to the Institute for this purpose. The expenditure is met by the Institute from the fees recovered from the participants.

(d) and (e). Only candidates sponsored by the business and industrial enterprises, organisations and Government Departments are allowed to participate in this course. The question of finding jobs for them does not, therefore, arise.

Woollen Hosiery Exports

9109. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study team of the Textile Commissioner have made any recommendation regarding increase of replenishment licences against woollen hosiery exports ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The report of the Textile Commissioner regarding import replenishment to be allowed to registered exporters against woollen hosiery exports is under Government's consideration.

Export of Iron and Steel to U.S.S.R.

9110. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has agreed to buy half a million tons of steel and 200,000 tons of pig iron from India ;

(b) whether this purchase will be on cash payment or on barter system ;

(c) the details of the items which India propose to buy from U.S.S.R. in exchange of steel ; and

(d) the expected gain or loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) For the present an agreement for the export of 2 lakh tonnes of steel to U.S.S.R. has been signed between Hindustan Steel Limited and Promsyrriimport, the trade

organisation of the U.S.S.R. Government. In addition to this, during the visit of Foreign Trade Minister of U.S.S.R. in the month of February, 1968, the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals had discussed with him the possibilities of export of 0.5 to 1.00 million tonnes of Steel and 0.3 to 0.5 million tonnes of pig iron to U.S.S.R. every year for a period of five years. He had agreed in principle. A formal proposal in writing has been given to the Government of U.S.S.R. and we have yet to hear from them.

(b) and (c). The payment by Promsyrriimport in relation to the agreement already signed, will be made from repayment due to be made out of credits afforded by the Government of U.S.S.R. to the Government of India. The details regarding terms of the future deals and the items to be purchased from U.S.S.R. in exchange of future exports of steel have not yet been finalised.

(d) It is not possible, at this stage, to calculate gains or losses.

Purchase of Nickel from U.S.S.R.

9111. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is purchasing nickel from U.S.S.R. ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that U.S.S.R. is charging double the price from India than that charged from some of the European countries ;

(c) the estimated loss to be suffered by India in this bargain ;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to purchase nickel from Thailand or some other country at a cheaper rate ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for purchasing the same at higher rate from U.S.S.R. ?

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

(b) The U.S.S.R. has not yet quoted the price for nickel. The commercial contract for the supply of nickel is being negotiated with Soviet Trade Representation in New Delhi.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal at present under consideration to purchase nickel from Thailand. Efforts are, however, being made to secure progressively increased quantities of nickel from Canada.

(e) The question does not arise.

High Power Textile Development Board

9112. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the formation of a High Power Textile Development Board for the textile industry in the country ;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendation made by the Administrative Reforms Commission ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission has not yet submitted its report on Economic Administration to the Government.

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

कठरा, गीडी तथा सावांग में कोयला साफ करने के कारखाने

9113. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्तपात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कठरा, गीडी तथा सावांग में कोयला साफ करने के कारखानों कब से कार्य करने लगेंगे ;

(ख) क्या इन तीन कारखानों के लिये जो कोयला खानों से निकाला जायगा वह उतने ही अच्छी किस्म का होगा, जैसी की आशा थी अथवा घटिया किस्म का होगा ;

(ग) क्या दूटे हुए कोयले का अनुपात उस से अधिक है जितने कि योजना में आशा की गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या कोकिंग तथा अन्य प्रकार के

सारा कोयले की जो साफ करने वाले कारखानों से निकाला जायेगा सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों में खपत हो जायेगी अथवा वह आवश्यकता से कम या अधिक होगा ?

इस्तपात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) वर्तमानसंकेतों के अनुसार, कठरा धावनशाला के दिसम्बर, 1968 में, सावांग धावनशाला के फरवरी, 1969 में तथा गिडी धावनशाला के लगभग 1969 के मध्य तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) इन धावनशालाओं में शोधन के लिये जो कोयला खानों से निकाला जायेगा, वह लगभग उसी श्रेणी का होगा जो श्रेणी प्रायोजन रिपोर्टों में सोची गयी थी ।

(ग) इस बात का विनिर्णय इन धावनशालाओं के चालू हो चुकने के पश्चात ही होगा ।

(घ) जहां कठरा और सावांग धावनशालाओं के साफ किये हुए लगभग समस्त कोयले व उपोत्पादों का उपयोग सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा किया जायगा, वहां गिडी धावनशाला के परिचालन की प्रारंभिक अवस्थाओं में, मांग में सुस्ती के कारण क्षमता फालतू रह जाने की आशंका है । गिडी धावनशाला में जिस प्रकार का कोयला साफ किया जाना प्रस्ताविक है, उस प्रकार के कोयले की मांग में वृद्धि के अनुरूप, इस फालतू क्षमता के उत्तरोत्तर उपयोजित होने की आशा है ।

Purchase of Coal from N.C.D.C. by Public Sector Undertakings

9114. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector undertakings purchasing coal from the National Coal Development Corporation make payments to middlemen, rather than direct to the Corporation and those middlemen do not make payment to the Corporation in time as per stipulation ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to suggest to the National Coal Development Corporation and their coal purchaser public sector undertakings to form a high level co-ordination committee which may do away with the necessity of middlemen as far as possible ; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to realise the arrears of payment due from the middlemen to the Corporation and to realise interest on those arrears and also to realise penalty in respect thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is a fact that some public sector Undertakings chiefly some State Electricity Boards, purchase coal from the N. C. D. C. through middlemen and also make payments to the middlemen and not to the N. C. D. C. directly. These middlemen sometimes default in making timely payments to the N. C. D. C. as per agreed stipulation ;

(b) There is no proposal, at present to form a high level Co-ordination Committee to do away with the necessity of middlemen.

(c) The N. C. D. C. is making every effort to realise its arrears payments from the middlemen. The question of imposition of penalties and levy of interest on delayed payments is currently receiving the attention of Corporation.

नीनेरा स्टेशन के निकट दुर्घटना के कारण रेलवे सम्पत्ति को हानि

9115. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे की (नैरोगेज) ग्वालियर भिड रेलवे लाइन पर, नीनेरा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट मई, 1967 में हुई रेलवे दुर्घटना में नष्ट रेलवे सम्पत्ति का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कितने डिब्बे तथा बैगन क्षतिग्रस्त हुए थे तथा उनके स्थान पर नये डिब्बे तथा बैगन चलाने के बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है;

(ग) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी का इंजन भी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इंजन की मरम्मत कर दी गई है; और

(ङ) उक्त रेलगाड़ी के ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) रेल सम्पत्ति की क्षति की अनुमानित लागत नीचे दी गई है : —

चल स्टॉक	लगभग 22,500 रु०
रेल पथ	लगभग 2,000 रु०

जोड़	24,500 रु०

(ख) सात सवारी डिब्बे और तीन माल डिब्बे क्षतिग्रस्त हुए थे जिनमें से दो सवारी डिब्बों और एक माल डिब्बे को मरम्मत हो गई है और तीन सवारी डिब्बों और एक माल डिब्बे की मरम्मत की जा रही है। दो सवारी डिब्बे नाकारा ठहरा दिये गये और एक माल डिब्बे को भी नाकारा ठहराया जा रहा है। नाकारा ठहराये गये दोनों सवारी डिब्बे बदले हुए सवारी डिब्बे थे और इसलिए उनके बदलाव का सवाल नहीं उठता। माल डिब्बे के नाकारा घोषित हो जाने पर उसके बदलाव की व्यवस्था यदि आवश्यक समझी गई, तो भावी चल स्टॉक कार्यक्रम में की जायेगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ङ) ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Rent paid by M.M.T.C for its Calcutta Offices

9116. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of rent paid by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, Calcutta for its office premises ;

(b) the amount of rent paid for the

office premises of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation two years back ;

(c) whether it is a fact that monthly rent of the office premises has been increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 30,000;

(d) whether the rates of rent in Calcutta have considerably gone down during the last two or three years ; and

(e) if so, the justification for 500 to 600 per cent increased in the rent paid by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for its office premises ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Total rent paid by the M. M. T. C. during 1967-68 for its Calcutta office premises is Rs. 20,20,27.78 P.

(b) Rent paid during 1965-66 is Rs. 76,302.60 P.

(c) The monthly rent has increased from Rs. 6,358.55 P. to Rs. 24,319.29 P.

(d) No, Sir. There has been no appreciable decrease in rent in Calcutta area during the last two or three years especially for office accommodation in predominantly commercial areas.

(e) The staff of the M. M. T. C's. Regional Office was housed in two separate buildings as a result of which lot of inconvenience was caused in the smooth working of the office. Besides, the landlord of one of the buildings, in which the Regional Office of the Corporation was housed, had filed a suit for the vacation of the building and the building had therefore to be vacated sooner or later. Since this building was with the official Receiver and the rent of the building was low, the landlord had refused to spend any more on essential repairs etc., as a result of which the Corporation had to put up with a number of inconveniences like unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements, leakage in the ceilings ; worn out electric wiring etc.

When a suitable building which could conveniently house the entire staff became available, it was decided to shift the office to that building.

Export of Manganese Ore from Orissa

9917. **SHRI D. N. DEB :**

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export of manganese ore from Orissa during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 ; and

(b) the targets regarding quantity and the amount of foreign exchange earnings fixed in this respect during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No separate export figures are available as the ore from Orissa is blended with ore from other sources at the ports of Vishakhapatnam and Calcutta prior to its shipment.

(b) The targets for the export of manganese ore are fixed on an All-India basis.

Against an annual export target of 1.2 m. tonnes actual exports during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were as follows :

	Qty. in '000' M/T	Value in Rs. lakhs
1966-67	1185.13	1336.58
1967-68	1042.44	1128.56

Sale of Scrap Iron by Rourkela Steel Plant

9118. **SHRI D. N. DEB :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had given contract for the sale of huge quantity of scrap iron by the Rourkela Steel Plant in 1963 ;

(b) whether the stock was not lifted in time by the tenderer and hence the tender was deemed as cancelled ;

(c) whether any earnest money was received from the successful tenderer ; and

(d) whether the matter is at present before the arbitrator or whether the same has been sold after calling fresh tenders ?

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

(d). As open tender was issued by HSL from Rourkela Steel Plant for the Sale of of 3,000 tonnes of wagon scrap. The party to whom the contract was awarded, however, failed to lift the materials for nearly a year (against the stipulated period of three months) as in result of which the contract was cancelled after due notice and the materials re-tendered and disposed of at a lower price. HSL has filed a claim on the party on account of the breach of the contract committed by the party. Under terms of the contract both of HSL and the party had gone in for arbitration in 1964, but the matter is still undecided. Pending a final decision, the earnest security deposit made by the party has been frozen by HSL.

Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd., Calcutta

9119. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many industrial licences for starting different industries have been given to M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd., Calcutta during the year 1965, 1966, and 1967 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to break the monopoly of this British Owned Company and give preference to Indian firms ?

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

Black Listed Importers/Traders

9120. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of importers/traders black-listed from 1964 onwards ; and

(b) the nature of trade in which they were engaged ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) 524 concerns engaged in import and export trade

have been black listed from 1964 up to date.

(b) 33 were Established Importers and 491 were Actual Users engaged in the manufacture of various items like Textiles, Chemicals, soaps, plastic goods, engineering goods, and Printers of Newspapers and Journal etc.

ग्वालियर-भिड़ भाग की छोटी लाइन पर मिश्रित रेल गाड़ियों का चलाना

9121. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के ग्वालियर-भिड़ विभाग की छोटी लाइन पर चल रही मिश्रित रेलगाड़ियां अब उसी फासले को तय करने में अधिक समय लेती हैं और यदि हां, तो 1947 में इस फासले को तय करने की तुलना में अब कितना अधिक समय लगता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार यात्रा करने वाले लोगों का समय बचाने तथा उनकी यात्रा अधिक सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए यात्री तथा सामान की अलग-अलग रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भिड़-सांवलगाढ़ मार्ग पर ग्वालियर होती हुई एक कुछ और तेज चलने वाली दैनिक यात्री रेलगाड़ी सेवा चालू करने का विचार रखती है जो भिड़, सोनी, गोहड़रोड नौनेरा ग्वालियर, बामुरगांव, सुमाओली, जोरा तथा सांवलगाढ़ स्थानों पर रुकेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां, लगभग 1½ घंटे से लेकर 1¾ घंटे तक का अधिक समय लगता है ।

(ख) अलग-अलग सवारी और मालगाड़ियां चलाने का विचार नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

कंलारस और बभोड़ गांव स्टेशन के बीच पत्थरों के परिवहन के लिए शाल डिब्बे

9122. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्थर के वहन

के लिए कलारस और बमोड़गांव स्टेशनों के बीच बमोड़, जिला मुरेना, मध्य प्रदेश स्थित सीमेंट के कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों को रेलवे द्वारा अपेक्षित रेल सेवाएं और माल डिब्बे नहीं दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों के उदासीन रवैयें को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने ने पत्थरों के वहन के लिए ट्रकों का प्रबन्ध करने की अपनी इच्छा की घोषणा की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे की आय में प्रति वर्ष कितनी हानि होगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मध्य रेलवे की छोटी लाइनों पर सवारी डिब्बे तथा माल डिब्बे

9123. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाहू : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में ग्वालियर से भिन्द तथा ग्वालियर से शिवपुर तक छोटी लाइन में सवारी डिब्बों तथा माल डिब्बों की संख्या काफी अपर्याप्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पर्याप्त संख्या में सवारी तथा माल-डिब्बों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उनकी व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Mafatlal Group of Industries

9124. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many industrial licences have

been issued to Mafatlal Group of Industries, Bombay during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this group of industries has been given the maximum licences ; and

(c) whether this has created a monopoly in their hands ?

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

Issue of Licences

9125. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of licences issued so far in favour of (i) Bird and Company, (ii) Simpson Group of Industries, Madras, and (iii) Larsen and Toubro Ltd. Bombay;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said companies; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

Panna Diamond Belt

9126. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a plant set up for diamond extraction at Majghawan in the Panna Diamond belt has started functioning;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof, and

(c) the estimated production capacity of the plant ?

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

(c). A treatment plant based on ore dressing equipment purchased from Garividi Manganese mines in Andhra Pradesh is being installed at Majghawan. The flow-sheet of the plant has been finalised, and it is expected to start functioning in the third quarter of 1968. In the meantime some diamonds are being recovered in the course of exploratory work. The estimated cost of the plants is Rs. 8.25 lakhs and the anticipated production from Majghawan mine based on this treatment plant is 12,000 carats of diamonds per year.

Company Law Board Service

9127. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total authorized and actual strength of the Company Law Board Service in each of the various grades;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers appointed so far in each of the grades;

(c) whether there was any reservation for these communities in the initial constitution of the service;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the specific provisions for adequate representation of these people under the Rules of the Service ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) the total authorised and actual strength of the Company Law Service in each of the various grades is as under :

Grade	Authorised number of posts	Actual number of posts.
I	16	14
II	17	16
III	22	19
IV	35	33

(b) Only one Scheduled Caste Officer has been appointed to Grade IV of the service so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Since as per Rules only the Officers already holding posts in the Department of Company Affairs were to be considered for selection to the Company Law Board Service at its initial constitution, no reservation for these communities could possibly be provided;

(e) Rule 13 of the Company Law Board Service Rules 1965 provides that in making appointment to the Service by direct recruitment, the orders of the Central Government issued from time to time in relation to claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes thereto shall be complied with.

Salary and Allowances of A.C.C. In Charge and A.C.C. Attendants

9128. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the wages and allowances of the A.C. C.-in-charge and the A. C. C.-Attendants working in the air-conditioned compartments;

(b) the hours of work of these categories of staff on the Frontier Mail running between Bombay Central and Pathankot;

(c) the overtime allowance paid to these employees; ,

(d) whether it is a fact that the A.C.C. in-charge and A.C.C. -Attendant who leave Bombay by 3 Dn. Pathankot and return by 4 Up. have to be at their posts non-stop for over 90 hours;

(e) whether Government propose to consider and improvement in the allowances and other amenities to the staff; and

(f) whether the uniform supplied to these staff is also proposed to be increased to four sets white and one woollen annually ?

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

Halt Station at Bahirgachi

9129. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last

fifteen years or so there has been a persistent demand for opening a new railway station or at least a halt at Bahirgachi, a well populated and important rehabilitation centre of East Pakistan displaced persons, which is located in between Aranghata and Bagula on the Ranaghat-Gede line of the Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the trains on the line are regularly stopped there by the daily passengers concerned to serve their purpose by pulling the chain ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any action in the matter inspite of the trains de facto halt there fore quite a long time ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a regular halt there fore the convenience of the local passengers ?

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

(b) There were several cases of alarm chain pulling.

(c) and (d). The proposal for opening a flag station/train halt at Bahirgachi had been examined in the past but was not found to be justified. The matter was however, re-examined recently and a contractor-operated train halt has been opened with effect from 14.4.1968 as an experimental measure.

Issue of Licences

9130. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of licences issued so far to the following firms during the last four years (i) Dalmia Iron and Steel Ltd., Calcutta, (ii) Ogale Glass Works Ltd., (iii) J. K. Industries Ltd., Calcutta, (iv) Agla India Ltd., Bombay, (v) Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd., New Delhi (vi) Madan Mohan Lal Shri Ram (P) Ltd., Delhi and (vii) India Cement Ltd., Madras ;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by these firms ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licences

9131. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of licences issued so far to the following Companies during the last five years (i) A.V. Thomas and Co. Ltd., Kerala (ii) Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Deihi, (iii) Britania Biscuits Co. Ltd., Calcutta and (iv) Union Carbide India Ltd. ;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said firms ;

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in the matter ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that these firms have monopoly in India, if so, to what extent and the amount of capital invested in India by the said firms ?

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

Issue of Licences

9132. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of licences issued so far in favour of the following Companies during the last three years (i) C. Edulje and Co., Nagpur, (ii) Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundara, (iii) J. B. Advani Verlikon Electrodes (P) Ltd., Bombay (iv) Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bangalore (v) Johnson and Johnson of India Ltd., Bombay (vi) Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta (vii) V.M. Salga-Car and Brothers, Goa, (viii) Chowgule and Co. Ltd., Goa. (ix) Martin and Harris (P) Ltd., Calcutta (x) Electro Steel Castings Ltd., Calcutta, (xi) Modi Industries Ltd. Modinagar, and (xii) Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., Bhopal ;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said companies ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

General Electric Co. of India Ltd.

9133. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the following companies have a monopoly in India ; (i) General Electric Co. of India Ltd., (ii) Avery India Ltd., Calcutta, (iii) English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Madras and (iv) Britannia Biscuits Co. Ltd., Bombay ; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the amount of capital invested in India by the above Companies, Companywise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A list of various products in respect of which the name of each of the four companies and their respective share of production, figure in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, laid on the table of the House on 8th October, 1965, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1105/68].

(b) Figures in Column 3 of Annexure 1, show the percentage share of each of the four companies in aggregate production of the various products given in column 2 thereof. A statement laid on the Table of the House gives the figures in respect of paid-up capital and investments in India of each of the four companies. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1105/68]

Issue of Licences

9134. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of licences issued

ed so far in favour of the following firms during the last five years ; (i) Golden Tobacco Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay (ii) Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., West Bengal, (iii) Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd., Calcutta and (iv) Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta ;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said Companies ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

Issue of Licences to Mafatlal Group of Industries

9135. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many industrial licences have been issued to the following Companies of Mafatlal Group of Industries (i) Mafat Lal Gagalbhai and Co. (P) Ltd., (ii) Gagalbhai Jute Mills (P) Ltd., (iii) New Shurrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (iv) Standard Mills Co. Ltd., (v) India Dystuff Industries Ltd., (vi) M. G. Investment Corporation Ltd., (vii) Mafat Lal Services (P) Ltd. (viii) National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., (ix) Polyolefins Industries Ltd. ;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said Companies and products to be manufactured by them ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

Messrs Bird and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co., and Kilburn and Co., Calcutta

9136. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

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

ing firms have monopoly in India (i) Bird and Company, Calcutta, (ii) Shaw Wallace and Company, Calcutta, and (iii) Kilburn and Company Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) if so, to what extent and the amount of capital invested in India by the said companies; and

(c) the percentage of its shares held by their principal British Company in U. K. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A list (Annexure I) of various products in respect of which the name of each of the three companies and their respective share of production figure in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1106/68*].

(b) Column 3 of Annexure I shows the percentage figures, representing the share of each of the three companies in aggregate production. Annexure II laid on the Table of the House gives the figures in respect of paid up capital and investments in India of each of the three Companies. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1106/68*].

(c) The percentage of shares held in each of the three Companies by their principal British Companies is given in Annexure III.

Issue of Licences

9137. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of licences issued so far in favour of the following Companies during the last three years ; (i) Southern Roadways Ltd., Madurai, (ii) Bengal Corporation (P) Ltd., Calcutta, (iii) Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras, (iv) Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd., Calcutta, (v) Smith Stainstreet and Co. Ltd., Calcutta, (vi) Premier Tyres Ltd., Bombay, (vii) Metal Box Co. of India Ltd, Calcutta and (viii) A. V. Thomas and Co. Ltd., Alleppey ;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said Companies; and

(c) if not, the action which has been taken by Government in the matter ?

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

Sale of Tyres in Black Market

9138. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed to check the sale of scooter tyres and tubes in the black-market and that consumers have to pay more than twice the actual price ;

(b) the real causes behind this scarcity and whether fault lies with the manufacturers or the dealers or both ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that tyres and tubes of scooters and cars are being smuggled into the neighbouring States ; and

(d) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken to facilitate the sale and availability of these commodities in the capital to genuine consumers without any harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The total production of scooter tyres in 1967 was 144,609 numbers as against a production of 150,858 numbers in 1966. The fall was due to prolonged strike in the Firestone Unit during 1967. Original Equipment supplies in 1967 was 97,056 numbers leaving only 47,553 numbers for replacement. Supply to Delhi during the first six months in 1967 was 6,580 tyres. There was no scarcity during the first six months in 1967. Supply in the second half of 1967 declined due to the strike in the Firestone factory. Attempts were made to make up the short supply. During three and half months from 1st January to 15th April, 1968, 6168 scooter tyres were supplied to Delhi by the manufacturers. This rate of supply during the first three and half months of 1968 is almost as high as their total supply for the first six months of 1967 when there was no scarcity.

The Government is aware that shortage of scooter tyres still prevails. Steps have been taken firstly to increase overall production by full utilisation of

existing capacities and also the ban on further licensing has been removed. Steps are taken to meet sporadic problems like the present scarcity of tyres in Delhi. Manufacturers through their branch offices in Delhi have been requested to increase the supply to Delhi.

Firestone unit has since resumed production. Goodyear unit is expected to start production of scooter tyres in July 1968 against expansion licence given to the m.

(c) As there is no ban on the movement of tyres the question of smuggling to neighbouring States does not arise.

(d) The Delhi Administration have regulated the sale of scooter tyres in Delhi. This step has been taken to ensure that only genuine demands are considered and also to check mal-practice, if any.

Conference of Rubber Producing Countries

9139. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Rubber Producing countries in Africa and Asia is proposed to be held in London in May, 1968;

(b) if so, whether India will be participating in this Conference; and

(c) the subjects likely to be discussed in this conference ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Some of the natural rubber producing countries are reported to be planning to meet in Paris in May, 1968. The objective seems to be to form an Association of natural rubber producers. No approach has been to India for participation in this meeting.

Precision Instruments Project at Palghat

9140. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have again represented to the Central Government that the Precision Instruments Project at Palghat, Kerala State, should be taken up for implementation without delay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the U. S. S. R. is favourably inclined to purchase the bulk of instruments which will be produced in the factory; and

(c) when Government propose to take a final decision in the matter ?

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

(b) This matter was not specifically discussed with the U.S.S.R. delegation during their recent visit.

(c) A final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Accidents, Theft and Ticketless Travel on Railways

9141. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the losses suffered by Government due to the following reasons during 1967-68 :—

(i) accidents on various Railways, (ii) thefts of railways property, (iii) ticketless travelling and (iv) loss on account of compensation paid for the theft of public property; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) (i) The cost of damage to railway property involved in the accidents which took place during the year 1967-68 was estimated at approximately Rs. 1, 30, 30, 398/-.

(ii) Rs. 38.32 lakhs approximately (for the period 1.4.67 to 29.2.68).

(iii) An accurate estimate of annual loss to Government on account of ticketless travel is not available but roughly it is about Rs. 10 crores.

(iv) The amount of compensation paid for theft of and from booked consignments was 1.7 crores in the first half of 1967-68. (The figure for the entire year 1966-67 was 2.45 crores).

(b) Inquiries are held into all railway accidents and necessary steps are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

As inquiries held into railway accidents reveal that failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for causing accidents, a four-pronged safety drive, educative, psychological, punitive and technological has been launched to arouse the safety consciousness of the staff and to prevent accidents. Other action as is found necessary on scrutiny of inquiry reports is also taken.

The following measures have been/are being taken to check the incidence of thefts of Railway property and Public Property :

- (1) Plain clothes Railway Protection Force staff are deputed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down known criminals.
- (2) Special detective staff are detailed to collect intelligence regarding receivers of stolen property and raids are organised on their shops with the assistance of the Police.
- (3) Zonal Headquarter's as well as Railway Board's Central Crime Bureau staff are deployed to conduct surprise raids to effect red-handed capture of culprits.
- (4) Basic security measures are provided at all Workshops and stores.
- (5) Close co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police and police Officers is also maintained to deal with the criminals and receivers of stolen property.
- (6) Anti-theft measures exist in the shape of locking of compartments, welding and encasing electrical equipment, cleating and troughing of under frame wiring, shifting of theft prone equipment inside the coaches, so as to make their removal difficult by anti-social elements.
- (7) All loaded covered wagons are secured with rivets. Wagons carrying valuable commodities are, in addition, secured with Ellis patent locks and are escorted by armed guards of Railway protection Force in affected section by night;
- (8) all important goods trains are escorted by Railway protection Force armed staff.

- (9) Affected sections are also at times patrolled by Railway Protection Force armed staff.

Intensive and frequent checks including incognito checks and surprise checks by Flying Squads and Railway Magistrates are being conducted to minimise ticketless travel and other forms of irregular travel.

12 00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION OF MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Misuse of National Awards

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH : (Mathura) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The misuse of national awards like Padmashri, Padmabhusan etc. in violation of the code by awardees for commercial and personal aggrandisement and misuse of these in Government of India's Notifications *Vide* Ministry of Information and Broadcasting-announcement No. 14935064-FC of the 28th March, 1968 as title.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, Soon after the Padma awards were announced on the last Republic Day, a few instances did come to our notice where the awardees or some other persons had used the name of the award like a title. The Padma awards are given in recognition of distinguished service rendered by individuals in different spheres such as art, science, literature and humanitarian work. Awards of this type are the State's appreciation of the services rendered by individuals to the people and it is wholly wrong to treat an honour conferred for such service as a title.

From time to time we have, therefore, been informing the public through Press Notes that the awards are not intended to be used as titles. The last such Press Note on the subject was issued on 17th April 1968. Some of the recipients of the awards in their communication to my

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Ministry had used also the award as a title perhaps because they were not aware of the correct position. Whenever such instances come to notice, the individuals concerned were advised not to pre-fix the award to their names.

There is also a reference in the Calling Attention Notice to a notification issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This too had come to our notice and the Ministry was advised to issue a corrigendum omitting the word "Padma Shri" prefixed against a name mentioned in the notification. They have informed us that this mistake crept in through inadvertence and that the notification has been corrected.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH : In view of a fact that the framers of the Constitution advisedly came to the conclusion that no Indian citizen should be allowed to accept a title and use it and in view of the continued misuse and abuse of these national honours and titles for self-aggrandisement, will the Government not consider the whole basis of awarding these honours and cancel them altogether in view of the past experience? We have noticed that considerations other than merit are taken into account for the award of these titles. We have seen the misuse of honours and we have also witnessed the spectacle of these awards being brusquely and abruptly refused by the nominees as well as being returned by people who disagree with one policy or other of the Government of India. In view of this, would the Government consider the question of scrapping these titles altogether? Secondly, may I know whether is a fact that a playwright, Utpal Dutt, who specialises in producing pro-Mao anti-national plays like 'Kalol' had been offered the title of Padma Shri which he turned down in a cavalier fashion?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, Sir, as I explained the position, as far as the awards are concerned, they are not titles and those who are making use of them as titles are wrong. Therefore, efforts are being made continuously to educate them and educate the public. There is no intention of discontinuing this practice of giving

awards because this is the only way of showing our appreciation of the good work and service to the country done by a large number of people. So, there is nothing wrong about the awards. While some people have as a form of protest returned these titles, I should not be the judge for forming any view about this particular matter. I leave it to the people at large to decide it.

SHRI K. M. Koushik ((Chanda) : In view of the fact that many of the awardees declined to accept the honours proposed to be conferred on them, would it not be better if prior consent of the people concerned is taken before an award is announced?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The consent of the people who is given the award is always sought for.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Due to the quantitative proliferation of this national honour, a certain amount of elbow greasing and machinations at the State level goes on in the matter of award selections as a result of which the quality is bound to go down. One has a lot to say about the selections made this year in respect of film industry and business for the conferment of these awards.

MR. SPEAKER : The Calling Attention is on a different aspect.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : After the circular was issued by the Home Ministry, the Indian Statistical Institute, which is being run by the Cabinet Secretariat, has as late as yesterday once again used this by describing a person as Padmabhushan Dr. C. R. Rao, who will address on quality control and all that. I would like to know what firm steps, rules or regulations or executive orders, have been issued to prohibit the misuse of such awards as titles? Because these are national honours, may I suggest that the Government should associate Parliament in the final selection of these honours or let there be at least a Cabinet sub-committee which should go into the final selection of these national awards?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the mistake in the Cabinet Secretariat publication is concerned, I am very sorry about it. It is again a question of having proper knowledge about these matters. I will certainly bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister herself so that this can be corrected. About the suggestion of Parliament going into the selection of this, I do not know how serious the hon. Member was when he made this particular suggestion. Naturally, these matters are gone into by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. There is a sort of informal sub-committee.

12.09 hrs.

RE. RESTRAINT, REMOVAL, ARREST, CONVICTION AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that yesterday we had some discussion and notices of some motions were given. Naturally, I then announced that I will call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. That Committee will have to fix the time. I am requesting the Home Minister also to attend the meeting so that we can fix the time and we do in an orderly way whatever we want to do. I know that the whole House is rather unhappy about it. The meeting of the Business Advisory Committee has been fixed at 5 p.m. today. The Committee would take a decision and it will be placed before the House.

The discrepancy in the Kutch affairs will also be considered in that meeting. So, I am requesting all the leaders and the Home Minister to be present at that meeting.

Coming to the debate, we will have to adjourn the House today at 6 O'clock because at 6.15 His Highness the Emperor of Ethiopia will address the Members of Parliament. The Deputy Prime Minister will reply to the general debate on the Finance Bill at 5.30 p.m. We will have another 3 or 4 hours left for the Finance Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप मेरी बात

सुनेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। मैं अभी आप से फैसला नहीं चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : For that also I must have some time to consider it. I want to hear you tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दिल्ली पुलिस का बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। कल मेरे ऊपर भी हमला हो सकता है। मैंने तो कल नोटिस दिया था और तीन रोज पहले पत्र की कापी भेजी थी। इस से ज्यादा प्रकाशन मैं क्या ले सकता हूँ ?

MR. SPEAKER : I want to hear you tomorrow. I am giving you permission.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल दूँगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. I even went to the extent of saying that you come to the Business Advisory Committee meeting where also we can discuss it.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज का मामला इस में कैसे आयेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : That does not matter. It is not as though I am going to shut out anything. But I must have time so that I may discuss it with you and with others also.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Prabhani) : There was a specific motion handed over about the suspension of rule... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Several Members of the Congress Party also, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and so many others—I need not mention a few names—and from this side also... (Interruption)

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : The motion specially requested... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You can also come to the Business Advisory Committee meeting. I extend to you an invitation. Please do not waste the time of the House. You

[Mr. Speaker]

can come there and we shall discuss it there.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH:
It was about the suspension of the rule for 24 hours' notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

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12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1968, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, for the year 1966-67.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1085/68].

Annual Reports of Development Councils

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Annual Reports of the following Development Councils for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 :

- (1) Development Council for Automobiles, Automobiles Ancillary Industries, Transport Vehicle Industries, Tractors and Earth Moving Equipment.
- (2) Development Council for Machine Tools Industry.
- (3) Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries.
- (4) Development Council for Sugar Industry.

(5) Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries.

(6) Development Council for inorganic Chemical Industries.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1986/68].

Government Savings Certificates (Fixed Deposits) Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government Savings Certificates (Fixed Deposits) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 745 in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1087/68].

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Minutes

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sitzings of the Estimates Committee relating to General matters.

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Minutes

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
मैं सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति के पन्द्रहवें प्रतिवेदन सम्बन्धी बैठकों का कार्यवाही-सारांश सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirtieth Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—Contd.

Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth Reports

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Fifty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (2) Sixtieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Review of Defence Budget—Consolidation of Revenue Demands.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Eleventh, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh,
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth
Reports

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Eleventh Report on "New Service" "New Instruments of Service".
- (2) Twenty-third Report of Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1965-66, and Audit Report (Railways), 1967.
- (3) Twenty-seventh Report on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1965-66, Audit Report (Civil), 1967 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1967 Relating to the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Works and Housing), and Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Departments of Food and Agriculture).
- (4) Twenty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the First Report of the Public Accounts Committee relating to Purchase of Road Rollers.

- (5) Twenty-ninth Report on Chapters I, IV and V of Audit Report (Civil), on Revenue Receipts, 1967.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS—Contd.

Fifteenth Report

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं सरकारी उपक्रमों में वित्तीय प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था के बारे में सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति का 15 वां प्रतिवेदन पेश करता हूँ।

श्री ब्रजकाशीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। प्राज्ञ श्री मसानी ने यहां पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश की है। सदन की परम्परा यह रही है कि उस में केवल दो नाम होते हैं ताकि यदि एक सदस्य न हो तो दूसरा व्यक्ति उस को पेश कर दे। लेकिन पांच सदस्यों के नाम देने की परम्परा से ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि या तो पी० ए० सी० का महत्व बढ़ाया जा रहा है, या फिर ज्यादा सदस्य गैर-हाजिर होना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I see that five names have been put. I think, two will be enough if they are sure that at least one of them will be there.

12.14 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1968—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 29th April, 1968, namely :—

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

Shri Maddi Sudarsanam was on his legs yesterday. He may resume his speech,

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the valuation of goods and services is a technical task and that must be taken up by technical people. A stranger to business cannot be expected to pass judgment on that. In many cases, the terms of employment or contracts for goods are approved by the Department of Company Affairs. It is not correct to give any power of disallowance in this regard to the Income-tax Officers. This is my submission.

I would also like to point out that the Finance Minister should have taken the present opportunity to do away with the provisions of deduction of tax at source in respect of interest. This has created numerous difficulties, one of them being payment of tax within the stipulated time. Severe penalties and rigorous imprisonment have been proposed for failure to comply with this requirement. But in some cases where finalisation of accounts may take long, this requirement cannot be complied with.

The reduction in the Bank rate is a step in the right direction and taken at the right time. However, the implication was that the benefit of this measure would be passed on to trade and industry. But, unfortunately, this is not being done. In many cases the Bank rate is reduced only to the tune of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and not 1 per cent which has been actually specified by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to press the banking institutions to see that this benefit is given to trade and industry for the benefit of the economy of this country.

I would join my other friends here in saying that heavy tax burden will not stop tax evasion. If you really want to stop tax evasion the burden of taxes must be bearable. This is my opinion.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, the *per capita* income of Andhra Pradesh is very low. The *per capita* electricity consumption of Andhra Pradesh is the lowest in India. Developed States and also the Government of India should come to the rescue of undeveloped Andhra Pradesh. The principle of UNCTAD must be made applicable in the case of Andhra Pradesh which is very essential for the development of its economy.

The Government of India chooses to import large quantities of foodgrains, that is rice, from overseas at a very high cost and by payment in foreign exchange. If they really give funds for irrigation projects which are nearing completion so that they can go into commission, these imports can be stopped and this will really be a great benefit to the exchequer of India. That must be done immediately otherwise water cannot come, agriculture cannot be developed and industry also cannot be developed in certain parts.

The public sector projects should be made to work with efficiency. It is very unfortunate that top executives are not given full powers. They need more power and discretion. There should not be any interference in their work from the Ministry. Then alone they can work better. If the public sector projects were more economical, the development of the economy is possible and it must be given top priority.

The imbalance of export and import performances is to be narrowed down considerably ; otherwise, the economy cannot be stabilised. Because of the recent devaluation of the sterling and additional taxes in the United Kingdom, the exports of tobacco and oilcakes to the United Kingdom are very seriously affected this year. This is to be examined very expeditiously and the burden of export duty on these commodities, that is, tobacco and oilcakes, must be abolished forthwith.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, having debated the various Grants we have got now the Finance Bill before us. The Finance Bill as such and the introductory speech which the Finance Minister made do not make any basic change in the approach to the economic and financial problems that the country faces.

The Budget and the Finance Bill are presented in the background of an economy which suffered from severe recession and we expected that the leaders of Government and those who hold the keys to economic development would pay attention to the lessons of recession and would adopt policies which would see to it that the common man does not suffer from the laws that brought in recession and that

the common man is promised a development of the economy which will assure him that he will not have to face such calamities again. That should be the approach to the economic and financial problems of the country and the Finance Bill and the Budget should have been framed accordingly.

My question is : Has it been framed accordingly ? My question is : Does it demarcate itself from the logic of the previous period, ushering something new which would show, on the part of the Government, that they are learning lessons from the past ? My conclusion is that they have not. For example, a very facile pleasure or complacency is shown in the statement of the Finance Minister. He says, "Fortunately, we are tunnelling the corner and the good harvests are coming." What is the use of speaking about that ? The good harvests were there before ; the good harvests will come again. The bad harvests may also come again. But that has not changed the picture of the economy in the least in favour of the common man. Therefore, my proposition is that he should recast his whole approach to the financial question in the light of the urgent needs of the situation as well as the long-term needs.

The urgent needs are simply to reduce taxation on the common man and shift it on to the shoulders of those who can bear it and who are making money and building wealth out of the efforts of the common man. Does the Finance Bill and the Budget show that such thought is guiding the Bill or the approach of the Finance Minister ? I do not think so.

We see that economy has developed in an under-developed country like ours. It is taking some determined steps to develop production in industry and agriculture. Therefore, we see that efforts of development are sought to be side-tracked and, where they succeed, they are being utilised for private profit. Is there an attack on concentration of private profit in the hands of a few monopoly houses ? It is a simple thing.

Now, the Finance Minister will say that this is a general theme which has become common place to everybody. But so is the general theme of the Finance Minister who is common to the whole economy,

Therefore, a general theme is bound to be there. We have been here in this House exposing the deals of the monopoly houses. Has any measure been taken by the Finance Ministry and the Finance Bill to curtail these activities ? An hon. Member of Rajya Sabha laid a whole document on the table of the House there exposing the deals of the biggest and the most corrupt monopoly house. And he named it. Here, we hon. Members on this side and some also on that side have requested that at least an inquiry be made. Why is there such resistance even to an inquiry being made ? Why should not an inquiry be made in the house of Birlas ? I don't understand.

I do not say that the Finance Minister represents only the house of Birlas : I do not say that he represents only the monopolists. No. He represents the bourgeoisie, the capitalist class as a whole.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : He represents you also.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Therefore, he has in his framework an approach that this is the society that he has to defend and in that society monopolies are bound to grow and the only way he can cure it is by spiritual moralisation and, secondly, by insisting that payments above Rs. 2500 be made by crossed cheques.

In the financial structure of the country, now we are getting the assistance, being used on an official level, of an errant Mahesh Yogi who is supposed to be the greatest foreign exchange earner by importing wonderful American actresses for *pradarshan* and who is now being sanctified and blessed by the whole of the Punjab Government which though based upon minority of votes in the legislature is now trying to create a majority by utilising the spiritual science of transcendental meditation. This also is being done in order to solve the foreign exchange problem of the country. What a parody it is of the science of meditation or yoga ! If the Finance Minister were serious and the leadership of the Government were serious about it, they should know that this science of yoga as it is called in Hindu science and is known by many other names in other places, cannot be practised in the

[Shri S. A. Dange]

presence of all sorts of actresses, heroes and heroines, and corrupt Government servants trying to be incorrupt. All these are against the whole spirit of the science. I wonder how it is not being protested against. Why Sec. 144 is not applied to such a debauchery of science, pulling it down from the heights it can attain? That is being promised like Instant Coffee, instant liberation...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): At least, he is bringing in some foreign exchange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: That foreign exchange will uproot the internal exchange. What about that?

I do not want to be side-tracked. What I say is, this approach, his philosophic spiritual approach, is wrong. His financial approach is still more disastrous. Therefore, what I want to propose to him is: Please change your approach in the Bill, sit down with the Opposition, with all parties in the country, in order to frame a Bill and Budget which is oriented towards production and take certain minimum steps.

I do not expect him to build socialism in this country. I am not criticising him from the point of view of socialism at all. My accusation or my objection is that he is not even capable of building proper capitalistic economy in this country. Even proper capitalistic development is not encouraged and capitalistic development which at one time helped development of production in the world and even in our country has helped development of production is taken away from natural course of development. Its development is vitiated by the growth of monopoly which prevents production going ahead. That is why I want him not to answer me in terms of socialism. What I am saying is he is incapable of building capitalistic industry, he is incapable of building agriculture, he is incapable of building a normal economy, in which the producers ought to benefit and the common man ought to live properly and 6 per cent profit is given to an entrepreneur.

After 10 years, I want to draw your attention to the central point in economic

development. Formerly, we used to admit that 2 per cent return on reserves and 6 per cent return on capital was a normal development. The Government, as shown by its own fears, by its own actions, have now come to believe that profit is so high and is so necessary and must be so given even at the cost of the common man that 4 to 6 per cent on reserves must be provided for and 9 per cent return on capital is an absolute necessity. The capitalist laws of economy in this country have shifted themselves to such a level that what was a guarantee rate on preference shares, 20 years ago, 8 per cent or 9 per cent, has become the average level of profit guarantee to an entrepreneur in this country. Therefore, the common rates of profit now has gone up to 18 or 20 per cent as normal guarantee rate and, basing themselves on that, when the Bonus Commission reported, the Government changed the rate of return on capital, just easily like that, to 8 and 8½ per cent. What a better confession can you have from the leadership of the economy of this country than this to say that they are in favour of the capitalists raising their rate of profit at the cost of the working class and the common consumer? I am giving only one instance.

12 30 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair.]

So, my proposal is that if they want to build an economy which is production-oriented, if they want to overcome these set-backs that they suffer, the deadlocks from which they suffer, in that case, certain steps should be taken. What are those steps? I am outlining those steps, in short, one by one. I do not want to take much of the time. These taxation proposals in detail may not be discussed just now. They will be passed and they will be adopted. All of you friends are interested in the development of economy just as I am.

The Road Transport Development Committee made a report. In an economy circulation of goods after production and fast circulation in order to bring about a faster movement of capital leading to faster investment is an absolute necessity, whether it is a capitalist economy or a socialist

economy. Road transport has developed in this country. Circulation of goods and capital by means of road transport has grown. What should we do so that the movement of road transport is accelerated? There was a proposal that inter-State road transport be divested of the difficulties, be rid of the difficulties which they face because of the heavy vehicle taxation being limited to State levels. Two or three years have passed but the evil is standing there and the simple measure is not enacted by which road transport has to pay tax at a single point and movement goes on unobstructed in all the States. Small cars or personal cars can be taxed centrally, they can go without permit to all the States, but why cannot the trucks which are more important for the movement of goods than the cars which are important only for the movement of certain persons, go? This simple taxation measure is escaping the attention of the Finance Minister. Why? He talks of production, circulation and quick movement. But why is it not being done.

Another remnant of mediaevalism, which is being encouraged because of political considerations in the taxation system of this country is the octroi duties. Goods come through a village or a point and they are just held up because octroi is required for village development. Crores of rupees are going down the drain. Rs. 70 crores of infructuous taxation is there, wasted, gone and lost. These Rs. 70 crores would be sufficient to pay for all the octroi income in this country. Will you please demand that all the octroi should be abolished? There are certain States where there is no octroi. Why in certain States, instead of abolishing, it is increasing? Why does this not attract the attention of the Finance Minister and his advice to the Chief Ministers that this mediaeval remnant should be abolished? But this goes on because those Panchayat leaders who hold the Congress tickets say, "We must have our own private income just as you have your own private income from the budget and, therefore, the octroi must remain". Certain States have resisted that temptation. My appeal would be: please follow a policy in which all the octroi is abolished and road transport taxation becomes uniform throughout the country and the hold-up of commodities

and circulation of commodities for hours is prevented. I am not going into the other evils. I am talking only of this thing. But this is prevented because vested interests have grown up around the checkpoints: every movement Rs. 100, every truck Rs. 200, every food movement Rs. 5,000 and so on. You know it very well. You do not correct it. Why do you not correct it? You propose to continue your rigidity and your strength?

I am very happy to find from the budget speech this year that he is no longer what he was before. Whether the change is for the better or for the worse, I do not know. But his expressing apologies and being sorry about certain things in this particular budget so many times, is an expression of either growing wisdom or growing age. Anyway, the change is happening; the change is not bad; I like it, especially the apology which he had to offer for this; having denounced deficit financing as a great philosopher who does not believe in that, he had to accept it. He says, 'I accept deficit financing, but that does not mean that I accept the theory'. I may commit a theft, though I do not believe in theft as a principle. That is the thing. This is what he says. When you are forced to commit a theft, you do it, but that does not mean that you accept theft in principle. Deficit financing is necessary; it may give rise to inflation and rise in prices, but it is necessary and it has to be done. In all these, new principles are coming in.

What I want to do is to suggest a few things. I am not asking you to introduce socialism. That would be being unjust to you and that would be unjust to the people also to lead them to believe that your leadership can bring in socialism... (Interruption)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : He is talking about 'your leadership'. Is he addressing the Chair?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is addressing the leader through the Chair.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : This is an out-moded convention, brought from the House of Commons, where the Chair represents His Majesty or Her Majesty. Where there is no Majesty, let us talk to each other.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So long as that continues, we should abide by it... (Interruption).

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Do not get diverted like that, as Mr. Limaye says. My time is being lost like this.

I was on this point. From the point of view of developing production and circulation of commodities and benefiting the mass of people, what I would like you to do is to take certain immediate steps. The first is this : establish inquiry committees into the dealings of the development of monopolies—I am not talking of shady dealings or anything like that—, how monopoly has further developed since the appointment of the Monopoly Commission, how it is obstructing the development of production, where it is obstructing and how it can be corrected. I am not just making a plea for nationalisation. No. I just want this. Just inquire how the monopolies hamper production and how that hampering can be cured. Will the Government agree to do that much ? This is not a very revolutionary proposition, but it is being resisted with all counter-revolutionary force. Therefore, let him consider this and come to a quick conclusion on this question.

The second is this. Please cure the management of the public sector. How to do it ? He himself is sorry that the public sector cannot give him enough profits to be appropriated by him in his budget. The only profit given solidly is given by the Railways. Why cannot the HSL and the huge plants that we have built, of which we are all proud that they are such nice plants which are capable of uplifting this economy to higher levels give ? Why should the HEC plant suffer from contradictions of communal warfare or from contradictions of inefficient management or from contradictions of factional quarrels amongst political groups and parties. Therefore, in this respect, my first proposal is that these plants should not be managed by the ICS and the IAS cadres, the Finance Secretary quarrelling with Manager, the Manager quarrelling with the Chairman and the Chairman quarrelling with somebody whom he does not know, this system should stop. I have nothing to say about the ICS and IAS, about their other things,

qualifications and all that. I am not going into them. My point is that they are bound down to certain rules and rules cannot govern production in these basis plants of heavy industry. Therefore, they should not be there in charge of those units. An industrial cadre of management can be developed, can be brought up from the engineering cadre of this country. Hundreds are unemployed and are selling themselves either to America or to England. Why can't these people be brought back ? If they want Rs. 5,000, give them Rs. 5,000 as salary. I would prefer to pay Rs. 5,000 to an engineer who can develop HEC rather than pay Rs. 500, and then of lower salary hand them over to a cheap civil servant who does not know what to do with it. Here paying Rs. 5,000 would be more profitable than paying Rs. 500, than this talk of low salary and then doing all this. Therefore, let there be a policy. There is no policy. I am quite sure that the inter-trade union rivalry is not responsible for the hold-up of production in the factory ; I am quite sure of that, and even for that, we have proposed. Therefore, the management of the public sector is a very vital question in which all of us are interested in order to see that production in this country grows.

Imports of things that can be manufactured in the country must be summarily stopped. Now it is allowed to favour certain houses. What is the import and export policy of this Government ? They devalued the rupee at the behest of the World Bank, who told us that our rupee was worthless because of inflation. Like idiots, some of us believed it. The rupee was devalued. Then they said exports would increase and they would tap the extra profits from exports by a tax. But the exports stopped. Then they started giving cash incentives for exports after devaluation. It was said, imports would be curtailed and foreign exchange situation would be eased. This was the picture expected after devaluation in 1966. But the result now is, the World Bank says, imports must be liberalised. So, more imports are coming in than before devaluation, of things which we can manufacture here ; What policy is this ? Is it not favouring the monopolists ? Are you not allowing yourself to be dominated and blackmailed

by them, while talking all along of getting our production into gear and saving our economy for the common man? Why are imports of things which we can manufacture here allowed? There is no answer. You take that for granted and impose some excises and taxes and thus balance the budget.

The budget has no national direction in favour of the people, in favour of production, in favour of making our establishments economical and productive, because imports is the key to it. There are any number of complaints from the Indian Standards Institution that because of these imports, we cannot have standard equipment in this country, which will save us a lot of waste. The reports are these in the files of Government; let them dig them out and see. 11 types of spindles are going on in the various textile mills in the country. The ISI Director writes that this is because of foreign collaboration. Each collaborator forces his own make of spindle. We as beggars do not tell him, "This is my standard spindle. Please give me that." Where is the supervision? What is the use of talking about waste when this system goes on?

It is time that some delicensing and decontrol have to be undertaken. Licencing and control did act as a very good element in the development of our economy sometime ago. But now controls are hampering production. For example, when production of sugar was 33 lakh tons, people wanted decontrol, but Government said, no. When production went down to 22 lakh tones, decontrol was ushered in to enable the sugar mills to make more profits, a share of which, we know, who gets. Is that the policy? Small people are harassed. At the beginning of our economy in 1955, licensing and control was an essential element. Today it is no longer that essential element.

My proposals are, for example, in textiles a certain amount of decontrol is a necessity. Certain changing of excise duties on certain kinds of cloth is a necessity, if the closed mills are to revive and the working class is to get employment.

Internally, if you want to mobilise capital, what bigger place there is for that purpose than banks? You know it. If you want central control and planned pro-

duction, no planning is possible without nationalisation of banks. This is not a communist proposition. Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha spoke about it yesterday. But you have to sign a requisition in order to reconsider the question. Sign that requisition and get it thrown out. She referred to the great gentleman who presides over the Planning Commission. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that 10 years ago, in 1955 or 1957, Dr. Gadgil submitted a note about essentials of Planning, in which nationalisation of credit, nationalisation of basic minerals and nationalisation of wholesale food trade were essential points. But he has been put there to preside over the Planning Commission on the condition that he will not press those points. Government has forced him to make a compromise. He has accepted it in the hope of being able to do something good to the country. But that is not a good reflection on the approach and policy of Government.

I do not want to say much about nationalisation of Banks. You cannot plan irrigation of economy by credit mobility credit investment and all that, unless the central fund of accumulation of mobile reserves of capital, of mobile liquid capital in the form of savings and deposits is centrally controlled, not through the Reserve Bank, but by nationalisation of all the banks. In this respect, we are given a substitute called social control. What commentary, shall I make on that? Hardly have you moved for social control, than what we are going to get out of it burst into this House two days ago. The Thacker episode is the harbinger of what social control is going to be. The man will be sociable to this party and controlled by the Financiers while presiding over the banks, looking to the interests of monopolists, and will be bought over as all other Directors were. The other directors are at least honest directors sitting as representatives of the monopoly houses. I would far prefer a bank being presided over by Mr. J.R.D. Tata or Mr. G.D. Birla than by these social gentlemen, who do not know a damned thing about it, who can be hired for Rs. 5000 or Rs. 500. I can trust my deposits to Mr. Tata, because I know that an industry will come up, out of which he may make 200 per cent. That does not matter. I have a guarantee that the industry will come. That does not

[Shri S. A. Dange]

mean I will want his bourgeois rule over the economy. What is the use of this social control man? A man controlled by finance capital and sociable with the ministry. That is the definition of it. Please drop this social control. If you think you can increase the credit of banks by bringing that provision by which you stop them from shouting slogans, they are already discredited enough; they cannot me more discredited by the bank employees shouting for their demands. If you pass that provision, I can assure you, the shouting will be greater and in a greater number of branches than before.

Another method is to develop life insurance. It is one of the sources of his money. But life insurance money is still being given to speculation. There is a complaint that LIC is buying certain companies. No. The companies are buying LIC. You are putting it in the reverse way. LIC should not run to the help of these companies.

Then comes the mobilisation of talent in this country. You say, "How shall I do it. I cannot provide for an excise duty on talent", though there is enough duty on talents on the other side which fetches good income. There are 700 scientists going outside the country and practising. Hundreds of Indians are staying in America with permanent visas granted by the ministry concerned. They are enjoying there saying, there is no land better than the dollar land. Now they have been told, "You are permanent visa holders here. Take this gun and go and shoot the Vietnamese." Now, these fellows began to wobble. They ran to the Government of this country and said, "Please save us. We are Indians." Now they have realised that they are Indian!

When the the Americans ask these people to shoot the innocent Viet-Nameese, thee like cowards they want to run away, then they remember that they are Indians. I have no sympathy for these fellows who are asked by the Americans to shoot down the Viet-Nameese. They should be here in this country; if they want to do shooting, then let them please do it on behalf of the country and not against the innocent Viet-Nameese.

What are Government going to do with such Indians who want to earn millions outside? I do not know whether they are subject to the hon. Finance Minister's taxation or not. Perhaps they may not be subject to his taxation unless they bring back their wealth to this country, and they are now subject only to the American system of taxation and not to his taxation. I do not understand why we should permit this. There are good doctors. But why do they go out? It is because this system in our country is not able to utilise their talent. That talent is hankering for a larger reward than it can get in this country. So they are wrong on this score and this system is wrong on this score.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Good doctors, good Engineers and good teachers also are going out of this country.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : It is because of the rowdy students or what else that they go abroad? The students should really teach some lessons to the teachers which are also sometimes necessary.

So, this has got to be done if our system is to be cured.

In this, what is the role of the working class and the trade unions? I hope my hon. friend will not grudge to me the right to speak for some trade unions, if not for all. Now, we are blamed for holding up production and vitiating the economy of the country. But then what do Government propose to do? Will the Finance Minister, the Home Minister the Prime Minister and the whole Government and all the leadership and all my friends opposite take certain minimum steps for the much-maligned working man? Will they correct the differential payments according to differential skills in all the industries by a proper approach to the wage system? The wage system in this country has come to a point where a proper revision has got to be made in every sphere. We have had 20 years of development and no body pays any attention to it. Even the minimum wage has not come into this country guaranteed as a minimum living to every man, which should not be referred to the average rate of profit. Will the Government do that? Will they correct

the cost of living index properly and give automatic adjustment of rise in dearness allowance, because the workers are not responsible for the prices? Why should they cut their wages? If they do it, then the workers would protest and what can the Government do about it? Then, will they guarantee rise in real wage and a share in profits, which is absolutely justified and normal? Fifthly, will they give them insurance against unemployment? Unemployment insurance is a great necessity. The young worker in this country and the young middle class man is rising in revolt overthrowing all leadership wherever possible and joining on a common platform and asking 'Where is the job?' If there is no job, where is the unemployment benefit for which money exists in system, cornered by the monopolists for their own private gain? Therefore, unemployment relief is a necessity. Seventhly, there should be some housing. It should not be shattered every seventh day in the name of clearance of slums. Some housing should be given.

If Government would agree to give these seven things which are not very costly, the working class is there prepared to co-operate in production, in giving good productivity and in delivering the goods for benefit of the country and for its own benefit. Will the budget be reoriented on those lines?

Now, take the case of the excise duties. Now, he is trusting the honesty of the manufacturer to self-audit himself. Let him audit as he likes. I have no objection. Let him try the experiment, but on one condition that there is no unemployment in those departments. There are many such things which are there in the system.

What I would submit is that they should follow these principles and evolve a system of recognition of trade unions. It is true that it is being attempted by some Ministers but they are not successful in their attempts because they are not able to take decisions. If a proper democratic system of recognition of trade unions by ballot with proportional representation to the minorities on the unions, so that a united approach could be made, is evolved in this country with a wage system as I have just outlined and an approach to monopoly finance on the lines I have suggested, then

they will have a solvent economy and good production, though it may not be socialism.

This whole system needs protection from the inroads of the dollar. Do not think that the dollar is a mighty thing. They could not humble the dollar and they got humbled by devaluation of the rupee, and we have to pay more in exchange for what we import. But the Vietnamese by their single offensive have toppled the dollar and the gold market in the whole world is in jitters. Government are partly glad about it because gold prices have not risen and as a result some less smuggling will take place, though in the Bombay market, as you know, 20,000 tolas of smuggled gold change hands every day, according to reports in the daily press.

Therefore, we should not be humbled towards the dollar. We should not be humbled by the World Bank and other international monetary institution. Let the Finance Minister take an attitude of humbling the dollar and not of falling a victim to its dictates. Even a non-socialist like De Gaulle; is doing it. At least imitate General De Gaulle; I know the Finance Minister is not a General in the military sense of the term though in the economic sphere he is behaving like a General. Therefore, he should follow a policy of humbling the dollar and see that the economy of this country grows to higher scales of development, not at the cost of the working man and the common man of course.

Thank you very much for giving me more time.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura): I rise to support the Finance Bill which is before the House.

Taxation and the burden of taxation on the community is increasing every day. There is no way out because in a developing economy we have to undergo certain sacrifices so that the future of this country may be much better. While appreciating the difficulties of our respected Finance Minister, I would like to offer my comments.

The public sector industries today have come under heavy criticism. We have invested a couple of thousand crores of rupees in this sector but the return we are

[Shri Rajasekharan]

getting is not to our expectation. Though it is inevitable that Government should invest in public sector industries so that our socialistic ideals may be fulfilled as early as possible, even then these industries are suffering due to inefficiency and outmoded rules and procedures in vogue. A good part of the capital investment we have made in these industries has gone under unproductive investment. To cite an example, we have invested about Rs. 80 crores in building houses for providing office accommodation. This is almost a dead investment. I hope hereafter Government and our respected Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister will keep this in view and try to formulate the planning of these public sector industries.

In this country, we should have given first priority to the utilisation of the natural resources we have. Unfortunately, from 1950 onwards up till now, we have not given much attention to the exploitation of these resources which are there God-given to us.

First of all, I would like to draw your attention to agriculture. It is the one sector which needs the highest priority today. If we had given it the most needed attention from the beginning, we would not have landed in a situation where we find ourselves today. In fact, the Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget to this House said that we are in a happy position this year because nature had been very kind and our crop production was going to be more than it was before. That simple thing says that agriculture is now reviving our economy. That means that we must pay more attention to this sector and allot more funds so that the economy can be revived and provide the self-generating base which we need.

What is the role of banking institutions?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech at 2 O'clock.

13.00 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]

FINANCE BILL, 1968—contd.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Sir, I was mentioning about the role of banking in the development of the agricultural sector. Banks should provide facilities to the rural people to pursue their occupations, but what have the banks done so far in this regard ? Their role in developing our natural resources is very miserable.

I will give some examples to show how banks have not come to the aid of agriculture and development of our natural resources. Two-third of the banking institutions are located in the urban areas. Hardly 15 per cent of them are located in rural areas. More than 80 per cent of banking credits have gone to help commerce and industry. They have not cared to help agriculture, which provides more than 45 percent towards our national income. In 1965, out of a bank credit of Rs. 2097.7 crores, Rs. 1287.3 crores were given to industry and other purposes and Rs 536.8 crores were given for commerce. Since 1950, year after year, the total bank credit was directed to support industry and commerce. The total loan given to industries in 1953 stood at Rs 182.39 crores as against Rs. 1287.3 crores in 1965. In the same period, what did agriculture get ? In 1953 the banks contributed Rs. 19.01 crores towards the development of agriculture. But in 1965 this figure has come down to Rs 3.9 crores. This shows the way in which the banking industry is supporting the agricultural sector. That is why I request the Deputy Prime Minister to force the banks to help the agricultural sector in a big way. Even after his announcement of social control over banks, they are hardly giving attention to rural areas. Only here and there they are taking steps to open some branches to give credit to the farmers.

I am not demanding the banks to give money from their pockets. They are having about Rs 3500 crores as deposits as against hardly Rs 100 crores of their share capital. These Rs 3500 crores have come

from the general public including people living in rural areas. That is why I request the Deputy Prime Minister to see that as early as possible, proper steps are taken so that these banks both private and public, may come to the aid of the farmers.

Coming to electricity, this is one sector to which Government should give all its consideration. As Lenin said, a country's prosperity depends upon electricity. Let us have the slogan "Prosperity of India through electricity". If we can exploit all the natural resources we have got and develop this sector, I am sure we would be able to provide more employment and also energise the entire agricultural sector, so that they will be able to contribute more and more to national production.

In Mysore, we have good rivers which can be a great potential to provide electricity. But we do not have funds.

I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will give due attention to it and provide funds to develop our Kalinadhi project. Sharavathy project is providing enough electricity not only to Mysore, but also to neighbouring States. I hope we would be able to have one or two more generators commissioned as early as possible, so that it can contribute to the nation's development.

Government should give immediate attention to provide enough resources to electrify the entire country. If the Government is not able to get sufficient funds, they should approach the World Bank or other agencies, so that they can make enough funds available for this purpose.

Mere generation of power is not going to solve our problems. After it is generated, we have to look to the supply side, so that it may go to the fields of the farmers and to every village so that they can have small-scale industries also. I shall show how we have neglected the supply side. We are spending Rs. 100 crores in generating electricity, but hardly about Rs. 30 crores on transmission lines and supply. All inter-State transmission lines should be taken over as central projects and the Centre should provide funds for that. It has also become difficult to provide funds for transmission lines within the State. Therefore, Government should find resources to

give loans to State Governments and State Electricity Boards, so that they can take up the supply as early as possible.

I would draw the attention to the role which LIC and Unit Trust are playing. LIC gets more than 33 per cent of its investment from rural sector. But it hardly invests 3 per cent in developing the economy of the rural areas. This is a very unfair thing. That is why I suggest that the Finance Minister should see that this policy is changed as early as possible. The LIC and the Unit Trust should go to the aid of the State Electricity Boards and give them loans at the rate of less than 6 per cent and not at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent so that these Electricity Boards can provide better electricity facilities to the villagers as early as possible.

Coming to the question of utilisation of water, I am extremely sorry to say that I am in a very pained position. There is a natural flow of rivers which we have been praising in our epics. But have we utilised those rivers? No, we have not done it. I would say that the Government of India should have a national policy on this. They should have a national policy so that all the irrigation potential in the country can be utilised for the best advantage of our farmers. As you are aware, Sir, water is the life-blood of our farmers. If we had provided water about five years back to our farmers, India would have been in a position to export lot of foodgrains to other countries. Unfortunately, we have not done so. Here I would like to quote an example. We have provided a couple of hundred crores for putting up our steel mills. The other day the then Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Dr. Channa Reddy told us that the Bokaro Plant by the time it is completed would cost more than Rs. 1000 crores. Are we prepared to provide this Rs. 1000 crores to take up all the river valley projects in the country today? Every time we come and say that we are short of funds. If today we can provide these Rs. 1000 crores to take up all our minor, major and medium irrigation projects we can solve our food problem and the country would then roll in plenty. That is why I request the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister to give his attention to this,

[Shri Rajasekharan]

Coming to central loans to the States, Central Government is becoming converted into a big bania. What is the interest they are charging the States? Every year they are increasing the interest. The Centre get loans from various agencies, from various countries and when they give these loans to the States they charge a higher percentage. I would request the Finance Minister to see that these things do not occur in future.

Lastly, I want to say a word about the silk industry. It is a very vital and prospering industry in Mysore State. You will be surprised to know that this industry is employing about a million people in Mysore State. It is also contributing Rs. 4.5 crores by way of foreign exchange to the country. But the Central Government has neglected it. The Mysore State Silk Co-operative Marketing Society has been requesting the Central Government for the past three years to give a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs so that they would be able to help the growers. For the last three years the Central Government has not been able to provide that loan. On one pretext or the other they have been rejecting the application. The other day the Minister of Commerce, Shri Dinesh Singh, in this august House announced that he was going to constitute a corporation to look after the sick textile mills and that he was going to provide Rs 10 crores as capital. How many people are employed today in the textile mills? It may be a million people all over the country. On the other hand in the silk industry alone a million people are employed. That is why I request the Central Government, particularly the Finance Minister, to see that this loan is provided as early as possible so that the betterment of these people can be realised as early as possible.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिनों पहले जब कच्छ के सबाल पर इस सदन में बहस चल रही थी, तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने तुलसी रामायण से ये वाक्य पढ़े, "रघुकुल रीति सदा चली आई, प्राण जाहि बर वचन न जाहि" और कहा कि धूँकि हम ने वचन दिया है, इसलिए हम उस का पालन

घन कैसे कर सकते हैं। मुझे याद है कि पिछले साल का बजट पेश करते समय श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं घाटे की वित्तीय व्यवस्था नहीं होने दूंगा।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब वह जवाब दे सकते हैं। शब्दच्छल तो वह कर ही सकते हैं। बहुत चतुर आदमी हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह करते हैं, मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन उन्होंने जो कहा था, अगर उस की आत्मा को देखें, तो वह नतिक रूप में बचनबद्ध हैं। लेकिन वह अपने आश्वासन को पूरा नहीं कर सके।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट का उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक विकास तेजी से हो, खेती में सुधार हो, पैदावार बढ़े और बचत तथा पूँजीकरण की प्रक्रिया और तीव्र हो जाये। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट और वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है, उन से इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सहायता नहीं मिलने वाली है। एक अरसे से उन के और हमारे बीच में एक विवाद चल रहा है कि जो टैक्स की चोरी होती है, उसके बारे में कड़ाई बरती जाये। उन्होंने यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि वह अगले बजट के समय इस बारे में सदन के सामने ठोस सुझाव रखेंगे।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो फ़िनांस बिल रखा है, उस में मैं कड़ाई वाले तीन सुझाव देखता हूँ। एक इनकम टैक्स के बारे में है, दूसरा सम्पत्ति कर के बारे में है और तीसरा एक्साइज के बारे में है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सरकार की नीति और नीयत में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, तब तक इन सुझावों से भी काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : नीयत पर हमला नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं व्यक्ति की नीयत पर नहीं, सरकार की नीयत के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। मैं सरकार की नीयत पर हमला जरूर कर सकता हूँ। मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई की नीयत पर हमला नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

क्या यह बात है कि अपने पास अधिकार न होने के कारण सरकार टैक्स की चोरी पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकी? मैंने इस सदन में तीन बड़े पूंजीपतियों को ले कर तीन सवाल किये थे। एक सवाल किलाचन्द देवचन्द के बारे में था। जब श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी वित्त मंत्री थे तो मैंने इस तथ्य को सदन के सामने रखा कि गलत ढंग से स्पेकुलेशन लास दिखा कर 56 लाख रुपये की चोरी की गई और उस सत्य को स्वीकार किया गया।

इसी तरह भर्मीचन्द प्यारेलाल के बारे में भी मैंने कहा था कि जो कम्पनी 1950-51 में 8, 9 लाख रुपये इन कम टैक्स देती थी, जैसे जैसे उस का व्यापार और मुनाफ़ा बढ़ता गया, उस के द्वारा दिया जाने वाला इनकम टैक्स कम होता गया। सवाल पूछने पर सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि उन की भ्रामदनी को भ्रामा गया है; उन की 1 करोड़ रुपये की भ्रामदनी है और उस पर 75 लाख रुपये का टैक्स लगाया गया है। जब हमने पूछा कि क्या उन को कोई जुर्माना या दंड दिया गया, तो जवाब दिया गया कि बिल्कुल नहीं।

इसी प्रकार एक अप्रैल को मैंने राधाकृष्ण रुइया/रामनारायण एंड सन्स का मामला उठाया था। उस वक्त श्री मोरारजी देसाई और मेरे बीच में एक झड़प भी हो गई। मैंने इनकम और वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में सवाल पूछा था। मंत्री महोदय ने उस वक्त यह जवाब दिया कि सोलह साल पहले के जो मामले हैं, उन को मैं इस तरह नहीं खोल सकता हूँ।

लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता नहीं

था कि उन्हीं के इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में खण्ड 277 में यह व्यवस्था है :

"If a person makes a statement in any verification under this Act, or under any rule made thereunder, or delivers an account or statement which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary, to be recorded in the judgment by the court, such imprisonment shall not be for less than six months."

प्रश्न यह है कि जिन तीन व्यक्तियों का मैंने उल्लेख किया है, क्या उन में से किसी भी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ इनकम टैक्स एक्ट की धारा 277 के तहत श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने, या उन से पहले के वित्त मंत्री ने, क्रिमिनल प्रासीक्यूशन किया है। जब ऐसा नहीं किया गया है, यानी जब इच्छा ही नहीं है, संकल्प शक्ति नहीं है, ज़रूने की तबियत नहीं है, तो मंत्री महोदय ने जो तीन कड़े सुझाव दिये हैं—हम उन को पास करने के लिए तैयार हैं—उन से कुछ नतीजा निकलेगा, इस बारे में मेरे मन में बड़ा सन्देह है।

इस लिए मैं आज वित्त मंत्री जी से यह सफ़ाई चाहता हूँ कि इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में जो पुरानी धारायें हैं और उन के जो नये सुझाव हैं, क्या उन के तहत वरू इन तीन व्यक्तियों के बारे में कोई कड़ी कार्यवाही करेंगे। इन तीन व्यक्तियों के नाम तो मैंने उदाहरण के तौर पर लिये हैं। वैसे पचासों मामले पड़े हुए हैं।

बैंकों के बारे में जो विधेयक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को भेजा गया है, उस का उद्देश्य मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित हो। लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस कानून के जरिये बैंकों पर कांग्रेसी नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित होने जा रहा है। पूंजीवाद से तो बैंकों की मुक्ति होगी नहीं, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ उन पर कांग्रेस पार्टी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का नियंत्रण हो जायेगा। कैसे? ये पूंजीपति लोग बड़े चापलूस होते हैं। जब से बैंकों के सामाजिक नियंत्रण की बात चली और उन्होंने देखा कि सरकार अपने हाथ में नियंत्रण की काफ़ी शक्ति लेने जा रही है, तो उन्होंने अपना मतलब साधने के लिए और सरकार को खुश करने के लिए कांग्रेसियों को नये निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करना शुरू कर दिया। मेरे पास जो सूची है, उस के अनुसार बैंक आफ़ बड़ौदा में दो कांग्रेसियों, उत्सव पारीख और नेबालकर, को नियुक्त किया गया है, सेंट्रल बैंक में गुजरात प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, त्रिभुवन-दास पटेल, को नियुक्त किया गया है, यूनियन में बैंक में शान्तिलाल शाह, कान्तिलाल धिया, एम० एल० ए०, एस० एन० देसाई और श्री रघुनाथ सिंह को नियुक्त किया गया। इस आखिरी नाम की आइडेंटिटी के बारे में मुझे शक है। मुझे पता नहीं कि वह पुराने संसद-सदस्य हैं या कोई दूसरे व्यक्ति हैं। इसी प्रकार बैंक आफ़ इंडिया में जशभाई पटेल को और स्टेट बैंक में मगनभाई पटेल को नियुक्त किया गया।

बैंकों के सामाजिक नियंत्रण की चर्चा शुरू होने के पश्चात् इन सभी कांग्रेसियों को नियुक्त किया गया है। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार भविष्य में बैंकों द्वारा कांग्रेस-नियंत्रित सहकारी समितियों या उद्योगों या कांग्रेस को चन्दा देने वाले लोगों को कमीशन ले कर कर्ज और सहायता देने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंक पूंजीपतियों के और सरकार के नियंत्रण से मुक्त हों और जन-हित में काम करें। समझ गए?

बजट पर जो चर्चा हुई, उसमें मैंने हिस्सा नहीं लिया था। मुझे पता नहीं कि उसमें यह मामला आया था या नहीं। उस वक्त एक बात मुझे बहुत ही अनो-ी लगी। मुझे बताया गया है कि बैंक रेट में जो उतार-चढ़ाव किया जाता है, साधारणतः उसकी घोषणा बुधवार को होती है। बजट पेश हुआ गुरुवार, 29 फ़रवरी को। उस दिन भी बैंक रेट घटाने के बारे में घोषणा नहीं हुई। शनिवार, 2 मार्च, को यह घोषणा हुई। मैं आज यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक रेट घटने वाला है, इस का तेजी-मन्दी वगैरह का सट्टा करने वाले लोगों को पहले से ही पता था। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपने भाषण में जो यह कहा था कि मैं यह करूँगा, वह करूँगा, उस का भी इन तेजी वालों पर असर नहीं पड़ा। इकानॉमिक एंड पोलिटिकल वीकली में लेखक लिखता है :

"Far from being a matter of satisfaction"...

बजट से पहले तेजी क्यों चल रही थी ?

"Far from being a matter of satisfaction, such arise needs to be viewed with concern; it could not possibly have come about without strong bull manipulation."

आगे वह कहते हैं—

"Less than half a dozen prominent bull operators are known to be nursing huge positions in about a dozen scrips and holdings in certain market leaders such as Indian Iron, National Rayon, Tata Engineering and Tata Steel are really fantastic. One operator alone is said to be holding over 60 lakh Indian Iron and another bull has a holding of nearly one lakh National Rayon. Between them, the four leading bull operators are said to be having shares worth Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores, accounting for nearly 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the total turnover on the stock exchanges. Never

in living memory has such a situation been known to exist."

(Economic and Political Weekly—April 6, 1968)

अब स्टॉक मार्केट भाड़ में जाय, जहन्म में जाय, मुझे मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन जब तक स्टॉक मार्केट रहती है, तब तक इस तरह के जो गलत कार्य होते हैं, क्या उसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय करेंगे ? मुझे पता चला है कि उसमें ग्रीपरेट करने वाले कापड़िया नाम के एक व्यक्ति हैं, उन का एक बड़े मंत्री के लड़के के साथ दोस्ताना रिश्ता है। मैं व्यक्तिगत बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि डा० नोहिया का कहना था कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में जिस व्यक्ति के रिश्तेदार रहेंगे, उसके लिए यह बड़े नुकसान की बात है, क्योंकि वह उन पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकता है और वे उन्हें अड़-धन में डालते हैं। लेकिन सार्वजनिक जीवन की शुद्धता के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह के काम जब किये जाते हैं, तो उनके बारे में जांच करनी चाहिये।

पिछले वर्ष मैंने बिजु मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाया था कि एक दफा "इकानामिक टाइम्स" में एक खबर छपवाई गई, ऐसे लोगों के दबाव से जिनका सरकार से सम्बन्ध था और यह खबर छपी—

Dividend freeze at 10 per cent. कोई प्रश्न चिन्ह, ववेशचन-मार्क नहीं। इसका स्टॉक मार्केट पर जो असर हुआ, उससे एक दो व्यक्तियों ने चार-पांच लाख रुपये बहुत ही जिम्मेदार बन्ती के लड़के की मदद से कमाया। यह बात भ्राम-तौर से बम्बई में सब को मालूम है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह उसके बारे में जांच करायें।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These are all false stories. I have enquired into them.

श्री मधु लिमये : किन स्तरों पर एक्स्चेंज किया गया है। बैंक रेट, स्टॉक एक्स्चेंज

मैनीपुलेशन के बारे में करिये, कोई एक्सपर्ट बाडी नियुक्त कीजिये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What sort of an expert committee I do not know.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, आप तो हमेशा ही ऐसा कहेंगे।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप भी ऐसा ही कहेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पास जो जानकारी है और मैंने जो जानकारी प्राप्त करने तथा उसे तोलने की कोशिश की है, उसे जांच करने के पश्चात ही सभा के सामने रख रहा हूँ। उस पर आपको जो करना हो, करिये।

पिछले वर्ष यहाँ पर एक बात उठाई गई थी—बजट में पावर-लूम वालों पर इन्होंने शुल्क लगाया था और उस वक्त इन्होंने कहा था कि इस से सात करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये की आमदनी होगी। बाद में इन्होंने उसमें कुछ रियायतें दीं, जिससे 6 करोड़ कुछ लाख तक उस को घटाया। लेकिन उस वक्त डा० राममनोहर लोहिया जी का कहना था और उन्होंने इस पर बहस उठाई थी कि इससे बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी होने वाली है। उन्होंने उस वक्त जो आंकड़े दिये थे, उन को छोड़ देता हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी 16 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होनी चाहिये थी ऐसा पावरलूम वालों का भी कहना है। मेरे पास तीन केन्द्रों की इत्तला है जो महाराष्ट्र में हैं—भिवंडी, मालेगांव और इचलकरंजी। उम्मीद यह थी कि भिवंडी से चार करोड़ रुपये मिलेंगे, मालेगांव से सवा दो करोड़ और इचलकरंजी से 1 करोड़ 25 लाख मिलेगा। लेकिन भिवंडी और मालेगांव के एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टरों की आमदनी इस वक्त घूस के जरिये चार हजार रुपये मासिक है। उनको यह कहा जाता है कि आप वसूली के लिए आयेगे तो झुरा दिखायेंगे, लेकिन अगर आप नहीं आयेगे तो आपको जिसे किरत कहते हैं, हप्ता कहते

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हैं—वह आपको देंगे और इस तरह से उन को चार हजार रुपये महीने की आमदनी है। नतीजा क्या हुआ ? 40 प्रतिशत की वसूली भी मालेगांव और भिवंडी से नहीं हो पाई। इचल करंजी के बारे में 1 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये का अनुमान था, करीब-करीब एक करोड़ वसूल हुआ है, क्योंकि वहां छुरा वगैरह चलाने की बात नहीं थी। डा० राममनोहर लोहिया आज यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये थे, बहुत कुछ हद तक वे आंकड़े सही साबित हुए। भारत सरकार की ओर से इस मामले में कड़ाई नहीं बरती गई और जो अनुमान था, जो अपेक्षा थी, उसके अनुसार कर की वसूली नहीं हुई, क्योंकि चार हजार रुपये मासिक इस्पेंडर लोग वहां से पा रहे हैं।

अब मैं एक और बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसका सम्बन्ध विदेशी नियंत्रण से है। मैंने बी०ओ०ए०सी० का मामला यहां पर उठाया था, मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में इन के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार भी चल रहा है। मोरारजी भाई की 17 अप्रैल की चिट्ठी मेरे पास है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि बी०ओ०ए०सी० के अधिकारों को एकतरफा ढंग से कम करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इसका असर इंग्लैंड में एयर-इंडिया के अधिकारों पर पड़ेगा। मैंने यह मांग की थी कि परवाना रद्द किया जाय चूंकि बी०ओ०ए०सी० के ट्रेफिक मैनुअल में एक ऐसा नियम था कि भारत के कस्टम और फोरन-एक्सचेंज सम्बन्धी जो कानून हैं, उनका उल्लंघन कर सोना आदि चीजें हिन्दुस्तान के जरिये ले जा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की चीज को रोकने के लिए मैंने कहा था। जो कम्पनी अपने ट्रेफिक मैनुअल में कहती है कि हां यह माल आप ला सकते हैं, गैर-कानूनी है, लेकिन उसको अन्दर "होल्ड" में रख दीजिये ताकि कस्टम अधिकारी नहीं देखें—आप ऐसी कम्पनी के बारे में एक्शन लेने को, कार्रवाई करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। इसका मैं

तो यही मतलब निकालता हूँ कि बी०ओ०ए०सी० चूंकि ब्रिटेन की कंपनी है और विलसन साहब इन के ऊपर हावी हैं, इस लिये इनकी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ रही है और ये हमेशा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा की बात करते हैं। जबकि ब्रिटेन की हवाई जहाज चलाने वाली कम्पनी खुल्लम-खुल्ला अपने ट्रेफिक मैनुअल में भारतीय नियम का उल्लंघन करती है, तब क्या इज्जत रह जाती है।

इसी तरह से जो सोना और विमान बी०ओ०ए०सी० का पकड़ा गया था, उसके बारे में भी गलत जानकारी इन को दी गई—उसके रीयल ओनर के बारे में। ऐसा कोई मालिक है ही नहीं, यह मालिक बिल्कुल फ़र्जी है। फिर भी एडजुडिकेशन के फ़ैसले को खत्म करके सोना लौटाने की साजिश चल रही थी और मुझे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस बात की ओर दिलाना पड़ा। इस पत्र को पूरा पढ़ कर मैं सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, इस लिये मैं इसे टेबिल पर रख रहा हूँ।

इसी तरह से एक और बात की ओर मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया था जब हिन्दुस्तान में रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ, डिवेल्यूशन हुआ तो पाउण्ड में जो तनख्वाह बाहर जाती थी, उसको बढ़ाने का इन्होंने तत्काल फैसला किया था। लेकिन जब पाउण्ड का डिवेल्यूशन हुआ तो फिर इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए था, इन को स्वयं करना चाहिये था, लेकिन इसके लिए मुझे इन को चिट्ठी लिखनी पड़ी यानी इन का जो फोरन एक्सचेंज विभाग है, वह बिल्कुल सचेत नहीं है। उसके बाद मोरारजी भाई ने जरूर उस पर कार्यवाही की यह भी मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस में इन्होंने यह कहा है कि—

"This matter has been considered in great detail in consultation with the other Ministries concerned. The Indian

employers and foreign nationals are being advised that, where employment contracts specified salaries in Pound Sterling or in the currencies of the countries that have recently devalued, the rupee equivalent should be recalculated refixed at such lower values."

यानी जब हमारे रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ तो भट इन्होंने रुपये में तनखाह बढ़ाने का काम कर दिया, लेकिन जब पाउण्ड का अवमूल्यन हुआ, तो हमको लिखना पड़ा। अगर मेरे पास यह पुराना सकुलर एक भले आदमी ने न भेजा होता, तो मुझे भी पता नहीं चलता और मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं खींच सकता था कि इन का फौरन-एक्सचेंज विभाग इन मामलों में कुछ नहीं करता है। यह पत्र भी आपकी अनुमति से मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक और मामला पी फार्म के सम्बन्ध में है। इस के बारे से हमारा बड़ा लम्बा पत्र व्यवहार इनके साथ चल रहा है। इन्होंने मेरे पत्र के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि पाटिल साहब जब अमरीका गये थे—चुनाव के बाद, तो उन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक के पास इस तरह का पत्र लिखा कि मुझे तबियत खराब होने के कारण विलायत जाना है—मैडिकल चैक-अप के लिए और मेरा खर्चा फायर-स्टोन के जनरल मैनेजर—विमुल साहब करेंगे। जब जार्ज फरनेन्डीज की चुनाव याचिका में पाटिल साहब का क्रास-एक्जामिनेशन हुआ तो जार्ज साहब के एडवोकेट चारी साहब ने उन से सबसे पहला सवाल यह पूछा कि क्या, पाटिल साहब, चुनाव के बाद आपकी तबियत कुछ खराब हो गई थी और इस लिये मैडिकल-चैक-अप कराने के लिये अमरीका गये थे ? मैं स्वयं उस वक्त अदालत में हाजिर था और उन्होंने बहुत ही उदण्डता के साथ जवाब दिया—"No ; I was not in a poor, run-down condition ; I have always been in excellent health." उसके बाद जब चारी साहब ने उस बात को खोला, तो रि-एक्जामिनेशन में उन्होंने अपने बयान को कुछ

बदलने की कोशिश की। अब दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूँ कि विजल साहब, जो कि फायर-स्टोन के जनरल मैनेजर थे, के न्योते पर यहां जाते हैं और आश्चर्य की बात है कि जो होस्ट उन को बुलाता है और पाटिल साहब जब वहां पहुँचे तो होस्ट वहां से गायब। कौन इन कपोल-कल्पित किंवदंतियों पर विश्वास करेगा—होस्ट बुलाता है, जब मेहमान पहुँचता है तो होस्ट गायब है.....

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA (Paddapalli) : Many times it happens ; the host disappears.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा कभी नहीं होता है खासकर विदेशों में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पाटिल साहब ने यह जवाब दिया कि दलामल नाम के एक व्यापारी जो कि बम्बई के व्यापारी हैं उन्होंने उनका खर्चा चलाया। अब मैं argumentum ad hominem जिसको कहते हैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह सोचने लायक बात है कि जब मैंने दलामल साहब के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा तो यह कहा गया कि दलामल साहब के दफ्तर में या घर में छापे से कई ऐसी चीजें मिलीं, जैसे विदेशी मुद्रा, सोना दिया इस तरह की रसीद कुछ ट्रांसिस्टर रेडियो इत्यादि। तो इस तरह से जो टैक्स की चोरी करता है, तस्कर व्यापार करता है, उसके ये मेहमान बन। हमेशा ये कांग्रेस के लिये ऐसे लोगों से चन्दा भी लेते हैं, ट्रेजरार भी बने हैं। आपके कस्टम के अधिकारी स्मगलिंग करने वाले लोगों को पकड़ते हैं, और आपने एक सांस में यहां पर कहा भी है कि स्मगलिंग की वजह से देश तबाह हो रहा है, विदेशी मुद्रा का लीकेज हो रहा है। इस लिए आपने कहा कि मैं ऐसे अधिकारियों को नियुक्त कर रहा हूँ जिससे स्मगलिंग वगैरह पर रोक लग सके। ये अधिकारी स्मगलर्स को पकड़ते हैं और उनको सजायें होती हैं। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि जिसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के द्वारा, सारी अपीलों के बाद, सजा दी जाती है वह लोग एक ही समय दिल की बीमारी से बीमार हो जाते हैं, डाक्टर सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं और महाराष्ट्र की सरकार उनको छोड़ देती है। जानकारी सूत्रों से मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि इन स्मगलर्स ने करीब-करीब 40 लाख रुपया महाराष्ट्र के मन्त्री और कुछ कांग्रेसी नेताओं को बांटा है। तो उनको इस तरह से रिहा कर दिया गया। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहूंगा तो वे कहेंगे कि मेरा क्या दोष है।.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I inform the hon. Member that as soon as I learnt about this, I wrote to the Maharashtra Government? The Maharashtra Government said that they were released on medical certificate and they could not help it. If it is proved that the medical certificates were wrong, they will prosecute them. That is what they have replied to me. Beyond that, I can do nothing in this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कर सकते हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मोरारजी थोड़ी सी हिम्मत दिखायेंगे और कुछ आत्मसम्मान भी दिखायेंगे हम लोगों की ओर से मैं आपके आत्म-सम्मान की बात नहीं करता हूँ सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते अगर आप स्मगलिंग को खत्म करने के लिए हिम्मत दिखायेंगे, राष्ट्रपति की माफत वहां के गवर्नर को लिखेंगे कि इस तरह का गन्दा, संविधान विरोधी काम, स्मगलिंग के व्यापार को सहायता देने का काम करने वाला जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर हो उसको बरतर्फ़, डिसमिस करो.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is a preposterous demand or expectation which I cannot satisfy.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, आप ऐसा जवाब दे दीजिये। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि

राज्यपाल महाराष्ट्र में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार बनाये लेकिन इस तरह का गन्दा काम करने वाले जो मन्त्री हैं उनको आप हटायें। महाराष्ट्र की कांग्रेस नये नेताओं का चुनाव करके नयी सरकार बनाये। अगर आप इतना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो यह बड़ी हास्यास्पद बात है। आपके अधिकारियों को रिस्वत का इतना प्रलोभन होता है लेकिन उसको ठुकराकर वे गुनहगारों और अपराधियों को पकड़ें, उनको पकड़ करके सजा दिलवायें, अपील सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जीतें, लेकिन बाद में महाराष्ट्र की सरकार उनको छोड़ देती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोरारजी कहते हैं कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं। तो फिर आप किस लिये वित्त मन्त्री हैं? आप पद का मोह छोड़ दीजिये। आप केवल दूसरों का नैतिक उपदेश ही देते हैं?

श्री सुलसो वास जाधव (बारामती) :
प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर।

सम्मानित सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहाँ पर अभी यह कहा है कि 40 लाख रुपया महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर को बांटा है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि यहाँ पर कोई ऐसी चीज कहना जिसका कोई प्रूफ़ न हो, कहां तक उचित होगा।.....(व्यवधान).....

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप इस सदन की इज्जत को सम्हालिये। कोई सदस्य इस रीति से यहां पर बोले कि महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर ने रुपया लिया जब कि उनको यहाँ पर कोई उत्तर देने का अवसर नहीं है और यह चीज रिकार्ड में चली जायेगी तो ऐसा कहना कहां तक उचित होगा? इस हाउस में इस प्रकार की कोई बात कहना जो कि अनवैलैज्ड चली जाये, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। तो इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका क्या कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this matter, I cannot restrain the speaker so long as he says that he has tried to get

some information. It is for Government to refute certain allegations he has made. How is it possible for me to verify whether what he has said is true or not ?

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV : He said that Rs. 40 lakhs have been distributed among Ministers.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा कि यह मैंने सुना है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Chief Minister and Congressmen. He did not say Ministers.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मैं और एक समस्या की और वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ; सरकार के जो विभिन्न विभाग हैं उनकी क्या दशा है ? विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करनी चाहिये, यह वित्त मंत्री जी हमेशा कहते हैं । बोनिफ्राल और पेट्रोलियम जैली के आयात पर व्यापार मन्त्रालय ने रोक लगाई । आश्चर्य की बात है कि व्यापार मन्त्रालय की रोक जबकि विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के हक में थी, यहाँ पर स्थानीय पैदावार करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको उत्तेजना देने के वास्ते थी, मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री को चिट्ठी लिखकर कहा कि अगर आयात पर रोक है, और इसका दुरुपयोग करके जैसे कि नाइलान यार्न वाले कर रहे हैं, अगर दाम बढ़ायेंगे तो आप उनके ऊपर रोक लगायेगा लेकिन इस देश में जब यह चीज पैदा होती है और अच्छे गुणवत्ता की होती है तो पेट्रोलियम मन्त्रालय क्यों इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दे रहा है । इसी प्रकार यहाँ पर भारत बैरल का मामला था उसमें भी टाल मटोल चली । ड्रम और बैरल की कैपसिटी बढ़ाने के बारे में भगड़ा हो गया और लाइसेंस के बारे में इस्पात, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री एक तरफ जा रही है तो पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री दूसरी तरफ जा रही है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से, यह डिब्बी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हैं, सरकार के काम में सुसज्जता हो, कोआर्डिनेशन हो, क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी की नहीं है ? मैंने सुना है कि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के जो पिताजी थे, जब प्रश्नोत्तर

चलता था तो वे हर प्रश्न में दखल देते थे— हो सकता है कि यह बुरी आदत है लेकिन कोआर्डिनेशन का काम आज न तो प्रधान मंत्री कर रही हैं और न उप-प्रधान मन्त्री ही कर रहे हैं । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना और वे ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी नहीं करेंगे, इनके लिये कदम उठाना, ये सारे इनके काम हैं ।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : The Finance Minister in his budget has allowed a number of concessions which have been welcomed by the people, industry and others. He has tried to hold the price line also by taking certain steps. I have certain suggestions to make regarding the improvement of the economy of the country.

First and foremost, come the public undertakings. Take any report presented by the Public Undertakings Committee or the Estimates Committee concerning these undertakings. It shows a very sad state of affairs. It is absolutely necessary that steps be taken to see that the working of the public undertakings is improved so that the country may begin to reap a proper return on the very heavy investments it has made in them.

For that purpose it is necessary to attempt to form a management cadre so that they may take proper care of the public undertakings in which such heavy investments have been made and also they may give proper returns on investments and service the debts incurred to set them up. The report presented yesterday by Public undertakings Committee depicts a pitiable state of things. Capacity is not being utilised and at the same time the orders that are placed are not fulfilled. They are very much overstuffed ; at the same time the work is not being done. The capital cost is being increased. They need immediate attention. I am sure that the Government will do its level best to see that the position improves.

There is much scope for economy in administrative expenditure. I am sorry to say that every year it is increasing and in spite of the Government's intention to economise, to effective steps have apparently been taken to effect economy. Take the simple example of Pondicherry, whose rev-

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nue income is Rs. 2 crores per year whereas the administrative expenditure exceeds Rs. 3 crores. There are a Governor, 30 members of the legislature, a chief secretary and a number of secretaries. Steps must be taken to cut unnecessary expenditure incurred by government departments. If you go to Udyog Bhavan or any other bhavan, you will find hundreds of people without any work. The work also suffers because of that. The quality of the work also will improve if there are only the proper number of people.

In spite of the concern expressed by various ministries for increasing exports, I am sorry to say that the steps which should be taken are not taken. Our exports amount to Rs. 1200 crores as against our imports of Rs. 2,000 crores. Unless this gap of Rs. 800 crores is bridged, it will be impossible for our country to stand up. Therefore, it is necessary to take steps to increase exports. Take the case of tea. There was originally an excise duty on tea, for instance It was not refunded on export. After devaluation, a heavy export duty was imposed on tea with the intention of mopping up excess profits that were expected to be made because of the increased money returns from the same quantity of tea. Great Britain has now devalued the £ and Ceylon, one of the competitors in the world tea market, had also devalued its rupee. As a result 14 per cent less is being realised by Indian exporters. Indian tea is therefore being pushed out from the export market gradually specially the common teas. The hon. Minister should consider whether he should refund part of the export duty which is still levied. It is unfortunate that export duty is being levied on tea at a time when we want to increase our exports.

Therefore, that question should be taken into consideration because, if the present position continues, I am afraid we will be losing ground so far as tea is concerned and as a result we will lose the market perhaps permanently. The same thing applies to jute. On jute, the export duty has been very considerable, and it has been recently reduced, but I am told that so far as sacking is concerned, it still needs a certain amount of further consideration so that they may meet the competition

from Pakistan. Pakistan is in a natural, advantageous position on account of the quality of jute that they have; it is of a better quality. The Pakistan Government are allowing a number of concessions and entitlements to those who are exporting jute goods and as a result, Indian jute goods are gradually being pushed out and considerably reduced so far as sacking is concerned. Therefore I feel that that should be considered. On carpet-bagging there is no trouble because practically India has the monopoly and therefore the duty there can be justified. But where we are losing ground and where Pakistan is getting the advantage, which advantage can perhaps become permanent, reasonable requirements should be taken into consideration and relief given.

Another matter that I would like to speak about is smuggling. Very heavy smuggling is going on in a large number of articles and important articles at that. Very large quantities of nylon are being smuggled; similarly transistors and fountain-pens are being smuggled. The market is flooded with Chinese fountain-pens. Similar is the case with foreign watches. Even sugar is being smuggled through Nepal, I am told. Sugar is being imported into Nepal and from there it is coming to India because it is comparatively very cheap. As regards smuggling out from our country, silver is being smuggled out. Therefore, effective steps must be taken to stop this smuggling and the smuggled goods being made available in the country. I do not see why the smuggled goods cannot be forfeited or confiscated from the market. In regard to goods which are not being permitted to be imported and which are being openly sold, certainly the persons who are dealing in those articles should be asked to explain as to wherefrom they have got those articles and the articles should be seized. But no action is being taken.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI :— This is now being done.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : It may be done, but it should be done more vigorously.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is being done vigorously.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Then it is all right, but still the market is absolutely full of them; the shops are full of fountains which are being sold on the foot-paths. I think that if prosecutions are launched these things will stop, and it is very necessary that this is done as quickly as possible.

Another matter which is of importance to the country's safety is infiltration. Infiltration into Assam, of foreign nationals is increasing. As a matter of fact, it is going on in a very regular and methodical fashion, and it will not be surprising if you find that in a large number of areas the elements which are antagonistic to this country are in a majority. It is going on a very large scale. Infiltration is going on in West Bengal as also in Assam, and steps should be taken to see that that kind of infiltration of Pakistanis is stopped and safety of our country is not endangered. One remedy for that should be that those persons who have come in the recent past and who are not Indian nationals may not get the voting rights, and they may not be enlisted as voters in this country, and that should be one of the remedies, and one of the purposes of infiltration may thereby be frustrated.

15 00 hrs.

As my friend from Mysore said, attention has got to be diverted to agriculture also. A number of schemes which will immediately increase our food production are there, but money is not being given to them with the result that we have still to import foodgrains from abroad. If we spend some more amount on our major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, our country can be self-sufficient, in conjunction with the steps that have been taken for better seeds, fertiliser, etc. Water is the first ingredient necessary to increase production. Attention should be diverted to it.

I will refer to one or two clauses which appear to me to be very objectionable in the Bill. Class 7 seeks to introduce a new section 40A about disallowing excessive and unreasonable expenditure, at the discretion of the ~~ITC~~ I have no objection

to it so far as payment to relations and others is concerned. But there are instances where the company law administration have sanctioned a certain percentage towards remuneration to be given to the managing director or director in charge. The ITO is questioning even the propriety of this amount that is being paid in accordance with the terms approved by another branch or department of Government, i.e. company law board under the ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. There is another thing. The managing director's remuneration or the remuneration of the director in charge is being disallowed so far as the company is concerned, but when it comes to the taxation of the person who has got it, he has to pay tax for the full amount he has received. This is unfair. When the company pays a certain amount in accordance with the prevailing law, the ITO should have no right to disallow that payment.

Another provision which appears to be very objectionable is sub-clause (3) of proposed section 40A which says :

... "where the assessee incurs any expenditure in respect of which payment is made... otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft, such expenditure shall not be allowed as a deduction."

It is apparently intended to stop bogus payments. But the term expenditure is very wide. If a person comes from outside and purchases a number of articles in Delhi for business purposes, he has to pay in cash. No one will accept a cheque from him. Similarly, if a man makes a tender, he has to pay cash for a legal tender.

I cannot make a tender by a cheque. If I have to pay a certain amount which I owe to a Person and I pay it in cash if it exceeds Rs. 2500 it will not be allowed. It seems to be a very difficult provision. I do not know how it will work and how it will be justified.

Similarly, clause 21 also makes a provision that if a person without reasonable cause or excuse fails to deduct a certain amount and pay it in time he is liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also to pay a fine which shall not be less than a certain amount. My suggestion is that the

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punishment should be alternative. It should be left to the discretion of the court to decide whether it should be imprisonment or fine or both. There is no objection to that. But to make it compulsory even when there is a technical default of ten days or fifteen days delay the provision does not appear to be justified.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, referring to the economic situation in this country it has become a fashion nowadays for the Prime Minister and our Deputy Prime Minister to use phrases like "we are turning the corner", "the worst is over" etc. etc. Now, Sir, we are yet to see the corner and the worst is yet to come. The Government knows it. Yet these phrases are used to make it appear that the end is in sight so that the people can be cajoled into bearing the burden of a crisis which is Government's own creation.

I want Government to relate their assessment of the annual rate of growth in industrial production, trend in balance of payment, balance of trade position and trend in inflation and then tell us how they mean that we have turned the corner or we are trying to turn the corner. Taking the annual rate of growth in industrial production. I would like to give the official figures. It was 8.4 per cent in 1962. It stands at a mere 1.4 per cent in 1967. If you see the break-up of figures for capital goods industry and consumer goods industry the figures are really revealing. For the consumer goods industry the rate of growth which was 6.9 per cent in 1961 dropped to 3.4 per cent in 1963 which further dropped to 2.5 per cent in 1965 and became minus 0.7 per cent in 1966. It stands at a pitiable minus 6.5 per cent in 1967. In capital goods industry the rate of growth which was 18.8 per cent in 1962 is a mere minus 0.1 per cent in 1967. Here is a constant and consistent trend of deceleration. Does Government dare tell this House that this trend is now reversed due to which they should tell us that they are just trying to see the corner?

What is the trend in balance of trade? In every country in the world if real exports increase and real imports decrease the trade gap will be reduced. That is what

we have learnt in economics also. We see it in the case of every other country in the world. But in the Congress socialist economy if real exports increase and real imports decrease the trade gap widens. Between 1966 and 1967 our exports increased by 36 million dollars whereas our imports decreased by 74 million dollars. Yet our trade gap increased from Rs. 667 crores to Rs. 752 crores in 1967. On what authority does Government say we are turning the corner? Are we to believe that this year's harvest is such as to force a reversal of this trend itself? Perhaps the Finance Minister hopes that his tax proposals as contained in the Finance Bill would reverse the trend of accentuation of the crisis.

Let us see what is the nature of these proposals. Apart from the huge amount of indirect taxes, which are really direct burdens on the poorer sections of the people, substantial concessions are given to big business, whom Shri Morarji Desai calls as industry.

But the novelty of this year's proposal is contained in section 27 of the Bill. I am just giving an example. The Government gives tax credit certificates under various conditions, which could be adjusted in the income-tax liability of any company. Now the proposal is where the amount by way of tax credit certificate exceeds the amount of tax liability of the company, the difference will be paid by the government to the company and where the company has no tax liability at all, the entire amount accrued to the company through tax credit certificates will be paid by the Government to the company. Normally, in all countries of the world the taxes are paid by the citizens to the Government. But, under the Congress Raj here is a novelty where the Government is expected to pay tax to the citizen of the country. Why? Because, in this case the citizen is big business and the money that is proposed to be paid to the company is not Shri Morarji's own but that of the poor peasant from the public exchequer.

Perhaps, the Government think that they can stimulate the economy of the country by resorting to such measures. No; this is not stimulation of the economy; this is stimulation of profits, stimulation

of loot. According to the Government, stimulation of profits would lead to stimulation of production and stimulation of annual rate of growth. That is their theory. Let us examine if that is true. Let us see whether the annual rate of growth will be stimulated if profits are stimulated. Let us take our own experience in the past. The index of profits, which was 100 in 1960-61, rose year by year to 105.1, 115.3, 129, 133.8 and it stood at 134 in the year 1965-66. Now, according to the theory of Shri Morarji Desai, this stimulation of profits which has taken place all these years steadily and consistently must have led to the stimulation of the rate of growth. But during this period it is the exact opposite that has happened. The annual rate of growth of industrial production had a steep fall from year to year, from 8.4 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

So, What is required is not stimulation of profits but the mopping up of profits, constantly rising profits, mopping up of constantly rising black money and giving more concessions to the peasants, to the workers, to the middle class, to the small industrialists in order to stimulate their purchasing power. That alone will lead to stimulation of the economy if at all it can be done.

Now I come to the question of the gap left uncovered in the budget. The Government have said that an uncovered gap in the budget does not necessarily mean automatic resort to deficit financing. Here again Shri Desai points out to the declining price trend and that tax arrears of Rs. 275 crores which he hopes to collect as the likely cushion against the need to resort to deficit financing. Here again Shri Desai is trying to stall the inevitable by jugglery of figures and statistics and exhibition of artificial determination to deceive the gullible.

Where is the declining trend in prices? I am referring to the trend. The wholesale price index of agricultural production, which was 169.9 in January 1966 went up to 198.7 in January 1967 and it again went up to 209.8 this year January. Or, if you take the September of each year, the whole sale price index which was 165 in 1965 went up to 187.5 in September 1966 and again rose to 221.5 in September 1967.

Where is the declining trend? I know the trick which Shri Morarji Desai seeks to play on this house. As compared to September 1967, the index in January 1968 is less by 22 points. But this is a seasonal variation which occurs every normal crop year.

By holding up the statistics of seasonal variation Shri Desai tries to cover up the main, namely, overall rising trend.

When Shri Morarji Desai comes armed with statistics in this House, I see him in Bikini suit. The peculiarity of a Bikini suit on the body of a person is that what it reveals is insignificant but what it hides is vital. That is the peculiarity of these Bikini suits. So, the so-called declining trend in prices is not going to help Shri Morarji Desai to avoid deficit financing.

Then, it is said that he hopes to collect the tax arrears of Rs. 275 crores and that also would help him avoid deficit financing. This is another falsehood. I assert that not only Shri Morarji Desai is not going to collect these arrears, but on the other hand, he is going to bring about more tax arrears and evasion in the current year. I am going to prove it.

You must have heard the Deputy Prime Minister tell this House yesterday that with effect from the 1st June, 1968 he is going to introduce compulsory audit type of control so far as excise levy collections are concerned. Do you know, Sir, what this means? Hitherto, the manufacturers and producers could move their goods out of the factory or the field only after paying the excise levy. Further, the Central excise officials posted at the factory had permanent physical check on production. As per the new system which the Finance Minister proposes to introduce from 1st June, the manufacturers can sell their goods without prior payment of excise levy and excise officials will stop supervising production on the spot. Hereafter the excise levy will be assessed and collected later on the basis of the accounts which the manufacturer himself submits and which are maintained by the industrialist himself. Of course, there will be periodic audit arranged by the Government. More or less the same procedure, though not exactly the same procedure, is being adopted in the matter of income-tax collections

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at present. What has been the result of that? Large-scale evasion of taxes, tax arrears and litigation has been the result of that procedure. You can be sure that the intended change over in the excise collection procedure will breed large-scale evasion, arrears and litigation proceedings just as in the case of the income-tax procedure.

Its dangerous proportions can be imagined by the fact that the field of operation of the new scheme will cover about Rs. 722 crores, that is, two-thirds of our excise revenue. Does not the Government know about these consequences? They do know it; yet they do it deliberately so as to afford another source of moneymaking for the big business. This the socialistic method of capital accumulation in our country under Congress Raj. To propitiate this Government's big business god fathers, not only are they going to squander public money but also are going to sacrifice the employment of one-fifth of the non-gazetted staff in that sector and starve their wives and children.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI UMANATH : Because they will be redundant.

Perhaps, Shri Morarji Desai would say that strong penal action would be taken. Last time during the general discussion when Shri Ramamurthi was speaking and was touching on that point, the Deputy Prime Minister jumped up and said, "No, there are penal provisions" and all that. But how are they using the existing small penal provisions? That itself will be enough.

In the Estimates Committee a question was asked of the officer from the Board as to the searches and other things made and how much money was involved in concealment. This is from the Seventeenth Report, page 34 :

"To a question 'To what extent your raids and searches have contributed to the discovery and elimination of frauds and evasions', the then Chairman of the Board has stated before the Committee in 1965-66—

I quote the Chairman's statement :

"Our estimate of concealed income involved in these cases of searches is about Rs. 100 crores."

A part of this Rs. 100 crores has been assessed. As to the number of cases in which prosecutions were launched out of the cases in which assessment was complete, the answer is Nil, Nil, Nil for 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1-9-1965 to 31-8-1966 respectively. The results of prosecution are also Nil, Nil, Nil for the same period.

So, whatever powers they have got they are using in this way. Now, Shri Morarji Desai might say that they are concentrating on enforcing heavy penalties on them.

What is the position of the penalties? I am giving you that also. The total amount of penalty levied was Rs. 4,59,00,000 and penalty recovered after being levied was Rs. 49 lakhs. The penalty levied was Rs. 4½ crores and the collection was Rs. 49 lakhs! Again what happens? Another arrear. So, tax evasion, tax arrear, penalty, penalty in arrears, penalty on arrears and arrears of penalty. Penalty and arrears, this sort of a ding-dong battle is going on. This is how they are doing and this is what the state of affairs today is in the country's economy as a result of the Government's financial and other policies. Actually, today the process of submitting to foreign pressure, actually to American pressure, is increasing day by day.

The latest is the one on the question of all exploration. They are going to have some agreement with an American company so far as exploration is concerned. We are on the verge of a sell-out to an American company so far as that is concerned. What is the agreement? The American company is to be allowed to do the exploration, test drilling and all other processes. There will be a joint company between the American company and ourselves. We will have 51 per cent shares and they will have 49 per cent shares. What are the conditions? The two main conditions are that test drilling will be done by them. If no oil is found, they will bear the expenses. But if any oil is found, 30 per cent of the expenses must be borne by us. What will happen? Who is to

decide as to how much has been spent? That Company is to decide that. If the actual expenditure is Rs. 2 crores and the Company wants the entire amount of Rs. 2 crores, the Company will say, "We have spent Rs. 4 crores. You give us Rs. 2 crores." That means they will take the entire amount of Rs. 2 crores expenditure.

Even if the oil is found, can we take our own at our prices? No. There also, the condition is that Gulf price will be the price so far as our oil is concerned. Who determines that Gulf price? That is determined by the big monopolists in oil industry and the American monopolists. Here is an agreement by which if we find oil here, in our country, we cannot take our own oil at our own prices but we take our own oil only at the prices dictated by Americans. This is the latest sell-out.

Finally I would like to say one thing with regard to the question of corruption and mal-practices. I understand certain Ministers are having accounts in foreign banks. On the floor of this House, we are discussing about foreign banks accounts being maintained by so many businessmen. Why do we object to that? We object to that because having an account in a foreign bank is always an encouragement to see that the money which is our own country's money does not come to our country but it is retained there, causing a loss to the country. If that is a wrong thing so far as businessmen are concerned, I say, it is all the more wrong for the Ministers to have accounts in foreign banks because Ministers as being Ministers, come in contact with so many foreign businessmen big industrialists at governmental level as well as private level. So, I say, Government must stop that stop that. So, far as Ministers are concerned, they should not have any foreign accounts.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Who are those Ministers?

SHRI UMANATH : I will tell you. I have got certain information. I want to make it *pucca* and then tell the House.

Then, I do not want any Secretary of any Minister to be dabbling in business. I understand—I am saying in the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister—when he went

to Manila to attend the Asian Banks Conference, he took a Secretary there. That Secretary was with him for secretarial work—all right, I take it. And he goes with a diplomatic passport—quite right—for secretarial work. Then, the Minister's Secretary from there jumps to Japan and while he goes to Japan...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I tell the hon. Member the facts? He perhaps refers to my son. I did not take him. He went on an invitation from Japan. He also happened to be there. It was not on Government account; it was on his own.

SHRI UMANATH : Passport?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The passport was not diplomatic nor official. But as he was at that time there it might have been given. I do not know whether it is given or not. But it has not been used in a diplomatic manner at all.

SHRI UMANATH : Diplomatic passport is there. The point is that when I pointed out during the External Affairs debate...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : At that time, he had accompanied me with Government approval. But he was not given any money on account of passage or otherwise, as it is given to those who accompany Ministers.

SHRI UMANATH : So, you are not denying the basic fact that your son accompanied you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He did not accompany me. He went before me.

SHRI UMANATH : Now, you had your say.

Sir, when I mentioned this fact during External Affairs debate—I remember the Prime Minister was here—some Congress Members from behind the Prime Minister suddenly shouted saying, 'He has gone there as Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister.'

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No, no,

SHRI UMANATH : That is why I said the Secretary... (*Interruptions*) It has convinced you but it has not convinced me. He does not deny. He says, separate money was not given. He admits that diplomatic passport was for the gentleman who was supposed to be Secretary of the Deputy Prime Minister. The Deputy Prime Minister's son—now he clears it was his son—was there with him in Manila on a diplomatic passport. His son was there as his Secretary with a diplomatic passport. From there, he jumps to Japan as a friend of anti-Communist League...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is wrong.

SHRI UMANATH : From there, he jumps to Hong Kong and he goes to Taiwan which is recognised by Shri Morarji Desai and he becomes the guest of a businessman. From there, he goes to Seoul, to South Korea, and signs an agreement for exporting .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is all lies.

SHRI UMANATH : ...human hair from our country.

All types of hairs are to be exported and in return for this... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is a point of order, then I will listen.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : My learned friend is saying this. He must understand that if he is a Minister and if he has a son. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : I will not take him if my son is a leading business-man ; I will not take my son with me. That will be unfair . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Saigal may please sit down. Let him conclude.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : What he has said about the Deputy Prime Minister is not correct. I would like to say this before the House. I know Shri Morarji Desai... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : He is not raising a point of order. Mr. Morarji Desai is here to defend himself. He does not require Mr. Saigal to defend him. This is not a point of order. Here, the Minister should not have taken his son with him. This is not a point of order. Only if it is a point of order, I will sit down ..

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : It is incorrect to say this .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : This is merely to defend the minister. I cannot yield. My time is up. I do not want to waste my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude. Already the Deputy Prime Minister has clarified the position.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : On a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may please sit down. Let him conclude.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : The point of order is on the speech and it must be heard whenever it is raised...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the name of point of order...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I appeal to my hon. friends to treat this with the contempt it deserves ?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Please give me one minute.

SHRI UMANATH : Only if it is a point of order, I will sit down ; otherwise, I will not.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : My point of order is this. Repeated allegations of a defamatory character have been made either against the Congress Ministers or the Central Ministry or against the Deputy Prime Minister. My submission is that, whenever there is an allegation which is defamatory in character, it should be expunged. What I want is expunction of that. Under the rules, no defamatory statement can be made unless there is a

proper notice given and the motion is made. So, I want your ruling on this point. Why should these remarks not be expunged?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are well laid rules...

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: He must substantiate. Otherwise, anybody can get up and make an allegation. We cannot tolerate this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order here. He may resume his seat. I do not want him to waste the time...

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Do not get angry over this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am hard-pressed for time.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Do not get angry on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A certain matter was raised here and already the Deputy Prime Minister has clarified, he has said that there is no truth in it; he has also said that the remark may be treated with the contempt that it deserves. Even then, when he replies, he will make his comments and make the position clear.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I rise on a point of order with regard to the question of propriety. When one member, my hon. friend, makes a charge against another member, though he may be a Minister, and the other member says that it is not true, then we should be prepared to accept it. Later on, if we find it necessary to disprove the denial of the other member we may pursue the appropriate procedure in order to raise the matter in this House. But, to start with, we must be prepared to accept the denial given by the other member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may tell the hon. Member that he has partially accepted the denial and later on, he has started about some business deal. He has come to that. Now Mr. Umanath. He will try to correct it.

SHRI UMANATH : I say this, as a matter of procedure and a principle. That is my point. When any Minister of any Government goes abroad, directly or indirectly, his relatives, especially when they are in business—son or anybody...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He is not in business.

SHRI UMANATH :they should not be associated.

The point is that he had a diplomatic passport. That in a question of principle. I am stating a principle and I stand by that principle. Otherwise, the country's image would be reduced. What will the Philippines people think about this?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा (खम्मम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।
जब सदस्य अपने आर्ग्यूमेन्ट को परसिस्ट करता है, तो फिर मंत्री को प्रोटेक्शन देना आपका कर्तव्य है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of protecting a Minister. It is a question of propriety. When a certain allegation is made by a Member it is for him to justify it, and it is for the hon. Minister to refute it. So, it is not proper to raise these points. The hon. Minister is absolutely capable of protecting himself. Let the hon. Member resume her seat.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : लेकिन
उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने उस को डिनाई किया है।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balsore) : On a point of order. A question of propriety has been raised, and the hon. Member is only giving his opinion. According to him this is improper. So, I do not know why the Congress Members are raising so much of hullabaloo about it. The facts are admitted.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dobbai) : It is a question of a person who is absent in the House. To charge him with something is not proper.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ आर्डर यह है कि मंत्री का

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

बेटा होना गुनाह नहीं है, अगर वह यहां से गये हैं तो इस में कोई गुनाह नहीं किया है। मेरी इन्फर्मेशन यह है कि उन्होंने किसी प्रकार का कोई फौरन-एक्सचेंज वहां पर खर्च नहीं किया है और न सरकार की तरफ से उन पर एक पैसा खर्च किया गया है। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझता कि आनरेबिल मेम्बर उन को जाने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं, किसी भी हिन्दो-स्तानी को अपने खर्च पर किसी भी मुल्क में जाने का अस्तिवार है। आनरेबिल मेम्बर को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये।

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is possible that some Congressmen may like to take their sons and some may not. Sometimes, they may travel separately and they may join together abroad if possible, and sometimes they may travel together. But the hon. Member does not like it and he is stating his opinion. It is a question of a matter of opinion only. There is no question of anything else in this.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : He does not depend upon his father. He is also an intelligent man.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इन लोगों को रूस जाने दिया जाय, चाइना से कांस्पीरेसी करते रहें और पैसा लेते रहें, लेकिन उन को यहां भी जाने नहीं दिया जाता, यह क्या बात है। इस में उन को आपत्ति क्यों है ?

SHRI MANOHARAN : I have been listening to his speech and to his explanation. Without any foreign exchange, how could anybody go abroad ? I just cannot understand this.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : If a person is invited by a certain Chamber and if he goes abroad by his right, does he commit any sin ? May I know how many Members of the Communist Party including Shri S. A. Dange have not got accounts in foreign banks ? So, what is the use of making such statements ?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Have some of them gone to Rursia and China on their own, without any invitations from those countries ? If so, how much expenditure have they incurred on these visits ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I should like to point out one thing. Somebody is the son of a Minister, and his activities are taken exception to or objected to by Members from one side of the House or the other, and the hon. Member is trying to establish some sort of relationship between his activities and those of the Minister concerned. That is not proper. That must be judged independently. He should not attribute motives by taking into consideration his activities, for he is an independent person going abroad. Let the hon. Member say whatever he wants to say, but let him not attribute certain taking the activities of the son as an argument against the Minister concerned. That is what I would like to urge.

SHRI UMANATH : It is not a question of attributing anything at all...It is a question of property. You have said that he is an independent person and he has gone abroad as an independent person as if there is no connection between the hon. Minister's going and his going. No, that is not so. He has a diplomatic passport. That is being accepted by the Deputy Prime Minister himself. Many people who have gone abroad do not have diplomatic passports. So, there is a relation between the two. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not fair. He admitted that. But he had an independent movement because he had some invitations or something of that kind.

SHRI UMANATH : But how does the diplomatic passport come in ? I do not get a diplomatic passport when I go abroad. How does his son get a diplomatic passport ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He had raised this point on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry. Just now, I

would say that he happened to be there when he was in Manila.

SHRI UMANATH : But how was a diplomatic passport given ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Beyond that, his activities cannot be connected with this.

SHRI UMANATH : How could he get a diplomatic passport without having anything to do with it ;

So I am raising the question of propriety so that the country's image may not go down. That is why this sort of improper things should not be done.

In conclusion, I would say that whatever palliative measures Shri Morarji Desai may take so far as the country's economy is concerned, they are not going to take the country out of the woods because our country's economy for the past 20 years has been linked with that of the British and American economies which are in doldrums. Our currency has been pegged to the pound and the dollar which are in doldrums today. When they are in crisis, you cannot take the country out of crisis by strengthening this link between our country's economy and their countries' economies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Deputy Prime Minister would reply to the debate at 5.15 instead of 5.30 as originally announced,

Time is very limited. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee. She will have to conclude in ten, twelve or maximum fifteen minutes.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : When Speakers are called in the later stage you always limit them to 5 minutes and so on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am counting. It is well-balanced. It is not a question between this side and that side.

SHRI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, obviously we were erroneously thanking that this was a debate and discussion on the fiscal policies of Government. If we were to arrive at any conclusion from what has been going

on, we would have to sadly admit that hon. Members have been more occupied with matters of personal concern than with matters concerning the country. That is not to say that we on this side of the House, do not realise or wish to minimise the responsibilities of the Treasury Benches. But I regret to say that this is not the occasion to do so, nor does this sort of thing add any kind of value to the discussion which is going on in the House today.

The matter under consideration is the Government's Finance Bill and Government's tax policies. Tax policies are not the total of the Government's fiscal policies.

15 39 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

They are but one aspect of them. What are the fiscal policies ? They relate to debt transactions, taxes and the utilisation of revenues raised by Government. Therefore, one does not expect immediate stabilisation of the economy because of the proposals in the Finance Bill. But what one expects to see is : do these fiscal policies have any kind of a long-range anti-cyclical character ? This is what one must consider and decide.

The present economic situation on which we have had a lot of erudite—and may I say, not such erudite explanations—since this morning, is known to all of us. We all know that the national income has gone up by 10.8 per cent : we all know that there is a recession in industry ; we are all aware that agricultural production has gone up, that foodgrains production has gone up but prices have not come down.

It is not necessary to explain things to this House over and over again. We are not children in the 6th standard to be told that this is our economic growth and that this is the national income. There is a recession in the industries. Every day we are experiencing it. We know that there are thousands of people without employment. Do we not know it ? Do we not see it in Bombay or in Calcutta ? But certain people come here and give us basic lessons in economic and tell us what is wrong.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

May I remind them that they are also in position of responsibility in some States. Perhaps they would also require to explain things. So, let us understand these things; let us not waste the time of the House. We want to bring about a satisfactory correlation between price and income and for this I think it is necessary to study some of the taxation proposals. We cannot do this in its entirety.

I welcome the Deputy Prime Minister's announcement yesterday that the fixed deposit scheme will have exemption from wealth tax if it is Rs. 25,000 for an individual or 50,000 for two persons. There is a great deal of money in circulation, particularly in the rural areas. This money does not go into the organised sector of banking. I think it will help if the scheme is properly utilised and organised. The main question today is not merely whether production has gone up; the main question is to create a confidence among the people so that this extra wealth which is in circulation is channelled into right directions so that it comes into the organised banking sector and helps to build up our industrial capacity. Some of the Members in the Opposition think that the industrialists are all crooked money-making persons. I want to ask them: how would you solve your employment problem? On the after hand today, there is a new class of agriculturist coming up, with an annual income of Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000. Go to Bareilly or Belgaum or some areas in Maharashtra. This is a new class, whether you like it or not. He is not liable to any kind of taxation. A salaried person with an annual income of Rs. 18,000 is liable to taxation whereas this new class of agriculturist is not liable to pay any tax. According to the constitutional provisions, agricultural income is a State subject. In a federal system such as ours, if you want to have a proper tax structure, there must be much closer co-ordination between the Union, and the State and the local authorities. The fiscal policies must be correlated. It is estimated in the Economic Information that the total agricultural income was Rs. 6,500 crores in 1964-65. We have hardly touched that part.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):

You have included in this figure all the agricultural income.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I am not saying this about the ordinary or common agriculturist. But you cannot deny that a new class of agriculturist is emerging. Anyone driving down from Bareilly can see the standard of living of some of this newly emerging class of agriculturists. I know that many people buy land and poultry farms, etc. They are not liable to taxation. What I am trying to say is, that there are two classes of income in the country; the assessed incomes and the assessable incomes which are not being tapped. Out of the assessed incomes certain estimations have been made by a number of committees, as to what is the loss in the assessed incomes. The Civil Audit Report for 1967 gives us what the losses are, and what the tax evasion is in the assessed income class. Whereas in 1955-56, for instance, the tax arrears were about Rs. 53.73 crores, in 1965-66 it went up to Rs. 164.52 crores. Over a period of 12 years or so, the total tax arrears came to about Rs. 398.68 crores, or about Rs. 33 crores a year. This is as regards tax arrears. We were losing about Rs. 33 crores a year. But what about the assessable income which were not taxed? In 1956 when Mr. Kaldor was called here to advise the Government at that time, he thought that the assessable income would be something like Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores, whereas the official estimate at that time was Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores. In 10 to 12 years we have gone a tremendous way. There has been a great expansion of commercial and other activities. Therefore my submission is, that if both the assessable incomes and the assessed incomes were taxed properly through a proper implementation of taxes, through a proper administration, the situation wherein you are unable to realise a sufficient amount of tax from your direct taxation and where you are forced to have higher and higher excise duties, would not occur.

We have had several committees. We have had John Mathai Commission in 1953-54, if I remember right. Then the Nicholas Kaldor Report. And then the Tyagi Committee. Recently, Shri Bhootalingam advised us as to how direct taxation should

be simplified and rationalised. The net result of all these committees is the same; the net result is that tax evasion has not been conquered; the tax administration has not been improved.

One thing which I would like to submit for the consideration of the Finance Minister is this. Of course, it is necessary to punish a person who is trying to avoid taxes or under-assess his income or wealth. But what punishment do you give in the case of tax administrators, ITOs and other, who either assess wrongly or who harass or victimise the people? I know a lot of people who are ordinary people, who come within the small income-group, and they are the people who suffer the most. It is not the people who have a lot of wealth who suffer, but the ordinary people. A number of widows have come to me, and I know—they are particularly service widows—and they have told me of the amount of harassment that they have had to undergo, because they go time and again and are made to wait for hours; for month on end this thing is going on.

Then about tax assessment. One fine morning you wake up and you find that although you have been sending your tax returns, four years ago the assessment was not made; then suddenly you have to shell out a lot of money, and you have no ready cash. At least no honest person has any ready cash. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister made an announcement yesterday that the reduction of time will be from four years to three years for completing tax assessment. It is quite impossible for the ordinary man, the honest person, to suddenly have to shell out a few thousands of rupees. Probably, some businessmen would have some money to shell out like that, especially certain types of businessmen.

I would like to submit for your consideration one or two things. I have just been going through the tax collections, etc., that have been made. And the really biggest gap is not in the corporate taxes. Today if industries are run properly there is very little leeway for concealment. Concealment is there in the case of thousands of people who are probably running small little businesses. Has any attempt been made to go and find out how many people are really earning as much as they say and

how many are earning more than that. This is the sort of thing which the tax department must really do.

I would just like to point out a few things which are the general features of the Finance Bill this year and also last year. We do welcome this rationalisation and simplification of the taxes. With these provisions there would not be any very complicated or intricate form the calculation. At least it will make it possible for the individual to know what is tax liability is and I think it will be better if there is a flat rate of tax. I do not agree with Shri Dandekar on the spouse allowance business. If there is a couple where the wife and husband are both taxable I do not see any reason why the husband should be permitted this tax allowance. The new thing which was introduced last year that taxes should be applicable prospectively and not retrospectively is a very good thing.

I would like to say that Government's fiscal policies cannot really bring about a sudden change overnight. They can only arrest the trend of deterioration which we are experiencing in industry today. I think we have taken a step in the right direction as far as tax rates and tax structure are concerned—

As far as indirect taxes are concerned, when you are forced to tax essential commodities they not only bring about a spiralling of prices but also other difficulties. For instance, kerosene, postage and things like that effect the cost of production of consumer articles. They also bring about an effect on associated goods. Therefore, this increase in excise duties is in itself a measure which is liable to bring about higher prices. It is all right in the case of luxury articles and one can appreciate it. But with regard to textile, for instance radio articles, motor spirit, kerosene etc., I find it very difficult to justify the taxes on this.

Small industries I think, first of all require protection. Secondly, if Government could think of providing a scheme whereby there could be some kind of tax concession supporting small industries started in rural areas it would relieve not only the pressure upon cities which are known as industrial cities but it would also create a new type of society in the rural areas where it would be possible in the

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

new complex of things for agriculture and industry to grow together. This is happening in all the modern countries like Germany, Japan etc. The old idea of industrial centres is out-dated. We can achieve industrial growth in rural areas only if special facilities and special concessions are given to those who start industries in rural areas. Just like a tax holiday which the Deputy Prime Minister has introduced, if a tax holiday in regard to investment in new industries in rural areas is given I think it would help to improve the economy considerably and I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to consider this point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, by whatever name one may describe this Finance Bill, at least it does not reflect any kind of an objective that will lead to socialist pattern of economy for which the Congress is making very oft-repeated profession. I have no doubt that the destiny of India lies in fulfilment of socialist objective. For a country which is undeveloped and backward by compulsion of events, a situation may be created which will force this country, may be unwillingly, to pursue a path of expropriation with bloodshed, civil strife and a massacre of human values in its tail as it happened in other countries if we fail consciously, deliberately and with a clear objective to pursue the path of peaceful transition to socialism. Therefore, although I tried to convince myself many times that really the Congress means what it says about socialist objectives, this Finance Bill does not indicate that this party or this government has realised the implications of the writing on the walls of our country.

If this government really want to pursue, even it be slowly and gradually, this objective, then the first step would have been to devise means by all effort to mop up surplus income from the wealthier community, pump it back to developmental projects, expand and sphere of public undertakings and also devise means for equitable distribution of national income to common populace.

To mop up surplus income, we have to see how this government will formulate its taxation policy, as also its structure,

for working out that policy. The Congress has not only failed to mop up the surplus income from the traders, the businessmen, the manufacturers and other wealthier sections, but whether you call it direct taxes or indirect taxes, unfortunately it is the common people who have to bear the burden of these taxes. In spite of the professed socialist objective, the poor people of our country have to bear a major portion of the taxes, the ever-increasing spectre of the horrors of price rise and consequent fall in their meagre real income but the group having surplus income is getting concession after concession for withholding its increasing surplus income.

About the tax collection machinery the less said the better. Sir, if you allow me to use a strong word, the machinery for collecting taxes has become a veritable Augean Stable.

Not only is the Congress Government pursuing an anti-people taxation policy but it has also made the tax collection machinery, as I have already said, an Augean stable. Tax evasion by capitalist sharks amounts to Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores a day according to the well-known calculation of Professor Kaldor.

16.00 hrs.

As to how the tax collection machinery has adjactly failed is pointedly underlined by the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1967-68. Since the year 1962 the tax arrears have successively increased year by year from Rs. 270 crores to Rs. 282 crores to Rs. 323 crores to Rs. 382 crores to the huge amount this year of Rs. 541.71 crores.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA (Banka) : This has since been reduced to Rs. 310 crores.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The progressive failure of collection of national revenue patently calls for a fresh inquiry commission not of the fussy Tyagi type but consisting of members from among the judges of the Supreme Court, experienced, honest and retired administrators from the income-tax machinery and also some Members of Parliament.

I want to draw your attention to another point a part of which has already been covered by my hon. friend, Shri Umanath. As I have already said, the test of the socialist professions of this Government lies in the success of its mopping up the surplus income from the wealthier community. Although we know that these trading communities are by many trickeries dodging and evading taxes—already Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 500 crores of arrears of taxes have been accumulated—I do not know for what reason, still our Finance Minister has relied so much on the honesty and integrity of the manufacturers so as to allow them to make a self-assessment of their income by replacing the present physical control system by the audit type control system which may be called the self-assessment system. Already Shri Umanath has said that out of Rs. 1,200 crores of excisable duty, Rs. 720 crores will be assessed by those tycoons who so long dodged taxes and created all sorts of troubles for the collection of taxes.

This new system, the audit control system, has been tried on an experimental basis for three months in Orissa and Calcutta and in West Bengal and it was found that during those three months about Rs. 30,58,000 worth of taxes had been concealed on the basis of this new system of tax collection. Taking the whole country into consideration in a year this amount will comprise of several crores of rupees.

Therefore, whatever you may call it, I would charge this Government that they have, in the name of socialist professions, succumbed to the pressure of the capitalist group, the trading tycoons, so as to allow them the freedom to conceal their accounts so that they can evade the excisable duties which the nation should have got from them as a larger quantum of national revenue.

Another aspect to which I come is for developing the pledged socialist pattern of economy, which is also to have rigorous control over the private sector. But the merrygoing tycoons, the word I have already used, have been allowed to usurp share capital for their monopoly profit by using the trickery of managing agency system. That system has not yet been abolished. Black money and lump loans

from the banks are playing havoc to thwart all attempts at price control...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How could it be ? 15 minutes is allotted to my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy-Speaker has fixed the time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can I yield to you ? That is not my fault. The allotted time for my party is 15 minutes. The other parties were given extra time. I am also entitled to have it. I have a right to request you for that.

The Government is hesitant still to nationalise banks and trying to befuddle the people by the misleading phrase of 'Social Control of Banks'.

Then, I come to another field, that is, the failures of public undertakings. It has to be treated as a serious problem. I may say, it has almost challenged the very concept of socialist economy. I feel thankful to the Administrative Reforms Commission for very valuable recommendations it has made. It has gone deep into the problem. If it is agreed that the socialist concept of economy is wrong, then the failure is due to it or, otherwise, they will have to find the rot somewhere else to remedy that. The A.R.C. has recommended certain important suggestions. I hope the Government should have the courage to accept those recommendations. They have said, firstly, the present system of control and administration should be replaced by setting up Autonomous Sectoral Corporations for the Public Undertakings ; secondly, these Autonomous Sectoral Corporations should be accountable to Parliament and, thirdly, immediate introduction of All India Economic and Industrial Service system for recruitment of Managers and high ranking officials for the Public Undertakings and also for industrial and economic ventures where the Government invested or will invest large capital.

Now, I come to another point where I should say that large sums of public funds are just going to be wasted. I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister

[Shri Samar Guha]

to the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. I have words of praise for the Atomic Energy Commission for the work they have done only in one sphere, that is, the utilisation of radioactive isotopes that are being produced from our three reactors, namely, Apsara, Zerlina and the other one for the purpose of medicine, preservation of food, industry, biochemistry, agriculture and in some other spheres. But our Atomic Energy Commission has objectively failed to use the source of massive type of energy that is being produced by the fissionable material. I can not realise how a poor country like India which is in dearth of foreign exchange should embark upon a project having so many atomic reactors of the type of reactors in developed countries like U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K. or France. I may tell you what are the conditions and objectives for having the nuclear power reactors in those countries. The first objective of having reactors is the production of fissionable plutonium, uranium and thorium; the second is the utilisation of these fissionable elements for making nuclear weapons; the third is the making of higher isotopes of Hydrogen for making thermonuclear weapons; the fourth is the making of experiments for utilising thermo-nuclear fission process for peaceful use of fusion energy.

- (v) Making experiments for improving the technique of nuclear and thermonuclear weaponry, for engineering purposes and for other research work in blast technology.
- (vi) Introducing nuclear propulsion system for air, water and land vehicles.
- (vii) Using nuclear propulsion in rocketry.
- (viii) Stockpiling nuclear fuels and explosives for the above purposes.
- (ix) Adding nuclear power to thermal power.

Now I come to the conditions for embarking on these projects, for utilisation of these reactors. The conditions are: all-round self-sufficiency in the technology of building nuclear reactors; in making nuclear

charge and fuels; and in producing moderator, control rods and the nuclear metals and equipment and electronic equipment.

Judging from the above background, all these objectives and all these conditions are absent in our country, and—if I use this language, it may be strong—our scientists in these atomic reactors will play the role of mere machanics. They will have to depend for enriched fuel, fuel charge, for the atomic equipment, for everything for these reactors on the foreign countries. What is happening now? America and Russia are exerting pressure that unless we sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, they will stop sending nuclear fuel. Then what will happen to our three existing nuclear reactors and our projected nuclear reactors? Not only that it may completely collapse the nuclear reactors, but the vision that has been created that a certain industrial complex will be created around them will also suffer, the fate of this complex may be endangered.

I will charge the Government and not our atomic scientists about one thing. The three nuclear reactors that are already in our possession have accumulated a large amount of plutonium. I want to know if you have not a clear objective of utilising the by product of plutonium, which is the most important product of a reactor, why you are embarking on a project of having nuclear reactors as power plants in our country... (Interruptions) The main objective of using the nuclear reactors as an instrument for power, developing nuclear power, in other countries is to accumulate plutonium, uranium and also to get some thorium,—lighter isotopes of thorium. For what? For the purpose which I have already said. In our country, either the Government must allow our atomic scientists to develop the technology of nuclear blast or they must desist from squandering our valuable foreign exchange in this project. I cannot understand that even in spite of this nuclear test-ban treaty, the USA, USSR and England are conducting underground tests, why is the accumulated plutonium not being allowed to be utilised in our country by the scientists to develop experimentally the know how technique of

nuclear blast, which they can use for the purpose of developing the technology of nuclear engineering in our country,—leave aside the question of developing nuclear weapons. Therefore, unless we know the technology of blast for fissionable material, I mean, uranium, plutonium or thorium, our having any knowledge of thermonuclear explosion, will be a far cry.

I will tell you that the atom bomb or atomic nuclear blast is a match-stick for igniting the higher isotopes of hydrogen,—a process which is known as thermonuclear explosion. Therefore, unless you allow our scientists to develop the technique of at least the nuclear blast, there is no prospect in our country of even knowing the knowhow—technique of thermonuclear blast.

It has been said many times in this House and also outside by our Gandhian Prime Minister—I would say this with all my respect to Gandhiji and to our Gandhian Deputy Prime Minister—that India cannot undertake the burden of expenditure on having atom bomb. This is a travesty of truth, I should say.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not said this. I have not said this at any time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very glad that he has not said that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He can say it now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am against atomic weapons, but not because of expenditure.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In future he would not say that ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am against atomic weapons for all time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not talking of thermonuclear weapons of the hydrogen bomb, but I am just talking of the nuclear weapon and the atomic weapons the most important part of which is plutonium. That plutonium has been accumulated as by-product from our three reactors to such an amount that a few dozen at least of the Hiroshima type of atom bomb

can be created. They should see that this accumulated plutonium is not allowed to go waste. They should not say that to prepare an atom bomb will be exorbitantly costly.

The mechanical structure of the atom bomb is completely different from the conventional type of atom bomb. The cost for developing this structure is not much. It is the fuel, it is that explosive, namely plutonium, uranium and thorium which is important, and we have enough of it in our country for a number of blast devices.

Therefore, I should say that if we do not allow our scientists to develop the atom bomb at least we should allow them to have this experimental knowledge of the know-how technique about atomic blast so that when the time may come when it will be necessary for us to have something, we shall be able to have it, because at that time we would not have enough time to prepare it. If our scientists know the technique of atomic blast, within a month they will be able to produce what we want.

Therefore, I would submit that what stands in the way of having the knowledge of atomic technology in our country is not the financial burden or the knowledge of technology, but—if I may be permitted to use a strong word—the cowardly lack of will or the part of this Government.

श्री श्री सि सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मन्त्रालय के 1968-69 के फाइनेंस बिल के विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के बढ़ते हुए खर्च एवं जिम्मेदारियों को देखते हुए जो नए कर प्रस्ताव रखे गए हैं वे देश की वर्तमान अवस्था को देखते हुए ठीक हैं। यद्यपि इन कर प्रस्तावों के अनुसार डाक और तार की दरों में बढ़ोतरी करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस कारण से लोगों पर कुछ बोझ भी पड़ेगा फिर भी नए कर प्रस्तावों में इनकम टैक्स में राहत के भी कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं। प्रत्यक्ष करों में सामान्य शेयरहोल्डरों के लाभों को समाप्त करने और कम्पनियों के लाभों पर लगने वाले सरटैक्स को घटाने की व्यवस्था करके सामान्य शेयरज में पूंजी लगाने के वातावरण में सुधार होगा, उसका मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

[श्री स० सि० सहयस]

जहां तक कृषि का सम्बन्ध है, खेती की उपज बढ़ाने और निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी पर्याप्त ध्यान इस बिन्दु विधेयक में दिया गया है। हमारे मान्यवर उप प्रधान मंत्री एवं वित्त मंत्री का विचार है कि उनके नए कर प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था में जो कमी और मंदी आ गई है उसे रोका जा सकता है।

परन्तु यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है कि इस समय की आर्थिक स्थिति पर ही हम विचार करके चुप न बैठ जायें। हमें देश में अध्यात्मवाद एवं नैतिकता के प्रति जो अवहेलना की प्रवृत्ति नष्ट आ रही है उसे भी रोकना होगा। यह बहुत जरूरी बात है। सरकार आर्थिक विकास पर तो बहुत जोर देती है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि उसे आजकल के गिरते हुए नैतिक स्तर को भी रोकने के उपाय ढूँढ़ने होंगे। हमें लोगों में मानवता की भावना जागृत करनी होगी। इसके लिए उन्हें अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा देनी होगी। ईश्वर के प्रति उन में श्रद्धा पैदा करनी होगी। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। भवतार मेहर बाबा ने कहा भी है :

“आज के मनुष्य की रक्षा भौतिक शक्तियों से नहीं हो सकती। मनुष्य केवल दैवी संरक्षण के द्वारा ही बचाया जा सकता है।” ईश्वर ने मनुष्य को उस के दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण समय और नाश के संघर्ष के बीच कभी निराश नहीं किया। इस लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार जहां इतना धन दूसरी अनेक योजनाओं पर खर्च करती है, वहां कुछ धन-राशि वह अध्यात्मवाद के प्रसार के लिए भी लगाए। शिक्षा मंत्रालय अथवा किसी सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा अध्यात्मवाद का प्रसार हो।

हमारे परमपूज्य राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ईश्वर प्रार्थना तथा सत्य पर कितना जोर देते थे। वह कहते थे, “टु मि नाउ इज सब एंड ईज।” अगर हमें इस प्रेम और सत्य की

ज्योति को जलाए रखना है, तो रामकृष्ण परमहंस, विवेकानन्द, रामतीर्थ, गुरु नानक, महात्मा गांधी एवं भवतार मेहर बाबा के उपदेशों का प्रसार करना चाहिए। स्कूलों-कालेजों में मेहर बाबा कृत परवरदिगार प्रार्थना की जा सकती है, जो सब धर्मावलम्बियों के लिए है। मेहर बाबा कहते हैं :

“Live a life of love, sacrifice, forgiveness and tolerance.”

हमें ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए कि हम में सच्चे प्रेम और आत्म-त्याग की भावना पैदा हो। देश का भविष्य नौजवानों की विचार-धारा पर निर्भर है। उन में देश के लिए सच्चा प्रेम हो, तभी अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा हो सकती है। मेहर बाबा ने अपनी पुस्तक “सिसन ह्युमैनिटी” में कहा है :

“Freedom is worth having only where there is self-restraint and willingness to co-operate with others. Youth is always willing to act and take risks. But while engaged in action youth must take care that it is creative and not destructive. Let their watch-words always be LOVE and SACRIFICE.”

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am sorry to find that all the Finance Ministers have been pursuing only one line that too more or less consistently, that is, to go on doing research as to what further items of people's consumption there are that can be taxed and what further additional burdens can be levied on top of the taxes that have already been sanctioned by Parliament in regard to these excises. It is a very unfortunate practice which has become more less a habit and it is our misfortune that the tax experts at the disposal of Government have found in Shri Morarji Desai a strong enough and good enough person for them to sponsor more and more taxes and defend them with all the fervour he is capable of, and saying in the end : ‘What else is there for us to do ? Here is the economy and here are the crying babies of these departments and also the States. They all need this money. Therefore, it has got to

be raised ; somebody or other has got to pay. Even the babies have got to pay. I have got a lot of consideration for them, but their parents would have the satisfaction that in the process of pleasing their children they are also making a contribution to the State'.

It is this misfortune that was responsible for gold control on an earlier occasion and so many of the new things right up to sweets and confectionery today. Let us look at it. In 1950-51 they were collecting only Rs. 67.5 crores and that went up to Rs. 489 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 598 crores in 1962-63. Within five years, in 1967-68, it is doubled, it is Rs. 1205 crores. Are we to understand that the condition of the people has also improved twice as much and that their standard of living and their earnings had gone up by 100 per cent. Nobody can say so. Yet these burdens are being piled up in this way. This year my hon. friend wants to collect Rs. 1249.65 crores. I say that this is not fair to the consumers in this country. It is a great burden that my hon. friend has been heaping upon our people. The time has come when he should begin to examine with the help of his experts which of them are serving a useful purpose and which of them are acting as dampers on our economy and economic progress and the general conditions of our people. It cannot be denied that this burden is also responsible for the high level of prices and its presence is responsible for prices not coming down however much the Finance Minister may wish for it. If we go on in this manner, how would it ever be possible to help the ordinary man to raise his standard of living or to improve his conditions. My hon. friend was saying that conditions were brightening a little. Can he tell us—many friends asked him—whether the real income of the people had gone up commensurate with the rise in the tax burden?

The impact of inflation is still there upon our people and our economy. The high prices are still there. They are not coming down. Only a slight tendency towards reduction, by way of accident as it were, is there ; it cannot be taken to be an indication of improvement in the economic conditions of our people. What about the cost of living, the cost of cultivation, the cost of production? Can we deny that there is under-feeding on a large scale?

Only last year there was famine in several parts of the country and there was the fear of thousands of people dying of hunger. Fortunately, we were able to prevent it. Under-feeding was, admittedly, prevalent on a large scale. Even today there is under-feeding. In these circumstances, has not the time come for reviewing this policy? We started with the levy of excise on six commodities when we became independent ; now we levy excise duty on as many as 65 items. All these things are produced in our country; the duty on these goods comes to the tune of Rs. 1250 crores ; on an average it works out to Rs. 125 per family per year—more than Rs. 10 per month. The time has come to make a review of the incidence and effect of central excise on our economy and on the condition of various classes of our people.

Secondly, I suggest that there should be once in two years a commission appointed with experts to study the working of these central excises and to make recommendations as to how their implementation, their collections, can be improved. There is so much scope today for corruption, so much scope for official interference in the manufacturing processes and all this is going on. Several instances had already been given by several of our Members. Therefore, to avoid as many of these evils as possible, it is necessary that we should make a thorough study of it. Some study has been made by the Bhoothalingam Committee on direct taxes. A similar study and even more detailed study and periodical studies also should be made in regard to the central excises.

Thirdly, the pillars of our nation's finance are generally found from the direct taxes and indirect taxes, debts and aid from internal as well as foreign sources, inflation and deficit financing and finally, economy in administration. So far as direct taxes are concerned, my hon. friend Mr. Dandekar has already stated our case yesterday.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Our case or the national case?

SHRI RANGA : The national case has been presented as viewed by the Swatantra party. Then, Rajaji has already sounded a warning that we have reached the dead-end so far as debts and aid from other countries are concerned. Our total

[Shri Ranga]

debt has now reached up to nearly Rs. 18000 crores. We cannot afford to raise any more loans either in India or outside, and so far as outside debts are concerned, we have gone beyond the danger-point, and it would be just as well we stop there.

Let us come to economy. Successive Finance Ministers have been promising that they would achieve economy. My hon. friend Shri Morarji Desai himself has agreed with us that there was need for economy, that as much as 10 per cent economy ought to be aimed at, and his predecessors also have agreed and in the end my hon. friend Mr. Masani was too moderate when he asked for at least a five per cent economy. Did they agree? They agreed; did they implement it? They did not. As far as I know, if it would be implemented, it would be possible for us to achieve not less than Rs. 200 crores of economy over Rs. 4,000 crores of our total expenditure.

16.33 hrs.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Even if we were to halve it, so far as defence forces are concerned, Rs. 175 crores of economy can be achieved. Would the Government make any effort at all in that direction? If they were to do it, it would be possible for us to avoid additional taxation as is being proposed now and also to reduce by 25 per cent the excise duties on all these items; and it is open to any of the Members to make any other list of commodities which go into the consumption of ordinary folk, but some such effort has got to be made. My list contains these items: sugar, tea, coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, which is consumed by the poorest of the poor in the country, kerosene oil, medicine, soap, alumina, cotton fabrics, cotton yarn, matches, footwear, electric bulbs—these would work up to Rs. 75 crores, and even if the present proposals are dropped, from which he expects only less than Rs. 14 crores, there would be more than enough money if only he would make an effort, but would it be possible for this Finance Minister to make that effort or for this Government? Indeed, that is his whole case. Would it be possi-

ble to do it? It would not be possible for this Government; I agree. Therefore, I sympathise with him.

It would be possible only for a national government, but my hon. friend has already set his face against any kind of national government. Another suggestion has been made by one of our friends from this side: that the Government should be prepared to take into confidence leaders of all parties long before they make up their own mind in regard to their own budget, and then try to reach as much of agreement as is possible among them as to the type and the degree of economy that can be achieved and then ensure their co-operation.

That may be one of the many possible solutions. If that also is not possible, the only solution that one can think of is a national leadership of all democratic parliamentary-minded and mass-minded parties and elements in this House as well as outside including the State Governments also, and through that combination of a leadership it should be possible. Anyhow, since this Government have got the keys to the whole of our political life today, it would be their duty to try and achieve as much of that kind of cooperation as possible from all these various elements and in that way develop the necessary sanctions to achieve, first of all, economy and out of the savings that they make to give tax relief at least to the poorest of the poor in our country by reducing excise duties to the tune of not less than Rs. 100 crores every year.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश का बजट इस कारण सन्तोषजनक नहीं है कि देश का कुल बजट 154 अरब रुपये का है, जिसमें से 95 अरब रुपया कर्ज में दे दिया जाता है, 7 अरब रुपया खाद्य और रसायन पर खर्च हो जाता है। बाकी जो 52 अरब रुपया बचता है उसमें 9 अरब रुपया डिफेंस पर खर्च होता है। तथा शेष 43 अरब रुपया जो बचता है, वह सरकारी अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों पर खर्च होता है। इसलिये डबलपमेंट के लिए कुछ पैसा बचता भी है या नहीं। इन आंकड़ों को हम वर्क-आउट नहीं कर सके? लेकिन हमें यह बताना है कि

यह बजट देश की मूल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं कर पाता।

हमारी आवश्यकतायें क्या हैं ? रोटी, रोजी, दवा, मकान और शिक्षा। रोटी के बारे में हमें यह कहना है कि इस साल भी हमारी सरकार ने ऐलान किया है कि हम बाहर से अन्न मंगायेंगे। इस देश में खद्यान्न की जो कमी हो रही है, उसका खास कारण यह है कि जितना ध्यान हम को खेती के ऊपर देना चाहिये, हमारी सरकार उसमें असफल रही है। खेती के लिये बीज, खाद, जल और बिजली की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। साथ साथ जुताई के लिए हमको बैलों की जरूरत पड़ती है। बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि हम इस देश में ट्रेक्टर मैन्यूफैक्चर करेंगे और ट्रेक्टरों की सहायता से हम खेती की समस्या को हल करेंगे। हम इस बात में अपना विरोध इसलिये प्रकट करते हैं कि इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाने वाली सरकार, जो इस बात का ऐलान कर रही है कि सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी इस देश में आनेवाली है, वह यह भूल जाती है कि यहां पर पांच-पांच और छः-छः बीघे के जोत के खेत वाले कृषक हैं, वे ट्रेक्टर नहीं चला सकते हैं और जब तक इस देश में खेतों को जोतने का पूरा साधन उपलब्ध न हो, तब तक खेती ठिकाने से चल नहीं सकती। इस देश में 11 करोड़ बैलों की आवश्यकता है, हमारे पास इस वक्त साढ़े सात करोड़ बैल हैं। यह जो हमारे यहां बैलों की कमी हो रही है, इसका एक खास कारण है, जिसकी वजह से खाद्य की समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है। दूसरे इस वक्त विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की जो धुन में हम डालसं और रूबल्स अपने देश में ला रहे हैं, और जूतों की सप्लाई का आर्डर जो दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसका यह परिणाम होगा कि गाय हमारे यहां नहीं रहेगी और जब गाय नहीं होगी तो बैल कहां से पैदा होंगे और ऐसी सूरत में लोगों को ट्रेक्टर पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हमारी सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जिस प्रकार से भी हो बैलों और गाय की हत्यायें तुरन्त बन्द की जायें। अगर ऐसा

नहीं किया गया तो कब तक हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेंगे इस पर हमें ध्यान देना है।

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : कांग्रेस ने ही इस देश को बैल दिये हैं। क्या किसी और पार्टी ने भी बैल दिये हैं ?

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : हम जिस प्रान्त से आते हैं वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि जितने साधन उपस्थित करने चाहिये, मसलन पानी, खाद, बीज और बिजली कम रेंट पर दी जाये, ये साधन उपलब्ध नहीं किये गये हैं। उद्योगपतियों के लिये तो बिजली के रेट्स कम हैं लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट के लिये रेट ज्यादा हैं। वहां पर न तो बिजली के कुबें हैं और न नहरें हैं। हमारे यहां सरप्लस एरिया है, वहां पर इतना अधिक घान पैदा होता है कि उसको हम दूसरे प्रान्तों को भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन यह सब भगवान के आसरे पर है, अगर वर्षा नहीं हुई तो दुर्भिक्ष का सामना करना पड़ जाता है। इसलिए हम वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वे इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें जिससे हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायें और दूसरी तरफ देखना न पड़े।

हमारी खाद की समस्या भी बड़ी जटिल है। जिस गोबर से हम खाद तैयार कर सकते हैं वह गोबर तो जलाने के काम में आता है। इसलिये हम को कोई ऐसा उपाय निकालना चाहिये जोकि इसको रिप्लेस कर सके ताकि गोबर की खाद बनाकर खेतों में इस्तेमाल की जा सके। अगर इसके लिये हम कुछ कर सकें तो बहुत हद तक हम खाद की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे।

एक चीज जिसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है वह बेकारी की समस्या है। इस देश में बेकारी बहुत बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जिस प्रकार की यहां पर शिक्षा दी जाती है उससे बेकारी और भी अधिक बढ़ती चली जा रही है। लाई मेकाले की शिक्षा पद्धति ने हमें इतना बेकार बना दिया कि नौकरी के सिवाय और किसी काम के लिए अयोग्य हो जाते हैं। आज

[श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ]

देहात का आदमी अगर पढ़ लिख जाता है तो उसे नौकरी ज्यादा पसन्द रहती है बनिस्वत खेती करने के। साथ ही इसके उल्टा भी हो रहा है कि शहर के जो आदमी हैं वे खेती की तरफ जा रहे हैं और देहात के आदमी नौकरी की तलाश में शहर की तरफ आ रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में हम जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति को नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक हमारे लिये इस समस्या का हल निकालना कठिन होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक चीज जो मुझे कहनी है वह मकानों की आवश्यकता के बारे में है। आप देहातों में जाइये तो आपको वहां पर फूस के मकान मिलेंगे। गरीबों के रहने के लिये आपने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है, बजट में आपने कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है जिससे गरीबों की भोपड़ी का कोई दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव हो सके। शहरों में भी आप गरीबों को फुटपाथ पर सोते हुये देखते हैं लेकिन आपने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाये हैं।

इसके अलावा एक बहुत आवश्यक चीज दवा होती है। दूसरे देशों में तो शिक्षा और दवा पूर्ण रूप से गवर्नमेंट का ही कन्सन होता है। वहां पर जनता की आवश्यकतानुसार दवा उपलब्ध की जाती है। मगर हमारे यहां तो दस-दस मील तक डिस्पेंसरीज ही नहीं हैं। अगर कहीं डिस्पेंसरी भी है तो वहां पर डाक्टर नहीं हैं और अगर डाक्टर भी हुआ तो दवाइयां नहीं हैं। वहां का स्टाफ दवाइयां बेचकर खा जाता है। आप जाकर नरीबों की स्थिति को अपनी आंखों से देखें कि किस प्रकार वे दवाइयों के अभाव में मर जाते हैं। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आपको दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

एक चीज जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है वह है आन्तरिक सुरक्षा। आज गृह मन्त्रालय आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के मामले में बिल्कुल असफल हो रहा है। आज जगह जगह दंगे हो रहे हैं। ये दंगे संतुलित ढंग से किये जा रहे हैं। स्थिति ऐसी मालूम होती है कि जिस प्रकार देश के बटवारे

के पहले, सन् 47 के पहले योजनाबद्ध तरीके से दंगे किये गये, बिल्कुल वही नक्शा आज भी हमारे सामने है। आखिर क्या कारण है कि सन् 60 तक कोई दंगे नहीं हुए, और सन् 60 के बाद जो दंगे हुए उनके आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् 60 में 26 रायट्स हुए, सन् 61 में 91, सन् 64 में 1070। सन् 65 में कोई दंगे इसलिये नहीं हुए क्योंकि बार छिड़ गई। उस वक़्त लोगों को दंगे करने का भोका नहीं मिला। वे सम्झते थे कि अगर दंगा किया तो पहचान लिये जायेंगे और ऐन्टी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज में फंस जायेंगे। इसी कारण से सन् 65 में एक भी दंगा नहीं हुआ, सन् 66 में 133 हुए और सन् 67 में 210 हुए। अभी मैंने हाल में प्रश्न किया था। जब मैं सलमऊ से आ रहा था तो मुरादाबाद स्टेशन पर ताजिया रख दिया गया और वह बिल्कुल रस के टुक के ऊपर रख दिया गया। वह कैसी भगड़ा करने की नियत थी? कोई बजह नहीं कि ताजिया इतना बड़ा बना दिया जाये जिससे तार काटने की नीयत आये। तो इस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित योजना चल रही है। अगर इस पर समय से पूर्व विचार नहीं किया गया तो हम बड़े संकट में फंस जायेंगे और हम देश की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे। अगर हम पर कहीं बाहरी आक्रमण हो गया और भीतरी तरीके से हम इस प्रकार कमजोर किये गये तो फिर हम बाहर रक्षा करेंगे या भीतर रक्षा करेंगे? वह हमारे लिये बड़ी कठिन समस्या हो जायेगी। इस पर आपको तुरंत विचार करना चाहिये।

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बहुमत को दबाने के लिये इस सदन में भी भाषण किये जा रहे हैं। बहुमत को दबाने के लिए कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी की तरफ से प्रस्ताव आया है कि अल्प संख्यकों को ज्यादा जगहें दी जायें, उनका संरक्षण किया जाय। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो हायर पोজیشن है राष्ट्रपति की, उस स्थान पर अल्पसंख्यकों में से है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य जज के स्थान पर अल्पसंख्यकों के नुमाइन्दे ही हैं। इसलिए कोई कारण नहीं है

कि अल्प संख्यकों के लिये आप बहुसंख्यकों को दवाते चले जायें और वह कमजोर होते जायें। वह जाति जोकि देश की रीढ़ है और जोकि देश को बचा सकती है उसको कमजोर करके आप देश को कमजोर कर रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कहना उचित नहीं है।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : इस पर आप अक्षर अक्षरी तरह से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो देश का बड़ा अहित होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे एक बात यह कहनी है कि बाहर से विदेशी मिसालीय तीस करोड़ रुपया हमें कन्वर्ट करने के लिये, इसाई बनाने के लिये भेजती हैं। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि गवर्नमेंट के थ्रू खर्च किया जाये। वह रुपया चाहे अस्पताल के लिये खर्च किया जाये या पढ़ाई में खर्च किया जाये लेकिन विदेशी ताकतों को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वे देश में आकर हमें कन्वर्ट करें। आज इस देश में बहुत बड़ी कॉन्सिपेसी चल रही है और वह वह कि विदेशी लोग आकर हमें कन्वर्ट कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारे देश को कमजोर किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा आपने इस देश में सबसे बढ़कर परिवार नियोजन को इंट्रोड्यूस किया है कि बच्चे मत पैदा करो। मैं तो यह देख रहा हूँ कि कुछ समय के पश्चात्, यहां पर जो मंजारिटी है वह माइनारटी में कन्वर्ट हो जायेगी और हम दूसरों के आधीन हो जायेंगे।

अन्त में मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान दीजिये। मैं आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बेबी संकर शर्मा (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल के बजट के अनुमानित आय और व्यय में जो 290 करोड़ रुपये का बाटा है उसे पूरा करने के लिये माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने डिफिजिट फाइनेंसिंग की तरफ ली है। मैं स्वयंसेवक हूँ इसके अलावा और भी रास्ते

ये जिन्हें वे अपना सकते थे। एक रास्ता था आय के लिये दूसरे मर्कों को खोजना और दूसरा रास्ता वा व्यय में कमी करना। अभी मुझे से पहले माननीय सदस्य, श्रीमती मुखर्जी जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आज देश में किसानों के नाम पर एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हो रहा है जिसकी आय कर लगाये जाने वाली सीमा से कहीं ऊंची है।

उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसे किसान उन के इलाके में हैं जिनकी आय 15 से 20 हजार रुपया सालाना होती है। मैं ने भी देखा है कि बिहार के कुछ जिलों में हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी की कृपा से और उनकी चीनी की नीति के कारण मन्ने का बाम उन्हें इतना मिल रहा है कि एक, एक किसान एक, एक बीघे में 3 से 4 हजार रुपये तक कमाता है। ऐसे किसानों की कमी नहीं है जिनके कि पास्त 5-5 और 10-10 बीघे जमीन है।

मैं एक बात बदलना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि हर एक राज्य में लैंड सीलिय हुई है किन्तु जो बड़े-बड़े किसान ये उन की सब जमीनों उन के किसी भाई, भतीजे या बेटे के नाम से पड़ी हुई हैं और उन की आमदनी इस वक्त में कम से कम लाखों रुपये तक पहुँची जाती है इसलिए समय आ गया है कि हम अपनी आय के जरियों को बढ़ायें और जो कृषि से आय हो रही है उस पर एक सीमा के बाद इनकम टैक्स लगायें। आज से 10 वर्ष पहले जैसे किसान होते थे वैसे किसानों की मैं बात नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन जो किसान के रूप में आज जमींदार होते जा रहे हैं उन के ऊपर भी हमें इनकम टैक्स लगाना चाहिए। कृषि से आय प्राप्त करने का जो एक अलग जरिया है उस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो शब्द आज के उस बड़े विवाद के विषय में कहना चाहूँगा। अभी मेरे पहले माननीय मधु लिमये ने बड़े गर्जन तर्जुन के साथ वित्त मंत्री और उन के मन्त्रालय की शिकायत की है। जिन लोगों के नाम उन्होंने लिये ऐसे एंटीसीड के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

कोई गणना नहीं की। मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां किसी ऐसे ऐसी के नाम लेकर वित्त मंत्री से यह पूछना कि उन्होंने उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या काम किया या क्यों नहीं किया यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिसका कि जवाब न तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय दे सकते हैं न ही उन के कोई ऊँचे से ऊँचे अफसर दे सकते हैं। किन्तु मेरी समझ में यह जो सवाल है वह यह है कि जिन ऐसीज पर वह टैक्स करना चाहते हैं उन पर वह होता नहीं है लेकिन बेचारे गरीब और मिडिल क्लास के जो ऐसीज हैं उन के ऊपर अलबत्ता इस का बहुत बुरा असर हो रहा है। व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के आधार पर आप के द्वारा मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहूँगा कि आज इस सदन में जो चर्चाएं होती हैं उनसे उन लोगों का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता है जिनके कि नाम लिये जाते हैं, जिन के कि सम्बन्ध में इनक्वायरी करने, टैक्स लगाने और जुर्माने करने की बातें कही जाती हैं लेकिन उस का असर आज हमारे अफसरों पर यह हो रहा है कि वे डिमीरेलाइज हो गये हैं और इस डिमीरेलाइजेशन की वजह से छोटे-छोटे ऐसीज, मिडिल क्लास ऐसीज के साथ यह इनकम टैक्स के बारे में जितनी कड़ाई हो रही है इसे वे ही जानते हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों की आय 10 से 20 हजार है, मुझे इस सदन में यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाये कि अफसरों में डिमीरेलाइजेशन आने की वजह से वह एक अनुत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से काफी इनकम टैक्स उन ऐसीज पर लगा देते हैं क्योंकि वह कुछ भी अपने ढंग से निर्णय नहीं लेना चाहते और वह ऐसीज पर अधिक से अधिक टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उन बेचारे इनकम टैक्स अफसरों को डर रहता है कि अगर उन्होंने जरा भी अपना डिस्क्रिशन इस्तेमाल किया और बड़ा हुआ टैक्स नहीं लगाया तो कहीं उन का नाम भी सदन में न आ जाये, कहीं उन की भी चर्चा न हो जाये और कहीं उन से

इस के लिए जवाब न तलब कर लिया जाये। यही कारण है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि आज इनकम टैक्स अपीलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि जो प्राइमरी स्टेज पर ऐसीज पर टैक्स बैठाया जाता है वह जरूरत से ज्यादा होता है और लाचार होकर आयकरदाता उस बढ़े हुए ऐस-मेंट के खिलाफ अपील करते हैं और वह रकम अपील के बाद कम की जाती है। अगर माननीय वित्त मंत्री अपने मन्त्रालय से आय कर सम्बन्धी आकड़े इकट्ठा करेंगे तो उन को मालूम होगा और उन्हें बहुत से ऐसे केसज मिलेंगे जहां कि एक आयकरदाता ने 25,000 और 40,000 का रिटर्न दिखाया है लेकिन उस पर 3,4 लाख का टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। उस पर जुर्माना लगा दिया गया है। न तो उसे पेमेंट के लिए टाइम दिया गया है और नहीं उस को और किसी तरीके की राहत ही दी गई है। लाचार होकर उसे अपील करनी पड़ी है और तीन सालों के बाद उसे टैक्स में राहत मिली है, लेकिन तब काफी देर हो चुकी होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि कम से कम ऐसे उपाय सोचें और मैं अपने अन्य मित्रों से भी यह अर्बं करूँगा कि जिन लोगों का यहां प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं उन के इंटरैस्ट में और उन के स्वार्थ में ऐसी चर्चाओं को बंद करें जिस से हमारे अफसरों पर जो एक डिमीरेलाइजिंग एफेक्ट हो रहा है वह हट सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहना तो मुझे अभी कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहूँगा। केवल वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो डाइरेक्ट टैक्सज के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दिये हैं उन के बारे में मैं दो, चार बात कहूँगा। उन्होंने क्लास 7 के द्वारा संक्शन 153 में जो अमेंडमेंट किया है उस के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि वह 2,500 रुपये से अधिक जो खर्चा करेंगे या जो कोई चीज करेंगे, जो कुछ खरी-देंगे, उस में अगर बैंक या बैंक भोवर/डापट

देना होगा तो यह कहाँ तक व्यवहारिक होगा ? इस के बदले में मेरा एक सुझाव है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह काफी कारगर उपाय होता चाहिए। समय आ गया है कि हम ऐसे इनकम-टैक्स ऐसेसीज का एक पंजीकरण करें, उनका जैसे कि सेल्सटैक्स में हो रहा है वैसे उन का एक रजिस्ट्रेशन करें। अगर कोई ऐसेसी किसी दूसरे के साथ व्यापार करता है तो वह तब तक व्यापार नहीं कर सकेगा जब तक कि उस का इनकम टैक्स का रजिस्ट्रेशन न हो। आज हम जानते हैं कि हमारे अफसरों पर इतनी लाएब्लिटीज हैं उन को जिन लोगों का रुपया जमा है, जिन लोगों से उन्होंने माल खरीदा है, जिन्होंने उन्हें माल बेचा है, उन्हें सेक्शन 131 में बुला कर उनका इजहार लिया जाना है, उन से पूछा जाता है। अब आप सोचिये कि अफसरान के ऊपर कितना बोझ हो जाता है ? एक आयकर दाता के ऊपर कितना बोझ पड़ता है ? जब कोई व्यापार करता है तो अकेले व्यापार नहीं कर सकता। व्यापार करने के लिए कम से कम उसे 100 आदमियों से व्यवहार करना पड़ता है। अब होता यह है कि वह व्यापारी इनकमटैक्स आफिस में आता है। अब जहाँ तक बहीखाने देखने का सवाल है तो जब दूसरे व्यापारियों के केस आते हैं और उस से पूछा जाता है कि उमने उन्हें माल बेचा है या नहीं, खरीदा है या नहीं, गरज सबों में जाना पड़ता है। मैंने ऐसे लोगों को देखा है एक दिन नहीं, दो दिन नहीं, हफ्तों नहीं बल्कि महीनों तक इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की हाजिरी उन्हें हाजिरी देनी पड़ती है। उन को किसी एक मामले में सेक्शन 131 में गवाही देनी है इसलिए वह इस बात को साबित करें कि जिन आदमियों का नाम इनकम टैक्स आफिसर पेश कर रहा है उस ने उन से वह चीज खरीदी है या नहीं ? उसका पैसा बीच में है या नहीं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे अफसरों का बहुत अधिक पैसा बच जायेगा यदि हम एक रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर हर एक ऐन्सी को दे दें और उस रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर

को यदि वह पेश करने देते हैं तो उस के साथ में 131 में जो सैकड़ों लोगों की गवाहियाँ होती हैं उस की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। मुझे क्षमा किया जाये यह कहने के लिए आज हमारे डिपार्टमेंट का आधे से अधिक भाग सेक्शन 131 की कार्यवाही में लग जाता है। ऐसा कहना मेरी समझ में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

व्यक्तिगत आय पर जो सरलीकरण के लिए सरचार्ज लगा रहे हैं उस के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन अभी भी इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में काफी सरलीकरण करने की जरूरत है।

उदाहरण के लिए कम्पनियों के ऐन्समैट को ले ली लीजिये। कम्पनियों में बहुत से भेद हैं जैसे डोमैस्टिक कम्पनीज, फोरैन कम्पनीज, कम्पनीज इन विच्छ दी पब्लिक इज सक्स्टेंशियली इंटरेस्टेड, कम्पनीज इन विच्छ दी पब्लिक इज नोट सक्स्टेंशियली इंटरेस्टेड। इसी तरीके से आज उन विभिन्न कम्पनियों में ऐन्समैट में भी अलग-अलग भेद हैं। अलग-अलग टैक्स का रेट उन में है। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि श्री भूतलिंगम ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो विवेचन किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। श्री भूतलिंगम ने इन कम्पनियों के भेद को हटाने की सिफारिस की है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अब समय आ गया है जबकि वह इन कम्पनियों के भेद को हटायें। मैं जानता हूँ कि जहाँ तक उन 104 कम्पनियों का सवाल है उन से जितनी आय नहीं होती है डिपार्टमेंट का उस से अधिक खर्चा हो जाता है। जहाँ तक वह 10 प्रतिशत सरचार्ज का सवाल है वह जो 10 प्रतिशत सरचार्ज लगता है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given him two minutes.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : You have been very liberal to others. I plead only for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of pleading. I know how to adjust the time. It is not possible to give him more time. He should conclude. Please conclude.

17 00 hrs.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : मैं आज के उस वादविवाद के ऊपर कुछ शब्द बोलना चाहता हूँ जिस के द्वारा एक डेफिनिशन जोड़ा गया है, जिस में कंसिलमेंट की डेफिनिशन जोड़ी गई है। कंसिलमेंट आफ इनकम टैक्स या चोरी अथवा बेईमानी करने के लिये अथवा वेल्थ टैक्स के लिये अगर कोई ऐसेसी असेट्स का दाम निर्धारित करता है तो उस से फर्क हो जाता है और उस को चोरी समझा जाता है। कानून के द्वारा आप को हक है कि छोड़े को हाथी बनायें और हाथी को गधा बनायें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी कानून के द्वारा यह चीज जायज नहीं मानी जा सकती। इस लिये मैं केवल एक सिफारिश करूंगा, और वह यह कि जहां पर कोई ऐसेसी अपने असेट्स की कीमत न दे तो डिपार्टमेंट का यह काम है कि वह उस की कीमत बतलाये। 200 या 250 रु० की चोरी करने पर अगर सारे के सारे असेट्स जब्त कर लिये जाये या भारी जुर्माना कर दिया जाये तो यह कहां तक उचित हो सकता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Dr. Surya Prakash Puri.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Is our party's time over ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday, because the Opposition was not present, I had to call three Congress Members one after the other. The balance of time is

maintained, and there is no possibility of extension.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I make one request ? If the Opposition Members were absent, the Members on this side had to speak in order to carry on the debate, is it the fault of the Members on this side of the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday evening it so happened that they were not present. If I had given them more time then there could be objection. But I am giving them just what is due to them.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The Deputy Prime Minister is in charge of the House because he is more or less the leader of the House at this time.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : जब कोरम नहीं होता है तब हम बोलते हैं और जब कोरम होता है तब वह लोग बोलते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would have extended the time but exactly at six o'clock we have to adjourn today.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittorgarh) : We also should be given chance to speak.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Every Member has an equal right. In this House, we are the representatives of the people. There is no question of Congress and Opposition. We are all equal here and we should be given equal opportunities.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I wish to tell my hon. friends that I should be allowed more time to speak. Therefore, let them exercise restraint.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to adjourn at six o'clock. Otherwise, I would have extended the time.

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुए हमें वर्तमान अर्थ-व्यवस्था और दीर्घ-कालीन सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक होगा।

भ्राज जो सामान्य लोगों की दशा है और हमारे वित्त मन्त्री की जैसी निगाह सामान्य लोगों के ऊपर है, उस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह यह चाहते हैं कि कम भ्रामदनी वाले लोगों पर, गांव या देहात के लोगों पर, जिन के पास पैसे कम हैं और जो बहुत ही गुरबत में तथा दीन हालत में रह रहे हैं, उन के ऊपर और भी आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ता चला जाये। लेकिन उन को अपनी इस धारणा में परिवर्तन लाना होगा।

भ्राज अगर आप गांवों की ओर जायें और सामान्य लोगों की हालत को देखें तो आप को एहसास होगा कि लोग बड़ी ही गुरबत की हालत में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी ओर जहां पर अचानक लोगों की नजर चली जाती है, जिस की चर्चा पूर्व वक्तव्यों ने भी की, वह है एकाधिकार। एकाधिकार व्यवस्था में, जहाँ कुछ ही लोगों में धन सिमट कर रह जाता है, एक आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाने की बहुत ही जरूरत है और आशा है कि वित्त मन्त्री इस ओर शीघ्र ही ध्यान देंगे।

इस के लिये यह आवश्यक बात है कि ऐसे स्थानों पर विशेषज्ञों को रक्खा जाये। जहाँ एक ओर हम देखते हैं कि हेवी इंडीनि-अरिंग कारपोरेशन में हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को उस का अध्यक्ष या चेयरमैन बनाया जा सकता था, और भी जगहें हैं इस तरह की, लेकिन हमारी भ्राज की सरकार ने यह समझा, और उस को अनुभव हुआ, कि जो लोग पहले मंत्रालय में काम कर चुके हैं, बाद में चुनाव हार गये हों, शायद ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वहाँ का चेयरमैन बना देने से वहाँ की उत्पादन शक्ति बढ़ सकती है। लेकिन इस के लिये हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार नहीं, कांग्रेस की सरकार जिम्मेदार है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि आखिर किस भावना से प्रेरित हो कर वह से लोगों को उन में घसीटती चली जाती है।

हमें जिन बातों की ओर सब से पहले ध्यान

देना चाहिये वह है कृषि तथा कृषकों की ओर। जब भी हम को मौके मिले, हम ने यह प्रयास किया है कि हम उन कृषकों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करें और जैसी दशा उन की भ्राज है उस को सुधारने के लिये उन से प्रार्थना करें। जब यहाँ विद्युतीकरण और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही थी तब हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो कि विद्युतीकरण और सिंचाई के हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास पैसे नहीं हैं, और हम अमुख अमुख कार्य को अभी नहीं ले सकते हैं। क्या मैं वित्त मन्त्री को यह सुझाव दे सकता हूँ कि अगर वह चाहें तो कोई इस प्रकार का लोन प्लोट करें एक हजार या दो हजार करोड़ रुपयों का, जिस में कि न सिर्फ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी लोन प्लोट हो, तथा उस से सब से पहले जो हमारे यहाँ बिजली और सिंचाई की जरूरत है उस को पूरा करें, क्योंकि जब तक हम इस की पूर्ति नहीं करते तब तक हमारे यहाँ कृषि की हालत सुधर नहीं सकती है, और जब तक हम उन किसानों की हालत को नहीं सुधारते तब तक देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था कभी सुधर नहीं सकती ?

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि राज्यों के पास जो पैसे हैं उन में से उन्होंने जो लोन लिया है उसे भी वापस करना है, लेकिन जब तक उन के पास पैसे नहीं होंगे, यह सम्भव नहीं है ?

हम देखते हैं कि भ्राज औद्योगिक शिथिलता है। उस के निदान के लिये यह जरूरी है कि राष्ट्र में जितनी पार्टियां हैं, और निस्संदेह निर्दलीय लोग भी हैं, जिन के अच्छे सुझाव हो सकते हैं, इस औद्योगिक शिथिलता को दूर करने के लिये उन की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय, जो कि इस मामले के ऊपर विचार कर के सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे और उस के अनुसार कार्य हों।

मुद्रा बाहुल्य पर रोक लगाने पर भी हम को विचार करना होगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि

[डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी]

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जो इस बात को स्वयम् समझते हैं कि यह काम किया जाना चाहिये।

आज बिहार के सीमा क्षेत्र हैं, वे हमारा ध्यान अपनी ओर आकृष्ट कर रहे हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा और विदेशी चीजें हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से हो कर हमारे देश में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में लाई जा रही हैं। यहां तक हालत आ पहुँची है कि करेंसी नोट्स भी ठीक उसी प्रकार के जिस प्रकार के हमने प्रचलित किए हुए हैं बाहर से छाप कर, पता नहीं किस देश से आ रहे हैं। यह खबर बिहार के कुछ अखबारों में छपी है। बिहार के अखबारों ने कहा है कि सरकार इसे जल्दी रोकने का प्रयास नहीं करेगी तो हमारे यहां की जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था है, उसको बिगाड़ने के प्रयत्न में ये जो बाहरी शक्तियां हैं ये सफल हो पायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस ओर अविलम्ब ध्यान दें।

मैं आपको अपना स्वयं का अनुभव बताता हूँ। आज बाजार में अगर आप जायें और सस्ते कलम की खोज करें तो सब से पहले आपको कुछ ऐसे कलम बताये जायेंगे, ऐसे कलम दिखाये जायेंगे, जिन पर चिंग चांग जैसा कोई नाम लिखा हुआ होगा। पता नहीं कहाँ से ये आए हैं। कम से कम हमारे यहाँ तो बनते नहीं हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीन से आए हैं।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : पता नहीं कहाँ से आए हैं लेकिन वे कलम बाजार में आए हैं और बिक रहे हैं।

श्री पीतु मोदी (गोधरा) : उसी कलम से बजट लिखा गया है।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : ऐसी ओर भी चीजें आई हैं और बिक रही है। सब से खतरनाक बात यह है कि करेंसी नोट्स यहां पहुँचाये जाते हैं। विदेशों से छप कर ये आते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री जी अविलम्ब इस ओर

ध्यान दें। विदेशी कुछ शक्तियां हैं जोकि हमारी अन्दरूनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हम कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, तब तक हमारी यह आर्थिक अवस्था सुधर नहीं सकती है।

मैंने नेपाल के कुछ सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है। जो कुछ मुझे पता चला है उसको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां बिहार से कुछ खाद्य सामग्री विदेशों में चोरी छिपे भेजी जा रही है। इससे हमारे देश के ऊपर नहीं तो कम से कम बिहार राज्य की खाद्य स्थिति के ऊपर काफी गहरा असर पड़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया भी है लेकिन ठोस रूप में नहीं गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी ठोस कदम सरकार की ओर से उठाये जाने चाहियें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I rise on a point of order and I want you to protect the rights of Members of Parliament. I have come here—every Member comes here—to ventilate the grievance of his constituency here and to project the policy of the Government. The freedom of speech given under the Constitution but it is limited by the rules of this House. In regulating the business of the House the Chair has to see that persons who are entitled to speak are not prevented from speaking. Coming to the present problem...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to raise that point you can do so on some other occasion—not to day. We have to adjourn at 6 O'clock today.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is customary during discussion on the Finance Bill and on the budget, any subject can be considered and dealt with by all the hon. Members who take part in it. I am very happy that on this Finance

Bill most of the hon. Members who spoke confined themselves to the issues mostly relating to the Finance Bill and I am very happy, therefore, that there was a concentration on the consideration of this Bill which is all to the good.

But before I deal with the criticisms relating to the Finance, Bill I must in fairness to the House, to myself and to my son, give facts about what my hon. friend Shri Umanath referred to as an impropriety. The insinuation was much more than that, but he did not have the courage to make insinuation explicitly.

SHRI UMANATH : I mean it, and I am not afraid of saying it before you a thousand times if I mean it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member in that case had no business to speak like that.

SHRI UMANATH : On the question of propriety ; I stand by it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Even propriety is not contained in it. That is what I want to explain. Let him know that my son has given up business from the year 1964 ; not now. After I had gone out of the Ministry he wrote to me that he wanted to serve me and serve the public and "now that I was out of the Ministry nobody will be able to say anything." Therefore he went out of business and joined me as my private secretary. I could not afford in those days any other private secretary and he was good enough to come and serve me as my private secretary and from that time he has continued to serve me as my private secretary, even today, but he is not borne on Government establishment. He is not paid by Government anything for that matter.

He therefore accompanied me in September-October when I had gone out for more than a month, because many friends said that I should be accompanied by him as my personal, private secretary, to look after me. I did not want that but he himself wanted it because he was very keen to look after me which naturally he thought he should do. But he came at his own expense and not at Government expense whatsoever, and nothing undue was given to him, what is not given to other

people. I can stand witness to it because he was with me all the while. No unauthorised expenditure has been made by him anywhere, and yet my hon. friend says that there is impropriety.

This time, when I went out, he went out before that. I did not want to take him on a three or four days' tour, but he had been invited from Japan, from Taiwan, from Korea and he had arranged his tour from the 1st to the 24th April, and in that course he went also to Manila where I was staying and he came there and he was there with me. That is true because he wanted to look after me when I was out. But that was in the course of the tour. No money was given by Government. The tour was prepared by those those who had invited him and those who invited him paid for the expenses. There was no question of the Government paying anything.

The question of diplomatic passport also has been raised. I said that as far as I know there was a diplomatic passport. I find I am wrong. There was a proposal to give him an official passport, not from me but from the Secretariat probably, with the permission of the Prime Minister. But my son who was criticised about this on the last occasion in Parliament refused to take this passport and he went on his own private passport.

In spite of all this, my hon. friend, not knowing facts, goes on saying this, because he takes his information and his cue from a yellow paper which has been pursuing me for the last 20 years. I am happy it is pursuing me. For two years in the meanwhile, about 10 years ago, he wrote in my favour and I considered it a liability because if he wrote against me I think I am clear. If he writes in my favour I am quite sure I am of no account.

That is my opinion of him and that is why he goes on writing against me. If my hon. friend is a good friend of his and wants to take cue from him I do not grudge him that friendship.

SHRI UMANATH : My information is not from any paper.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It cannot be. What he said was something like it. Therefore, there is no question of my son having gone on any business purpose what-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

soever. Some papers did write and after that something came up here also. It was said that he had headed an official mission to Korea. There was no official mission and there was nothing to be headed, and I still somebody thought to behead him. That is all that I can say. But these things are very common in this country and I am afraid these things are happening in this honourable House also. It is the height of irresponsibility and it sets a very bad example for the society as a whole. It is, therefore, Sir, I had to take some time on this.

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye also referred to him but he said "the son of a senior Minister" or something like that. This had also come in the papers and therefore I connected the two. Otherwise I would not have known it. Even there he was entirely wrong. Shri Kapadia to whom he referred is not a friend of my son. He is a speculator. He goes on doing this kind of thing. But to the budget there could be nothing attributed by speculation. If it had been seen it would have been found that between the two there is no connection whatsoever. I am very happy. I consider myself fortunate that nothing goes out of the budget. So far God has been very kind to me although some of my friends have not been. They would have certainly held me responsible for it if something had happened like that. God has always been kinder to me than to my hon. friends because they think they can achieve a political victory in this matter. Are politics going down to this wretched level? I do not understand where we are going. I am therefore very deeply pained that a reference was made to this by an hon. Member like Shri Umanath or Shri Madhu Limaye for whose courage I have great respect—but a mad courage has no meaning and a courage which goes at other people without verifying facts has also no meaning—...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब दें। साधारणतः बैंक रेट के उतार-चढ़ाव के बारे में घोषणा बुद्धवार को होती है। वजट गुरुवार को पेश किया गया और बैंक रेट को घटाने की घोषणा

शनिवार को हुई। यह खबर लीक हो गई थी कि सरकार ने बैंक रेट को घटाने का फैसला किया है। क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात की जांच की है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But you also mentioned the name of Kapadia.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह फँकट है। इसकी जांच होने चाहिए। मैंने किसी इर्रेसपोसिबल एलो जर्नल से यह खबर नहीं ली। इकानोमिक एंड पोलिटिकल बीकली में यह दिया हुआ है कि स्टॉक एक्सचेंज पर इस का क्या प्रसर हुआ और कैसे स्पेकुलेशन किया गया। उप-प्रधान मंत्री मेरे बारे में यह नहीं कह सकते कि मैंने किसी येलो जर्नल से यह खबर ली है। वह इस का खुलासा करें।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I did not connect my hon. friend to the yellow journal. That honour I gave to my hon. friend Shri Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH : I disowned that honour. My information was independent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : About the bank rate nobody knew anything except me and the Governor. We had talked about it. This talk was on for a year. Still nobody knew about it. But if somebody thought of something and made some speculation how can the Governor be responsible, how can I be responsible, let alone my son. Even in the year 1962-63 a pseudonymous complaint was sent to the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru against my son. He sent it to me. I requested him to make an inquiry in any manner that he liked, through any agency that he liked and then deal with it as best as he could. Recently somebody wrote even in this matter to the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

And I have written to her that I should be very happy if she made any inquiry that she thought fit through any agency that she considered suitable. She made her own inquiries, whatever they might be, and said

"this is ridiculous ; but what can be done, if people say like that ?" I said : I do consider these ridiculous ; but I do not want you to go by my opinion ; I would like you to make inquiries through whatever sources you like.

Let me tell my hon. friend that I have greater regard for proprieties than any one of them. I have made inquiries through the police against my son whenever some papers have complained. I have not let it alone. And I am happy that my son was always found miles away from any kind of these things. It was only some perverse people who were trying to circulate these rumours against him. But that I cannot avoid. And when they find they cannot write anything against me which is murky they try to bring him in. This is the kind of way they are functioning. If this is the way the public life is continued, I do not know what is going to happen to this country. But I have greater hope in my country and I am quite sure that this is a passing phase. Even this will perhaps add to the richness of experience of society so that those who talk like this, will not venture to do so in future. I am not referring in this matter to my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. He is always eager to expose wrong things, wherever they happen. But may I request him to ponder for a minute and consider whether he alone is the honest man and we on this side, none of us, are anxious to keep honesty or to see that honest methods are established ? I would say that that would be the height of arrogance if he thought like that. That is what I would like to tell him.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप यह आरोप क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस लिए कर रहा है कि आप बार-बार ऐसी बातें कहा करते हैं और जब आप को पूरी सूचना और स्पष्टीकरण दिया जाता है, तब भी आप मानते नहीं हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आप पर आरोप नहीं किया है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आपने मुझ पर आरोप किया है । पहले भी किया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सरकार पर आरोप कर रहा हूँ । वह एक अलग बात है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप ने मुझ पर यह आरोप किया है कि मैं झूठ बोलता हूँ ।

This is the worst charge and therefore, I am pointing this out to him. Please do not try to arrogate to yourself all the honesty and not leave anything to other people. This is a matter where one has to be very careful. I know what propriety my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, believes in. He believes in all underground methods and underground dealings. That is a speciality in which he and his friends and their philosophy always indulges in. Therefore, what does he know about propriety ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अंडरग्राउंड काम केवल उन की मानोपली नहीं है । फेडको के मामले में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा बड़ा अंडरग्राउंड काम हुआ है ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will say about Fedco also.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest that this is giving too much of time for a personal question ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it was raised twice in the House. Acharyaaji was not in the House at that time. When these allegations were made I had observed that the Finance Minister, when he replies, should reply to this also. So, it is perfectly within his right to deal with it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I request my hon. and respected friend, Kripalaniji, that he should put himself in my position and then consider what it means ? If these things are going to be repeated...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Treat them with contempt.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I treat them with contempt. But, unfortunately, there are hon. Members who do not treat them with contempt and begin to believe

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in these things. This has to be remembered by a person in a responsible position because it does a lot of harm. Therefore, I have got to refer to this and if I do not do so it would be considered wrong. Four years ago when I was not a Minister...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : He is taking inordinate time.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is the time when I have got to speak out. I have put up with this kind of thing for long...*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister have his say ; because, you all had your say earlier. This interruption is not fair.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have suffered all along from this kind of calumny silently and I treated it with contempt. But when I find it being repeated here in my presence, I would have failed in my duty if I had not said something and it is, therefore, that I have said all this. If I say it, it is said that I am paying inordinate attention to it or taking too much time. And if I do not say anything, it is said : "how can he say anything ? Therefore, he is silent." Is this the way of dealing with the problem ? I am not saying these things to Acharyaji. But there are others who say it. Please do not think I am questioning your motive. I quite agree with you. But in the world in which we live we have also to learn to live and to let live. But I find the time has come when the whispering campaign ought to be brought to an end.

Therefore I had to speak about it and at some length.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Can they be stopped ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If they do not stop, it does not matter. I have said what I had to say.

I will like now, Sir, to refer to the matters which have been referred to with regard to the Finance Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, thought that this was all senseless, that is, some of the

things that we did. I do not know what sense means in that case. If he says that this is senseless and if I say that he is senseless, both of us will be senseless. But I cannot say that because I have the highest respect for his intelligence, experience and integrity. I cannot, therefore, say that. Therefore I have got to bear with this. What else can I say ? But may I plead with him and say that it is not all that senseless as it appears ?

After all, what has been done ? One has not taken away by the right hand what is given by the left hand. I have given by the right hand, not by the left hand. If it had been said that I have given by the right hand and taken away by the left hand, it would have been something. But that also is not true. I have not taken away anything. I have taken away only some of the undue profits that would have accrued to incomes above a certain level as a result of the concessions given. That I owed to the public in this country and to the nation. If I did not do it, I would have failed in my duty.

It is also asked why I did not apply the discontinuance of deposits annuity from this very year or some other concession from this very year. My hon. friend himself welcomed the new step that I had taken last year of giving not retrospective effect but prospective effect to all financial legislations. If I have followed that up now, how can it be said that we should have done otherwise ?

If I gave effect to it from 1967-68, what would happen ? I would have to return several things which have been paid. I would have to tax them further also. As a consequence of that how many things would have happened ? That would have been far more harassing to the people, I think, than what I have done. It is, therefore, that I have got to do it ; it is not as if I want to take away in another way something which I give in one way. I do not want to trade on false colours. I have not done anything where I have claimed that I have given many things. I have not said that. I have tried to straighten out certain things. I have tried to remove some harassment and I have given some small incentives. That is all that I have said. I do not want to claim

anything more than that. It is not possible to do anything more than that. That is all that I have said.

Now, what is wrong in prescribing the penalties that I have prescribed for wealth-tax? It is said that it should be related to tax. It had been related to taxes so long but it has had no effect. I have therefore, to devise very heavy punishments for these things. These punishments certainly are heavy. They may be called even cruel. But for a very bad disease... *(Interruption)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : They are impossible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend will find this soon possible. He himself will have the experience of it. Everybody will have the experience of it. He knows many friends who must be doing it and he will see that they also realise this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is what you have suggested possible?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is nothing impossible about it. What am I doing? I am only trying to see that whatever is concealed is taken away. That is all that I am trying to do. Why? Because all these concealments are done in order to profit in terms of money. Unless they lose more money it will not be possible to see that these people have any fear and will not conceal. When they find that in order to save Rs. 5,000 they will have to lose a lakh of rupees. I am quite sure that they will not want to save that Rs. 5,000. They will rather lose Rs. 10,000 but not take the risk of losing a lakh of rupees. This is the position that I want to achieve. It is, therefore, that I have brought in this punishment.

It is possible that something else may result out of this. I do not want to be a prophet and say that this is going to do the trick. This is not the only measure that can do the trick. There is a series of measures which are going to come slowly in course of time. Then we will find that integrity will be restored as far as it is possible in human society for it to be restored.

That is the purpose of bringing in these measures, not any one measure at one time but in a graduated way. This is what I propose to do.

My hon. friends said that the excise duty will now be recovered on the basis of self-assessment and therefore, they will evade this duty and will not pay anything. I have there obliged these rich friends whom he thinks they are my special friends—that is what he seems to have alleged; he is also my friend, as good friend as other men; let him be sure of it; I treat all as my friends...

SHRI UMANATH : It is a compliment to me for treating me as equal with them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know whether it is a compliment to you or to them. I consider both as my friends. That is also something about me. If I call you a friend, somebody else might say, what is it? Therefore, please don't run away like this. That may be a good report but it does not mean good sense.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Somebody might say what you are.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : All of us know what we are. Acharyaji knows what he is and I know what I am. There is no difficulty about it. *(Interruption)* If I retort to Acharyaji, he will get angry. I respect him too much to make him angry. Therefore, I do not want to retort to him.

About excise duty, he does not know that these people will have to deposit in accounts in advance. It is not to be paid afterward. There must always be a little surplus in the deposit accounts for goods cleared. Therefore, if goods are cleared, moneys will be paid in advance. It is not as if this will go away like that. Let him not be afraid of this kind of self-assessment.

Then, they will also have to give returns, weekly, daily or fortnightly, whatever we decide, for matter of convenience on both sides and for matter of seeing that proper supervision is exercised. Those returns will be as to what is cleared everyday and what is said everyday. There will be periodical checks by highly-placed

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officers who will see to it whether they have paid it properly or not, whether they have evaded anything, and if things are found to be evaded, then, the same penalty like the Wealth Tax will come in and it will go even to the forfeiture of the factories sometimes. That is what I want to do.

Let my friends not think that I am giving a facility without responsibility. But this facility was absolutely necessary because I found that it was getting an unholy alliance between these producers and the excise staff which was not always of a very high calibre or of a high grade. Therefore if they succumb to temptation, I have got to consider that that is a human frailty which I must not always keep before them. I have to take away these things because of that. If they are afraid that this will lead to retrenchment, well, we cannot have it bothways. I cannot always be criticised saying, there is extra expenditure in Government and there is surplus staff and I must keep it all. Both things cannot be said. If it is surplus, it has to be retrenched. But we will try to see, as far as possible, that most of it is absorbed or all of it is absorbed. I am trying to find out ways and means to do so. I would be the last person to put anybody on the street if I can help otherwise.

There is a lot of wrong conditioning in this country in the matter of employment. But it is not a creation of this Government. It is what we have inherited in this country. We have not yet been able to cope with it fully. I agree to that. I will not say that we have succeeded in having the magic wand. But we have got to deal with it from day-to-day and that is what is being done. I cannot deny that there is poverty in this country. But nobody can say that there is more poverty in this country than it was in 1945-46. If anybody says that, I do not want to use any adjective for him. Anybody who has sense will know what that means. If one says that poverty has not been eradicated, I have to admit it. It will take time before it can be eradicated. It will take some years before we can make further progress to show that.....

SHRI UMANATH : Your own figures show that real income of the working po-

pulation has gone down. The official figures themselves show that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The difficulty is with official figures. That is my difficulty. We have not been able to arrive at proper methods of getting accurate figures. There also, we are new and what happens is that the figures which are collected are figures of the organized sector, and the unorganized sector is not at all included in it. Therefore, these statistics convey.....

SHRI UMANATH : The unorganized sector will be worse off.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend does not understand statistics. What am I to do ? He only understands underhand dealings; he does not understand over-hand dealings. How can I help it ? If he exercises a little patience and tries to understand from me, I am prepared to explain at any time; I have never been averse to explaining to him ; on the contrary, as much time as he wants, I am prepared to discuss with him. I am prepared to learn from him because everybody has something to teach. I have no doubt in my mind about that. But one cannot say that I must learn everything from him, as he wants me to. That, I am not going to do. That, I do not expect him to do. Therefore.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : If both of them meet, neither of them would learn.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend judges only from his own case. Therefore, he applies that standard to everybody. What am I to do ? This is what is happening. Each one tries to judge in the same manner in which he goes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If two of us meet, at least one of us will learn. Wild horses will not drive me to say which one it will be.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You will come out very badly out of it. He knows his place very well.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : If we are not to mention official figures, what are we to mention ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not finding fault with my hon. friends for mentioning these figures. I am only trying to explain the difficulties in the way and the wrong picture which emerges out of these. That is what I am trying to point out. I am not finding fault with anybody. After all, they have to be used. We have also to get these figures. We have got to depend on statistics, I cannot say that we cannot depend on statistics; we have to depend on statistics. But let us also have some common-sense view of it, and not merely go away in the heat of political controversy and deny the evidence of one's eyes and ears. This is all that I beg of my hon. friends—to give more weight to their eyes and ears, than to their judgment about politicians excluding themselves.

Then the question of BOAC was referred here; there were some three or four cases referred to by my hon. friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye. On the three or four cases which he referred to, I have written to him at length. I have tried to explain to him whatever I could; I have kept nothing back, and even now, if he wants any further information, I am always prepared to give...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Action.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am taking whatever action I am capable of, what I think is proper, and not whatever he thinks is proper. After all, he will concede to me the right to decide. Of course, if he thinks that I have no courage, which also is his monopoly, I have no quarrel. I cannot claim perfect courage or perfect sense in any matter. If that is the privilege of some people, I certainly would admire them, but beyond that what am I to say? In this matter of three or four cases also, that is what has been done. In one case where he said that I had said something to the effect that it cannot be re-opened from more than 16 years, I had also told him that, if in a judgment it is said that something was hidden, then I can open it, and that is also what is being considered, I had said that too.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आपका ध्यान इनकम ऐक्ट के सैक्शन 277 की ओर दिलाया था जिसके अन्तर्गत आप झूठे एकाउन्ट्स देने वालों के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल प्राजीक्यूशन कर सकते हैं और कम से कम 6 महीने और अधिक से अधिक 5-6 साल की सजा दिला सकते हैं। लेकिन उस सैक्शन का इस्तेमाल इन तीन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ नहीं किया गया, दूसरे संशयन को आप ला रहे हैं। इस के बारे में आप बतलायें।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We have prosecuted people in the past. Now also we are prosecuting them. In prosecutions it is always difficult to get convictions, and, therefore, one has to be very careful. Unless there is proper proof, one cannot go on launching prosecutions, and therefore, compromises are made, heavy penalties are taken and prosecutions also get compounded. I have not got all the figures with me here just now, but I have some figures which I can give my hon. friends if they want.

In the year 1964-65, there were 15 prosecutions out of which 8 were acquitted, we have gone in appeal over them but the appeals are not yet decided. Then, one prosecution was stayed. One prosecution was compounded for Rs. 1½ lakhs. In five prosecutions, 18 people were there, and 12 were acquitted, and 6 are pending. This is the history of these prosecutions.

In 1966-67, there were 4 prosecutions and in 1967-68 there were 6 and there are 20 more which are just now being taken up, and they have been sanctioned already. I have said that in every case where prosecution can be launched it must be launched so that there will be no question why prosecution is launched or not launched, in addition to any penalties that may be levied, wherever such a course is possible.

There are some hon. friends who are saying that we should not have this kind of double punishments. It is not a question of double punishments. Where persons evade the laws and make defaults, whatever punishments can be given under the law ought to be given. If there are two punishments, then two punishments ought to be given. I have no doubt about it in my mind. Therefore, we have been taking more and more to this method of

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prosecution, but we have got to see that there should not be more acquittals than convictions, and, therefore, one has to be careful in this matter. In a democratic society, courts have independent judgment as they should always have, and there are lawyers who defend them and wherever there are loopholes which loopholes can happen ; people do get acquitted. That does not mean that the prosecutions were wrong. But if there are too many acquittals then also there will be an allegation that it is a harassment made and Government are only trying to be vindictive or revengeful. Against this also, Government have got to be careful. It is therefore that one has got to act with care in these matters.

If we are devising measures which will give larger punishments it is because I have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to check the going down of morality, which is happening, unless fear is injected in the minds of those who easily get tempted to lapse that if they do so they will have to pay greater penalty ; otherwise, it may not be possible to bring in more integrity into these transactions. Therefore, this is being done. My hon. friends know that this is the experience of the world very few people are moral for the sake of morality. Most of the people are moral only because of fear of society or of Government. That is the position in the world all over from all times and not only now. That is why Governments also are required. Otherwise why are governments required ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : He cannot say this about Shri A. S. Saigal.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend Shri S. A. Dange as usual with his great analytical ability said many things but not with his usual vigour which seems to have fallen. He said 'what has Government done to see that the calamities which came are not repeated ?'. Does my hon. friend think that this Government has power over rains, that this Government has power over the whole world that there will be no war and there will be no crisis in this country ? These calamities cannot be averted by Government, But what Government can do is to

cultivate more strength in the economy of this country and in the people of this country which will be able to face these better than what we are able to do now.

For that purpose, we are trying to see that there is more irrigation, that lands are better cultivated, that there are better seeds, that there is more water supply in various ways which we can give so that in times when monsoon fails, these can be utilised. But there is also a limit to this because if there is no rain, even rivers cannot give water ; of course, tanks and other things always dry up and even wells dry up. Therefore, it is not possible to provide against all these things. If my hon. friend thinks that we have not learnt a lesson, in his vocabulary we will never learn any lesson, because his philosophy of life is quite different from the philosophy of life which we on this side believe in. Therefore, it is not possible for me to satisfy him.

He tries to advise me in terms of the philosophy in which I believe. Does he understand that philosophy at all ? I would like to discuss it with him. Let him understand it and then let him give me advice. I do not presume to advise him as to what he should do because it would be futile. I know what he believes in, and what he does is consistent with what he believes in. Why should I advise him ? Why should I be his mentor ? I cannot be and I cannot say that I am wiser than him. He believes honestly in what he holds.

SHRI PILOO MÓDY : Please remind that he has only 8 minutes more.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know it.

Then it is said that facile pleasure is shown by this Government. Again, this is his pet sentence because there is a good harvest, we have not said that because there is a good harvest, everything is done. Here again something was taken to be said and I was being twitted for saying that we have turned the corner. Where is the corner turned ? It was called a graceful lie. How can there be in any lie ? May be in their vocabulary. But I can never find any grace in any lie at any rate. I do not believe even in white lies.

and black lies. All lies are lies. How can there be white lies and black lies? I do not know. So there can be no question of any graceful lie.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : He believes only in white money and black money.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : But will he not admit that after two very bad years a good harvest does give hope to the people, does give strength to the economy to some extent? But that does not mean that it is going to solve all the problems. I have also said that we require one more good harvest at any rate to see that we are able to say that we have turned the corner and that we are out of difficulty. I am only saying that we are just turning the corner. Should we not say that? Yes, my hon. friend wants to make the country believe that everything is wrong, everything is bad in this country, everything is going down, there is chaos. That is his philosophy because without chaos he cannot come up. Therefore he wants to make people believe that there is chaos there are forces of darkness all round. If in his darkness some light is thrown, if anybody begins to throw some light, he says, 'Disappear. This darkness is very good for me. Why are you trying to disturb me?' There I am very sorry I cannot oblige him and maintain the darkness. That is all I would say.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Why is he sorry for his achievements.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Who is sorry for my achievements? I am not sorry. These again perversity cannot go any farther. That is all I can say?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I had asked whether in his philosophy there is room for unemployment relief when society is in the grip of a recession. Has he an answer to that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no scope for unemployment relief by unemployment wages in my philosophy.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : That is right.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In my philosophy, there is abundant provision...

SHRI S. A. DANGE : For starvation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI :for giving work. —Again perversity comes in. He does not even want to hear me. I am saying that I believe in giving work to everybody and give him a smaller wage, if necessary, if I cannot afford more. But I must give him work. I have not succeeded even in doing that. I must admit it to my shame. That is not my fault. That is the fault of conditions in which the country is placed. He might say why I am saying all things here. I do not want to say, but I must say that he is adding more to these conditions than anybody else.

It is, therefore, that I have got to see these things. Not that he is the creator of it; he has not got that capacity; he cannot do that. But he does aid and does try to create those conditions. That does not require much capacity. A house can be burnt with onlone match stick. If it is to be erected it requires many people and a lot of money.

SHRI PILOO MODY : And architects.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My friend knows. They have to prosper. I do not think that I should take more time.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : What about Fedco?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These persons were convicted and sent to jail.

SHRI UMANATH : They were not sent to jail.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They were convicted and sent to jail also, I know. They were in jail for sometime. They were then sent to hospital and in the hospital also they were in custody; they were technically in jail; they were under custody even in the hospital. After sometime the doctors gave them a certificate that if they stayed in jail any longer they would die. Therefore, the Maharashtra Government exercised their right under the code and remitted the sentence. When I knew that, I wrote to the Maharashtra Government that I felt very sorry and unhappy about it and that what we had

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done, in my view, was not a good thing. That is all that I can say.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस से अधिक कुछ नहीं करेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस से अधिक करने के लिए मेरे पास अधिकार नहीं है। भाई हैब इन।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा है कि इस से अधिक मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड की धारा 401 के तहत यह ऐक्शन लिया गया है। उस में एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट का उल्लेख है। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि कनविक्षन प्राप्त करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इस केस में बड़ी मेहनत के बाद कनविक्षन प्राप्त किया है। मैं उन का ध्यान संविधान की धारा 256 और 257 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ :

The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

इन 256 और 257 धाराओं और वह क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड की धारा 401 के मुताबिक एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट का क्या मतलब है ? जहां गवर्नर और राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा माफी का सवाल है उस में यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि जो केन्द्रीय कानून है और यह केन्द्रीय कानून के तहत कार्रवाई हुई तो उसके मुताबिक राष्ट्रीयपति माफी कर सकते हैं। राज्यों के कानून के बारे में यह आप अपने एटार्नी जनरल और सोलिसिटर जनरल से पूछ कर इस सदन को बतलायें कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के बारे में कार्रवाई कर सकती है या नहीं करना आप कड़े कानूनों और सजाओं का पीनैल प्राविजंस और कनविक्षन का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा। आप लोगों को सजा देते जायेंगे और राज्य सरकार उन को छोड़ देगी। कुछ यहां नहीं होगा केवल एक भराजकता पैदा होगी

इसलिए जरा इस को गहराई में जाकर देख लिया जाय।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that this has been examined ; it has always been examined. It is not that the Government of India has any appellate authority over the rights and powers exercise by the State or a Governor. There is no such right given under the Constitution. If we have to take any action under the directive powers, we have got to prove that they were entirely wrong and that is not an easy thing to prove.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put to the vote of the House the amendment moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Bibhuti Mishra
- (2) Shri Tridib Chaudhri
- (3) Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
- (4) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani
- (5) Shri Madhu Limaye
- (6) Shri M. R. Masani
- (7) Shri Nath Pai
- (8) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
- (9) Shri S. C. Samanta
- (10) Shri K. N. Tewari
- (11) Shri R. Umanath
- (12) Shri Tenneti Viswanatham ; and
- (13) Shri S. M. Banerjee

with instructions to report by the 6th May, 1968."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 1, 1968/ Vaisakha 11, 1890 (Saka).