

Fourth Series, Vol. XVI No. 43

Tuesday, April 16, 1968
Chaitra 27, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 16, 1968 [Chaitra 27,
1890 (Saka)]

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Women's Industrial Co-operatives

*1227. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar organized by the National Co-operative Union of India has suggested that women's industrial co-operatives should form an integral part of a national plan on co-operative development ;

(b) whether it is a fact that much needs to be done in a planned manner in this regard ; and

(c) whether the suggestion has been considered and if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Government have taken a number of measures for providing assistance to industrial co-operatives in regard to finance, marketing, raw materials and training.

(c) The recommendations of the Seminar are under examination.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : देश के दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण विभाजन से पहले और उस के बाद देश में

जों भयंकर नर-संहार हुआ था, उस में पूर्वी बंगाल और पश्चिमी पंजाब की बहुत सी बहनें पति-पुत्र-वंचिता हो कर एकदम निराश्रया हो गई थीं और उन के सम्मानपूर्ण जीवन-यापन का प्रश्न उन के सामने था। अतएव उन्होंने किसी प्रकार अपना भरण-पोषण करने के लिए छोटी-छोटी औद्योगिक इकाइयों के रूप में काम शुरू किया, जिस के लिए उन्होंने समवाय समितियां भी स्थापित कीं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि पूर्व-बंग और पश्चिम पंजाब से विस्थापित कितनी औद्योगिक महिला सहकारी समितियों को उन्होंने आज तक संरक्षण दिया है और उन की सदस्य संख्या क्या है ? क्या वे यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसी विस्थापित निराश्रय महिलाओं की संख्या इस समय कितनी है और उन्हें क्या और किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जा रही है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I would very respectfully submit that a part of the question that has been raised by the hon. Member may, perhaps, be properly dealt with by the Rehabilitation Ministry. I do not have any figures about the displaced persons and how they have been rehabilitated. I may only say for the information of the hon. Member that there are about 2000 industrial co-operative organised by women in this country. A seminar was recently held in Delhi sometime from 29th February, 1968 to 2nd March, 1968 and the seminar was attended by 75 participants from the women's industrial co-operative societies all over the country. They have dealt with various problems confronting the industrial co-operative movement and they have made several recommendations which are under the consideration of the Government.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : देश में बढ़ती हुई

महंगाई और तज्जनित चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दामों के कारण आज एक प्रकार से भारतीय महिलाओं के लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि वे परिवार की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने के लिए अपने पुरुष-वर्ग का हाथ बंटायें। इन में जो महिलायें शिक्षिता हैं, वे तो सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम कर कुछ उपार्जन कर लेती हैं, किन्तु बहुत सी ऐसी महिलायें हैं, जो आधुनिक शिक्षा के अभाव में दफ्तरों में नौकरी नहीं पा सकतीं, तथापि वे दस्तकारी, सिलाई तथा ऐसे अन्य औद्योगिक कार्यों को काफ़ी खूबी के साथ कर सकती हैं। उन के दस्तकारी के सामान की देश और विदेशों में काफ़ी मांग भी है। अतएव मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे ऐसे कदम उठावेंगे, जिन से इन महिलाओं का संगठन औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों के रूप में हो सके और उन के द्वारा बनाई हुई चीजों को इन समितियों द्वारा देश और विदेश के बाजारों में बेचा जा सके।

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The Central Government and the State Governments are taking necessary and very active steps in the direction of giving full assistance to the industrial co-operative organised by women and are looking into difficulties and bottle-necks which they have pointed out in the Conference mainly with regard to the procurement of raw materials, marketing of finished products, inadequacy of finance and inadequacy of training and personnel. These aspects are being looked into by the Central Government and various State Governments are also looking into the matter and they are actually trying to assist them. The National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives was registered in March, 1968 and this organisation is trying to take interest and also assist in the purchase of raw materials and in the marketing of products produced by these various industrial co-operative societies. The State Trading Corporation, I may say in the context, is also trying to be helpful in order to purchase products produced by the industrial co-operative societies and to assist these persons,

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if Government are aware of the serious allegation made against the National Co-operative Union that—this institution has advised our women and our planners—a lot of funds from the CIA are channelled into this National Co-operative Union through the Ford Foundation....

AN HON. MEMBER : Quite different.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Here is the National Co-operative Union. May I know whether Government has examined this allegation and, if so, what is their attitude.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : With great respect I may submit that this Question relates to the Women's Industrial Co-operatives. If the hon. Member puts a separate Question, I will be able to answer.

Export of Tyres

*1228. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Government's decision to slash the duty drawback on tyres by more than 60 per cent has created a complete stoppage of exports of tyres ;

(b) how far the prices of manufactured tyres in India will increase in the international market with this slash ;

(c) which are the other countries competing in tyres in the international market and how do the prices of their tyres compare with the prices of those manufactured in this country ; and

(d) whether Government have considered the situation once again and decided to give any additional support to the Indian tyre trade in the international market ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India announced all industry rates of drawback on export of tyres, effective from February 3, 1968 in place of the brand rates in force earlier. The tyre industry has represented that this

has resulted in the amount of drawback on tyres coming down by 40% to 60%.

(b) The extent to which export prices of tyres will increase as a result of the reduction in drawback, will vary with reference to the rates of drawback in force earlier for individual manufacturers.

(c) The other countries competing in tyres in the international market are : U.S.A. ; U. K. ; Japan ; France ; West Germany ; Italy ; Holland ; Austria and Czechoslovakia compared to them Indian tyres were being out-priced by 10% to 15% prior to the reduction of drawback.

(d) The industry's request is being examined.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : There is a great export potential so far as items like tyres are concerned. Since USA decision is to improve their balance of payments position by following restrictive trade practices and since England also is trying to have better balance of payments position and they want to save 500 million pounds, may I know if the Government will consider the desirability of reviving the duty drawback that was being allowed so that the export potential may continue to be developed?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The drawbacks still exist. All that we have done is that instead of the drawback earlier being based on product of a particular industry, it now applies to the industry as a whole. But I did mention that we are conscious of the fact that there is a certain price difference in respect of Indian tyres as compared to other tyres and we are looking into the matter.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister be pleased to take steps to see that the price difference, that is, the disadvantage at which the industry has been placed is removed?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No one can say that one can remove all the disadvantages. But we shall try our best to see how this can become more competitive.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भाः : क्या यह सही है कि भारत को यू० ए० आर० से टायरों के लिए

एक बड़ा आर्डर दिया गया है; यदि हां, तो वह आर्डर कितने टायरों का है, भारत कितने टायर एक्सपोर्ट करने जा रहा है और भारत द्वारा कितना फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न किये जाने का एस्टीमेट है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आर्डर सरकार के पास नहीं आते हैं। यह आर्डर किसी कम्पनी के पास आया होगा, जिस के बारे में मुझे पता लगाना पड़ेगा।

श्री अचल सिंह : इस क्वत देश में टायरों की कीमत दुगुनी हो गई है क्या सरकार इस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं।

SHRI UMANATH : Most of the companies which are exporting tyres are foreign companies, for example, Dunlop, Goodyear, etc. and they are getting very high profits. In 1966-67, they got a profit of Rs. 4.38 crores. The Government was quite right in slashing the drawback. Now, this stoppage of these foreign companies is deliberately meant as a pressure to get back all the concessions so that they can loot more. Under these circumstances, (a) will the Government assure this House that they will not submit to the pressure of these foreign companies and (b) what steps do the Government contemplate to compel the foreign companies to export and not to hold our foreign exchange to ransom for the purpose of looting more?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as (a) is concerned, the answer is, yes.

SHRI UMANATH : Will you submit to their pressures?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No. The hon. Member wants an assurance that we will not submit and, I say, we shall not submit.

The second part of the question is more complicated as to how foreign exchange can be conserved in this. That

is under our constant review. This is why we are going into it very carefully to see what is the difficulty in the export of these tyres.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि स्कूटर की स्टेपनी के साथ टायर नहीं मिल रहा है, इन का बहुत अभाव है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अभाव की पूर्ति के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : सबाल कुछ दूसरा था, लेकिन फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा—उन को मालूम है कि इस वक्त टायरों की क्या स्थिति है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : पैसा तो पूरा लिया जाता है, उस को कम किया जाय।

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : मैंने पूछा है कि स्कूटर टायर्स की जो कमी है, उस के अभाव की पूर्ति के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सवाल का जवाब पहले विस्तार पूर्वक दे चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक मुझे ख्याल है मैंने बताया था कि हमारे यहाँ कितने टायर्स बनते हैं, कितनों की खपत है और कितने और बनाने का कार्य-क्रम है।

जहाँ तक उसकी कीमत में कमी का सवाल है, वह बिलकुल दूसरी चीज है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In view of the fact that the prices of cycle tubes and tyres have risen by about 60 percent and those of car tubes and tyres by 70 to 80 per cent, has Government considered whether this policy of export, forced export by drawbacks, is consistent with the interests of the common people who use cycles, and I would again refer to the question just asked, namely, when there is scarcity of tubes for scooters, how far is the Government justified in encouraging export, and such export also which puts a

lot of money in the pockets of foreign companies?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member knows very well that drawback is not a forced export or even an incentive for export; it is only giving them facilities to bring back from outside what they have sent outside by way of import of components. But, apart from that, we are giving cash incentives which, the hon. Member can rightly say, is an encouragement to export, but that is part of our general export drive. In the situation of our economy at present, it is necessary for us to boost our exports even at the cost of limiting certain supplies on the internal market.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : May I know what is the average price of a small tractor that is used by the average cultivator in this country?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question altogether. Now we go to the next Question.

किसानों को छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई

*1229. **श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर छोटे ट्रैक्टर देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) इस समय कितने कारखाने छोटे ट्रैक्टर बना रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितने ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) देश में छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की अनुमानित मांग कितनी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) to (c). The estimated demand of tractors below 20 HP, which are generally known as small tractors, is 12,000 Nos. per annum by 1970-71. No unit is, at

present, manufacturing tractors in this range in the country. In order to encourage establishment of capacity for the manufacture of tractors, *inter alia*, in this range, the tractor industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. A proposal to establish a public sector project for the manufacture of tractors in this range is also under consideration. In the meantime, the demand for tractors in this range is being met through imports to the extent practicable.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार को इस बात का ख्याल है कि भारतवर्ष में एग्ज किसान के पास करीब 3 हेक्टर जमीन है, इस लिये बड़े ट्रैक्टरों के बजाय उसको छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता ज्यादा है और वे उसके लिए लाभकारी भी हैं? ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार ने अब तक इस देश में छोटे ट्रैक्टरों बनाने के लिए किसी फैक्टरी की स्थापना क्यों नहीं की, इस बात के क्या कारण हैं?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The estimated demand for 1970-71 is, as I said, about 40,000 tractors—28,000 in the higher capacity, i. e., over 20 H. P. and 12,000 below 20 H. P. or 20 H. P. range. As I have already said, there is no unit as yet producing any tractor below 20 H. P. The Department of Agriculture has impressed that there is any amount of necessity in this country for producing 20 and below 20 H. P. range tractors also, and the hon. Member was completely right when he made the statement that there is an absolute necessity for these in this country. To that extent we had made proposals to various manufacturing units, but none of these units which are manufacturing above 20 H. P. range tractors was interested in manufacturing a unit below 20 H.P. Only one company proposed with Soviet collaboration, i. e., the Ghaziabad Engineering; the proposals were examined, but they were not considered feasible at that time. In order to encourage any number of companies for the purpose of coming forward for manufacturing below 20 H. P. range tractors the Government have taken a decision to de-license the entire tractor

industry from the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and any industrialist or unit, which is interested, in manufacturing such types of tractors, is welcome to come forward with the proposal and the Government would sympathetically consider every proposal that might come in this regard.

Apart from this, Government is already considering very seriously about the possibility of putting up a public sector project below 20 H.P. range, and the matter is under consideration.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात का इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया...

MR. SPEAKER : He has given the whole history.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : इन्होंने प्राइवेट कम्पनीज की बात कही है। लेकिन मैंने पूछा था कि देश की आवश्यकता का अनुभव करते हुए सरकार ने पब्लिक सेक्टर में छोटे ट्रैक्टरों क्यों नहीं बनाये। इस बात का जवाब दीजिए कि अब तक क्यों नहीं बनाये?

MR. SPEAKER : They have not done so far. They are considering now at least I am glad. Now, he may put the second question.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि देश की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार प्राइवेट या पब्लिक सेक्टर के द्वारा कब तक इस देश को आत्म निर्भर बना देगी, अर्थात् हमें बाहर से ट्रैक्टरों न मंगाने पड़ें, इस देश में ही इस मांग की पूर्ति हो जाय? किस टाइम तक आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know when we will become self-sufficient, without importing anything.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : This is a very difficult question to answer. I can only say that the Government is taking every possible step to make this country self-sufficient in relation to supply of tractors.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, at any time, any assessment has been made with regard to the existing capacity of tractors, both with Government and with the farmers. Our experience is that nearly 75 per cent of the tractors that are with the Government are always reported to be sick, with the result that the agricultural operations are receiving a serious set back. Secondly, these private companies have been given the monopoly for manufacturing tractors and the rates quoted by them are very abnormal, with the result that a small farmer is not able to go in for a tractor, which easily costs his fortune. In this context, may I know whether Government propose to exercise any price-check on the existing manufacture of tractors in our country and also to make available cheap tractors to the farmers till a public sector project comes into being; I want to know whether they intend importing from these countries, for instance, Soviet Russia, which usefully supplied tractors at cheaper rates, for example, 14 and 28 H.P., but now they have banned 28 H.P. tractors; I want to know whether they are going to reconsider importing these tractors also.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as 20 and below 20 H.P. tractors are concerned, the Government has allowed imports, and tractors are being imported for the purpose of facilitating agricultural operations.

As far as the first part of the question is concerned, about the utilisation of the existing tractors at the disposal of the Government, I would like to say that I am dealing only with the manufacturing side; I do not know how far the existing tractors are fully utilised; I am sorry I am not in a position to answer that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He has not said anything about exercising a check on prices.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the price factor that goes into the question of tractor production is concerned I may submit that the prices have been fixed and refixed after devaluation, having regard to the import component that goes into the manufacture of a unit tractor;

these have also been fixed with reference to the Tariff Commission's recommendations. In fact, some of the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission have not been completely accepted by Government; Government have reduced the prices even below the level recommended by the Tariff Commission.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The hon. Minister has said that Government are thinking of having a public sector plant also. May I know whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any representation that they are getting collaboration either from Yugoslavia or from a Czechoslovak company, and if so, whether that proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : To my knowledge, there is no proposal made by the Andhra Pradesh Government which has come to my notice. With regard to collaboration, the Central Government themselves had considered the question of collaboration with the Czechs. The first part of the project report had been received on the techno-economic feasibility of the production of tractors below 20 H.P. Since we found that the project costs were high, we referred back the report to them for further consideration by the Czech experts. Again, they have sent back the report to us with certain reductions, in the costs of production, and the entire matter is under consideration.

श्रीमती जयाम्बेन शाह : ऐसा कहा गया है कि 20 हजार ट्रैक्टर बीमारी की हालत में पड़े हुये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उनके बारे में क्या किया गया है? वे जब आउट ऑफ यूज हैं तो उनको रिपेयर किया गया है? या वे स्कैप किये जाने वाले हैं? अगर हमारे पास बड़ी कीमत वाले ट्रैक्टर हैं जिनसे काम नहीं चल सकता, तब अगर नये ट्रैक्टर बनाने की बात है तो ठीक है लेकिन उन ट्रैक्टरों के बारे में क्या किया गया है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : If there are 20,000 tractors in a sick condition, it is really a very sad state of affairs, and

Government would certainly look into this matter to see how these can be utilised.

श्रीमती जयाशेन शाह : यह बात कई दफा कही गई है कि इसके बारे में कार्यवाही की जायेगी। दो चार साल से यह बात चली आ रही है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसके बारे में अब तक क्या किया गया है और आगे क्या करने का विचार है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has already answered that.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस वक़्त जितने ट्रैक्टर भारत के बाज़ार में हैं उनमें सबसे बड़ा काले बाज़ार का पैसा जो मिलता है वह सबसे छोटे ट्रैक्टर डी० टी० 14 पर मिलता है वह 9 हजार का ट्रैक्टर 16 हजार में बिकता है। यहां पर कोई छोटे ट्रैक्टर बन नहीं रहे हैं और सबसे बड़ी मांग उसी की है और सबसे बड़ा काला बाज़ार उसी का है। गाजियाबाद इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने रशियन सहयोग से छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने चाहे लेकिन आपने इन्कार कर दिया और अब वे बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब सबसे बड़ी मांग डी० टी० 14 की है, क्या सरकार इन्तज़ार करती रहेगी कि लाइसेन्स हमने खोल दिया है, कोई बना ही लेगा या अगर कोई नहीं बनाने वाला है तो सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करके कम लागत में डी० टी० 14 ट्रैक्टर तैयार करेगी;

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I have already submitted that we have de-licensed the entire tractor industry from the regulations under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. The Ghaziabad Engineering Works or any other industry interested in the production of small-scale or any other type of tractor is welcome to submit its proposals, and as I have said already, Government would sympathetically consider the question of trying to assist them in the production of these tractors.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मेरा सवाल

यह था कि अगर कोई नहीं बनाना चाहता है तो क्या सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर में स्वयं बनायेगी ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Regarding the second part of the hon. Member's question, I have already said that Government are seriously examining the proposals for the production of a small tractor in the public sector.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : In view of the fact that the hon. Minister is conscious of the fact that the smaller farmers are now tractor-conscious and 20 H.P. tractors are very much in demand and he has given an assurance that Government are considering the question of setting up small H.P. tractor production units, may I know when this consideration stage will be over so that the project would be taken up quickly ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I have already said that the technical report by the Czechs had been submitted once. But the Central Government sent it back to them for further consideration on certain aspects. Again, they have sent back the report with their own suggestions for the purpose of reduction of the cost of production, and the entire matter is under examination, and I too hope that it would take material shape very soon.

MR. SPEAKER : As soon as possible.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the hon. Minister please inform the House of the extent of duties and taxes on indigenously made tractors and the extent of duties on imported tractors and the percentage thereof ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The hon. Member may table a separate question.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी माफ़त में मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस देश में लखनौ गुड्स को प्रिफ़ेन्स दिया जायेगा या ट्रैक्टरों को प्रिफ़ेन्स दिया जायेगा। आज जितना रुपया लखनौ गुड्स के इम्पोर्ट पर लगता है क्या उसको बन्द करने की

बात सरकार सोचेगी और इस देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रैक्टर बनायेगी ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार हो सके ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस देश में 4 हजार की कीमत का ट्रैक्टर 15-16 हजार में बिक रहा है और किसानों की खाल उतारी जा रही है इसलिए क्या सरकार इसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी निकालेगी जिसके जरिये से ट्रैक्टर सही कीमत पर किसानों को मिल सकें ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Government have already decided on various priorities, and certainly luxury goods will never get any priority in the hands of Government and tractors would certainly be given the highest priority.

Regarding the second question which the hon. Member has put namely whether a tractor costing about Rs. 4000 is sold for about Rs. 15000 or Rs. 16000, I would like point out that the selling price of tractors is as follows :

26.5 H.P.	Rs. 17,836
35 H.P.	Rs. 20,900
35 H.P.	Rs. 20,838
34.5 H.P.	Rs. 19,500
28.0 H.P.	Rs. 15,032
50 H.P.	Rs. 21,880
35 H.P. (Hindustan Tractors and Bulldozers Ltd.)	Rs. 16, 110

Therefore, I do not know how the hon. Member has got this impression that a tractor costing Rs. 4000 is sold for about Rs. 16000.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अभी अभी कोई 15 दिन पहले राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री सुखाडिया जी ने कहा है कि कोटा ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना खोला जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है, मंत्री जी को इसका पता है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I am not aware of it.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या यह बोगस बात ही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he is not aware of it.

बात सही हो सकती है लेकिन मंत्री जी को इसका पता नहीं है ।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Motor trucks are available on a hire-purchase basis. May I know whether there is any scheme with Government to make available the tractors on a hire-purchase system to the farmers ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Government have no hire-purchase system at their disposal. There are various financial organisations which would look into it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The hon. Minister has stated that the manufacture of small tractors for agriculturists can be done at the instance of Government either by private concerns or by the public sector. Since it is the policy of Government to permit manufacture of small tractors either under the private sector or under the public sector, may I know whether Government would give a categorical assurance to the House that they would not issue any licences to the blacklisted capitalists and industrialists in this country who are under a cloud?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : While Government are anxious to have tractor manufacture in the public sector, as I have already stated, there is no prohibition on private industry starting tractor manufacture, in view of the huge demand that is being projected in relation to the necessity of tractors for agriculturists.

SHAI K. LAKKAPPA : My question was whether licences would be refused for blacklisted industrialists.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : If any blacklisted industrialists applies for a licence, certainly the question would be considered on merits, and as long as his name is on the black list, it would not be considered.

कपास के मूल्य

*1230. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या भाणिष्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) कपास के मूल्यों की न्यूनतम और

अधिकतम सीमाएं समाप्त किये जाने के बाद खुले बाजार में प्रत्येक राज्य में नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 1967 में कपास का मूल्य क्या था और इस समय वह मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कपास के वर्तमान मूल्य उत्पादकों के लिये आलाभकर है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कपास उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य विलाने तथा आगामी मौसम में कपास के उत्पादन में कोई कमी न होने देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वारिण्ज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा फटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-897/68.]

श्री देवराव पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लोक-सभा के इसी सत्र में कपास के बारे में कई मतभेद सवाल पूछे हैं लेकिन यह वारिण्ज्य मंत्री महोदय रूई और कपास में कोई फर्क नहीं जानते हैं। कौटन किस को कहते हैं और रा कौटन किस को कहते हैं इसे वह समझते ही नहीं हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may come to the question please.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : मेरा क्वेश्चन रा कौटन के बारे में है और कपास के उत्पादन के लिए जो प्राइस दी गई है उस के बारे में मेरा सवाल है जबकि मिनिस्टर महोदय ने जो विवरण दिया है वह रूई के बारे में दिया है। यहां पर मिनिस्टर ने जो रूई के बारे में स्टेट-मेंट दिया वह गलत दिया है क्योंकि मेरा क्वेश्चन कपास के बारे में है। और कपास उत्पादकों को उस की प्राइस देने के बारे में है जबकि मिनिस्टर ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह रूई के बारे में दिया है। ट्रेडर्स जो रूई कपड़ा मिलों को बेचते हैं उस के बारे में दिया है।

गये साल जब कपास का उत्पादन देश में बहुत कम था तो कपड़ा मिल मालिकों ने

सरकार को नोटिस दिया था कि हम मिलें बन्द करेंगे। सरकार ने यानी कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने ऐंसेशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट में संशोधन करके किसानों की कपास जबरदस्ती ले ली थी। इस साल देश में कपास का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा है और मिल मालिकों ने फैसला किया है और रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है एक दफा नहीं, दो दफा नहीं बल्कि तीन दफे रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है कि हम किसानों की कपास एक महीने से ज्यादा नहीं लेंगे। किसानों की कपास नवम्बर से अप्रैल तक यानी 6 महीने में मार्केट में आ जाती है और मिल मालिक सिर्फ एक महीने की कपास लेना चाहते हैं, यानी 6 महीने की कपास लेना चाहते हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी जो 6 महीने की कपास बाजार में पड़ी रहेगी, आज बाजार में कपास लेने को कोई तैयार नहीं। मैं आप की मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को उचित मूल्य देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने रूई और कपास का फर्क बिल्कुल ठीक बतलाया है। रूई और कपास का फर्क उन को भी मालूम है और मुझ को भी मालूम है। हम दोनों ने उस की बातें भी की हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने उन का जो लम्बा बयान था सवाल के रूप में उस को सुना और उस में उन्होंने कहा कि मिल मालिक जो कपास खरीदते हैं, वह भी जानते हैं कि कपास मिल मालिक नहीं खरीदते हैं, वह तो रूई खरीदते हैं लेकिन वह जो कपास और रूई को कहते हैं तो हम ने समझा कि उस की कीमत वह जानना चाहते हैं इसलिए मैंने इस चीज को उन के सामने रखा था...

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : रूई के मिल मालिकों को किसान कपास बेचते हैं और कपड़े के मिल मालिकों को रूई वाले रूई बेचते हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह एक नई बात थी

गई लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया वह एक ग्रहम सवाल है। उस को मैं ने जब मेरे मन्त्रालय के खर्च के बारे में यहाँ पर बहस हुई थी उस में मैं ने बतलाने की पूरी कोशिश की थी कि हम कोशिश करेंगे कि एक उचित मूल्य किसान को उस की कपास का मिलना चाहिए मैं ने अपने जवाब में कहा था कि एग्रीकलचरल प्राइस कमिशन इस पर जांच करेगा और उस के हिसाब से हम उसकी न्यूनतम कीमत रक्खेंगे।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि कृषि की जो, जो चीजें हैं उन के बारे में मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस सरकार ने निर्धारित की है जैसे कि गेहूँ, ज्वार या राइस के बारे में सपोर्ट प्राइस निर्धारित की है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 25 सालों से आज तक जो कपास रंगुलर मार्केट में किसानों से खरीदी जा रही है उस के लिए अभी तक कोई मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस क्यों नहीं फिक्स की गई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स की गई है।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रा कौटन की मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स की गई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं वह रुई के लिए है।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : मेरा सवाल था कि इन 25 सालों में वह मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस आखिर क्यों नहीं निर्धारित की गई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान मैं पिछले सेशन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें बतलाया गया था कि 20 साल से रुई के ऊपर एक नियन्त्रण रहा है और उस के हिसाब से रुई की कीमतें बढ़ती गई हैं और रुई के ऊपर जो नियन्त्रण था उस कीमत के हिसाब से वह यहाँ बिक रही थी। माननीय सदस्य और अन्य सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि इस

पर से नियन्त्रण हटा दिया जाय तो हम ने उसी वक्त उन को यह चेतावनी दी थी कि आप इस के लिए बड़ी मुश्किलात पैदा करने वाले हैं लेकिन उस वक्त उन्होंने हमारी इस चेतावनी का खयाल नहीं किया। माननीय सदस्य वह रुई और कपास की जितनी बातें कर रहे हैं तो उनमें बीज के ही दाम का फर्क है। दोनों एक दूसरे से मिली हुई चीज है बाकी हम फिर इस बात को दुहराना चाहते हैं कि हम इस बात की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि जो किसान हैं उन को उचित मूल्य मिलें।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Would you please ask the Commerce Minister to correct both the question and his answer, because the original question speaks of prices of raw cotton prevalent in the respective States, and answer given is: variety of cotton, State where mostly grown, Market price average in Nov-Dec. 1967! Now here has it been stated that these prices were prevalent in which State. Whether it is in the States of India or of the USA; even that has not been clarified.

Further, I am glad that the Minister knows that there is a difference between raw cotton and ginned cotton. How long is he going to take to know this simple fact that from Indian farms cotton does not come in the form of ginned and pressed bales and the price support which is expected for agricultural commodities has to be in the form of support for the form of cotton that is sold by the agriculturists? Luckily, raw cotton has a regular market and prices are announced everyday by Government's machinery, viz. AIR. And yet such simple questions are not answered. What steps do you, as Speaker, propose to take to see that questions which are being asked are answered and information asked for is supplied?

SHRI UMANATH: You have to reply to this.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: The hon. Member can take steps by removing him.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I can make your task easier by requesting him to read the question and the answer as it is printed.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: In the original question in Hindi the word used is *kapas*.

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot hold classes here on raw cotton and all that. Unfortunately, this is question hour.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: It is your job to see that the answers given are to questions asked.

MR. SPEAKER: Even the speaker cannot hold classes here.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Is it not a fact that the Indian Central Cotton Committee recommended that minimum prices for raw cotton should be fixed? Have Government considered that recommendation and taken any steps?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far we have been thinking about support price for cotton, not raw cotton, as the hon. Member has said, because there is separate sale of the cotton seed from the ginning stage onwards. It is very much easier to control the price of cotton. That is why there has been no consideration given so far to price control or support price of the product as it comes out from the farm, but only after ginning.

SHRI A. V. PATIL: It is a matter of regret that the question of cotton prices is not being handled properly. The result is that the poor farmer is suffering for the last so many years. He has to work under two in-laws, one the Agriculture Ministry and the other the Commerce Ministry, one very kind and the other very unkind. When he has produce to the cotton, the Agriculture Ministry tries to help him, but on the price question, the Commerce Ministry does not help him. The reason is that the whole policy of the Commerce Ministry is oriented to safeguard the interests of the textile industry and not the interests of the farmer. In view of this fact, may I know whether Government's policy will be reconsidered and made farmer-oriented rather than millowner-oriented?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I strongly repudiate the charge made by the hon.

member. There is no discrimination against the farmer. He is quite wrong in the statement that he has made. In fact, he knows very well that whatever the recommendation of the Price Commission was in regard to agricultural commodities, the prices which were fixed were higher.

SHRI UMANATH: Some time back many of the mills had to close or threatened closure due to the cotton crisis, partly due to the so-called reason of non-availability and partly due to cornering of stocks by speculators. Taking a lesson from that and in order to avert such a thing repeating itself, I would like to know from the Government what is the reason for Government not entering the market and purchasing from the growers straight at a reasonable price and stocking the cotton so that such cornering does not take place. Secondly, forward trading in cotton has not been totally banned though it has been repeatedly canvassed on the floor of the House. I would like to know why the Government hesitates to totally ban forward trading in cotton.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not know whether my hon. friend is a cotton farmer, but he will appreciate that that if we can forward trading in cotton, the prices, if anything, are likely to come down, and I do not think that the cotton growers will support him in asking for banning of forward trading. What we banned is hedge which is speculation in cotton.

As for the other question, under your direction we utilise the Question Hour for giving information and not discussing policy. That is a larger policy issue.

SHRI UMANATH: I am only eliciting information. I am asking for the reason why Government is not entering the market. He should tell the reason.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am giving the general reason that Government have not considered it necessary to enter into this field yet.

‘पेंड्रियट’ और ‘लिक’ के प्रकाशनों द्वारा
कृषि से छपाई की मशीन का आयात

+

*1231. श्री चारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि 'पेंट्रियट' तथा 'लिक' के प्रकाशकों, रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स लिमिटेड तथा युनाइटेड इंडिया पीरियाडिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने प्रारम्भ में रूस से 5 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की एक छपाई की मशीन का आयात किया या और अभी तक इस राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है; और

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

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

मैसर्स युनाइटेड पीरियाडिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने जो सप्ताहिक 'लिक' के प्रकाशक हैं तथा जिनका एक प्रेंस है जहां यह पत्रिका तथा दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'पेंट्रियट' छपता है, है, सोवियत रूस से रोटरी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के आयात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड से निवेदन किया। 24-11-1961 को सोवियत रूस से 6,65,000 रुपये मूल्य की छपाई मशीनों के आयात के लिये एक लाइसेन्स दिया गया परन्तु आयात करने के पहले कम्पनी ने सोवियत रूस के संभरणकर्ता 'टेकनोप्रोइम्पोर्ट' के साथ एक करार दिया जो आस्थगित भुगतान की शर्तों पर मशीनें सप्लाई करने के लिए सहमत हो गए। इन शर्तों में लंदन से पूर्व, मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत के भुगतान की, और शेष 80 प्रतिशत को घटती हुई बकाया राशि पर 6 प्रतिशत व्याज सहित 12 वर्षों में चुकाने की व्यवस्था थी। अन्ततः संभरणकर्ता को कुल 187444 रुपये की किस्तें देने के पश्चात् 13-5-1963 को मशीनों का आयात किया गया। परन्तु कि रुपया भुगतान क्षेत्र से मशीनों के आयात के लिए अस्थगित भुगतान की शर्तों में सामान्यतः अनुमेय 2½ अथवा 3 प्रतिशत

की दर की तुलना में सरकार ने इस 6 प्रतिशत की दर को अत्यधिक समझा, अतः आयातक को निर्देश दिया गया कि वह 2½ प्रतिशत से अनधिक व्याज की दर के आधार पर निर्यातकों के साथ मामला तय करे। पता चला है कि कम्पनी ने फिर सोवियत रूस के संभरणकर्ता के साथ इस मामले को उठाया है परन्तु किसी निपटारे के बारे में या बकाया किस्तों के भुगतान के बारे में कोई सूचना वहीं मिली है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'पेंट्रियट' और 'लिक' के डाइरेक्टर्स कौन-कौन से हैं और क्या वह डाइरेक्टर्स किसी दल के पदाधिकारी हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथी कम्पनी ला ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मिनिस्टर से कहेंगे तो वह जरूर डाइरेक्टर्स की पूरी लिस्ट दे सकेंगे। मेरे पास डाइरेक्टर्स में से कुछ के ही नाम हैं। वह किस संस्था के हैं, यह मैं नहीं बतला सकता।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उनके नाम तो बतला दीजिए।

श्री विनेश सिंह : उनमें से कुछ के नाम मुझे मालूम हैं और वह मैं दे सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever names you have got, you can give.

श्री विनेश सिंह : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें छिपाने की क्या बात है। वह इसको कम्पनी ला ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से भी ले सकते हैं। मेरी तरफ से इसमें छिपाने की कोई बात नहीं है। बहरहाल कुछ नाम जो मेरे पास हैं वह मैं बतला देता हूँ।

मैसर्स रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स लिमिटेड

श्रीमती कमल ए बालिगा
श्रीमती अरुणा भासफ अली
श्री आर डी भगत
श्री के अन्नधानन
श्री एन आर बेणुगोपन

श्री पी विश्वनाथन

श्री इ नारायणन

यूनाइटेड इण्डिया पीरियाडिक्स प्राइवेट

लिमिटेड

श्रीमती अरुणा आसफ अली

श्री के अन्नधानन

श्री इ नारायणन

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस कम्पनी को कितना लास हुआ और क्या उन्होंने इस लास को चन्दे से पूरा कर लिया है ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : इन सब सवालों को जवाब मैं कैसे दूँ ? यह मामला मेरे मंत्रालय में नहीं आता ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है अपने स्टेटमेंट में कि 6 लाख 65 हजार २० की वैल्यू की मशीनों का ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था और उसमें पेमेंट केवल 1 लाख 87 हजार, 444 २० का किया गया । बाकी पेमेंट के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि :

"There is no information of any settlement nor the payment of the arrears of the instalment due."

यह जो करीब 5 लाख २० बचा, अभी तक उसका एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया । यह लोन का ऐग्रीमेंट नहीं था, यह एक तरह से सविस्तीर था जो रशियन गवर्नमेंट ने इन फर्म्स को दी । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन के नोटिस में इस प्रकार के केसेज आये हैं कि यहां के जो लोग रुपी पेमेंट बेसिस पर कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से माल मंगवाते हैं उन को यहां की कम्युनिस्ट एम्बेसीज फ़ोर्स करती हैं कि वह इन दोनों फर्म्स को पैसा दें और ऐडवर्टाईजमेंट दें । जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने डी० आर० भगत का नाम लिया । वह लाखों रुपयों का माल कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं । उनका साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया इन्हीं फर्मों में जमा है और वह ऐडवर्टाईजमेंट भी देते हैं । उनके ऐडवर्टाईजमेंट का रेट भी बहुत ज्यादा होता है । यह एक तरह से

हमारे इंटरनेल मामलों में फारेन कन्ट्रीज का दखल है और वह हमारी फारेन पालिसी पर असर डालना चाहते हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई कदम उठावेंगे उन सब कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज के बारे में, जहाँ से यह सब चीजें हमारे यहाँ रुपी पेमेंट बेसिस पर इम्पोर्ट होती हैं, कि वह इस तरह से दखल न दें, और इस तरह से जो दबाव डाला जा रहा है और ऐडवर्टाईजमेंट दिये जा रहें हैं उनके बारे में क्या कोई एन्वायरी कर के रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखेंगे ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : कोई दबाव डाला जा रहा है ऐसी कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आई है यानी यह कि खास कर जहाँ से रुपी पेमेंट बेसिस पर हमारे यहाँ सामान आता है वह यह जोर डाले कि यहां कि फर्म्स ऐडवर्टाईजमेंट दे या चन्दा दें ।

एक बात मैं यह अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि शायद माननीय सदस्य जो वक्तव्य रक्खा गया है उसको साफ समझे नहीं । जो भी पुराना समझौता उनका हुआ था उसमें यह था कि 20 फीसदी पहले देंगे और उसके बाद किस्तों में देंगे । लेकिन किस्तों का जो सूद रक्खा गया था वह ज्यादा था.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह सवाल नहीं किया था ।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य यह चाहें कि जो वह चाहते हैं मैं वह कह दूँ, तो वह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता । यह फर्क है और यही उनको परेशानी है । इस वक्त सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि बाकी रुपया किस्तों में देना है । इसके लिये वह 6 प्रतिशत सूद चाहते थे हम कहते हैं कि वह बहुत ज्यादा है और वह 2½ प्रतिशत लें । हम तो उसमें कमी करा रहे हैं । अब जो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि दबाव डाला जा रहा है वो अगर कोई ऐसी बात होती तो सूद कम करना उनके लिये आसान होता । लेकिन इस में कायदे के अनुसार

जांच हो रही है। जो कुछ भी होगा वह गवर्न-मेंट के सामने आयेगा। तभी हमको सब कुछ मालूम होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जो सवाल किया उसको जवाब उन्होंने कुछ नहीं दिया। मैंने दो बातें कही थीं। एक तो यह कि यहां पर जो लोग कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज से रुपी पेमेंट के वेसिस पर माल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उनसे जो कम्युनिस्ट एम्बेसीज यहां पर हैं वह कहती हैं कि वह इन इन लोगों को ऐड-वर्टाईजमेंट दें और ज्यादा रेट पर दें, क्या इसके बारे में सरकार एन्क्वायरी करेगी? यहां पर "लिक" है उनमें वह ऐडवर्टाईजमेंट छपते हैं। अगर उनकी रसीदें मंत्री महोदय देखेंगे तो उन को पता चलेगा कि जब कि दूसरे भ्रष्टाचारों का रेट 5,000 रु० पेज है तब उन भ्रष्टाचारों को 10,000 रु० पेज दिया जाता है। अगर मंत्री महोदय पता लगायें तो उनको इसी तरीके से रुपया जमा किया हुआ मिलेगा। क्या वह इस सम्बन्ध में इनक्वारी करेंगे?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : जहां तक यह सवाल है, मैंने कहा कि कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आई है। अभी एक खास चीज माननीय सदस्य ने कही कि जो साधारण मूल्य विज्ञापनों को होता है उससे ज्यादा मूल्य लोग उनको देते हैं और इसमें वह मुझ से जांच कराने को कहते हैं। अगर वह मुझको निश्चित रूप से कुछ बतलायें तो मैं जरूर उसकी जांच करा दूँ।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : क्या यह सही है कि इस भ्रष्टाचार के लिये जो मशीन आई है उसका पेमेंट रुपयों में नहीं बल्कि पाउंड्स में किया जा रहा है? अगर पाउंड्स में किया जा रहा है तो यहां से वह जो पैसा देते हैं उसको स्टेट बैंक की मार्फत देते हैं और इसलिए उन को कोई रुपया मिलने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है, क्या यह सही है?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो किशतें उनकी बकाया थीं उसको स्टेट बैंक के पास जमा कर दिया है लेकिन स्टेट बैंक ने उनको इसलिए रोक रखा है कि वह ब्याज की दर बढ़ाना चाहता है, क्या यह भी सही है?

क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है यह साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ और बड़े पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ लिखता रहा है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि कौको जैसे जो संगठन हैं जिन्होंने मधोक साहब को रुपया दिया है और इस बात को खुद भारत सरकार ने माना है और यह जानकारी एक स्टेटमेंट के जरिये से सदन पटल पर रखी गई है, उनके खिलाफ तथा बिग विजनेस के खिलाफ यह भ्रष्टाचार लिखता रहता है इसलिए ये लोग इसके खिलाफ शोर करते हैं? मधोक साहब को कौको ने रुपया दिया है.....

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुल : इन्दिरा गांधी जी को दिया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ये फैलो ट्रेवलर्स हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Do not bring all these names: Madhok and Indira Gandhi.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I will give the explanation. (Interruption)

MR SPEAKER : I will call you afterwards. Will you all kindly sit? This is a simple question of a paper. Do not bring in names. If one side brings in names, then the other side also would bring in some names. Where will it lead us? This is Question Hour, and if you do like that it will become an hour of slinging mud against each other. Without mentioning any names, please put a question mentioning any names, please put a question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ये फैलो ट्रेवलर्स हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : What is the meaning of my appeal now?

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री अमृत नाहाटा
रूस से रुपया ले रहे हैं ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कांग्रेस में जो तीन
चार कम्युनिस्ट आ मिले हैं, एक एक करके ये
अपने रंग में सब आरेंगे ।

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir
this sort of allegations should not be made.
I seek your indulgence. Let him not
behave like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. It
all began on this side. When this side
mentioned some names, that side also
began to do it. It was not that side that
began it. It was this side which first
mentioned Shri Madhok's name. You
will remember that. So, please do not
mention any names. Ask a question.
(Interruption) Do not mention any name.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : यह अखबार एक
विशेष नीति का प्रतिपादन करता है और उस
नीति का प्रतिपादन करता है जो नीति हमारे
माननीय सदस्यों को पसन्द नहीं है । इस वास्ते
उनकी जो नाराजगी है वह समझ में आ सकती
है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि यह एग्जिमेंट जो हुआ है यह एग्जिमेंट
रुपयों में नहीं है पाउंड का है क्या ? अगर
पाउंड का है तो क्या इनकी किस्तें स्टेट
बैंक में जमा हो चुकी हैं ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं यह पाउंड का
का नहीं है रुपयों का है । रुपयों में इसकी
कीमत जा रही है । पाउंड में करने का जिक्र
हुआ था । लेकिन यह रुपये में एग्जिमेंट हुआ है ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, it
has been said that I and my party took
money from CACO; yes; we did take money
from them because it is Indian money, my
people's money; it belongs to the people.
We are a party of this country's people,
and therefore we have a right to take the
money. But I ask you one thing. Here
is my question. A question has been
put to you the firms which import property
or goods from Russia into this country
get them under rupee payment. They are

asked, and they do go give money in the
form of donations, in the form of advertise-
ment or hire rates to the communist party
or to these papers. The Minister said
that there is no, Complaint.

मियां बीबी राजी तो क्या करेगा काजी

But the question is this? Whether you
can deny the fact that the communist money
from the communist countries, whether
directly or through the importers, is passing
into the coffers of these papers or into
the communist party's funds? Can you
deny this?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, I am
concerned here now with the question
whether any of the traders are being forced
to do this. I have said I have not recei-
ved complaint.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you
receive it?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Who give
donations to whom is not my concern.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : डी आर भगत का
साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया जमा है इसमें ।

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Monies are
received by all parties. I cannot see why
hon. Members are getting excited at all
in this matter. The question is whether
somebody is willing to give donations,
willingly or not. If they are willing to give
donations, they give donations to all poli-
tical parties. How can I stop that?

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : युनाइटेड इंडिया
पोरियाडिकल्ज लिमिटेड की जो मशीनरी आई
है क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वह एस टी सी को
मार्फत आई है और उसमें यह कहा गया है कि
बीस परसेंट उनको पहले देना पड़ेगा,
जब मशीनरी आ जाएगी तब देना पड़ेगा और
उसके बाद साल के साल बाद बीस परसेंट
और वे देते जायेंगे ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस
प्रकार के प्रिंटिंग प्रेस हिन्दुस्तान में और कितने
सोशलिस्ट केंद्रीय से आए हैं ?

क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि सेंट्रल बैंक

आफ इंडिया के डायरेक्टर मोदी जी ने पंद्रह लाख रुपया इसको उधार दिया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नवाब हैदराबाद इसके शेयरहोल्डर नहीं है ? क्या इसमें मफ्त लाल का खाता भी है

MR. SPEAKER : No, on. The *Indian Express* is not under discussion.

श्री शशिब्रह्म बाजपेयी : इंडियन एक्स-प्रेस ने जिस प्रकार मशीनरी मंगाई, विदेशी कम्पनियों के जो भी इश्तहार इस देश में किसी भी अखबार को मिलते हैं क्या उस सब को बन्द करने का विचार सरकार का है ? क्या सरकार इस प्रकार का कोई इंतजाम कर रही है ? अगर नहीं कर रही है, तो यह सबल यहां उठा रहा है कि सी० आई० ए० का पैसा लेकर जो अपन अखबार चलाते हैं उसके बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as I am concerned here, it is not who owns all the shares and so on. I said that if a question is put to my colleague he will certainly supply all the information. We are concerned only with the conditions of import of this machinery and this is given in the statement that I have placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The statement laid on the Table here and certain replies given by the Minister just now are full of irregularities and to a certain extent misleading. The Minister just now said that there has been no complaint received and asked in somebody is willing to give money what he can do. May I ask him, since we have provisions in the income-tax department and through the Finance Ministry also, there are limitations about the charities to be given. You will agree with me; how can a newspaper be a recipient of charity and donations. It is not that they are doing humanitarian work or that they are a philanthropic organisation. Will the Government impose a thorough probe into those cases where people have given or donated money, deposited money or lent money to these organisations and to the advertisers, and see where

there are rules existing, if these donations are commensurate with the rules and, if not, will they take any action against them ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member, although he is new to the House, is fully aware of what he is asking. He has been functioning in a very effective manner. He knows that this question deals with the import of machinery, and what he is asking about is a question to be dealt with by the Company Law Administration and he is welcome to place his suggestions before them which, I am sure, will be fully examined.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, is the Commerce Ministry any different from the Government of India ?

श्री चन्द्रश्रीत यादव : युनाइटेड इंडिया पीरियाडिकल्स लिमिटेड ने जो एग्रीमेंट सोवियत एक्सपोर्टर के साथ किया वह कानून सही एग्रीमेंट था। उसका पहला क्लॉज यह था कि मशीनरी मिलने के बाद बीस परसेंट, टोटल एमाउंट का बीस परसेंट यह पब्लिकेशन जमा करेगी। इसके अनुसार इस प्रकाशन संस्था ने बीस परसेंट पहले जमा कर दिया। एग्रीमेंट का एक हिस्सा यह था कि बारह किस्तों में शेष रुपया जमा होता रहेगा। एक्सपोर्टर से सैंकशन ले कर दो साल का 1 लाख 82 हजार 825 रुपये 85 पैसे इस संस्था ने जमा कर दिये हैं क्या यह सही है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि इस वक्त यह राशि रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा है और केवल कठिनाई यह है कि एस० टी० सी० ने यह लिखा है कि मूद 6 परसेंट से घटा कर वो परसेंट कर दिया जाए और जो पाउंड का डिवैल्युएशन हुआ है उसके मुताबिक कीमत भ्रदा की जाए ? अगर यह सब सही है तो प्रवक्ता ने जो आरोप लगाया है क्या वह निराधार नहीं है और केवल कीचड़ फेंकने के लिए नहीं लगाया है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस पत्र ने श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त को चुनौती दे रखी है कि वह इन आरोपों को साबित करवाए ताकि इनके खिलाफ विधिक

कानूनी कार्रवाई की जा सके? क्या यही कारण नहीं है कि निराधार, बेसलेस आरोप यहां ही लगाये जा रहे हैं और हाउस के अन्दर मंड स्लिमिंग किया जा रहा है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक इस मशीनरी के आयात का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह सब विवरण में लिखा हुआ है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry withheld permission for remission of the amount unless the rate of interest on the balance was reduced by the exporters from 6 per cent to 2½ per cent? May I know whether it is also a fact that the STC has now informed the United India Periodicals that the outstanding balance should be reduced by 14.3 per cent in view of the devaluation of the pound sterling?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यही सवाल इस से पहले एक सदस्य ने पूछा था, जिस के जवाब में मैंने "हां" कहा था। वही सवाल माननीय सदस्य फिर पूछ रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मैं किस किस को समझाऊँ। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दो बातें पूछी हैं, आप रिकार्ड में देख सकते हैं कि मैंने उन के बारे में कहा है कि सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि हम कहते हैं, एस० टी० सी० कहती है कि इस का सूद ज्यादा है, वह घटा कर डाई फ्रीसदी हो जाना चाहिए और बू कि पहले इस की कीमत का पाउंड में विक्रि किया गया था, और पाउंड का डीवैल्यु-एशन हो गया है, लिहाजा उस के हिसाब से उस को घटा देना चाहिए।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Campaign against Indian Diamond Cutters and Exporters

*1232. **SHRI SHARDA NAND :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a campaign against the Indian diamond cutters and exporters is being carried on in Belgium Port City of Antwerp ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to counteract it ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir by a section of the Belgium diamond trade.

(b) Allegations are being made on certain mistaken assumptions that Indian exporters are dumping cut diamonds.

(c) Representatives of our Embassy in Brussels have met those in the financial and diamond trade circles in Belgium in order to remove their misconceptions and to convince them that there is no substance in the allegations appearing in the Belgian press. The position has also been explained to the Belgian Government officials.

ईरान से गेहूँ की खरीद

1233. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूँ खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने के लिये वह मार्च, 1968 में ईरान गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा; और

(ग) यदि कोई करार किया गया है, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar

*1234. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :**

SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that standing Order as certified by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur are not being enforced by the management of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar ;

(b) whether the Standing Orders provided 10 days' earned leave, 7 days' casual leave and eight days' festival holidays with full pay to the employees ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to get the standing orders implemented ; and

(d) whether the H. E. L. Workers Association, Hardwar has made any representation to Government in this regard ; if so, the nature of their demands and the steps taken by Government to implement them ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir, but this Union is not a recognised union. There is therefore no question of considering their representation.

Heavy Engineering Works

*1235. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. S. R. Government have asked the Government of India to set up a special machinery to control Heavy Engineering Works in the country ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the names of heavy engineering works proposed to be covered by this Special Machinery in case Government are prepared to set up such a machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Soviet authorities have suggested the establishment of machinery for detailed planning and coordination of production of machine plants being set up in India. This is under consideration.

Ring Railway around Delhi

*1236. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the work of constructing a Ring Railway around Delhi is likely to be completed ;

(b) the time by which it is likely that the ring rail traffic will be the projected working ;

(c) the amount already spent upto December, 1967 and what are the targets of expenditure during 1968 ; and

(d) the detailed plan for running a ring railway service round about Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The sanctioned project is known as "Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities". The work has been programmed to be completed by 31-12-1968, when the line will be opened for goods traffic.

(c) (i) The amount already spent upto December, 1967, is Rs. 3.82 crores and upto end of March, 1968 is Rs. 4.22 crores.

(ii) The budget allotment for 1968-69 is Rs. 54 lakhs. The likely expenditure upto end of 31-3-69 would be Rs. 4.76 crores.

(d) No detailed plans have been formulated so far.

Meeting of Central Board of Railway Research at Delhi

*1237. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Central Board of Railway Research ;

(b) whether a meeting of the Central Board of Railway Research was held at Delhi on the 23rd March, 1968 to review the research activities connected with various facets of railway working ; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Board regarding safety, efficiency and economy in the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-898/68.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the draft Minutes of the meeting is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library, See No. LT-898/68.]

Issue of Import Licences without Bank Clearance Certificates

*1238. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences have been issued to certain parties without bank clearance certificates ;

(b) if so, the number of such licences given during the last five years ;

(c) the action taken against the officers responsible for issuing these licences; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statements

Under the erstwhile Export Promotion Schemes, the exporters were granted import licence only on the production of a Bank Certificate indicating the realisation of foreign exchange. A decision was taken in October, 1962 that the Registered Exporter could claim import licences on his production of :

(i) a certificate from Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation to the effect that the transaction is covered by their policy and that the goods have been delivered and accepted by the buyer ;

OR

(ii) an undertaking to produce a Bank certificate within six months to the effect that foreign exchange has been realised in respect of exports against which the import licence has been claimed.

The facility of claiming a licence against an undertaking to produce Bank certificate within six months was withdrawn subsequently with effect from 1st July, 1965.

With the devaluation of the rupee on 6th June, 1966, the Export Promotion Schemes were abolished. A new policy of replenishment licences against exports made on or after 6th June 1966 was introduced. Under his policy, production of a Bank certificate is no longer inter-linked

with the grant of import licences, as replenishment licences are issued on the basis of documentary evidence indicating the physical export.

As regards the number of import licences issued without the Bank certificate during the last five years, no statistics as to the different categories of exporters, to whom licences have been issued on the basis of banker's certificate or otherwise, is maintained.

As the import licences, without a Bank certificate, have been issued in accordance with the Government policy, the question of fixing responsibility does not arise. In the case of the exporters who failed to bring in the export proceeds within the period stipulated in their undertakings suitable penal action is being taken.

Export of Iron and Steel to U.S.S.R.

*1239. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.
AMIN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED
IMAM :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Government have offered to buy one million tons of iron and steel from India ;

(b) if so, whether the deal has been finalised ; and

(c) what are the conditions of the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c). At the moment an agreement for the export of (2 lakhs tons to Russia has been finalised. In addition to this during the visit of the Foreign Trade Minister of Russian in the month of February 1968, I had discussed with him about the possibilities of exporting future quantities

of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 million tons per year for a period of five years and he has agreed in principle. Formal proposal has been given to him in writing. The proposal is with the Russian Government and we have yet to hear from them.

**Accident at Yalvigi Railway Station
(S. Rly.)**

*1240. SHRI KAMESHWAR
SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have paid compensations to the families of fifty-three persons who were killed and also forty-two persons who were injured in the Yalvigi Railway accident on Southern Railway on the 19th March, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid to each ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Claims for compensation arising out of this accident will be determined by the Claims Commissioner to be appointed under Section 82-B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. The question of appointing a Claims Commissioner in this case is under consideration in consultation with the State Government of Mysore and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

However, ex-gratia payment aggregating to Rs. 21,900 has so far been made.

**भारतीय रेलवे इंजीनियरी निरीक्षक संघ का
क्षमण**

*1241. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को भारतीय रेलवे इंजीनियरी निरीक्षक संघ की ओर से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. मु. पुनाबा) (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय इंडियन

रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग इंस्पेक्टर्स एसोसिएशन की पूर्वोक्त रेलवे क्षेत्रीय यूनिट द्वारा भेजे गये ज्ञापन से है।

(ख) इस ज्ञापन की जांच की गयी है और जहां आवश्यक है, समुचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए रेल प्रशासन से कहा गया है।

घटिया किस्म की वस्तुओं का निर्यात

*1242. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत द्वारा निर्यात की गई अथवा की जा रही वस्तुओं के स्तर और किस्म के बारे में सरकार को हाल में अनेक शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसी वस्तुओं के निर्यातकों के विरुद्ध वस्तुओं के स्तर और किस्म को गिराने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे निर्यातकों की काली सूची तैयार कर ली गई है तथा क्या उन्हें कोई दण्ड दिया गया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विदेश सिंह) : (क) भारत से निर्यातित माल के स्तर और किस्म के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं परन्तु निर्यात व्यापार के परिमाण और विविधता की तुलना में उनकी संख्या नगण्य है।

(ख) घटिया माल के निर्यात को रोकने के लिये निर्यात (गुण नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 में अधिनियमित हुआ था तथा 1.1.64 से लागू किया गया था। निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं में से 85 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक वस्तुएं अधिनियम गुण नियंत्रण तथा लदान पूर्वक निरीक्षण की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत लाई गई है। इस माल में कच्ची कृषि उपज से लेकर अर्ध-तैयार तथा तैयार वस्तुएं तक शामिल हैं।

(ग) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किये गये अपराधों के लिये अधिनियम में दण्ड-व्यवस्था है।

पन्ना हीरा खानों के भूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर

*1243. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5573 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पन्ना हीरा खानों के भूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर तथा कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है और गबन किये गये हीरे कितने मूल्य के थे;

(ख) विशेष पुलिस विभाग ने जांच करने के बाद जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसका ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर ब्यूरो और यह कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा दिये गये परामर्श की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त अधिकारी को पन्ना से राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के मुख्यालय में लाने और उसे बेल्माडिल्ला लोह अयस्क परियोजना में विशेष कार्य अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) (1) क्षेत्रीय सहायक और सर्वेक्षक के सहायक द्वारा मन्थन खान के स्थान से प्राप्त किये गये हीरों का दुर्बिम्बोच;

(2) मुख्य इंजीनियर, सहायक लेखा अधिकारी और मुख्य इंजीनियर से संलग्न सिब्बदी—अधिकारी के द्वारा खान से लाये गये अधिकृत हीरों का उन के द्वारा लेखा न दे पाना;

हीरों का मूल्य नहीं लगाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). (1) क्षेत्रीय सहायक ने प्राप्त किये गये हीरे या संदिग्ध पत्थर सौंपे नहीं।

(2) सहायक लेखा अधिकारी और सिब्बदी अधिकारी हीरों या संदिग्ध पत्थरों का लेखा न दे पाये।

(3) मुख्य इंजीनियर ने अपने कर्तव्यों के परिपालन में गफलत की। विशेष पुलिस संस्था ने विभागीय कार्यवाही की सिफारिश की। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने विभागीय कार्यवाही की सलाह दी। यह मंत्रालय से परामर्श नहीं किया गया था। विशेष पुलिस संस्था को रिपोर्ट की, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श के साथ, जांच की गई। उन्होंने क्षेत्रीय सहायक के विरुद्ध बड़े दण्ड के लिये नियमित विभागीय कार्यवाही की मन्त्रणा दी और यह मन्त्रणा भी दी कि अन्य किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही उचित नहीं है।

(घ) मुख्य इंजीनियर को प्रशासनिक कारणों से पन्ना से राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के मुख्य कार्यालय में और बाद में बेला-दिला लोह-अयस्क आयोजना में स्थानान्तरित किया गया।

Price of Cars

*1244. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the dates on which the price of each of the models of cars manufactured in India were increased during the year 1967 and by the end of February, 1968 ;

(b) the extent to which the price was increased on each occasion ; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in the prices in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-899/68.]

Decontrol of Cloth

*1245. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 288 on the 27th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since

considered the feasibility of decontrolling the cloth ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Government is not proposing to lift completely the present control on cloth.

(b) Readjustment of control as may be necessary is under consideration of Government.

Integral Coach Factory

*1246. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether coaches built at the Integral Coach Factory have been found defective and need frequent repairs;

(b) whether a Railway Committee appointed for the purpose enquired into it in 1966 and pointed out several defects ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to improve the condition of Railway coaches ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अख्तबारी कागज का आयात

*1247. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि है भारत विदेशों से अख्तबारी कागज का आयात करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष विदेशों से कितने अख्तबारी कागज का आयात किया जाता है और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की जाती है;

(ग) भारत में अख्तबारी कागज बनाने वाली प्रत्येक मिल की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और वे मिलें किन-किन राज्यों में हैं; और

(घ) देश में अख्तबारी कागज की कमी को

दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फत्तुल्लाह अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1966 में लगभग 1,07,000 मी० टन अख्तबारी कागज का आयात किया गया था जिसका मूल्य 11.78 करोड़ रुपये था और 1967-68 में लगभग 13 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का 1,20,000 मी० टन अख्तबारी कागज आयात किए जाने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) इस समय देश में अख्तबारी कागज बनाने का एक ही कारखाना है जो मध्य प्रदेश में है और उसकी वर्तमान वार्षिक क्षमता 30,000 मी० टन है ।

(घ) देश में अख्तबारी कागज की कमी को दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है

(1) विद्यमान अख्तबारी कागज मिल की 30,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता 75,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष तक बढ़ाई जा रही है ।

(2) केरल में यूकिल्पटस के आधार पर अख्तबारी कागज बनाने के एक कारखाने को सरकारी क्षेत्र में केरल में स्थापित किए जाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(3) एक गैर-सरकारी पार्टी भी हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से हिमालय क्षेत्र में नरम लकड़ी के आधार पर अख्तबारी कागज बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने पर बातचीत कर रही है ।

(4) गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को अख्तबारी कागज बनाने के कारखाने लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के आशय से इस उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है ।

(5) देश में निर्मित अख्तबारी कागज पर उत्पादन शुल्क को हटा दिया गया है और अख्तबारी कागज बनाने के लिए आयातित लुग्दी से भी आयात कर हटा दिया गया है ।

(6) भस्वारी कागज उद्योग को प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों की सूची में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है और इस कारण यह उद्योग कच्चे माल का उदारतापूर्वक आयात करने आदि का हकदार बन गया है।

(7) इस उद्योग पर विकास सूट की दर 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 35 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी है।

**Licences stolen from the Office of
Joint C.C.I.E., Bombay**

*1248. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that cases of licences being lost by/stolen from the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay were reported to that office in the year 1966;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that Motiram Khushol Das Bandoria, Surat was among those who reported this loss/theft to the Customs, Bombay in a letter dated the 12th August, 1966;

(c) whether this party and other parties had sent their licences for enhancement of their value after devaluation to the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay and that whereas Licence No. 2540490 was duly returned with the value enhanced, the other licence of Motiram Kushol Das bearing No. 2543469 was not returned to him and he was told that the office did not seem to have received this licence by the PRO to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay; and

(d) if so, how it is that the Collector Customs, Bombay is in possession of this very licence No. 2543469 with its value enhanced by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. One licence bearing No. 2543469 issued to M/s. Motiram Khushaldas Bhandaria, Surat on 11-5-66 was reported to have been lost.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Licence No. 2540490 was returned to the party by the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay after duly enhancing the value of the licence, while the other licence No. 2543469 was not found to have been received in the Office of the J.C.C.I. & E., Bombay. Later on the licence in question was presented to the Customs, Bombay by another party namely M/s. Velji Kasturchand, 19-Keshavji Naik Road, Bombay. The investigation by C. B. I. as to how the licence fell into the hands of the above party, is in progress.

**Confirmation of Commercial Clerks on
Eastern and Western Railways**

*1249. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of higher grade posts in the Transportation, Traffic and Commercial Departments of the Railways are kept vacant and thus the senior persons in the Commercial Clerks' category are deprived of their chances of promotion; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commercial Clerks working on the Eastern and Western Railways are not confirmed and treated as officiating even after their having continuously officiated for four or five years when as per rule they should have been confirmed after 18 months?

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

(b) Staff are confirmed according to their seniority, suitability and availability of permanent posts. There is no Rule that staff should be confirmed before or after 18 months of their appointment to a post.

**Joining of Private Firms by Senior Railway
Officers**

*1250. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Senior Officers of Railway Board and Indian Railways permitted to join private firms during 1966-67 and upto the end of February, 1968, showing the names of the firms they have joined and the salaries offered?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA). A statement showing the position is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—900/68].

Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation.

*1251. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how the Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation, donated nearly Rs. 49 lakhs to various political parties when under the Companies Act only profit-making concerns can give donations upto 5 percent of their profits; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take against the Directors of Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation for this irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The several facts arising out of the donations given by the Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation to various political parties, of which the power of the company to make such contributions is one, are under consideration.

Appointment of Stenographers on Northern Railway

*1252. **R. S. VIDYARTHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many candidates empanelled in the year 1966 for recruitment as Stenographers on the Northern Railway have been deprived of appointments and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that further two tests for the same post have been held by the Railway Service Commission ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to absorb the candidates empanelled in 1966 and also those coming out successful in the subsequent tests ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The Railway Service Commission. Allahabad held two tests—one on 12-1-65 and another on 11-8-66 and selected 30 and 19 candidates respectively. Out of those selected in the first test, 22 have been absorbed by the Northern Railway. At present, there is a ban on the recruitment of stenographers as a measure of economy and appointment of more candidates may not be possible for sometime. Empanelment by a service Commission does not by itself carry with it any guarantee of appointment for the candidates.

Ashoka Paper Mills Limited

*1253. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4340 on the 19th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government are aware that already about seven crores of rupees have been invested in the construction of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. and whether foreign exchange on credit from France in the form of machinery worth above three crores of rupees has already been invested;

(b) whether the Mills capacity is 18,000 tons of paper annually and whether about three crores of rupees are required to get the mill running ; and

(c) whether Government propose to advance as loan to the Bihar Government, the amount required to run the mill, if taken over ?

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

(b) The capacity of the Mill is 18,000 tonnes per annum but the exact estimates of the additional finances required are not known.

(c) No request from Bihar Government for grant of a loan for this purpose has been received so far.

बीड़ी बनाने वाले साथ

*1254. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पृथक-पृथक कुल कितने साथ बीड़ी बनाते हैं और उनके बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि तम्बाकू की तुलना में बीड़ी नं० 27 में बहुत घटिया पत्ते इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली खान) : (क) बीड़ी का उत्पादन कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र में किया जाता है और ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि समूचे देश में बीड़ी बनाने वाले लगभग 6000 एकक हैं। बीड़ी बनाने का कोई कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Trade with East Pakistan

*1255. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have made any fresh attempts to resume exports of coal, iron ore and steel to East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that East Pakistan imports these products from China and other countries at prices three to four times higher than those chargeable by India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India, on a number of

occasions, have taken with the Government of Pakistan, the question of resumption of trade between the two countries but so far Government of Pakistan has not responded positively.

(c) There have been reports in the Pakistan Press that Pakistan is importing commodities such as coal, railway material from China and other countries at prices higher than the Indian prices.

Hindi Time Table of Northern Railway

*1256. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the time-table of the Northern Railway printed in Hindi costs more than that Printed in Punjabi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring down the price of Hindi Time Table to make it at par with that of the Punjabi Time Table ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. PGONACHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Documentary Films

7232A. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of documentary Films in black and white and colour, separately, produced in 1966-67 to promote exports and their total cost ;

(b) the precise arrangements made to exhibit these films and the number of times each film has been exhibited with names of countries of where exhibited and through whom ; and

(c) the type of records kept by his Ministry of these exhibitions and the process by which a periodical check is kept on the movement of these films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Two black & white documentary films were produced and distributed abroad in 1966-67. They were entitled "Hospital Equipment"

and "Refrigeration & Airconditioning Equipment". The total cost was Rs. 86,000/-.

(b) and (c). Prints of these documentaries were sent to 82 Missions abroad (list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-876/68] which have facilities for screening films. Documentaries are screened by the Missions at suitable functions and gatherings throughout the year. Information about the frequency of screening by the Missions is not available. The films are part of the library of the Missions and normally there is no movement of films from one Mission to another.

मंसूर में पाये गये खनिज

7233. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंसूर राज्य में पाये गये खनिजों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) सरकार को उनसे प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ होता है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : (क) मंसूर राज्य में ऐस्बेस्टोस, बोक्साइट, चीनी मिट्टी, चूना पत्थर, सोना, लोह-अयस्क, मैंगनीज-अयस्क, कायनाइट, मैग्नेसाइट गेरू और चांदी के खनन योग्य निक्षेप पाये जाते हैं।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Teaching of Hindi to Railway Staff

7234. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board had sent a letter to various Departments on January 25, 1962, regarding teaching of Hindi to members of the staff ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Railway Board have sent any Circulars thereafter regarding the same ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A copy of the letter is at Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-877/68].

(c) Yes, in 1966.

(d) A copy of the circular with its enclosures is at Annexure 'B', laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-877/68].

Railway Officials' Tours Abroad

7235. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number, names and designations of officials of the Railway Board who went overseas during the last three years with dates of trips, names of countries visited and expenses of each trips in Indian and foreign currencies with air fares of each trip ;

(b) the names of officials accompanied by their wives or relatives ; and

(c) the purposes for which each trip was undertaken and the benefit that accrued to the Railway Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-878/68].

(b) There was only one such case where Shri Kripal Singh former Chairman, Railway Board, was accompanied by his wife during his deputation to the United States of America ; the expenditure on this account was borne by the officer.

(c) This is indicated in the last column of the Statement.

Pilferage of Goods at Mughal Sarai Railway Yard

7236. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of goods wagons that pass through the Mughalsarai Railway Yard everyday ;

(b) the number of cases of pilferage

and the cost of goods pilfered everyday at the yard ;

(c) the amount and value of coal that is stolen every year from the above station ;

(d) whether it is a fact that wagon loads of cigarettes and other consumer goods have been stolen without the Railway Protection Force moving to protect the goods ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to stop this loot ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) On an average about 5600 wagons pass through Mugsalsarai Yard everyday.

(b) The number of cases of pilferage and the cost of goods pilfered during 1966 and 1967 are indicated below :—

Year	No. of cases of pilferage	Cost of goods pilfered
1966	50	27,507/-
1967	18	8,983/30

(c) About Rs. 102 and Rs. 69 worth of coal was stolen from Mugsalsarai during 1966 and 1967.

(d) No.

(e) To eliminate pilferage, in addition to detailment of staff in the yard, armed patrolling has been introduced at vulnerable points of the yard. Raids and drives are being conducted by R. P. F. officers and staff against pilferers and trespassers.

Overbridge at Nadiad

7237. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the construction of an overbridge at Nadiad ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in its construction ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Under the extant rules, proposals for construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings are required to be sponsored by the State Government indicating the relevant priority and the year in which they would be able

to provide funds towards Road Authority's share of the cost of the work, as required under the extant rules.

The proposal for the construction of an overbridge crossing the Baroda—Ahmedabad B. G. Main line for the proposed road diversion of National Highway No. 8 near Nadiad Town was first sponsored by the State Government as far back as April, 1961. Based on the approved plans, a detailed estimate was prepared by the railway and sent to the State Government in October, 1962 along with a draft agreement for their acceptance. This particular scheme however could not be progressed by the Railway as the same was deferred by the State Government subsequently.

In July, 1965, the State Government again requested for the revision of the estimate, which was sent to them by the Railway in 1962. The estimate was revised by the Railway and sent to the State Government in October, 1965 for their acceptance. In spite of repeated reminders, the acceptance of the State Government is still awaited.

Punctual Running of Trains

7238. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4225 on the 30th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the detailed changes in timings being made to ensure punctual running of trains ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that punctuality is still poor and no steps have been taken to improve the punctuality by changing the timings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) In order to ensure punctuality and render better service to the Public, Punjab Mails running between Bombay V. T. and Ferozepur (numbered 5 Dn. and 6 Up on the Central Railway and 37 Up/38 Dn. on the Northern Railway) were dieselized between Agatpuri and Jhansi and their loads augmented with effect from 1-2-1968. Further, these trains which were originally going to Delhi Junction are now not required to do so, the intermediate junction at New Delhi being used in lieu. This was done to eliminate operational difficulties in shunting etc. at Delhi Junction. To avoid late running of

38 Dn. due to transference of Hindumalkote Delhi through service coaches, which are put on this train at Bhatinda, the timings of 4 BH which brings these coaches to Bhatinda have been put forward so that the margin of connection at Bhatinda was increased from 40 minutes previously to 65 minutes. The timings of 5 Dn./6 Up Punjab Mails were changed considerably on the Central Railway portion of the run, marginal adjustments were made on the Northern Railway portion, especially in regard to the timings at New Delhi.

(b) The punctuality of these trains is still not quite satisfactory, the main reasons being difficult operating conditions on the single line section between Bhatinda and Shakurbasti especially when any scheduled crossings get upset, as well as temporary difficulties created by the work of route relay interlocking which was in progress at Delhi Main, foggy weather during winter, late running of 5 Dn. Punjab Mail on Central Railway portion etc. However, with dieselisation, some improvement has been noticed in the running of 5 Dn. Bombay V. T.-Perozepur Punjab Mails on the Central Railway portion. Steps have been taken to improve the running of these trains and are being continued to be taken.

Punctual Running of Trains

7239. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of punctuality of 342 Dn., 341 Up, 1 DR, 1 DKR and 2 DKR trains ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the punctuality of these trains ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of "Office going passengers" of suburban areas are affected by their late running ;

(d) the number of complaints received during this year regarding late running and the action taken thereon ; and

(e) what detailed proposals are under consideration to maintain punctuality in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There is no such train as KR train. Presumably, the reference is to 1 DKR and 2 DKR trains. The percentages of punctuality of

342 Dn., 341 Up, 1 DR, 1 DKR and 2 DKR trains during 1967-68 were 40.7, 44.5, 70.5, 96 and 58.5 respectively.

(b) and (e). Train running is closely watched at all levels and all avoidable detentions are taken up, and where necessary, staff responsible for detentions are also dealt with suitably. Priority is given to the running of suburban trains, and in this list are included all the above mentioned trains. Other long-term measures are under consideration to improve the facilities in and around Delhi area to facilitate the punctual running of all trains including suburban trains.

(c) It is a fact that a large number of office going passengers travel by these trains.

(d) Only five complaints were received during January to March 1968 regarding bad running of these trains. All these complaints were looked into and replies issued. The suggestions were scrutinized and all feasible action taken thereon.

Traffic Staff on Palam-Khalilpur Section in Bikaner Division (N. Railway)

7240. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that D. P. C. deputed to disburse salary to Traffic Staff on Palam-Khalilpur Section in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway was not provided with a G.T. on the 7th March 1968 for the purpose as required under the extent rules ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to (a) above, salary was not disbursed to staff numbering about 400 on the appointed date and the staff kept waiting over the entire section ; and

(c) if so, whether any representation in this regard has been received by Administration and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Payment to staff on Palam-Khalilpur Section in Bikaner Division is Scheduled between 5th and 9th of each month and normally the same is arranged on 7th of each month. As the G. T. could not be provided by the specific train on 7th March

'68, the same was arranged on 8th March '68.

(c) No. Question does not arise.

Learning of Hindi by Railway Staff

7241. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Railways staff are expected to learn Hindi either during their probationary period or after confirmation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how it is being implemented;

(d) whether the staff is given the option not to learn Hindi if they so desire; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). Under the Government's Hindi Teaching Scheme, knowledge of Hindi is obligatory for all staff, Class III and above, who were less than 45 years of age on 1.1.1961, excluding industrial establishments and workcharged staff. To this end, training facilities for learning Hindi are provided on all Railways. No time-limit has been laid down for passing the prescribed examinations under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

Directly recruited Class I Railway Officers are however, required to pass a Hindi test, equivalent to the middle school standard, during their probationary period before confirmation.

Hyderabad-Sholapur Railway Line

7242. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the middle of the Second Five Year Plan period, the students of Mysore State had submitted a memorandum to the then Minister of Railways wherein they had demanded that a new railway line from Hyderabad to Sholapur via Zaheerabad (Andhra Pradesh) Humnabad (Mysore) and Umarga (Maharashtra) should be constructed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There are no papers available at present to indicate whether any such representation was received during the Second Plan period.

(b) In view of the limited funds for construction of new railway lines during the Fourth Plan there is very little chance of this line being taken up for consideration in the near future.

Grant of Licences to Industries

7243. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the factors examined by the Licensing Committee for granting licenses to industries;

(b) whether the Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association have objected to the increase in the manufacturing capacity of transformer industries and cable industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of this, Government have sanctioned new licences; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Licensing Committee, while examining the applications for licences, keeps in view the following important points :

- (i) Need for developing industries in accordance with the priorities and targets laid down in the Five Year Plans.
- (ii) Need for canalisation for investments into priority industries and the discouragement of investment in comparatively non-essential industries.
- (iii) Need for establishment of export oriented/import saving industries and the foreign exchange expenditure involved in a particular scheme.
- (iv) Supply position of raw materials.
- (v) Desirability of avoiding concentration of ownership and control of Industries in a few hands.

- (vi) Need for balanced regional development.
- (vii) Need to protect small and cottage industries and prevent undue competition between the large scale and the small scale sectors.
- (viii) Availability of power, water and transport facilities at the site where the unit is proposed to be set up.
- (ix) special features, if any, of the scheme are also given due consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The licensing of manufacture of distribution transformers below 33 KV and Cables has been banned since 1st April, 1966 and 1964 respectively, even before the representation was received from the Association. The manufacture of power transformers is reserved for Public Sector units under the Industrial Policy Resolution although expansion of existing units in the private sector is allowed and no fresh capacity has been created in this regard recently. But in view of the policy of diversification the manufacturing firms can increase their production upto a certain limit without obtaining new licences,

Dr. Hazari's Report on Industrial Licensing

7244. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure adopted by Government for examining (i) the assets and liability of the firm applying for a licence (ii) the sale turn over per year, and (iii) financial capacity of the firm; and

(b) the steps taken to rectify the defects as pointed out in Dr. Hazari's report on Industrial Licensing?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The following general principles are born in mind in examining the financial worth

of a planned enterprise, either existing or new applying for an industrial licence :—

- (i) The soundness of the capital structure i.e. its share capital divided into equity share capital and preference share capital.
- (ii) The company has adequate reserves to be freely employed for financing a new project when under taken by an existing company.
- (iii) The Long term loan liability of the company is not more than twice the aggregate equity share capital, preference share capital having redemption period exceeding 12 years and free reserves of the company. Any higher ratio of debt to the aforesaid aggregate of equity and reserves might seriously jeopardise the repaying capacity of the company.
- (iv) The sale turn over per year is normally furnished by the company.
- (v) In the case of new companies the aforesaid concepts are borne in mind except that a new company would have no reserves of past accumulated profits. It is, however, examined the reference to the capital structure contemplated for undertaking the project. The reputation of the promoters their technical competency and financial resources would be factors which give some idea as to whether the promoters would be able to finance the project with the help of the capital market as well as the financial institutions.
- (vi) In the case of a new entrepreneur who may not have long industrial experience, the project report and technical competency of the promoter are factors taken into account in assessing whether, if a licence is granted for the project, there is a reasonable chance of its being completed as planned.

(b) A final decision on the recommendations made in the Reports of Dr. Hazari and changes, if any, in the industrial licensing procedure will be taken after the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry

Committee set up by the Government, has been received.

Narrow Gauge Section of South Eastern Railway

7245. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The total annual revenue return and the percentage of profit earned by the Railways on the Narrow Gauge Section of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) the reasons for introducing diesel engines on this section of the Railway; and

(c) The outcome of introducing diesel engines in special reference to profit earned by the Railway from this section with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : The information for 1966-67 is given below :

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

(a) Gross Earnings	1,83,74
Working Expenses.	4,26,61
Dividend to General	
Revenues on Loan	
capital @ 5.5%	35,82
Amount of loss	2,78,69
Loss as percentage on	
Capital investment.	42.80%

(b) Fifteen diesel engines were introduced on the narrow gauge portion of the South Eastern Railway (Nagpur-Chhindwara-Nainpur-Jabalpur and Gondia-Nainpur Sections of Nagpur Division) to replace overaged steam engines and to handle additional traffic. Diesel engines were preferred because of their superior performance. Moreover, since the capacity for manufacture of neither narrow gauge steam nor diesel locomotives exists in the country, either would have been imported.

(c) Even though the narrow gauge sections of the South Eastern Railway are running at a loss, the diesel locomotives introduced have enabled traffic to be handled more efficiently and economically, on account of the better characteristics of a diesel locomotive vis-a-vis a steam locomotive, viz., lightness in weight, better starting tractive effort, greater availability

for service and more horse power, particularly on extensively graded terrain as obtaining on the narrow gauge section of the South Eastern Railway. By dieselisation, it was possible to move additional traffic, the average daily loading of goods having increased to 578 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) in 1966-67 from 527 wagons in 1963-64. By hauling passenger trains with diesel engines on some sections, the load of passenger trains has been augmented by 2 bogies. The average gross load per goods train (excluding weight of engine) has gone up from 217 tonnes in 1963-64 to 225 tonnes in 1966-67. The engine kilometers per engine day on line (all services) in 1966-67 were 225 for the diesel locomotives against 103 for steam Locomotives. Similarly, the net tonne kms per engine hour increased from 609 in 1963-64 to 627 in 1966-67. With the use of diesel locomotives difficulties arising from the chronic water shortage at some stations have been overcome. The introduction of 15 narrow gauge diesel locomotives on the South Eastern Railway has resulted in a saving of 19 steam engines which have been put to other use.

Import of Diesel Engines

7246. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) The total amount of foreign exchange spent by the country on importing diesel engines so far and the source of foreign exchange;

(b) The name of the firm in India which took interest in the finalization of this deal; and

(c) The profit allowed to this firm by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The precise period for which the information is required is not mentioned. However, during the period 1957-67 an amount of Rs. 69.702 crores, was spent in foreign exchange for the purchase of diesel locomotives for Railways. The sources of foreign exchange were :

- (i) The U. S. Agency for International Development.
- (ii) World Bank credit.
- (iii) West German Loans and

(iv) Canadian credits.

(b) and (c). The diesel locomotives were purchased from U. S. A., West Germany and Canada. For contracts placed in U. S. A. & Canada there was no firm in India, which took interest in finalising the orders. For contracts placed in West Germany, M/s. National Engineering Industries, Jaipur took interest in negotiating the orders. As requested by the suppliers and as provided for in the contract, rupee equivalent of D. M. 214, 055 only was paid to M/s. National Engineering Industries as agency commission in respect of two contracts placed on a west German supplier. This amounted to Rs. 2,54,827.00

**खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में
भ्रष्टाचार**

7247. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के खादी ग्रामोद्योग के कुछ कर्मचारी उन ठेकेदारों से खुले ग्राम कमीशन लेते हैं जो इस भवन की रंगाई, छपाई और सिलाई का काम करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। फिर भी, स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

**खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली
में पड़ा स्टॉक**

7248. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में वार्षिक स्टॉक जांच के दौरान नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन का स्टॉक कितना कम अथवा अधिक पाया गया और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) भवन में स्टॉक के रख-रखाव की प्रक्रिया क्या है और क्या यह सच है कि स्टॉक गजों या मर्दों में दिखाये जाने की बजाय रुपयों में दिखाया जाता है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में ऐसे अन्य सरकारी या अर्द्ध सरकारी संगठनों में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) (क) : से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

7249. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन से चुराई या उठाई गई वस्तुओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन वस्तुओं की क्षति के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई थी; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रोलिंग स्टील और टिन प्लेट कम्पनियां

7250. श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विदेशी और भारतीय रोलिंग स्टील और टिन प्लेटों की कम्पनियों अथवा फैक्टरियों के नाम स्थान और पूरे पते क्या हैं और इनमें कितनी किलनी पूंजी लगी हुई है, निवेशकों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक

एकक में विदेशी सहयोग का यदि कोई है, तो व्यौरा क्या है :

(ख) 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 में प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक एकक द्वारा उत्पादित उत्पादों के नाम और व्यौरा क्या है तथा इन उत्पादों को कितनी कितनी मात्रा का उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक कम्पनी को इस अवधि में प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई और विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों सहित किन किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया है ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक एकक द्वारा इस अवधि में प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य के उत्पादों का, किन किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री

(श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह समा-बन्धन पर रख दी जायगी ।

Fan Factories

7251. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number, names, places and addresses of foreign and Indian owned fan factories in India with capital investments :

(b) the names of Directors, details of foreign collaboration, if any, of each unit, the names and particulars of products with their quantity and value, produced by each unit annually during the last five years, yearwise ;

(c) the total number of fans exported annually with the names of companies during the above period by each unit ;

(d) the number of employees and annual wage bill of the companies manufacturing fans, company-wise ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected

and will be placed on the Table of the House.

भोपाल और जबलपुर के बीच वातानुकूलित डिब्बे

7252. श्री अशोक लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 अप्रैल 1965 से भोपाल और जबलपुर के बीच दोनों ओर चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों के साथ सप्ताह में दो बार एक आंशिक वातानुकूलित डिब्बा चलाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या यह डिब्बा अब भी लगाया जाता है ; और

(घ) पिछले दो वर्षों में इस डिब्बे में कितने व्यक्तियों ने यात्रा की ?

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

(ख) यह सेवा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर परीक्षण के रूप में, शुरू की गयी थी ।

(ग) जी नहीं, 1.3.67 से इस डिब्बे का चलाया जाना बन्द कर दिया गया ।

(घ) अप्रैल, 1965 और फरवरी, 1967 के बीच वातानुकूल दर्जे के 661 यात्रियों ने इस डिब्बे में यात्रा की ।

गोमांस और सूअर के मांस का आयात

7253. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डिब्बों में विदेशों से गोमांस और सूअर के मांस का आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों से कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में इनका आयात किया जाता है ;

(ग) उन फर्मों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जो इनका आयात करती हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का बिचार इनके आयात पर रोक लगाने का है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). आयात पर रोक लगी हुई है। फिर भी उपहार पार्सलों के रूप में कुछ छोटे आयात किये गये हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Central Machine Tools Industries,
Bangalore**

7254. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Joint Director, who is only a Post-graduate in Agricultural Engineering, is still being retained as the Head of the Central Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the acting Director or any of his staff have published papers in the International Journals and whether the acting Director or any of his staff are members of the International Institutions ; and

(d) how many of these members of staff are related to the Joint Director and on what basis the selection has been made for recruitment of teaching staff and their deputation to Czechoslovakia ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Shri R. V. Ramiah, a permanent officer of the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, was on deputation to the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, as Joint Director, from the 26th March, 1962 to the 31st December, 1967. On completion of his deputation, he has since reverted to his parent organisation. At present, there is no Joint Director in the Institute.

As regards Shri Ramiah's qualifications, apart from his post-graduate degree in Agricultural Engineering, he also holds a degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical Engineering) of the University of Mysore. He also completed a course

in Aeronautic Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(c) There is at present no Acting Director. No member of the staff has published papers in International Journals. Three members of staff are members of International Institutions.

(d) According to available information, no member of the staff of the Institute is related to Shri Ramiah, ex-Joint Director. Recruitment of teaching staff has been made by open advertisement in leading Newspapers and selection made by Selection Committees. Deputation of staff to Czechoslovakia for training is with the approval of the Governing Council of the Institute.

चोपान से गढ़वा रोड और कटनी तक रेलवे लाइन

7255. श्री क्षतिमूर्धन बाबूदेवी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी रेलवे में चोपान से गढ़वा रोड तक और मध्य रेलवे में कटनी तक प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का क्या औचित्य बताया गया है तथा इससे क्या-क्या लाभ होंगे; और

(ख) क्या यह लाइन आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद होगी अथवा अलाभप्रद तथा तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनावा) : (क) और (ख). एक बयान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या नं० LT-879/68]

**Pay Scales of Khadi and Village Industries
Commission Employees**

7256. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission demanded for the constitution of a Wage Board to determine their pay scales ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the president of the Commission in his address

at panipat turned down the demand of the workers ; and

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

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

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

Foreign Tour by Director Marketing,
Central Cottage Industries
Emporium, New Delhi

7257. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Marketing, Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Janpath, New Delhi, undertook a tour to the United Kingdom recently to procure orders for the sale of handicrafts and handlooms ; and

(b) if so, the amount spent by her during her tour and the extent of orders booked by her ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) During November 1967, the Central Cottage Industries Assn. deputed the Director of Marketing to visit the U. K. and certain other countries in Europe to explore the possibilities of setting up an export market on the lines of the one established in the U. S. A. for ready to wear women's clothes produced by the Association.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the visit was Rs. 12,927/- and the orders booked by her amounted to Rs. 1,35,687/-.

Purchases made by Central Cottage
Industries Emporium, New Delhi

7258. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Marketing of the Central Cottage Industries Emporium makes annual purchases of nearly a crore of rupees for the Emporium from certain selected suppliers without inviting any quotations ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) whether the Central Cottage Industries Emporium is charging profit ranging from 25 per cent to 200 per cent on the articles sold by it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The purchases are made by a buying team who visit the different States from time to time and settle the purchase price keeping in view the quality and the design of the articles. The total purchases during the year ending 30th June, 1967 amounted to Rs. 1,30,56,892.27 P.

(b) Handicrafts are specialised items not conforming to any laid-down specifications and artistic workmanship differs from craftsman to craftsman and therefore such purchases are not amenable to be based on quotations.

(c) No, Sir. The Central Cottage Industries Association adds a mark-up on the landed cost of the goods to cover the overheads. It varies from article to article and the average mark-up during the year ended June 1967 was 19.8%.

Promotion of Lower Grade Clerks in
Chief Commercial Superintendent's
Office, Eastern Railway

7259. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 97 Lower grade Clerks of the Chief Commercial Superintendent's Office, Eastern Railway, Calcutta, have completed more than 15 years' service, but have not so far been promoted to higher grade ;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposals for their promotion ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Officers from State Police, taken on Deputation in R.P.F.

7260. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the superior officers and Class III staff (Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors) are being taken on deputation in the Railway Protection Force from the State Police and thus blocking the avenue of promotion in the Railways which is very limited ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a superior officer who was in the Lunatic asylum for about three months was taken in Railways and posted as C.S.O. of a Zonal Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, but it does not in any way block the avenue of promotion for Railway Protection Force Departmental staff on Zonal Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of Ministry of Railway.

Soviet Order for Railway Wagons

7261. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give a loan to U. S. S. R. for the import of 10,000 Railway wagons, since the trade balance with U.S.S.R. is now even ;

(b) if not what Russian imports are in view ; and

(c) whether their prices will be tallied with the world prices before the imports are contracted ?

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

(b) and (c). Additional imports, if any, required to balance the payments for wagons will be of goods which are essential and which would have been imported with free foreign exchange. The prices of such goods would be generally in tune with world prices.

Import of Newsprint

7262. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirements of newsprint in India during the years 1968 and 1969 ;

(b) the details of contracts signed with different countries for the import of newsprint during the above period ;

(c) the extent to which the indigenous production of newsprint during these years will be augmented ; and

(d) the total shortage, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) It is not possible to estimate correctly the total requirements of newsprint if this commodity is available freely. If adequate quantities are available, the circulation of newspapers will go up and some of the users who are using printing paper will also shift to newsprint. However, the restricted consumption is estimated to 2 lakhs metric tonnes during 1968-69.

(b) S. T. C. proposes to import 1,20,000 metric tonnes during 1968-69. So far contracts have been finalised for 83,500 metric tonnes details of which are indicated

below :—

S. No.	Name of the country	Price per m. ton CIF	Quantity contracted for	Delivery period
1.	Canada	Canadian \$ 158 (Canadian \$ = Rs. 6.94)	20,000	April, 1968 to March, 1969
2.	U.S.S.R.	Rs. 1082 (stevedoring to Buyer's account) plus Rs. 52.50 paise as surcharge for shipment via Cape of Good Hope.	52,500	April, 1968 to March, 1969
3.	Scandinavian countries	(a) Glazed newsprint £ 68 Sh. 10	7,000	April, 1968 to March, 1969
		(b) Standard newsprint in reels. £ 60 Sh. 18 d4	2,500 (with STC's option to increase it to 3,000 m. tons).	-do-
		(c) Standard newsprint in sheets. £ 71 Sh. 8 d4	1,500 (The question of increasing this to 2000 at STC's option is under negotiation).	-do-

It is too early to give any indication of the imports that S. T. C. will be making during the next year.

(c) It is anticipated that during 1968-69 the indigenous production will be augmented by 10,000 tonnes and during 1969-70 by 25,000 tonnes.

(d) Taking into consideration the restricted consumption there is no shortage of newsprint.

Bhilai Steel Plant

7263. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from any quarters alleging fraudulent activities by the Personnel Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether the matter is proposed to

be referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). An anonymous complaint had been received containing some allegations against the conduct of the Personnel Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant. The complaint has been looked into by the Deputy Chairman, HSL and allegations have not been found to be correct.

रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स लिमिटेड और यूक्यूटेड
नेशनल (ग्रुप) लिमिटेड

7264. श्री मारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री टी०पी० शाह :

श्री वृज ब्रह्मण साल :

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'पेट्रियाट' तथा 'लिक' प्रकाशित करने वाले रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स लिमिटेड और यूनाइटेड नेशन्स लिमिटेड की प्रारम्भ में पूंजी कितनी थी तथा इस समय उनकी पूंजी कितनी है;

(ख) शुरू से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1967 तक की अवधि में इन दोनों फर्मों द्वारा कितनी हानि दिखाई गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने इस हानि को चन्दे तथा ऋण से पूरा कर लिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स लिमिटेड ने, अपनी 29-2-1964 की वर्ष समाप्ति के प्रथम तुलन-पत्र में, अपनी प्रदत्त पूंजी 8.13 लाख रुपये दिखाई थी। 28-2-1967 की वर्ष समाप्ति पर इसकी प्रदत्त पूंजी 30.47 लाख रुपये थी। सरकार के पास प्राप्य अभिलेखों से पता चलता है कि 'लिक' अखबार को मुद्रित करने वाली यूनाइटेड नेशन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नाम की कोई कम्पनी नहीं है। यूनाइटेड इन्डिया पीरियोडीकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जो 'लिक' निकालता है, की प्रदत्त पूंजी 31-12-1958 को 2.25 लाख रुपये थी। 31-12-1966 को 17.58 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स के 28-2-1967 के लाभ-हानि के लेख में कुल 43.07 लाख रुपये की हानि दिखाई। 31-12-1966 को, यूनाइटेड इन्डिया पीरियोडीकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की कुल खड़ी हानि, 9.21 लाख रुपयों की थी।

(ग) रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स के पास, 28-2-1967 को 10.67 लाख रुपयों के, प्रतिभूति सहित तथा प्रतिभूति रहित बकाया ऋण थे तथा उसे कुल 5.7 लाख रुपये दान में प्राप्त हुये। यूनाइटेड पीरियोडीकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के 31-12-1966 के तुलन-पत्र में, 25.78 लाख

रुपयों के प्रतिभूति सहित तथा प्रतिभूति रहित ऋण दिखाये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, कम्पनी ने अपने प्रारंभ से, 2.97 लाख रुपयों की राशि का दान प्राप्त किया।

India's Exports and Imports

7265. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of heavy pressure on the Sterling and the Dollar, there is going to be uncertainty about world trade and smooth flow of India's exports and imports ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this aspect of the problem ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Pressures on the pound sterling and the US dollar, whenever they arise, do create some uncertainties in world trade including India's trade.

(b) and (c). The matter is kept under constant examination by Government and such remedial measures as are called for will be considered.

Inventions Promotion Board

7266. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the inventions for the growth and promotion of which financial assistance was provided by the Invention Promotion Board since its inception and the quantum of assistance given in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The Inventions Promotion Board which was set up in 1960 in order to encourage and inculcate the spirit of invention and assist in guiding inventive talent in the country

gives out Prize Awards and Financial Assistance to inventors. While Prize Awards are distributed twice a year on 26th January and 15th August, the Financial Assistance is released in stages according to the progress of the invention under consideration.

Since its inception in 1960, the Inventions Promotion Board has sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4,62,803/- for development of 271 inventions vide Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/68] and has given 187 Prize Awards amounting to Rs. 1,75,700/- vide Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/68].

सहकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग

7267. श्री अशोक लाल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहकारी क्षेत्र में किन-किन उद्योगों को सरकार ने सहायता दी है और अधिक से अधिक कितनी सहायता दी;

(ख) सहकारी क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादों पर आधारित किन-किन लघु उद्योगों को अब तक सहायता दी गई है और वर्ष 1967-68 में प्रत्येक को कितनी सहायता दी गई है; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में इस क्षेत्र के लिए कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Hindustan Steel Ltd

7268. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held recently with the representatives of Trade Unions and the State Governments to evolve a solution to promote industrial peace in the Hindustan Steel Ltd., which controls three public sector steel plants; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Discussions have been held with the representatives of certain Central Trade Unions. No agreement has yet been reached and further discussions will be held shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइन

7269. श्री नारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें बनाने के लिये कोई योजना भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार दातेवाड़ा-बल्ली राजहरा रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने पर जोर देती रही है।

(ग) तथा (घ). अर्थोपाय की वर्तमान कठिन स्थिति और पहले के बकाया निर्माण-कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक धन-राशि को देखते हुए इस लाइन के चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने की बहुत कम सम्भावना है।

Export of jute

7270. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWD-HURY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the tonnage of jute and jute goods exported during the last two years and the names of countries to which exported;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby; and

(c) the total quantities likely to be

exported during the year 1967-68 and the estimated earnings of foreign exchange thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

Year	Raw Jute	Rs. Crores	Jute Goods	
	Tonnes		Tonnes	Rs. Crores
1965-66	18,955	2.89	8,95,400	182.71
1966-67	37,139	8.42	7,34,200	235.20
1967-68	12,000	2.50	7,72,000	240.10
(Estimates)				

Raw jute export mainly were to the USSR and Nepal. As regards jute goods, the principal importing countries were the following :

United States of America
 United Kingdom
 U. S. S. R.
 Australia
 Newzealand
 Belgium
 West Germany
 Netherlands
 France
 Bulgaria
 Yugoslavia
 Czechoslovakia
 Hungary
 G. D. R.
 Rumania
 U. A. R.
 Nigeria
 Sudan
 Indonesia
 Ethiopia
 Ghana
 Syria
 Kenya
 Canada
 Chile
 Iran
 Uganda
 Argentina
 Peru

Export of Cloth

7271. SHRI B. K. DASCHÖWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of superior quality of cotton, silk, rayon and other varieties of cloth is being exported;

(b) If so, the names of countries where it has been exported during the last two years; and

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (c). The quantity and value of jute and jute goods exported in the last two years and the estimates for 1967-68 are given below:

(c) The total amount of foreign exchange earned from their exports during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 881/68]

Foreign Investments

7272. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 1st March, 1968 that Sir Norman Kipping, senior adviser on Overseas Affairs to the Confederation of British Industry, considers that the climate for foreign investments in India is quite good;

(b) whether he had any talks with Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of a news-item which appeared in the *National Herald* on the 21st of March (Not the *Hindustan Times* of the 1st of March) regarding the views of Sir Norman Kipping on foreign investment climate in India.

(b) and (c). During his recent visit to India, Sir Norman Kipping had discussions with the Government mainly regarding operation of U. K. credits for imports needed by Indian industry (which are popularly known as Kipping Loans),

although the investment climate in India was also briefly referred to.

Survey of Iron Mines in Mysore

7273. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three Japanese trading firms have agreed with the Minerals and Metals Development Corporation of India and Marcona Corporation of U.S.A. to conduct a basic survey of the Kudremukh iron ore mines in Mysore State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :
(a) and (b). No agreement has been reached by Japanese trading firms with the National Mineral Development Corporation and Marcona Corporation of U.S.A. for conducting a basic survey. As a matter of fact, survey and prospecting have been almost completed by the National Mineral Development Corporation. However, due to the complex nature of the magnetite deposits at Kudremukh and non-availability of equipment and technical know-how in the country, discussions were held by the Corporation with Marconas and three Japanese trading firms with a view to undertake detailed pilot plant studies at site for evolving that most economic exploitation scheme. The proposal for undertaking Pilot Plant tests is under consideration.

Joint Ventures in Singapore

7274. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Trade team left for Singapore to explore the possibilities of setting up of Joint Ventures ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A Sales Team sponsored by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Soaps Export Promotion Council, Bombay, recently visited certain South East Asian and Far Eastern countries including Singapore for promoting the exports of the products falling under the purview of the Council. It is understood that this Team did not explore possibilities of setting up joint ventures in Singapore.

Transfer of Commercial Staff on the Railways

7275. SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR :
SHRI RAM SEVAK YADAV :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Administration are aware that commercial staff who are subject to transfer after every five years have to face considerable difficulties in arranging their accommodation because of the prevalence of system of 'pugrees' in big cities ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove their difficulties ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Standardisation of Supply of Uniforms to Railway Employees

7276. SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee set up by the Railway Board for standardisation of supply of uniforms to the Railway employees has recommended the supply of uniforms to those of the Railway employees who come in public contact ;

(b) If so, the categories of the railway employees which are granted the uniforms according to the recommendation of the Committee ;

(c) the criterion adopted for considering a railway servant to be in public contact ;

(d) whether it is a fact that uniform is granted to Commercial Clerks on some Railways but the same is denied on the others ; and

(e) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir; this was one of the criteria recommended.

(b) A list, as Annexure I, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-882, 68].

(c) No specific criterion has been laid down.

(d) and (e). Under standardisation of uniforms based on recommendations of Railway Uniforms Committee, only Reservation and Enquiry Clerks were made eligible for uniforms. On Railways where other categories of Commercial Clerk viz. Booking, Parcel and Goods Clerks were being given uniforms in accordance with old dress Regulations existing prior to standardisation of uniform in February 1963, the existing practice was allowed to continue. This led to disparity of practice on various Railways.

Running and Travelling Allowances on Railways

7277. SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR :
SHRI RAM SEWAK VADAV :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees entrusted with the duties of Travelling in the trains are paid Running Allowances ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that railway employees like Guards, Brakemen, Drivers, Fire-men, Travelling Assistant, Goods Clerks, Travelling Ticket Examiners

are asked to perform travelling duties but only Guards, Brake-men, Drivers and Fire-men are paid Running Allowance whereas the rest are paid Travelling Allowance ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that when a Guard or a Traffic Signaller or a Brakeman works as an insured Guard, they are paid the running allowances but the same is refused to the commercial clerks if they perform the same duty ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Under the rules only such categories of staff as are directly in charge of and responsible for the movement of trains viz. Drivers, Shunters, Firemen, Guards and Brakemen, are treated as Running Staff and paid Running Allowance. The Running Allowance for such staff includes an element of Travelling Allowance and an incentive payment for the safe, punctual and expeditious movement of trains on which operating efficiency depends. There are several other categories of staff who have to perform duties on running trains but as their duties are not directly connected with the movement of those trains, they are paid Travelling Allowance and not Running Allowance.

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

धातु उत्पादों का आयात

7278. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1957 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में वर्षवार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का स्टेनलेस स्टील, तांबा, निकल, जस्ता ग्लास 20-26 गेज ब्रास मैटल जी० पी० शीट्स तथा एल्युमिनियम का आयात किया;

(ख) इनका आयात किन-किन देशों से किया गया; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में इन में से प्रत्येक धातु का हर राज्य को कितना-कितना कोटा

दिया गया और उनके वितरण सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). स्टेनलैस स्टील, तांबे, निकल तथा सीसे आदि के सरकार द्वारा किये गये आयातों के आंकड़े तथा राज्यवार वितरण के आंकड़े अलग उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि वैदेशिक व्यापार का हिसाब सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के अनुसार या राज्यवार नहीं रखा जाता।

**निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के अधीन आया-
तित कच्चे माल के मामले**

7279. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ई० पी० एन० एस० पीतल तथा स्टेनलैस स्टील के निर्यात निर्यात संवर्धन योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त अपने कच्चे माल को अपने निर्यातित उत्पादों के बदले बेच सकते हैं अथवा उन्हें इस कच्चे माल से बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि निर्यातक इस कच्चे माल को बाजार में बेचना पसन्द करें, तो क्या उस स्थिति में सरकार ने कोई बिक्री मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं ?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) ई० पी० एन० एस० के बर्तनों, पीतल की वस्तुओं तथा बेदाग इस्पात के माल के निर्यात के बदले जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों के अन्तर्गत आयातित सामान को बेचा नहीं जा सकता। पीतल के सामान तथा बेदाग इस्पात के माल के निर्यात के बदले आयात लाइसेंस केवल निर्माताओं को "वास्तविक उप-योक्ता" की शर्त पर दिये जाते हैं, अर्थात् यह शर्त होती है कि आयातित माल का उपयोग लाइसेंसधारी के कारखाने में ही किया जाये।

ई० पी० एन० एस० की वस्तुओं के निर्यात के मामले में पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को इस शर्त पर लाइसेंस जारी किये जाते हैं कि आयातित माल को बेचा न जाये बल्कि उनकी ओर से माल तैयार कराने में उसका उपयोग किया जाये।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Manufacture of Machines at Ranchi Project

7280. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Ranchi project as regards the manufacture of machines;

(b) how long it would take to achieve full working capacity; and

(c) the investment made upto December, 1967 and what is its present capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, are in charge of three projects, viz., Heavy Machine Building Project, Foundry Forge Project and Heavy Machine Tools Project. The Heavy Machine Building Project has been completed. The Heavy Machine Tools Project is almost complete. The Foundry Forge Project is still under construction and is expected to be completed in September, 1968. Production has started in all the plants on the basis of machinery installed. The production during 1967-68 has been as follows :—

(i) Heavy Machine Building Project

	Tonnes	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Mechanical		
Equipment	6532.7	320.25
Structural items	8123.5	127.53
	14656.2	447.78

(ii) Foundry Forge Project

9088.60 tonnes valued at Rs. 178.65 lakhs.

(These figures are provisional)

(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Project

15 numbers valued at Rs. 56.44 lakhs.

(b) On present indications, the plants are expected to achieve their rated capacity in the following years :—

(i) Heavy Machine Building Project	1973-74
(ii) Foundry Forge Project	1975-76
(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Project	1975-76

(c) The investment in the Company upto December, 1967 in the form of share capital was Rs 100 crores. The company were also granted long term loans totalling Rs. 92.16 crores.

(d) The present capacity, which is the tentative production programme for 1968-69, is as under :—

(i) *Heavy Machine Building Project*

	Tonnes
Mechanical items	16,000
Structural items	14,000
Total	30,000

(ii) *Heavy Machine Tools Project*

		Tonnes
Machine Tools	33 Nos.	644
Traction Gears	10 Sets.	26
Total		670

(iii) *Foundry Forge Project*

	Tonnes
(a) Cast Iron and Non-ferrous Foundry	14,590
(b) Steel Foundry	10,500
(c) Forge Shop	3,200
Total	28,290

Import Substitutes

7281. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to produce substitutes for imported goods in India;

(b) the percentage of reduction in the imports of foreign goods due to indigenous production of substitutes during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967; and

(c) how many proposals for manufacture of substitutes, in collaboration with foreign manufacturers are under the consideration of Government and since how long they have been pending?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Since the programme of import substitution is a continuing process and it cover the entire gamut of industry, it would be difficult to attempt a comprehensive enumeration of the percentage of reduction in imports or of the proposals for the manufacture of substitutes in collaboration with foreign manufactures or of the various measures which have been and are being continually instituted in the several industries. However it has been possible to pursue import substitution in one or more of the following :—

- substitution of imported raw materials, components and spare parts with indigenously manufactured materials and components of same specifications or of comparable specifications and according priority for their rapid development;
- reduction in the consumption of imported raw materials and components per unit of production;
- change over of production of chemicals and chemical products from basic raw materials;
- substitution of imported raw material or components by suitable alternative with consequential changes in the specification of the end product ; and
- acceleration of phased manufacturing programmes to achieve a greater indigenous content in the shortest possible time.

Foreign Aid for Development

7282. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has observed any fundamental difference between the attitude of the Communist countries and the democratic countries among the developed nations on the issue of giving one per cent

of their gross national output towards the development of developing countries ; and

(b) if so, what are those differences and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). In the Second Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held recently in New Delhi representatives of the socialist countries stated that, while they were giving considerable financial and technical assistance to developing countries, since they bore no responsibility for the latters, economic difficulties, they could not accept any commitments to meet any fixed target for financial flows. Some of them also stated that since they had only recently emerged from a state of economic under-development, they could not be put on an equal footing with developed market economy countries in respect of targets for financial flows. So far as developed market economy countries are concerned, some of them have already reached the target of 1% of GNP for the transfer of financial resources to developing countries some others expect to be able to achieve it by 1975, and some others are not in a position to commit themselves to the fulfilment of the target by a fixed date.

Stenographers for Railway Officers in Senior Scale

7283. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued an order in January 1965 that officers in senior scale and above on Indian Railways should be provided with Stenographers in grade Rs. 210-425 (AS) from the 1st April, 1965 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these orders have not been fully implemented on the Northern Railway and quite a large number of Stenographers in Grade Rs. 130-300 are still being made to work with officers in senior scale and above ; and

(c) the reasons for the non-implementation and the action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for viola-

tion and non-compliance of the orders issued by the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Orders were issued to the Railways in January, 1965 that with effect from 1.4.1965 the Stenographers attached to Senior Scale officers should be in the scale of Rs. 210-425.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Import of Tallow

7284. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incentive is given for the import of mutton tallow ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ;

(c) how many actual consumers were benefited during the last three years, year-wise ;

(d) whether Government are aware that mutton tallow is sold in black-market ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to prevent its blackmarketing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Import of mutton tallow is allowed to registered manufacturer-exporters against exports of toilet soaps, industrial soaps, and laundry soaps, fatty acids and stearic acids within the overall permissible extent of 20 per cent of the f. o. b. value in the case of exports of soaps and fatty acids and 30 percent of the f. o. b. value against the export of stearic acid.

(c) Particulars of import licences issued under Registered Exporters Policy are available in the publication "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" issued by this office, a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library regularly.

(d) We have no information.

(e) The question does not arise.

इस्पात के सौदों की जांच करने वाली समिति

7285. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स अमीन चन्द प्यारे लाल के इस्पात के सौदों की जांच करने के लिए श्री ए० के० सरकार की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त की गई समिति द्वारा दिये गये प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या उस प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० बन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां। जैसे ही सरकार निर्णय कर लेगी, रिपोर्ट तथा इस पर सरकारी संकल्प की प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Railway Accidents

7286. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the various reports regarding the Railway accidents that have taken place in recent times and ascertained the major causes of accidents ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to avert the causes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Inquiries are held into all railway accidents to ascertain the causes of the accidents and the inquiry reports are examined by the Government. 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 the inquiry reports is also taken.

Additional Railway Track on Cochin-Mangalore Line

7287. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is extreme pressure of traffic on the Cochin-Mangalore line necessitating the laying of an additional track ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There is sufficient spare capacity available on the Shoranur. Mangalore section to cater for future increase in traffic. The question of augmenting the present transport capacity available on the Shoranur-Cochin Harbour Terminus section is under examination.

Confirmation of Railway Employees in Asansol Division

7288. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway employees, category-wise, in Asansol Division whose services have not so far been confirmed ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that generally a worker has to wait for 6 or 7 years before he is confirmed ?

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

is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—883/68.]

(b) No ; however, in certain categories, staff have to wait for some years for confirmation due to non-availability of permanent vacancies.

'C' Grade Guards on Western Railway

7289. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scope for promotion for 'C' grade Guards in the Kota-Ratlam-Jaipur-Ajmer Division, is very much limited as compared with the scope for promotion of 'C' grade Guards in the Bombay-Baroda-Bhavnagar, Rajkot Division ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of 'B' grade Guards is very high in the Bombay-Baroda, Rajkot-Bhavnagar Division because of higher passenger traffic there ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that prior to the 21st April, 1965, seniority of 'C' grade Guards in the Western Railway was counted on the basis of region thereby eliminating inequalities between the 'C' grade Guards in the Kota-Ratlam-Jaipur-Ajmer Division and Bombay-Baroda-Bhavnagar-Rajasthan Division ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to see that promotion of 'C' grade Guards in the Kota-Ratlam-Jaipur-Ajmer Division takes place on the basis of old system prior to the 21st April, 1965 to equalise same opportunities to all ?

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

(c) and (d). Prior to 21.4.1965, the four Metre Gauge Divisions—Ajmer, Jaipur, Rajkot and Bhavnagar formed one unit and the four Broad gauge Divisions—Bombay, Baroda, Ratlam and Kota another unit, for the purpose of promotion of Guards, grade 'C' to posts of Guards, grade 'B'. Thereafter, each Division has been made a self-contained unit of promotion as a result of a representation of the Staff Council and in consultation with Labour Unions,

Overbridge at Railway Crossing near Kulti Railway Station

7290. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Railway overbridge at the railway crossing near the Kulti Station (Eastern Railway) causing great inconvenience to the public of Kulti and resulting in frequent accidents; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes ; but the Railways having suitably modified the shunting operations, the spate of detentions to road traffic at the level crossing at Kulti Station has been considerably reduced. During the years 1966 and 1967, two accidents causing loss of 2 human lives had taken place at this level crossing.

(b) Under the extant rules, Proposals for construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings are required to be sponsored by the State Government indicating the relevant priority and the year in which they would be able to provide funds towards Road authority's share of the cost of the work, as required under the extant rules.

There is no firm proposal from the Government of West Bengal for the construction of a road overbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing near Kulti Railway Station.

Payments to Asansol Municipality by Eastern Railway

7291. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the Eastern Railway are required to pay Rs. 30 lakhs annually to the Asansol Municipality, they pay only Rs. 1 lakh per annum ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Railway is not at present paying the 2 per cent Education Cess payable to the Asansol Municipality under Urban Primary Education Act, 1963 ;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor ;and

(d) whether the Railway Administration have any proposal to pay the aforesaid amount in full in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No Sir. The demand of the Municipality was for Rs. 1,01,280.13 per annum upto 31.3.1964. It was increased to Rs. 1,50,828.76 from 1.4.1964. Pending final decision of the Review Committee of the Municipality on the Railway's objection against the increase payment at the rate charged earlier is being continued.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Municipality demanded Education Cess for the first time from the second quarter of 1967-68 @ Rs. 15,279.60 per annum. Since this is a post-Constitution levy, it is not payable by the Central Government in terms of Article 285 of the Constitution.

(d) No, in view of the position explained in (a) and (c) above.

हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा उद्योगों के लिए बोर्ड

7292. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा उद्योगों के लिए बोर्ड गठित किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बोर्डों के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनका कार्य-संचालन सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन बोर्डों के गठन के बाद व्यापार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद सली कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कृपया अनुबन्ध 'क' तथा 'ख' (अंग्रेजी में) देखें, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये । देखिये संख्या LT-884/68]

(ग) वर्ष 1951-52 से 1966-67 तक की अवधि में हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुओं का निर्यात 796.97 लाख रुपये से बढ़कर 4041 लाख रु०

हो गया है । हथकरघे के माल का निर्यात 1962-63 से 1966-67 की अवधि में 101 लाख रुपये से बढ़कर 112 लाख रुपये हो गया ।

राजस्थान में रेलगाड़ियों की गति में वृद्धि

7293. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर से उदयपुर तक 270 मील की दूरी तय करने में 15 घण्टे लगते हैं जबकि दिल्ली से हावड़ा तक की 900 मील की दूरी तय करने में 24 घण्टे लगते हैं;

(ख) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने राजस्थान में रेलगाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान में रेल गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाने में यदि कोई कठिनाइयां हैं, तो क्या ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हां । जयपुर और उदयपुर के बीच की यात्रा मीटर लाइन द्वारा की जाती है जिसमें दो बार गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है जब कि दिल्ली और हावड़ा के बीच बिना गाड़ी बदले बड़ी लाइन से यात्रा की जाती है । इन दोनों की एक दूसरे से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) रेल-पथ, कर्षण, परिचालन और वाणिज्य सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की वर्तमान स्थितियों में गाड़ियों की रफ्तार को यथासम्भव अधिकतम सीमा तक बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

राजस्थान में कीमती पत्थरों का निकाला जाना

7294. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में खानों से कीमती पत्थर निकाले जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उन खानों के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा उन मणियों को निकालने तथा

उनकी बिन्नी पर सरकार क्या नियंत्रण रखती है; और

(ख) "नीलम" तथा "पुखराज" हीरों की खानें कहाँ कहाँ हैं तथा उनके बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्यस्त, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) पन्ना एक मात्र रत्न है जिस का खनन राजस्थान में होता है। इसका उत्पादन घटता-बढ़ता रहता है। खानों से निकाले गये पन्ने, राजस्थान सरकार तथा खान-मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों के संयुक्त पर्यवेक्षण में, राजस्थान सरकार की अभिरक्षा में जमा करवा दिये जाते हैं। पर्याप्त नोटिस देने के पश्चात्, समय-समय पर, नीलामी के द्वारा पन्ने बेचे जाते हैं। रक्तमणी (तामड़ा) भी, जो कि मध्यम बहुमूल्य पत्थर है, राजस्थान में पाया और खनन किया जाता है।

(ख) नीलम, जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के ऊधमपुर जिले के पदार् क्षेत्र में सुमजाम नामक स्थान पर खनन किया जाता है। देश में पुखराज की कोई खान नहीं है। तथापि, नीलम का उत्पादन अपरिवर्ती नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक उपक्रम

7295. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियन्त्राधीन काम कर रहे औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक उपक्रम का अनुमानित परिव्यय क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बेरोजगारी दूर करने तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के

बराबर लाने के उद्देश्य से उस राज्य में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-885/68]

(ख) से (घ). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना, जो कि अप्रैल 1969 से प्रारम्भ होगी, पर काम अभी प्रारम्भ किया गया है। चूंकि योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है इसलिए इस अवस्था में यह इंगित करना सम्भव नहीं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम चालू किए जाएंगे।

रेलवे मंत्रालय के अधीन चल रहे औद्योगिक उपक्रम

7296. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम चल रहे हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने तथा उस राज्य की पिछड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के स्तर पर लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया।

गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-889, 68]

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि में कोई रेल कारखाना स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठते।

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक उपक्रम

7297. श्री बोलू प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम चल रहे हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने तथा उस राज्य की पिछड़ी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के स्तर पर लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Export of Books

7298. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to boost exports of text-books and technological publications ;

(b) if so, their estimated demand in foreign countries ; and

(c) the facilities proposed to be extended to encourage their exports ?

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

(b) While there is a good demand for Indian books in the neighbouring countries of Asia and Africa, such as Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia, Kenya etc., it is difficult to make a precise estimate of the extent of the demand.

(c) Against export of printed books, import replenishment is allowed at the rate of 30 per cent of the f. o. b. export value.

Import of Books

7299. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have curtailed the import of books and publications from foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Scooters

7300. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Vespa and Lambretta scooters manufactured in 1967-68 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to allow expansion of units manufacturing these scooters or issue a licence to some other firms for the manufacture of scooters?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The production of scooters in the year 1967-68 is given below :—

Make of Scooter	Production during 1967-68
Vespa	17,724 Nos.
Lambretta	14,842 Nos.

(b) In addition to allowing expansion of the existing units, it is proposed to licence one more unit, of a suitable economic capacity, for the manufacture of scooters.

Globe Motors (Private) Ltd., Delhi

7301. **SHRI BUTA SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Globe Motors (Private) Limited, Delhi accept deposits from the Public;

(b) whether permission has been given to them by Government for dealing in such transactions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this Company has refused to return the money to the depositors even on the expiry of the due dates; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter to safeguard the public interest?

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

(b) Acceptance of deposits from public by companies does not require the approval of the Government or of the Company Law Board under the Companies Act. However, provisions were made in Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 in December 1963 enabling the Reserve Bank to exercise control over the acceptance of deposits by non-banking companies, corporations, and firms with subscribed capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh. In pursuance of the powers vested in the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank issued general directions to non-banking companies putting a curb on the acceptance of deposits disproportionate to their capital structure.

(c) Complaints received by the Company Law Board indicate that the Company is unable to return their dues to depositors

(d) Apart from the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India imposing certain restrictions on acceptance of deposits, Officers of the Reserve Bank inspect the books of account of the companies. Officers of the Company Law Board have also been inspecting books of accounts of

such companies on complaints or otherwise. In case where materials for the criminal offences have been found as a result of such inspections, cases have been referred to the Police. Where contraventions of the provisions of the Companies Act have taken place, Registrars of companies have been asked to initiate action under the Law. In regard to petitions to High Courts under Sections 391 relating to arrangement or compromise between creditors and depositors, the Company Law Board submit representations under Section 394A bringing to the notice of the Courts all relevant information and facts available with the Board to safeguard the interests of the depositors to the extent possible. In relation to this particular case, the possibility of taking the company into compulsory liquidation is being examined.

Export of Indian Goods to Denmark

7302. **SHRI D. N. DEB :**

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian team recently visited Denmark to explore possibilities for exporting Indian goods to that country;

(b) whether it has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). In the middle of 1967, an Indian team comprising a representative each of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Engineering Export Promotion Council and Processed Food Industry visited Denmark to assist ELMARK OG LORENZ CHRISTENSEN MARKETING of Denmark for conducting market surveys in respect of the following commodities :—

Engineering goods : Sewing machines, handtools and machine tools accessories.

Processed foods : Preserved fruits including canned juices and squashes.

Marine products : Shrimps, mackerel and tuna.

Spices : All kinds of spices.

Cashew products : Cashew kernel

Textile manufactures : Ready-made garments, working clothes, Pyjamas and night-wear.

The report has since been received and the market surveys of various commodities made by the team are being examined for determining items of potential export possibilities.

More recently in January, 1968 an official of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade visited Denmark in connection with a market survey on fresh processed fruits and vegetables. The report in this regard is under preparation.

Small Scale Industries

7303. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to set up small scale industries for the persons who have no money but have enterprise and technical skill ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The State Bank of India have got a scheme for financing craftsmen and other qualified entrepreneurs desirous to set up small scale industries. The further details of the scheme are that the entrepreneurs should possess good character and integrity with requisite know-how and ability to operate the projects. Persons who have already owned a factory, wholly or partially, are not considered for assistance in this scheme. The financial assistance will be available as instalment credit for financing the purchase of machinery and equipment, medium-term loan for financing the long-term working capital needs, and where to the extent necessary, owner's equity and cash credit or demand loan for catering to

the short-term working capital requirements. The financial assistance is limited to Rs. 1 lakh.

Cables seized by Traffic Police of Hindustan Steel Ltd, Rourkela

7304. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on the 5th March, 1968, one truck load of cables was seized by the Traffic Police of Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela, when the said goods were moving out unauthorisedly ;

(b) if so, the cost of these cables ; and

(c) whether Government have instituted an enquiry into it and fixed up responsibility on any officer ?

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

(b) Rs. 15,000 approximately.

(c) The case is under Police investigation. Three employees involved in this case have been arrested and departmental proceedings also initiated against them. Two of them have been suspended from service.

लुमडिंग-गोहाटी क्षेत्र में मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

7305. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर 1967 में नेफा रेलवे के लुमडिंग-गोहाटी सेक्शन में एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को ऐसा संदेह है कि इस दुर्घटना के पीछे किन्हीं विदेशी तत्वों का हाथ था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय 11.12.1967 को पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में लमडिंग गुवाहाटी खण्ड पर पानवाड़ी और ठाकुरकूची स्टेशनों के बीच नं० 804 डाउन गुरु माल गाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने से है।

(ख) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 5,486 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

गाजियाबाद में रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन

7306. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने गाजियाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया था; जैसा कि 24 दिसम्बर, 1967 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रदर्शन के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मिलाई इस्पात कारखाना

7307. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु

मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, 1968 में विभिन्न प्रकार के लोहे और इस्पात का कितना-कितना निर्माण हुआ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में विदेशों को कितने लोहे और इस्पात का कितना निर्यात हुआ; और

(ग) इससे सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमायी ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० जन्ना रेड्डी) (क) मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, 1968 में विभिन्न प्रकार के लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन निम्न-लिखित हैं : -

(टन)

उत्पादन	जनवरी 68	फरवरी 68	मार्च 68	कुल
(i) कच्चा लोहा	55,575	68,497	68,392	1,92,464
(ii) भट्ट-तैयार				
ब्लूम	88	176	44	308
बिलेट	33,985	29,528	16,060	79,5793,573
भट्ट-तैयार माल का योग	34,073	29,704	16,104	79,8879,5731
(iii) तैयार इस्पात				
मर्चेन्ट प्राइकट	19,015	17,704	16,558	53,277
रेल की पटरी	17,641	18,222	20,192	56,055
भारी ढांचे	15,639	15,273	15,933	46,845
बायर राइ	10,170	13,189	13,783	37,142
जोड़	62,465	64,388	66,466	1,93,319

(ख) और (ग). जनवरी-मार्च 1968 की अवधि में 69,800 टन के लगभग कच्चा लोहा और 69,800 टन के लगभग इस्पात निर्यात किया गया जिससे 5.86 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई।

मुस्त्यार तथा बरबाहा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच माल गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

7308. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री चित्तिबाबू :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के मुस्त्यार तथा बरबाहा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच जैसा कि 23 मार्च, 1968 के "वीर अर्जुन" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, मालगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के फलस्वरूप सरकार को भारी हानि हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे और इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को हानियों के रूप में कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच कराई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ख). 21.3.1968 को मुस्त्यारया बलवाडा और बड़वाह स्टेशनों के बीच नं० 955 अप माल गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी थी। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 13,200 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है। दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

गुना-मसी रेलवे लाइन

7309. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुना-मसी रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब पूरा हुआ था;

(ख) इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण-कार्य

की योजना किस तारीख को स्वीकार की गई थी;

(ग) इस रेलवे लाइन को बिछाने का काम कब आरम्भ किया गया था तथा सरकार ने उस पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया है;

(घ) उपर्युक्त मार्ग पर कितने रेलवे पुल तथा पुलियां बनाई गई हैं तथा कितने रेलवे पुल और पुलियां अभी बनानी शेष हैं; और

(ङ) इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने कौन-सी तारीख निश्चित की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) इस लाइन का अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण मध्य रेलवे द्वारा 1959-60 में किया गया था।

(ख) इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति मार्च, 1962 में दी गई थी।

(ग) यह काम 10.4.62 से शुरू किया गया था और जनवरी, 1968 के अन्त तक इस पर लगभग 5.25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए।

(घ) 30 बड़े और 143 छोटे पुल पहले ही बनाये जा चुके हैं। 3 बड़े और 61 छोटे पुल बनाने का काम प्रगति पर है।

(ङ) इस परियोजना को पूरा करने की कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गई है। वित्तीय स्थिति और साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में यातायात में वृद्धि की रफ्तार को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस परियोजना को यथासमय पूरा किया जायेगा।

Survey of Minerals in Haryana

7310. SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the assessment of survey, if any, conducted by Government in Mahendergarh district of Haryana to find out the metals and minerals in the hills of that district ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start an iron and steel plant in Mahendergarh district ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) A general geological survey and preliminary mineral assessment of the State has almost been completed and has brought to light some minerals, of which iron ores and limestone are of economic importance.

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

Chandigarh Railway Station

7311. SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the improvement of the Chandigarh Railway Station has been undertaken by Government ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). A new station building in keeping with the status of Chandigarh with the provision of necessary passenger amenities is proposed to be constructed by the side of the existing one, the necessary estimates, plans etc., for which are under preparation. The work is likely to be completed in about 2 years.

दिल्ली स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों का देर से आना तथा छूटना

7312. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष दिल्ली स्टेशन पर कितनी सवारी गाड़ियां आईं और वहां से रवाना हुईं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी गाड़ियां देर से आईं और कितनी देर से रवाना हुईं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन दिनों देर से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या पहले से अधिक है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गाड़ियां समय पर चलें,

इसके लिए सरकार क्या नए कदम उठा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 1967 में दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन पर 28,474 गाड़ियां पहुँचीं और 28,468 गाड़ियां यहाँ से छूटीं ।

(ख) इनमें से 13,406 गाड़ियां देर से पहुँचीं और 4,270 गाड़ियां देर से छूटीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन पर पहुँचने और वहाँ से छूटने वाली गाड़ियों में अधिकांश लम्बी यात्रा की गाड़ियां हैं, जिनमें से कुछ 'युरू' गाड़ियां हैं अर्थात् वे दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन पर समाप्त नहीं होतीं । दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों के देर से पहुँचने और वहाँ से देर से छूटने के भिन्न-भिन्न कारण हैं । सभी गाड़ियों को समय पर चलाने के लिए दिन प्रति दिन कड़ी निगाह रखी जाती है और अन्य प्रतिकारक उपायों के साथ-साथ परिहार्य अवरोधों के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों से जवाब तलब किया जाता है । लेकिन ऐसे मामलों का प्रतिशत बहुत अधिक है जिनमें गाड़ियां समाज-विरोधी तत्वों की गतिविधियों, विधायियों के आन्दोलनों, भाषा सम्बन्धी आन्दोलनों, खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं, गाड़ियों को रोकने और टेलीफोन के तार काटने आदि के कारण गाड़ियां लेट चलीं । इस प्रकार की गति-विधियों की ओर समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान दिलाया जाता रहा है और इन्हें रोकने के लिए उनका सहयोग मांगा जाता रहा है ।

Producers of Nylon Yarn

7313. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 10 big units or so produce bulk of the Viscose and Nylon Yarn manufactured in this country ;

(b) whether Government have carried out any analysis of the Balance Sheets/

turnover-profits of these units during the last few years ;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme of price fixation and equitable distribution of this yarn through their associations or otherwise to all small units; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There are 13 units currently manufacturing viscose and nylon yarn in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no statutory price or distribution control on viscose and nylon yarns. There is adequate availability of viscose yarn in the country. As regards nylon yarn, after assessing the demand of the indigenous weaving industry and taking into account the indigenous availability, Government have arranged imports through S.T.C. The indigenous nylon yarn producers have voluntarily agreed to maintain, at the consumer's point, prices as indicated by Government. Besides, they have been implementing a scheme of distribution of a part of their production on loomage basis to the weaving units in Surat. The nylon yarn imported by S.T.C. is also being distributed on actual users' basis through recognised regional associations.

Production of Fabrics by Cotton Mills

7314. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Mills are allowed to produce mixed fabrics art silk fabrics upto 40 per cent of their production ;

(b) whether a similar concession is denied to art silk units in respect of use of cotton yarn alongside of staples/viscose/nylon ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Units registered for production of cotton fabrics may utilise 10% of their installed capacity

upto a maximum of 20 looms for the production of mixed fabrics with synthetics and 33% of cotton.

(b) No, Sir. Units registered for art silk fabrics can similarly utilise 10% of their installed capacity upto a maximum of 20 looms for the production of mixed fabrics in which the art silk content is not less than 50% by weight.

(c) Does not arise.

Idle Machines on Railways

7315. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the Railway Sentinel (Volume No. XV, No. 10) of October, 1967 regarding machines worth over Rs. 25 lakhs lying idle ;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been ordered into the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these machines could not be used because the posts of Operators were not sanctioned in time ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes; only 7 machines costing Rs. 3.10 lakhs are lying idle.

(b) No enquiry was ordered as there was unavoidable delay in the completion of the building in which these machines were to be installed.

(c) and (d). The 7 machines referred to at (e) above were lying idle on account of non-completion of the building and not due to non-creation of the posts of Operators.

In addition, 5 more machines costing Rs. 0.96 lakh were received in 1964-65 and were installed in the old Press Building. These machines were being operated with the existing staff though not to the full extent. Necessary posts to operate the machines to full capacity have since been created and are in operation,

National Coal Development Corporation

7316. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :**
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has drawn to the deficiencies and lapses in the functioning of the National Coal Development Corporation in 1966-67 which have been brought out by the public auditors ;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the report of the Financial Controller of the Corporation ; especially his observations with regard to stores and spares ;

(c) if so, what are the main lapses and deficiencies referred to by the Financial Controller and the public auditors referred to above ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove these deficiencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The auditor's report for 1966-67 has been received.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The annual report of National Coal Development Corporation for 1966-67 containing the auditor's report for the year will be placed before Parliament.

The Financial Controller has been given suggestions for effective inventory control and for stopping the use of imprest funds for making local purchases except petty and emergent purchases.

(d) Those matters are within the purview of the powers of the Company which is taking necessary action.

Working of Textile Mills

7317. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to

state the number of textile mills which are working below their installed capacity due to inadequate and outmoded machinery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Textile Mills may work below their installed capacity for variety of reasons including inadequate and outmoded machinery. Only a detailed study of each mill would yield the information desired. However, information is being collected about the number of mills which have worked below installed capacity for any reason and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Steel Sheets

7318. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether scarce categories of steel sheets are still in short supply and if so, what is the total annual production of 16 to 20 gauges and 20 gauge and thinner sheets in Hindustan Steel Ltd., and Tata Iron and Steel Co. separately during 1963-64 to 1966-67 and from April to December, 1967 ; and

(b) which are the major industries utilising 18 gauge steel sheets in the country and what is the quantity allotted to each industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Scarce categories of steel sheets are still in short supply. Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to Black Plain Sheets. Information relating to production of these sheets in different gauges mentioned in the question is not separately maintained by the Producers concerned. However, total annual production of these steel sheets for the relevant period is as under :—

(In thousand tonnes)

Year	Tatas	Rourkerala	Total
1963-64	87.2	163.0	250.2
1964-65	97.4	188.8	286.2
1965-66	106.9	186.1	293.0
1966-67	101.3	113.6	214.9
1967-68 (upto December, '67)	62.5	92.4	154.9

(b) The major industries utilising 18 gauge steel sheets are for the manufacture of 200-210 litre barrels in particular and sheets in (16—20 gauge) in general are being consumed by the following industries :

- (1) Bicycles.
- (2) Agricultural Implements.
- (3) Auto and Ancillary.
- (4) Structural.
- (5) Steel Doors, Windows and Rolling Shutters.
- (6) Steel pipes and tubes.
- (7) Cables and Wires.
- (8) Electric fans.
- (9) Refrigerators and Air Conditioners.
- (10) Expanded Metal.
- (11) Steel furniture and Hospital furniture.
- (12) Building Hardware.
- (13) Enamel Ware.
- (14) Drums for packing Organic Chemicals and Petrol Chemicals.

Prior to decontrol of scarce categories of steel with effect from the 1st May, 1967 the quota certificates were issued under the heading 16—20 gauge sheets/strips and there was no mention of the quantity of each gauge which the units were allowed to draw and as such it is not possible to furnish the quantity of 18 gauge sheets/strips released to the units.

Decontrol of Steel

7319. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to decontrol of all categories of steel with effect from 1st May, 1967, Government were allocating scarce categories of steel sheets for fabrication to some industries on one shift and to some industries on two or three shifts basis ; and

(b) whether the reasons for allotment of scarce categories of steel sheets to some industries on one shift basis were either shortage of raw material or lack of demand for finished products though sufficient capacity existed in such industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Prior to decontrol with effect from the 1st

May, 1967, the procedure for the allocation of scarce categories was as follows :

This Ministry used to make only bulk allocations in favour of the various sponsoring authorities and it was left to these sponsoring authorities to make sub-allocations to individual units borne on their lists. As the availability of scarce categories of steel was much too small in comparison with the total demand per annum, the allocations to the individual units were being made by the sponsoring authorities on a *pro-rata* basis taking into account various factors such as the installed capacity of each unit, the number of shifts being worked and the priority rating of the concerned industry.

Staff Strength in Parcel Office, Ajmer

7320. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff strength in Parcel Office, Ajmer (Western Railway) is inadequate to cope with the work and the matter has been under consideration since 1963 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no overtime allowance is paid to the staff and they are also penalised for mistakes which become unavoidable as a result of heavy work load due to insufficient staff ; and

(c) if so, the further time likely to be taken by the Railways to compensate the staff according to the workload ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The staff strength is not considered inadequate. A review of the existing strength was made some time ago but it was not considered necessary to revise the strength.

(b) Overtime allowance is paid in accordance with the rules in force. There were a few mistakes but these are not considered to be due to insufficient staff.

(c) Does not arise.

पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ व्यापार सम्झौता

7321. श्री शारदा नन्ध : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह इतने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1968-69 में

पूर्वी जर्मनी को एक करोड़ रुपये लाल रुपये के मूल्य का माल भेजने के बारे में उस देश के साथ समझौता किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत इस अवधि में किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात करेगा; और

(ग) भारत द्वारा निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल के बदले में किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) 12 सितम्बर, 1964 को भारत तथा जर्मन प्रजातन्त्रीय गणराज्य के बीच एक व्यवस्था की गई थी, जिसकी प्रतियाँ संसद् पुस्तकालय में प्राप्य हैं। यह व्यवस्था पत्र-विनिमय द्वारा 1968 के अंत तक एक वर्ष के लिए और बढ़ायी गई है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि प्रत्येक देश से लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये के माल का आदान-प्रदान होगा।

(ख) तथा (ग). भारत द्वारा जर्मन प्रजातन्त्रीय गणराज्य को निर्यात की जाने वाले और जर्मन प्रजातन्त्रीय गणराज्य द्वारा भारत को निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की सूची 12 सितम्बर, 1964 के पत्र के साथ अनुसूची के रूप में लगाई गई है।

Manufacture of Playing Cards

7322. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and complete addresses of the firms manufacturing cards in India;

(b) how many of them are working with foreign collaboration;

(c) whether Government are considering to give a licence to a foreign firm for manufacturing playing cards; and

(d) if so, the names of the foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A statement is laid at the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-887/68]

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Snake Skins

7323. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned annually by the export of snake skins during the last three years;

(b) whether the exporters of snake skins have requested government to abolish the enhanced export duty on snake skins because exports are dependent on changing fashions in the overseas market and "Herculean efforts have to be made to maintain continued supplies"; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Value of exports of snake skins during the last three years was as follows :—

Value in rupees lakhs:
(Post-devaluation parity)

1965-66	1966-67	April 1967 to January 1968
128.99	188.73	284.69

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government does not propose to make any change in this behalf as abolition or reduction of the export duty will adversely affect the unit value of exports.

Retention of Quarters by Railway Employees transferred out of Delhi

7324. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway employees on the Northern Railway transferred out of Delhi area during 1966-67 and 1967-68, retaining Railway quarters;

(b) the number of such employees transferred back to Delhi (i) within six months (ii) within year's time and (iii) beyond one year;

(c) How the recoveries of rent from such employees falling under each group (i) to (iii) as mentioned in part (d) above for

the period of retention of Railway quarters have been made; and

(d) whether any discrimination has been observed in the matter of regularisation of such cases of retention of Railway quarters; if so, on what grounds?

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

(a) During 1966-67... 97
During 1967-68... 101

(b) (i) Within six months 17
(ii) Within one year 13
(iii) Beyond one year 2

(c) Normal rent for the first two months, double the assessed rent or 10% of the emoluments of the employee, whichever is higher for the subsequent two months and rent at outsiders rate thereafter.

(d) No.

Recruitment of Staff in Divisions of Central Railway

7325. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of ASMs/SMs/AYMs/TNIs/TIs and Gazetted Officers initially recruited as (i) Signallers/ASMs/SMs, (ii) Guards, (iii) Traffic Apprentices, (iv) other than the above categories in the Divisions of the Central Railway separately in each grade during the last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promotion of Guards, Traffic Apprentices and Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters on each Division of Central Railway

7326. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Guards, Traffic Apprentices and Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters promoted as Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters etc. in the grade of Rs. 205-280 (AS) during the last 5 years on each Division of the Central Railway ;

(b) the stage at which their pay was fixed ; and

(c) the number of those who were above 45 years of age ?

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

Retirement of Railway Staff on each Division of Central Railway

7327. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ASMs/SMs/YMs/TNIs/TIs retired during the last 5 years on each Division of Central Railway in the following grades :

(i) Rs. 130-240 (AS)/130-225 (AS),
(ii) Rs. 150-280 (AS)/Rs. 150-240 (AS),
(iii) Rs. 205-280 (AS) (iv) Rs. 250-380 (AS), and (v) Rs. 335-425 (AS), and above.

(b) the number of those initially recruited as Signallers/ASMs ; and

(c) the number of those promoted from Guard including those promoted as Guards from other categories ?

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

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बारे में मेहता समिति

7328. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग सम्बन्धी मेहता समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में हाल ही में सरकार से यह सिफारिश की है कि देश में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रम को एक नया मोड़ देने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए दृढ़ कृषि पर आधारित औद्योगिक आधार तैयार किया जा सके;

(ख) इस समिति की अन्य क्या सिफारिशें हैं;

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वारिण्डय मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). प्रतिवेदन हाल में ही प्राप्त हुआ है और इसकी छपाई का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों तथा मुद्दों पर विचार भी आरम्भ हो गया है।

(ग) तथा (घ). इस अवस्था में ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Trade with Philippines

7329. SHRI BENI SHANKER :

SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Phillipines Minister of Commerce and Industry visited India and discussed measures for the expansion of trade between the two countries ;

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit ; and

(c) the details of trade Agreement signed, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A Delegation from the Government of the Republic of the Phillipines led by His Excellency Marcelo S. Balatbat, Secretary of Commerce and Industry had talks on trade and related matters with an Indian Delegation led by Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of Commerce, Government of India. As a result of these talks, the two Ministers set their signatures on 26th March, 1968 to a Trade Agreement between the two countries. Under the Agreement, the two countries will encourage and facilitate mutual ex-

change of goods and services for the development and expansion of commerce, and diversification of trade, between India and the Phillipines. The Agreement also lists, broadly, the commodities available for export from each country. The two Governments have also agreed to designate senior officials charged with responsibility of identifying the areas of co-operation between the two countries in industrial, commercial and technical fields. Copies of the Trade Agreement and the Joint Communique issued on the occasion have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Paper Mills

7330. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of each paper mill in the country during 1966-67 and 1967-68 ; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the production of the mills ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The total production of Paper and Paper Boards during the years 1966 and 1967 are given below :

Year	Production
1966	5,85,000 tonnes
1967	6,09,000 tonnes

(The Mill-wise production during the above years has been given today in the House in reply to another Unstarred Question, No. 7478).

(b) The following action has been taken to increase the production of paper in the country :—

(i) The Paper Industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(ii) The Paper Industry has been included in the list of priority industries and as such it is eligible for liberalised imports of raw materials etc.

(iii) Request from the Paper Mills proposing to expand their capacity

under balancing equipment programme, are considered favourably.

- (iv) Some excise concessions have been given to encourage the establishment of new paper mills and expansion of the existing Mills.
- (v) The Development Rebate in the case of Paper Industry has been increased from 20% to 35%.

M/S. Indian Oxygen, Calcutta

7331. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : 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 M/S. Indian Oxygen, Calcutta :

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said firm ; 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) M/s. Indian Oxygen, Calcutta, have so far been issued the following types of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :

For the establishment of new industrial undertaking :	1
For effecting 'substantial expansion' to existing undertaking :	20
For the manufacture of 'new articles' :	5
For carrying on business:	14
For change of location of existing undertaking :	1
	41

(b) All the schemes licensed have been implemented.

(c) Does not arise.

M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited

7332. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta has a monopoly in India ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the amount of capital invested in India by the said firm ; and

(c) the percentage of its shares held by M/s. British Oxygen Limited, of U.K. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) List of various products in respect of which the name of M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta figures in the report of Monopolies Inquiry Commission, was laid on the Table of the House on 8th December, 1955 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-888/68].

(b) Column 3 of the list shows the percentage figures, representing the company's share in aggregate production as given by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission in their report. The paid up capital of the company, according to its Balance Sheet as on 30th September, 1966, stood at Rs. 4.62 Crores.

(c) As on 30th September, 1966, M/s. British Oxygen Limited of U. K. held 66.06 per cent of the shares of M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited.

American and British Companies

7333. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of new American and British companies which have started business in India in collaboration with Indians during the period from 1965 to 1967 ;

(b) the main industries in which such Companies have been set up and the percentage of capital shares held by the Indian, American and British nationals ; and

(c) the special safeguards, if any, to protect the Indian interests ?

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

A statement showing British and American investments approved by Government of India in new Indian Joint Stock Companies during the years 1965 to 1967, and also indicating the name of the Indian Company the name of the foreign company, nature of business, total capital and the foreign capital involved in each case, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-889/68].

(c) With a view to ensuring the major interest in ownership and control of a joint venture in Indian hands, foreign capital participation is normally restricted to a minority one. Foreign capital participation is normally allowed only in those industries where indigenous technical know-how is not available. The use of foreign brand names is normally not allowed on the products to be sold within the country. In the matter of employment of personnel although Government permit the employment of non-Indians in posts requiring technical skill and experience when Indians of requisite qualifications are not available, they attach vital importance to the training and employment of Indians even for such posts in the quickest possible manner.

Closure of New Victoria Mills, Kanpur

7334. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4339 on the 19th March, 1968 regarding the Closure of New Victoria Mills, Kanpur and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the recommendations made by the Committee appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to investigate into the affairs of the Mill ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अहमदाबाद में कपड़ा मिलें

7336. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बालिग्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद में किन-किन कपड़ा

मिलों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं और उन्हें अपने पास कितना कच्चा माल रखने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) अहमदाबाद में कितने कपड़ा मिलों को पिछले पांच वर्षों में लगातार बाहर से कच्चा माल मंगाना पड़ा था;

(ग) इन मिलों द्वारा कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का आयात किया गया था; और

(घ) उनमें से किन-किन कपड़ा मिलों ने माल का निर्यात किया है और कितनी मात्रा में और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

बालिग्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और ब्यासमय सत्रा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

शीशे के सामान को जोड़ने के लिये प्रयोग में आने वाली घातु

7336. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शीशे के सामान को जोड़ने के लिये प्रयोग में आने वाली घातुओं के लिये किन-किन कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिये थे और उनका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से कितने आवेदकों को पिछले पांच वर्षों में लगातार लाइसेंस मिलते रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार ने इस प्रकार की घातु का निर्माण करने के लिए न तो कोई औद्योगिक लाइसेंस ही दिया है, और न ही इसके आयात के लिए कोई लाइसेंस मंजूर किया है ।

वैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों को आयात लाइसेंस देना

7337. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बारिगंज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में कितने मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये;

(ख) ये लाइसेंस किन-किन कम्पनियों को दिये गये हैं और वे किन स्थानों में काम कर रही हैं; और

(ग) इनमें से कितनी कम्पनियों ने अपने आयात लाइसेंसों का उपयोग किया है और कितनी कम्पनियों ने इनका उपयोग नहीं किया है ?

बारिगंज मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). 1961-78 की अवधि में विभिन्न कम्पनियों को दिये गये लाइसेंसों के व्योरे औद्योगिक लाइसेंस, आयात लाइसेंस तथा निर्यात लाइसेंस के सप्ताहिक बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इसकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Retrenchment of Workers after Completion of Farakka Barrage

7338. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers employed at different ferry crossing points on Eastern and North-Eastern Railways ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railways are planning to retrench the workers after the completion of the Farakka Barrage ;

(c) if so, the alternative mode of employment planned by the Railways ; and

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

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

Eastern Railway	No. of workers
Farakka	1584
Mokameghat	825
Sekrigalighat	256

	Total 2665

North-Eastern Railway	No. of workers
Mahendraghat	484
Barari	704

	Total 1188

(b) No.

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

Import of Mining Equipments

7339. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange required for the import of mining equipment during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : The information is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

Suburban Trains carrying Passengers to and from Calcutta

7340. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of passengers on the average who travel daily, except on Sunday, in the suburban trains to and from Calcutta ;

(b) the number of trains run on each line for carrying these passengers and the average number of coaches attached to each train ;

(c) the number of seats in each coach ;

(d) whether it is a fact that each train daily carries 5 to 10 times passengers than the capacity of the seats fixed for each train ; and

(e) the total amount of revenue earned by the Railways from these daily passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The daily average number of passengers were 6,64,000 during 1967-68. Separate figures

for Sundays and week days are not available.

(b) and (c). The average number of trains run daily, the average number of coaches per train and the average number of seats in each coach, are given below separately for the Eastern and the South Eastern Railways :—

	Eastern Railway	South Eastern Railway
Daily average number of sub-urban trains run.	462 (includes Electric Multiple Units, Push-and-Pull Electric trains)	33
Average number of coaches per train.	7.25	12
Average number of seats per coach—		
<i>Conventional Coaches</i>		
III Class	90	100
<i>EMU Coaches</i>		
I Class Sitting	52	
Standing	52	
III Class Sitting	100	
Standing	100	

These figures exclude main line long-distance trains which may carry suburban passengers and stop at some suburban stations.

(d) No.

(e) Daily about rupees two lakhs.

Discovery of Copper Deposits in West Bengal

7341. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Copper deposits have been recently discovered in the Purulia District of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the expected value of the copper deposits ;

(c) whether Government have taken possession of the copper deposit areas and when mining is expected to be started ;

(d) whether further prospecting for copper deposits has been continued in the adjacent areas and other places ; and

(e) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) It is reported by the Government of West Bengal that the expected value of the copper deposits is about Rupees one crore.

(c) The area vests in the State Government. It is too early to say when the mining is expected to be started as further detailed prospecting work is necessary for conclusively proving adequate reserves in the area.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The work is in progress. The results thereof will become available only after it is completed.

Export of Jute Goods

7342. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian

exports of jute goods have been declining and the ground lost by India in this field has been captured by Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the impact of reduction in export duties ; and

(c) the prospects of India regarding the lost ground in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Exports of Indian jute goods have declined since 1964-65 while exports from Pakistan have been on the increase. This was due to a variety of causes.

(b) The reduction of export duties have made jute goods more competitive but Pakistan has also since increased the value of their bonus voucher scheme.

(c) The export performance in 1967-68 is, however, expected to be better than that in the immediately preceding year.

Production of Aluminium

7343. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for aluminium is steadily increasing and despite higher production imports are necessary ; and

(b) if so, what are the prospects of the production rising to meet the increased demand so that imports are eliminated ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Installed capacity for the production of aluminium in the country at present stands at 115,800 tonnes per annum. Steps are being taken to attain self-sufficiency in this metal as early as possible and a further capacity of 327,500 tonnes per annum (150,000 tonnes in the public sector and 177,500 tonnes in the private sector) is under various stages of implementation.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

7344. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

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

mulated loss of Hindustan Steel Ltd. has risen to Rs. 82 crores ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve its working ?

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

(a) The cumulative loss suffered by Hindustan Steel Ltd. from its inception to 31st March, 1967 amounted to Rs. 82.32 crores.

(b) Apart from the fact that the completion and fruition of the current expansions of the Steel Plants and the anticipated improvement in the economic situation would help improve its working, an integrated programme of remedial measures has been undertaken. This includes :—

1. Certain basic changes in the top management structure as announced in the statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 20th March, 1968.
2. Development of technical and specialised skills.
3. Improvement in industrial relations.
4. Improvements in control techniques.
5. Technological improvements, additions and modifications.
6. Sales promotion.

M/s. Indian Oxygen, Calcutta

7345. **SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned on the export of material produced by M/s. Indian Oxygen, Calcutta during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 ; and

(b) whether this company enjoys any monopoly in the export trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). As the Export statistics are maintained commodity-wise and not firm-wise, it is not possible to furnish the information unless specific items are indicated.

Aluminium Industry

7346. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to hand over the aluminium industry in the the public sector to the private sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the production in the aluminium industry in the public sector *vis-a-vis* the aluminium industry in the private sector ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Aluminium industry is included in Schedule "B" of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and as such its future development is open to both the public and private sector. At present all the existing Aluminium smelters in the country, which account for a total installed capacity of 115,800 tonnes per annum, are in the private sector. In November, 1965, Bharat Aluminium Company (a Central Government Undertaking) was incorporated to set up in the public sector two new aluminium projects, with a total capacity of 150,000 tonnes per annum—one at Korba (Madhya Pradesh) and the other at Koyana (Maharashtra).

Field work on the first phase of the Korba Aluminium Project (*viz.* alumina plant) has already commenced. Negotiations are in progress for finalising a contract for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the smelter and manufacture of aluminium semis. The Project (smelter and alumina plant) is expected to be completed by 1971-72.

As regards the Koyana Aluminium Project, the technical consultancy arrangements for implementing the project are being reviewed with a view to ensuring maximum utilisation of indigenous equipment and services. Work on the project is expected to commence immediately on the finalisation of the consultancy arrangements. The project is expected to be completed by 1971-72.

Establishment of a further capacity of 177,500 tonnes per annum in the private sector has also been approved and is under implementation so as to attain self-sufficiency in aluminium as early as possible.

Export of Sarees

7347. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian sarees are exported, specially to the countries of Europe and U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the variety and quantum of their exports and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom annually; and

(c) if not, whether Government have chalked out any programme for their exports and the estimated earning thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Precious Metals

7348. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) what and where precious metals are found in India ;

(b) the estimated value of these precious metals mined annually ;

(c) how much and which of them are exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom ; and

(d) the estimated amount of those metals not exploited so far in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Gold is found in Kolar Gold Fields and Hutti mines in Mysore. Silver is also found there in association with gold ore and with lead zinc ore in Zawar area in Rajasthan. Silver is obtained as by-product from gold and lead refining.

(b) The estimated value of gold and silver produced annually is as follows :

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity in Kgs.	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Kgs.	Value in Rupees
1966	3,740	4,50,25,000	1,220	4,30,000
1967	3,161	4,66,93,000	3,470	12,37,000

(c) No gold was exported during 1969 and 1967. The exports of silver during this period have been as under :—

Year	Silver	
	Quantity in Kgs.	Value in Rupees
1966	2,570	8,04,000
1967	11,477	45,13,000

(d) No estimate is available.

Trade Agreement with Rumania

7349. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have concluded any agreement with Rumania for the development of trade between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the 4th April, 1968, a Long-Term Trade and Payments Agreement has been concluded in New Delhi between the Government of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania. Broadly speaking, this Agreement is along the lines of the Long-Term Trade and Payments Agreement concluded on the 30th November, 1962 at Bucharest, between the two Governments. Under the Agreement concluded on 4th April, 1968, the main commodities to be imported into India from Rumania will include components and spares for various nation building projects, particularly in the fields of oil exploration and drilling, refineries and petro-chemicals complexes. Rumania has also agreed to supply adequate quantities of lubricating

oil, fertilisers and some other industrial raw materials for which India has to depend chiefly on imports. India's exports to Rumania will include, in addition to some traditional commodities like jute, tea, textiles and oil-cakes, substantial quantities of iron ore and bauxite for which export possibilities have been expanded in the recent past. Under this Agreement, the scope for exporting larger quantities of engineering goods and other non-traditional commodities has also been widened.

Copy of the above Agreement is available in the Parliament Library.

Manufacture of Tractors with Czech Collaboration

7350. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5362 on the 26th March, 1968 and state the estimated cost of a tractor to be produced in the Tractor Plant proposed to be set up by Government with Czech Collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : According to the economic feasibility report of the proposed tractor project received from M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia, the ex-factory cost of production of Zetor 2011 tractor will be about Rs. 10,800/-.

Ticketless Travel on Railways

7351. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to assess more accurately the volume of ticketless travel on the uneconomic railway lines ;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken in that direction and the machinery which has been put into operation for this purpose ; and

(c) the number of on-the-spot magisterial courts held on each of these lines during the period from January to March, 1968 with a view to detecting and punishing ticketless travel ?

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

(b) A Central Ticket Checking Squad under the direct control of the Railway Board is at present conducting checks on all the Zonal Railways to assess the extent of ticketless travel on various sections including uneconomic railway lines.

(c) Complete information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Powerloom Factories

7352. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that India is losing foreign exchange worth Rs. 50,000 per year on the sale of powerloom factories at throw-away prices with no buyers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over 4,000 workers have lost jobs and nearly 1,250 handlooms are lying idle in textile industry at Ludhiana ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to find out buyers for the powerloom factories for utilising the idle production capacity of powerlooms and also to ensure proper utilisation of the handlooms lying idle at Ludhiana ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. With the withdrawal of Artsilk Export Incentive Scheme consequent upon devaluation some weaving capacity in the Punjab was rendered idle due to fall in exports. To remedy this situation, the State Trading Corporation was asked to discuss with the small-scale weavers of Punjab the steps for improving the export prospects of their products. Pursuant to these discussions, the joint efforts by STC and the Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council have resulted in the orders of 14.5 lakh metres of artsilk fabrics being placed on the Amritsar and Ludhiana weavers for exports to Canada, Iraq and Italy.

Expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants

7353. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to defer the expansion plans of the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants in view of the recession which has adversely affected the Hindustan Steel Ltd. ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made about the steel requirements of the country with a view to deciding upon the future expansion of the public sector steel plants ; and

(c) if so, at what level, by which agency and the main findings of this study ?

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

(a) Further expansions of the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants envisaged in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan have been deferred in view of :—

(i) slow growth in the demand for steel due to recent economic recession ;

(ii) paucity of resources ; and

(iii) the need for utilisation of available resources of production and manufacturing capacity of plants and equipments developed in the country to the maximum extent possible.

(b) and (c). A long-term projection for iron and steel has been obtained from

the National Council of Applied Economic Research to review the demand for iron and steel and to decide about the future programme of development in iron and steel. The demand study report has been recently received and is presently under examination.

According to the study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research the available capacity will be equal to the anticipated demand at the overall level up to 1970-71; and in 1975-76 the existing capacities together with the presently contemplated expansions in the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. as well as the new Plant at Bokaro (1st stage only) will fall short of the anticipated demand by about 1.70 million tonnes. In the five year period beyond 1975-76 and ending with 1980-81, the anticipated demand is about 5.0 million tonnes more than at the end of 1975-76.

Air-conditioned Trains

7354. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to use some of the air-conditioned trains as hotels for the tourists and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the details of the scheme ; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived by Government *vis-a-vis* tourists from the proposed scheme ?

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

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

Revised Pay Scale of Train Examiners

7355. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Train Examiners on the Railways have demanded a revised pay scale of Rs. 205-280 as an entry grade on par with subordinate engineering personnel;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement the aforesaid grade ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). A demand for the allotment of Rs. 205-280 as an entry grade for Train Examiners has been received and the matter is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास

7356. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये सरकार ने अब तक कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएँ आरम्भ की हैं;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिये कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूहीन अली अहमद) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश में लगाई गई औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र (इसका विस्तार भी सम्मिलित है) भिलाई
2. भारी वैद्युत संयंत्र भोपाल
3. नेपा पेपर मिलज नेपानगर
4. सिक्क्योरिटी पेपर मिलज होशंगाबाद
5. कोरबा अल्युमिनियम कोरबा
6. अलकलायड का नया कारखाना नीमच
7. मेंघर सीमेंट कारखाना मेंघर

(ख) तथा (ग). नेशनल काउन्सिल आफ एप्लाइड इकनामिक रिसर्च द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश का दस वर्ष की अवधि (1961-71) का तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इसका विवरण सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन में दिया गया है जिसे 1960 में प्रकाशित किया गया था। प्रतिवेदन की प्रति संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण उद्योग

7357. श्री गं० च० बीकित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण उद्योग स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में इस समय चार ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजनाएँ अर्थात् मिण्ड, सरगुजा, पूर्वी निमार और भिलाई कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से वर्ष 1968-69 में अन्य परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के बारे में अब तक कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है। वर्ष 1968-69 में ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 14 लाख रु० राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध होंगे।

(ग) यदि राज्य में अन्य परियोजनाएँ स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होता है तो इस पर गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

बीदर रेलवे स्टेशन पर गोदाम

7358. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मैसूर राज्य में बीदर रेलवे स्टेशन पर माल रखने के लिये कोई गोदाम नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता के माल को बहुत क्षति पहुँच रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ एक गोदाम बनाने का है; और

(ग) यह गोदाम कब तक बनाया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाखा) : (क) सम्भवतः प्रश्न का आशय माल गोदाम की व्यवस्था से है। बीदर रेलवे स्टेशन पर 50 फुट लम्बा 40 फुट चौड़ा एक मालगोदाम पहले से मौजूद है जिसके फर्श का कुल क्षेत्रफल 2000 वर्ग फुट है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। वर्तमान माल गोदाम में जो जगह उपलब्ध है, वह आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

बीदर रेलवे स्टेशन

7359. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीदर स्टेशन का विस्तार करने और वहाँ पर एक दूसरा प्लेटफार्म बनाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि उक्त स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ियों के मेल के समय स्थान की कमी होने के कारण लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या एक पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि यात्री प्लेटफार्मों के पार जा सकें; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पुल का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाखा) : (क) जी, नहीं। जब कभी सवारी गाड़ियों का क्रासिंग होता है, उसके लिए पटरी के बराबर ऊँचा एक दूसरा प्लेटफार्म पहले से मौजूद है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। प्लेटफार्म के दोनों छोर पर एक छः फुट चौड़ा स्लीपर मार्ग बना हुआ है ताकि यात्री एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर सुविधापूर्वक आ-जा सकें।

(ग) जी नहीं। वर्तमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है, विशेष रूप से इसलिए कि यहां सवारी गाड़ियों का कोई अनुसूचित क्रासिंग नहीं होता और अधिकांश गाड़ियां मुख्य प्लेट-फार्म पर ही ले ली जाती हैं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Deposits of Copper

7360. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that deposit of copper have been found in various parts of the country ;

(b) which are the exact places and the size of deposits on the basis of current estimates ; and

(c) the steps being taken to exploit these deposits ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The exact places where it is found and the estimated reserves in million tonnes are as follows :

State	Block	Reserve of ore in million tonnes	percentage of copper
BIHAR	Mosabani	3.45	2.44
	Surda	0.50	2.30
	Pathargara	0.16	1.71
	Kendadih	0.005	2.74
	Roam-Sidheswar	25.84	1.69
	Rakha	38.06	1.45
	Tamapahar	25.40	1.20
	Ramchandrapahar	1.40	1.00
	Turamdih	2.00	1.00
	Baragunda	0.20	1.75
RAJASTHAN	Kolihañ	20.00	2.00
	Madhan-Kudhan	140.20	0.8
		or	
		92.80	1.00
		or	
		53.20	1.2
	Bhagoni I	0.86	1.24
	II	3.36	0.74
	Dariba Mine	0.21	2.55
	Dariba Nala	0.20	2.50
ANDHRA PRADESH	Akwali North	1.000	1.50-2.00
	Satkui	1.000	1.50-2.00
	Dhukonda	2.123	1.54
	Nalakonda	3.663	1.50
	Bandalatmottu	0.312	0.56
		0.775	1.71
	Mailaram	0.400	2.07
MADRAS	Mamandur	0.900	0.63

(c) Presently, the Indian Copper Corporation is the only Unit in the private sector in the country engaged in the production of copper. Their production during 1966 and 1967 was 9,333 and 8,904

tonnes respectively. They have been granted an Industrial licence to set up a flash smelter of a capacity of 16,500 tonnes of blister copper metal which is expected to be commissioned by 1969.

In the Public sector, the Hindustan Copper Ltd., was set up to give concerted attention to the development of copper deposits in the country. The copper project schemes entrusted to the company are as under :—

(i) *Khetri Copper Complex (Rajasthan)* :

This project was included in the Third Plan for annual production of 10,000 tonnes electrolytic copper per annum. According to the enlarged scope of the project approved by the Government in September, 1966, the integrated plant at Khetri will have capacity to produce annually 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper metal (21,000 tonnes from Khetri mine and 10,000 tonnes from the adjacent mine at Kolihan); 600 tonnes of sulphuric acid will be produced daily as a bye-product and will be utilised for production of 2,14,500 tonnes per year of Triple Super Phosphate. The project is now expected to cost Rs. 85.93 crores. The firm cost estimates are under consideration. A contract for general engineering services signed with the French Group came into force on the 30th June, 1967. Foreign exchange requirements for the Project, to the extent of 18 million will be available from the French Consortium Credit and the balance from other sources. Almost all the equipment for upper level development of mine has been procured under the Exim Bank Credit and through D.G.S. & D. Fertilizer and acid plant is being set up at Khetri in collaboration with the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Mining operations at Kolihan were started in January, 1967 and the development work is in progress. The Khetri project is expected to commence production from 1970-71 and achieve full production of 1972-73 (31,000 tonnes).

(ii) *Agnigundala Copper Project (Andhra Pradesh)* : The development of this deposit for mining of copper and lead was assigned to the National Mineral Development Corporation in October, 1966. On the formation of the Hindustan Copper Limited, the project has now been entrusted to it. Government have approved in principle, the development and exploitation of these deposits with suitable foreign collaboration and financial assistance.

(iii) *Daribo Copper Project (Rajasthan)* : The Hindustan Copper Limited had submitted a project Report for the development

of this copper deposit for the production of 1400 tonnes of copper. A scheme for further underground exploration has been included in the report. It is now proposed to consider the scheme after further detailed exploration work (which is expected to take two years) is done and the results known to the Government about the economic viability of the project.

(iv) *Rakha Copper Project (Bihar)* : The Hindustan Copper Limited has prepared a scheme for the exploitation of Rakha copper deposits in District Singhbhum, Bihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.51 crores which envisages the production of copper per annum. It will take about 30 months to set up this mine and plant from the date of sanctioning of the project.

Exports by State Trading Corporation

7361. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main items of exports handled by the State Trading Corporation during the last three years ;

(b) the names of countries to which these were exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby ; and

(c) the nature of deals governing these exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the main items of exports (over Rs. 10 lakhs turn-over) handled by the S.T.C., countries to which these are exported and the foreign exchange earned for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-890/68].

(c) The exports to countries marked with (*) in the statement are under Trade Agreements between the Government of India and the Government of the country concerned. The S.T.C. does not undertake direct exports under link or barter deals. Exports under the link and barter deals are made by the private parties.

Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Limited,
Kanpur

7362. 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 Kanpur Branch of M/s. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company Limited is being closed ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 40 employees of the Kanpur Branch are facing retrenchment ;

(c) whether any representation from the workers has been received by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action which has been taken on their representation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Gillanders Employees' Union, Kanpur, submitted a representation to the Government indicating that the management of the Company have decided to close the Kanpur Branch where 40 persons are employed.

(d) The Union have requested the Government to issue a direction to the Company not to close its Kanpur Branch. Company Law Board have no power to issue such a direction to the Company under the Companies Act and the Union has been informed accordingly.

Price of Printing Paper

7363. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the price of printing paper ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the repercussions it will have on the Paper Industry as a result of this increase ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). On representations received from the Paper Industry for an increase in the price of paper and newsprint, Government are examining the question. All relevant aspects will be taken into consideration before a decision is taken.

ग्वालियर-मिण्ड छोटी लाइन के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्मों पर शौच

7364. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाहू : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यात्रियों को घूप और वर्षा से बचाने के लिए ग्वालियर-मिण्ड छोटी लाइन के महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों, जैसे मिण्ड, सौनी, गीहाव तथा नोमिरा स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शौच नहीं बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा से बचाने के लिए इन प्लेटफार्मों पर शौच बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हाँ; सिवाय मिण्ड स्टेशन के, जहाँ 69, लम्बी और 29'-6" चौड़ी छतदार जगह की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) जी, हाँ; 1969-70 के लिए सुविधा सम्बन्धी कार्यों का जुमाव करने के लिए इस रेलवे की रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति की बैठक शीघ्र होगी। उसमें इन प्रस्तावों को रखा जावेगा।

(ग) ये कार्य 1969-70 में शुरू किये जायेंगे वसन्त रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति इनका अनुमोदन करे और इनके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो।

ठेकेदारों द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों का प्रबन्ध

7365. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाहू : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की छोटी लाइन पर ग्वालियर और मिण्ड तथा ग्वालियर और शिवपुर कला के बीच स्थिति कुछ रेलवे स्टेशनों का प्रबन्ध ठेकेदारों को सौंप दिया गया है;

(ख) प्रति मास टिकटों की बिक्री से ठेकेदारों को कितना कमीशन दिया जाता है तथा उनके लिये कितनी अधिकतम आय निर्धारित की गयी है;

(ग) क्या इस बात को देखते हुए कि अष्टाक्षर को दूर किया जा सके तथा अधिक टिकटों की बिक्री से विभाग को भी लाभ हो, ठेकेदारों का कमीशन बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जावेगा; और

(घ) क्या ठेकेदारों से लेकर इन स्टेशनों का प्रबन्ध रेलवे विभाग को सौंपने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. पुजाड़ा) : (क) मालियर-भिण्ड के खण्ड के तीव्र हाल्ट स्टेशनों अर्थात् भदरौली, सोंधा रोड और असोखर तथा मालियर-सिन्नपुर कलां खण्ड के सिकरौडा हाल्ट स्टेशन पर कमीशन के आधार पर टिकटों की बिक्री के लिए ठेकेदार नियुक्त किये गये हैं।

(ख) हाल्ट स्टेशनों के ठेकेदारों को सम्बन्धित हाल्ट स्टेशन पर टिकटों की कुल बिक्री के 10 प्रतिशत की दर से कमीशन दिया जाता है, लेकिन यह कमीशन 80 रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक नहीं दिया जा सकता।

(ग) रेल प्रशासन, इस समय इस बात पर पुनर्विचार कर रहा है कि क्या कमीशन की वर्तमान दर में कोई परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Buffer Stock of Cotton

7366. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1969 on the 27th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the report of the Committee set up to examine the question of creating a buffer stock for raw cotton has since been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the action taken thereon ; and

(c) what is the support price for the raw cotton for the year 1967-68 and the recommendations of the Committee thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the year 1967-68, support price for the standard variety of cotton viz. M.P. Virmar Fine 27/32" has been fixed at Rs. 270/- per quintal. The Committee appointed to examine the question of creating a buffer stock for raw cotton is not expected to make recommendations in regard to the support prices.

Public Sector Plants in Haryana

7367. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have approached Government to set up some important public sector plants in Haryana to boost up the economy of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Haryana Government have proposed setting up projects like Brewery, Coca Cola and Malt extract. They have also in mind other projects, such as a cement factory based on the lime kaanjar deposit of Gurgaon district, manufacture of superphosphate based on pyrites, exploitation of marble quarry, etc.

(b) The State Government have been informed that projects relating to Brewery, Coca Cola and Malt extract are not of such importance as to be taken up in the public sector. They have been advised to get the other projects fully examined from the technical and economic point of view before entering into any commitments.

Exploitation by Geological Survey of India of Oil Deposits in Cannanore District of Kerala

7368. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to

conduct a detailed survey by the Geological Survey of India to exploit coal and oil deposits in Cannanore District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether any technical assistance has been sought from the socialist countries and the result thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Security Staff for Protection of Passengers travelling by Night Trains

7369. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide adequate security staff for the protection of passengers travelling by night trains ;

(b) whether the State Governments are given any assistance for providing this facility ;

(c) whether the resources of the State Governments are adequate to provide such facilities in all trains ; and

(d) whether in view of the increase in the number of murders committed in the running trains, Government have considered the feasibility of the Central Government taking up this responsibility ?

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

(b) Yes, the State Governments are paid full cost of the order police and 1/4th cost for supervisory staff of the police.

(c) and (d). The whole matter is under consideration of the High Powered Committee which the Ministry of Railways have appointed to go into all aspects of security and policing of Railways and *inter alia* to recommend measures conducive to better security and policing of Railways. The Committee's deliberations are still continuing.

Cost of Production of Coal

7370. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

cost of production of coal produced by the National Coal Development Corporation varies from Rs. 19 to Rs. 45 per tonne whereas the sale proceeds is only Rs. 27 per tonne ;

(b) whether there is no procedure for financial stock-taking of projects under the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take to avoid losses and to streamline the working of the Corporation ?

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.

Committee for Indo-UAR-Yugoslavia Industrial Cooperation

7371. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a high-level Committee on Industrial Co-operation among India, Yugoslavia and the U.A.R.;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

(c) the industries that are proposed to be covered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Foreign Trade Ministers of Yugoslavia, UAR and India have agreed to nominate a promoter for each of the industries enumerated below who will be in charge of all the work connected with the implementation of projects. To ensure overall co-ordination, it was further agreed to appoint a co-ordinator who will remain continuously in touch with the promoters and with the co-ordinators of the other two Governments.

(c) The following industries are proposed to be covered :

- (1) Tractors, diesel engines and their components;
- (2) T.V. picture tubes and glass;

- (3) Passenger cars, trucks, jeeps, commercial vehicles, scooters and auto ancillaries;
- (4) Nitrogen and Phosphatic fertilizers and exploration of Rock Phosphate Deposits;
- (5) Electrical equipment and critical components for transformers; and
- (6) Ship ancillaries.

Price of Coal

7372. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Industry has asked for further increase in the coal price; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Supply of Wagons for Movement of Coal from West Bengal and Bihar Coalfields

7373. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequate supply of wagons for movement of coal from West Bengal and Bihar coalfields, Coal stocks have piled up at the pit heads; and

(b) if so, how the situation is proposed to be relieved ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R.

7374. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has offered less prices this year for hand-welted shoes to be supplied by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether this has resulted in a dead-

lock between local small scale export units and the State Trading Corporation on the question of price of shoes and sharing of profits; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to remedy the situation, so that the exports of Indian shoes do not suffer ?

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

(b) and (c). Prior to signing of the foreign contract, consultations were held by the S.T.C. with the representatives of fabricators who had agreed to supply shoes at prices to be derived from the f.o.b. prices on the same basis as last year. Notwithstanding their agreement, STC has announced further price increase and offered an incentive for satisfactory and timely execution of the order. Supply orders have been released to the fabricators and it is only a small section of the small scale footwear industry which is agitating for still higher prices.

Representation from Tobacco Merchants Association, Calcutta

7375. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Tobacco Merchants Association of Burra Bazar, Calcutta or any similar organisation recently ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

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

Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation

7376. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of the members of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation with annual salary and requisites of each ; and

(b) the names of the members of the Corporation and the dates and number of foreign trips they made till the 31st December, 1967 for the business of the Corporation, the names of the countries they visited with foreign exchange and expenses spent for each trip by each member and the specific purpose of each trip ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-891/68].*

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-891/68].*

Textile Corporation

7377. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA ;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Textile Corporation has been registered ;

(b) if so, the total capital of the Corporation ; and

(c) if not, when the Corporation is likely to be registered and reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) The authorised capital is Rs. 10 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Misuse of Import Licences by M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda

7378. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the allegations against Messrs Sarabhai Merck of Baroda

for misusing import licences came to the knowledge of Government ;

(b) when the investigations started ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in completing the examination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The allegations against the firm were first received in the Commerce Ministry on the 8th December, 1967 and the investigation was started immediately.

(c) The examination of any allegation entails the collection of voluminous documents and information from various sources which take a long time. The investigations are in progress.

Missing Russian Cables from Surakachar Colliery

7379. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3790 on the 12th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the date on which the theft of Russian cables from Surakachar Colliery took place ;

(b) the date on which the Police started investigations ;

(c) whether the concerned officials have been suspended pending investigations ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The theft of the cables was detected on 27th July, 1967 and the local Police authorities were informed immediately and a case was registered by them and necessary investigations in the matter were started.

As a result of the investigations carried out by the Senior Departmental Officers under the orders of Managing Director of the Corporation, four watchmen, one Sub-

Inspector (Watch and Ward) and two Store Issuers have been charge-sheeted and suspended. Besides, the Senior Store-Keeper and another Store Issuer have been charge-sheeted and an explanation has also been called for from the Depot Officer concerned.

National Coal Development Corporation

7380. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI .
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4320 on the 19th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the date when the National Coal Development Corporation Enquiry Committee was set up ;

(b) the date on which the Committee submitted its first report ;

(c) what are the main recommendations of the Committee ; and

(d) decisions taken on the Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) 22nd July, 1967.

(b) 17th February, 1968.

(c) and (d). The Committee have made 34 conclusions/recommendations based on their first report and these are still under examination.

Grant of Licence to M/s. Bajaj Electricals Ltd., Bombay for the Manufacture of Transformers

7381. SNRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether M/S. Bajaj Electricals Ltd., Bombay have been given a licence to manufacture transformers without referring the matter to the Licensing Committee;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this Company was given licence for the same product earlier for some other location; and

(d) if so, the reasons for changing the location ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The existing undertaking of the party (formerly Radio Lamp Works Ltd., Bombay) was registered in 1952 under Section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for which no reference to the Licensing Committee was necessary. The party was issued a licence for expansion of their programme for manufacture of transformers in September, 1955. The further expansion of the licensed capacity was also approved in March, 1964 after reference to the Licensing Committee.

(c) and (d). The change of location of the manufacture from two factories located in rented buildings at Bombay to Poona was approved in January, 1968. No reference to Licensing Committee was involved as it was for transfer within the same State. The reason for transfer was that the Company desired to utilise the spare accommodation in their factory at Poona with a view to reduce overheads and diversify the manufacturing programme for a better product mix.

Geological Survey of India

7382. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after the merger of the Exploration Wing of the Indian Bureau of Mines with Geological Survey of India, the contingent workers, working with exploration camps are getting weekly off while the contingent workers, working with Geological Survey of India are not getting weekly off ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of workers who are not getting weekly paid off at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Exports by State Trading Corporation

7283. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Trading Corporation has permitted exports by private parties to swell its business particularly of de-oiled groundnut cakes, ready-made garments and spices;

(b) how the long-term credit offered by the State Trading Corporation to importers compares with that of our private trade;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation competes with our private traders by offering lower price like \$1.07 for Kolapuri chappals, against \$1.15 and 1.20 at which the traders were selling them; and

(d) whether the price of soyabean oil has increased by Rs. 95 per tonne after the State Trading Corporation took over its imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. Exports of these items are freely allowed. S.T.C. also exports de-oiled groundnut cakes and ready-made garments in collaboration with its associates. STC has not allowed exports by private parties to swell its business.

(b) No long-term credit is offered by the Corporation to the importers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Imports of Copper by M.M.T.C.

7384. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the M.M.T.C. adds

Rs. 300 to the normal cost of imports of refined copper;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the very short notice given to small scale producers for lifting their requirements puts a strain on them; and

(c) the justification for charging high profits in addition to high clearing expenses on non-ferrous metal imports ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Idle Capacity in Electrical Industry

7385. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is idle capacity in the electrical industries ;

(b) if so, the reasons for importing plastic insulated power cables worth Rs. 1.67 crores and capacitors worth Rs. 69 lakhs ;

(c) whether Government have not allowed diversification of idle capacity to produce wire rods, capacitors and thinner gauge steel sheets, which are now imported ; and

(d) whether his Ministry has pressed for enlarging the programme of rural housing and rural electrification in order to engage idle capacities in many concerned industries ?

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.

Oswal Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ludhiana

7386. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Oswal Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ludhiana were granted licence for transferring capacity from M/s. Kashmir Woollen Mills ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the licence was granted without referring the application to the licensing Committee ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Messrs. Oswal Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ludhiana, have acquired two powerlooms by transfer from one of their sister concerns, namely Messrs. Kashmir Woollen Mills.

(c) and (d). In terms of a decision taken by the Licensing Committee on the 30th July, 1958, the application of M/s. Oswal Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ludhiana for transfer of powerlooms could be sanctioned without being brought before the Licensing Committee.

Small Scale Rubber Cultivators

7387. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-
LAN :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Committee appointed to go into the problems of the small scale rubber cultivators ;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted ;

(c) whether Government have fixed any time-limit for the submission of the report ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Committee had issued a questionnaire to a large number of small holdings to which replies are being received. These are being

analysed. The field staff of the Committee are also investigating the conditions of small holdings, of which they have already studied a good number. Four members of the Committee will be visiting Ceylon shortly to study the conditions of small growers in that country so as to be able to make appropriate recommendations to Government for improving the economic condition of the small growers in India.

(b) By the 31st May, 1968.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Plant for Production of Special Pumps

7389. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a plant in the public sector for the production of special pumps near Allahabad ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it will be set up with the collaboration and if so, the help which will be given by them ;

(c) the total expenditure on this plant ; and

(d) when it will start production and the type of pumps which it will produce and the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a plant for manufacture of heavy compressors and pumps at Naini near Allahabad.

(b) Indigenous engineering talent and technology will be utilized to the fullest extent and the technical cooperation of U.S.S.R. will be sought where necessary for training Indians, obtaining the services of foreign technicians and technological documentation etc.

(c) The estimated expenditure is Rs. 11.68 crores.

(d) The types of pumps are indicated below :

1. Reciprocating slurry pump for oil drilling.

2. Centrifugal horizontal pump for hot oil products, temp. 400 °C (two types).
3. Special reciprocating pumps. The production is likely to commence twenty-four to thirty months after work on the project is started.

Licence to M/s. Wintex Mills, Surat

7390. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wintex Mills, Surat was given licence to regularise the installation of unauthorised powerlooms ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the unauthorise looms have been regularised ;

(c) whether these were installed under an authorisation issued by the Textile Commissioner ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving such power to the Textile Commissioner ?

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

(b) to (d). The Powerloom Enquiry Committee in its report submitted to Government in 1964 had recommended that the additional requirements of cloth for the Fourth Five Year Plan should be produced by the decentralised sector. With this end in view the above Committee recommended installation of additional 1,10,000 powerlooms in the decentralized sector. Before, however, announcing the State-wise allocation of these additional powerlooms Government decided to regularise the unauthorised powerlooms in the different States which would enable Government to start with a clean slate for the new allotments. Accordingly the Textile Commissioner was asked to regularise these powerlooms in exercise of his powers under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948 and the Textile (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956.

Steel Controller's Office, Calcutta

7391. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3677 on the 12th March, 1968, and state :

(a) the progress made in the re-organisation of Steel Controller's Office at Calcutta ;

(b) whether all the employees of the old Steel Controller's Office will be absorbed in the reorganized office ;

(c) the total number of employees to be absorbed ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide jobs to surplus employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). A staff Inspection Unit has since assessed the strength of staff required for the arrears work in the Iron & Steel Controller's Office. The total strength of the staff to be retained is under consideration, and the exact number of employees who would be rendered surplus will only be known after final decision is taken regarding the strength to be retained. The surplus employees will be absorbed in other Government Departments/Offices in accordance with the Redeployment Scheme brought out in 1966 by the Home Ministry. Besides, the Public Undertakings under the control of this Department have been asked to consider absorption of employees who are likely to be affected.

Promotion of Clerks Grade II to Clerks Grade I

7392. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of Clerks Grade II promoted to the posts of Clerk Grade I in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi and the Traffic Accounts Office, Ajmer since the 1st April 1956 showing against each name whether Appendix IIA qualified or unqualified ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills

7393. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3711 on the 12th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the name of highest bidder and the amount offered by him to purchase Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur ;

(b) the objections filed by the management ; and

(c) the objection which U.P. Government propose to file against the sale ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Messrs Jaipur Udyog Limited for Rs. 20.15 lakhs.

(b) The nature of the objection filed by the Company is not known.

(c) The State Government have field objection alleging material irregularities in publishing and conducting the sale resulting in inadequate bids.

M/s. Cooper Allen Ltd., Kanpur

7394. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which Government received the communication from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for taking over M/s. Cooper Allen Ltd., Kanpur, by the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) the date on which Government passed on the communication to the State Trading Corporation ; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The communication of the Government of Uttar Pradesh was received in the Ministry of Commerce on the 19th February, 1968.

(b) On the 1st March, 1968.

(c) It has been decided that the S.T.C. will not purchase this unit.

Punjab Steel and Iron Company (P) Limited, Jullundur Cantt.

7395. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) who are the share-holders of the Punjab Steel and Iron Company (P) Ltd., Jullundur Cantonment ;

(b) how much quota of steel was given to this firm since 1962, year-wise ;

(c) whether any out-of-turn quota was given to the said firm ; and

(d) if so, how many times and of what quantity ?

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

Geological Survey of India

7396. SHRI MOHAMAD

ISMAIL :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether the Mukherjee Commission has submitted the report on the merger of certain Departments of Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines ;

(b) if so, the details of the report ;

(c) whether Government have examined the report ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA RADDY) .

(a) and (b). The Exploration Wing attached to the Indian Bureau of Mines was transferred to the Geological Survey of India on 1.1.1966. To make an appraisal of the residuary functions of the Bureau, a Committee headed by Shri B. C. Mukharji was appointed in July, 1966. *Inter alia* the Committee made the following recommendation in so far as merger of the Exploration Wing is concerned :—

“The Indian Bureau of Mines should

be re-assigned its proper role of detailed exploration in order that systematic proving and measuring of mineral deposits all over the country may once again be one of its main responsibilities. These provings should be carried to the point where the mining industry (whether in the public or in the private sector) can take over commercial exploitation of minerals. The Geological Survey of India's assignment in this field should be limited to basic geological studies, survey, mapping, drilling and initial exploration leading to findings of 'inferred' or 'indicated' reserves."

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While most of the recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by the Government and necessary action to adopt them has been, or is being, taken, recommendation in respect of retransfer of the Exploration Wing to the Indian Bureau of Mines is still under consideration.

Retirement of Accounts Staff

7397. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Accounts staff who retired in the initial grade of Rs. 110-180 separately for each Zonal Railway, year-wise, after the implementation of Shankar Saran Award ;

(b) the total number of staff of Accounts Department who are blocked on Rs. 180 separately for each Zonal Railway ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the promotion of these low paid employees in the higher grade ?

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

उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश को विद्युत् करघों की सप्लाई

7398. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश को अलग-अलग कितनी संख्या में विद्युत् करघे सप्लाई किये गये और उन्होंने जिलेवार कितने विद्युत्-करघे वितरित किये;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में प्रत्येक राज्य को विद्युत्-करघे सप्लाई किये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश की सहकारी समितियों को कितने विद्युत्-करघे सप्लाई किये गये ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जून, 1966 में विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों को, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में स्थापित करने के लिए 98,650 विद्युत्-चालित करघे जैसे कि विवरण जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या नं० - LT-892/68] में दिखाये गए हैं, आवंटित किए गए हैं। विद्युत् चालित करघों का वितरण तथा क्रम आदि राज्य सरकारों की इच्छाओं पर छोड़ दिया गया है। इन विद्युत्-चालित करघों के जिलेवार वितरण अथवा सहकारी संस्थाओं को विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा आवंटित किए गए विद्युत्-चालित करघों की संख्या की सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Seminar on Indo-Canadian Collaboration

7399. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a two-day seminar on Indo-Canadian collaboration in trade was held in Jaipur recently;

(b) if so, who represented India and Canada;

(c) the subjects discussed in the seminar and the decisions arrived at;

(d) whether certain suggestions have been put forward to both the Governments; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps being taken for closer collaboration between the two countries ?

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

The Seminar was an unofficial one and concerned both Education and Trade.

(b) Canada was represented by her High Commissioner. The Ministry of Commerce were unable to send a representative because of their pre-occupation with UNCTAD II.

(c) to (e). The sponsors have sent no information to Government on the nature of the recommendations by the Seminar. It is difficult, therefore, for Government to give their reactions.

Senior Scale Officers on Northern Railway

7400. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Senior Scale Officers on the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of Stenographers in the scale Rs. 210-425 (AS) on the Northern Railway;

(c) whether there are orders of the Railway Board that every Senior Scale Officer should have a Stenographer of the scale of Rs. 210-425 (AS);

(d) whether these orders have been implemented on the Northern Railway; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

निर्यातकों को दिये जाने वाले कच्चे माल का मूल्य

7401. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वस्तुस्थिति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात संबंधित योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ निर्यातकों को कम दरों पर कच्चा माल दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्यातक अपने निर्यात योग्य माल को सस्ते दरों पर बेचने में समर्थ हो गये हैं; और यदि हां, तो उनका अनुपात कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन निर्यातकों से कोई ऐसा वचन लेती है कि वे इस कच्चे माल से

अपने कारखानों में तैयार किये गये माल का निर्यात करेंगे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

वारिष्ठ्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, हां। इंजीनियरी माल के निर्यातक, उद्योग द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजना के अन्तर्गत, निर्यात उत्पाद के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त बढ़िया लोहे तथा इस्पात को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर मांग सकते हैं। पोलिथीन कणों तथा पी० बी० सी० बैरोजा, ढलाई पाउडर, संघटन तथा चादरों के आयात लाइसेंसों के लिये पात्र निर्यातकों के लिये इस सामान के निर्माताओं से, जो कि अपनी निर्यात बाध्यताओं के बदले इस प्रकार का माल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर दे सकते हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर पोलिथीन तथा पी० बी० सी० की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) परिणामतः निर्यातकों को सम्बद्ध कच्चे माल के लिये केवल उतना ही मूल्य देना पड़ेगा जितना कि विदेशों में उनके प्रतियोगी देते हैं और वे निर्यात भी प्रतियोगी मूल्यों पर कर सकेंगे। स्थानीय मूल्यों की बजाय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर स्वदेशी कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने के फलस्वरूप निर्यात उत्पादों की लागत में कमी की मात्रा, जोड़े गये मूल्य के आधार पर, विभिन्न उत्पादों के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न होगी।

(ग) तथा (घ). निर्यात हेतु इंजीनियरी माल के निर्माताओं को इस्पात उद्योग के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर बढ़िया लोहे तथा इस्पात का संभरण, इस्पात उद्योग सम्बन्धी संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति द्वारा निर्माता से केवल इस आशय का प्रमाण पत्र ले लेने पर ही दिया जाता है कि उसने मांगी गई कच्चे माल की किस्म का प्रयोग निर्यात हेतु उत्पादन के लिये अपने कारखाने अथवा ढलाई घर में वास्तव में किया है। इसी तरह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर पोलिथीन तथा पी० बी० सी० भी

किये गये नियात के बदले दिये जायेंगे और साथ ही यह शर्त होगी कि कच्चे माल का प्रयोग उसी व्यक्ति के कारखाने में किया जायगा जिसके नाम से निकासी आदेश दिये गये हैं।

Joint Ventures with Yugoslavia

7402. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yugoslav Minister for Economy met him during the former's recent visit to New Delhi as head of the Yugoslav delegation to the UNCTAD II;

(b) whether the specific joint ventures which are to be set up in Yugoslavia, were discussed with him; and

(c) the outcome of the talks in this regard?

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

(b) No specific joint ventures were discussed, but the scope for bilateral industrial cooperation between India and Yugoslavia was generally discussed; it was felt that each country should appoint promoters for the different sectors of industry wherein according to the Working Group Report on Industrial Cooperation there was scope for such cooperation, early.

(c) It was agreed that the progress in regard to bilateral industrial cooperation between the two countries should be reviewed from time to time.

'आपरेशन हाई राक' का कार्यक्रम

7403. श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'आपरेशन हाई राक' कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और किन-किन धातुओं की खोज की गई है;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या

है और इस परियोजना के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इस परियोजना में काम करने वाले अमरीकी सलाहकारों और विशेषज्ञों के स्थान पर भारतीय विशेषज्ञ कब तक नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) हवाई सर्वेक्षण व समन्वेषण के लिये चुने गये क्षेत्र आन्ध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार के भाग हैं। यह प्रायोजना मुख्यरूप से तांबा, सीसा और जस्ता आदि आधार धातु अयस्कों के (जिन की देश में गम्भीर कमी है) नये स्रोतों का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से सोची गई थी। तीनों उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों में से आंध्र प्रदेश और राजस्थान में हवाई सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है। बिहार में हवाई सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है और मई 1968 के मध्य तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) 'आपरेशन हाई राक' प्रायोजना एक सर्वतोमुखी संकलित बहु-प्रावस्था खनिज समन्वेषण कार्यक्रम है। हवाई सर्वेक्षण इस प्रायोजना की पहली प्रावस्था है, जिसके पश्चात भूमि-अनुपरीक्षण कार्य (प्रावस्था दूसरी), जिसमें विस्तृत भूवैज्ञानिक, भूभौतिक और भूरसायन कार्य भी सम्मिलित है, किया जाना है और इसके पश्चात्, जहां आवश्यकता हो, वहां व्यघन कार्य (प्रावस्था तीसरी) किया जाना है। हवाई सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप दृष्टिगत होने वाले आशाजनक क्षेत्रों (विषमताओं) के संकेतों की व्याख्या और निर्धारण किया जाना है। आशा जनक विषमताओं की तब ज्ञात भूमिज्ञान, पाये जाने वाले खनिजों और संरचनात्मक आकृतियों आदि के संबंध में भूमि पर जांच की जायगी। विस्तृत भूमि-अनुपरीक्षण कार्य इस बात का संकेत देंगे कि निक्षेपों की मात्रा और श्रेणी को सिद्ध करने के लिए कहां-कहां कार्य किया जाना है। दूसरी प्रावस्था की प्रगति के आधार पर प्रायोजना के 1970 के मध्य तक पूरी हो जाने की प्रत्याशा है।

(ग) सामान्यरूप से विदेशी विशेषज्ञ प्रायोजना के अन्त तक अर्थात् 1970 के मध्य तक इस से संबद्ध रहे जायेंगे। तथापि इससे पहिले भी जब यह समझा जाये कि भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक और भूभौतिकीविद् विदेशी सहायता के बिना कार्य को दक्षतापूर्वक जारी रखने के समर्थ होंगे तभी विदेशी विशेषज्ञों में से कुछ को हटा दिया जायेगा।

कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास

7404. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आगरा जैसे नगरों में, जहां हजारों लोग चमड़े की चप्पलें और जूते बनाने का काम करते हैं छोटे पैमाने के चमड़ा उद्योग का विकास करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : आगरा में चमड़ा उद्योग के विकास की देखभाल लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान आगरा, केन्द्रीय जूता प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र तथा प्रिंसीजन शू लास्ट फैक्टरी द्वारा की जा रही है। लघु उद्योग संगठन तकनीकी तथा प्रबन्धकीय परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करता रहा है और ऐसे अधिकारी जो चमड़ा विशेषज्ञ हैं अक्सर इन एककों में जाते हैं और उन्हें सुधरी प्रक्रियाओं का प्रदर्शन कर विकास कार्य करते हैं। केन्द्रीय जूता प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र इस उद्योग के लिए कुशल व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकताओं की देख भाल करता है जबकि प्रिंसीजन शू फैक्टरी लघु उद्योग एककों को आधुनिक नमूनों के लास्ट उपलब्ध करती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार के भी जूता एककों की सहायता के लिए सामान्यतया सुविधाओं के केन्द्र हैं। इन एककों की उद्योगों को राज्य सहायता अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाती है।

लघु चमड़ा जूता उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए लघु उद्योग विकासयुक्त ने लघु चमड़ा

जूता उद्योग के मशीनीकरण के लिये एक समिति बनाई थी जिसने हाल ही में काम पूरा किया है।

आयात लाइसेंस

7405. श्री राम चरण : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशक द्वारा दी गई सलाह के विपरीत 1966-67 में आयात लाइसेंस दिये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने मूल्य के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे;

(ग) इन लाइसेंसों के दिये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) इसके फलस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुशेशी) : (क) तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशक की सलाह के विपरीत जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों का व्योरा मालूम करना सम्भव नहीं है, जब तक वहां विशिष्ट मामलों का उल्लेख न किया जाये।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

7406. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 5665 on the 14th July, 1967 and Unstarred Question No. 5579 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the names and addresses of the parties to whom loans were advanced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, amounting to Rs. 1,97,963.08 and were outstanding has since been collected; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The correct amount which was outstanding was Rs. 1,60,158.58. The names and

addresses of the parties to whom loans were advanced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are given in the attached statement.

With regard to recovery, information is being collected.

Statement

Statement showing names and addresses of the parties to whom loans were advanced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Name of the party	Amount outstanding (in Rs.)
(i) Sarvodaya Ashram, Orai (U.P.)	15,060.00
(ii) Jiyaguda Tanners Co-op. Society, Jiyaguda.	9,000.00
(iii) Vidyarthi Sudhar Sangh, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	13,684.50
(iv) Saranjam Karyalaya, Krishnarajapuram (Mysore)	1,22,414.08
Total :	1,60,158.58

Tours Abroad by Officers of S.T.C.

7407. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1808 on the 24th November, 1967 regarding the expenditure incurred on the tours abroad by the State Trading Corporation Officers and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-893/68].

बुलन्दशहर रेलवे स्टेशन

7408. श्री राम चरण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के तकनीकी चेरमैन श्री कृपाल सिंह ने सेवा-

निवृत्ति से पहले बुलन्दशहर रेलवे स्टेशन का निरीक्षण किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निरीक्षण के समय बुलन्दशहर रेलवे स्टेशन पर बहुत सी कमियों की ओर उनका ध्यान गया था और उन्होंने कुछ आदेश भी जारी किये थे;

(ग) यदि हां तो उन कमियों का व्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या आदेश जारी किये गये थे; और

(घ) किन आदेशों पर अमल हुआ है और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० भू० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बुलन्दशहर रेलवे स्टेशन

7409. श्री राम चरण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलन्दशहर के जिला दण्डाधोश, बुलन्दशहर नगरपालिका प्रभान तथा विधान परिषद के सदस्य श्री वेणी प्रसाद माधव ने बुलन्दशहर रेलवे स्टेशन पर सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्षों में अनेक सुझाव दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी मांग की गई थी कि दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता के बीच चलने वाली एक रेलगाड़ी हापुड़-बुलन्दशहर-खुर्जा के रास्ते चलायी जाये और क्या उत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक ने यह मांग स्वीकार कर ली थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे अभी तक क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त मार्ग से यह गाड़ी कब तक चलाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० भू० पुनाचा) : (क)

से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Export of Manganese

7410. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of manganese exported and the value of foreign exchange earned during the last five years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that manganese mining industry is on the verge of collapse, because it is incurring heavy losses result-

ing from the fall in prices in international market ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to help the industry ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The quantity and value of Manganese Ore exported from India during the last five years is as under :

	(Quantity in lakh tonnes)				
	(Value in Rupees crores)				
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (estimated)
Quantity	9.43	15.79	13.31	11.85	10.02
Value	8.00	13.14	10.72	13.37	11.36

(b) No, Sir.

1951-52 ... Rs. 3,28,32,238

1952-53 ... Rs. 3,86,80,541

1953-54 ... Rs. 4,18,89,546

(c) The export of Manganese Ore is canalised through the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation and the Manganese Ore India Ltd. Any loss incurred in the export is absorbed by these two Units.

(Separate figures are not available for sea fish and fish other than sea fish).

(b) The industry is, no doubt, passing through difficult conditions on account of rise of internal prices, etc., but it has benefited from the devaluation of the Indian rupee. Closure of Suez Canal has not affected exports materially.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The industry is able to utilise only a portion of its capacity because of limited fish catch. Following are some of the steps that have been taken to rehabilitate the industry :

(i) To increase the fish-catch especially in the field of off-shore fishing, to ensure an adequate level of catch.

(ii) Production of diesel engines and trawlers is being augmented to cope with increased demand.

(iii) All possible assistance is being given to the fishing industry to mechanise the fishing efforts. The Industrial Development Bank of India has recently extended facilities under their scheme for re-discounting and deferred payment, to fishing trawlers constructed indigenously. This will enable private entrepreneurs to acquire fishing vessels.

Sea Food Industry

7411. 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 Sea Food Industry in the country showed spectacular development during the period 1953-54 when its export earnings increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.70 crores ;

(b) whether of late, this industry has been facing immense difficulties on account of devaluation, closure of Suez Canal and appearance of large number of exporters ;

(c) whether the industry at present is operating below 25 percent of its installed capacity ; and

(d) the steps being taken to rehabilitate this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The figures of exports of Fish (Excluding Canned Fish) during the three years (1951-52 to 1953-54) are as follows :

Cotton Stocks

7412. SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the restrictions imposed by the Textile Commissioner about holding of stocks are only meant for the private mills and not for Cooperative Societies of Growers in cotton growing States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the insistence for the observance of the above rule conflicts with cooperative law where such Co-operatives and growers themselves are under mutual obligation to sell and purchase entire produce between themselves ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that breach of this obligation being penal exposes to severe actions ; and

(d) whether any machinery has been evolved to protect such Co-operatives from erratic power supply ?

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

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

(d) This matter falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Violation of Import Licences by a Business House in Bombay

7413. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Officers of the Commerce Ministry raided a business house in Bombay for importing material different from what was permissible under the Import Licence issued to them ;

(b) if so, whether the material imported in contravention of the Rules was seized ;

(c) the action which has been taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ; and

(d) the total value of the Import Licence and also the items for which the Import Licence was issued to this firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation and Officers of the Commerce Ministry have not raided any business house in Bombay recently for importing material different from what was permissible under the import licence issued to a firm. Perhaps the question relates to M/s. Industrial Engineering Company who imported mutton tallow instead of sulphur. If so, the premises of that firm were raided by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, who seized records and material imported by them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The case has been handed over to CBI who are making further investigations.

(d) M/s. Industrial Engineering Co., Bombay were granted an import licence for the import of sulphur for a value of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Company Secretaries

7414. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has been circulating the particulars of persons who have passed the Government Diploma in Company Secretaryship Examination, to the public sector undertakings, recommending their absorption in suitable secretarial positions ; and

(b) if so, the number of such posts filled in after the issue of such circulars, in the public sector undertakings from out of the above diploma holders and by other than the diploma holders ?

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

(b) Information is not available.

Company Secretaries

7415. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment started Company Secretaries Examination in 1961 with a view to provide professionally trained personnel to the public and private sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the number of such posts held in the public sector undertakings by persons on deputation from the Central or State Governments and others who do not possess such professional qualifications ; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take to ensure that such posts are held by professionally trained personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The intention of Government was to build up a body of professionally qualified Company Secretaries from which the corporate sector could draw upon according to need and choice.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) Various Ministries of the Government have issued instructions to the public undertakings under them to give preference to the qualified personnel for suitable posts in their secretarial departments. The Bureau of Public Enterprises circulate the particulars of the qualified GDCS personnel to all the public undertakings for their employment. Further, GDCS is not the only examination which prepares candidates for the posts of Secretaries in Companies. Law graduates or persons who have passed the examinations held by Institute of Chartered Accountants, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, Institutes running Business Management courses and Corporation of Secretaries or Institute of Chartered Secretaries, London having branches in India are also considered suitable for appointment to such posts. It is understood that many of the companies employ such qualified persons in their Secretarial Departments.

Transfer of Fitters in Vacuum Section of Wagon Repair Shop, Jagadhri

7416. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six semi-skilled fitters working in Vacuum Section of the Wagon Repair Shop in the Jagadhri

Railway Workshop, Ambala, Haryana for the last 8 to 10 years have recently been transferred to other Sections of the same shop without any complaint against them ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their transfer after they had gained much experience in their trade ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of paying the said employees the Officiating Allowance for making them to work on the higher posts and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

रूस से लकड़ी की लुगदी का आयात

7417. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वास्तव्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लकड़ी की लुगदी का आयात करने के बारे में रूस के साथ कोई करार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका गौरव क्या है ?

वास्तव्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत सरकार तथा सोवियत प्राधिकारियों के बीच वर्ष 1968 के लिए वस्तुओं के आदान प्रदान के सम्बन्ध में हुए एक समझौते के अनुसार उस वर्ष के लिए रूस से लकड़ी की लुगदी के आयात के लिए उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की गई है। समझौते को कार्यान्वित करते हुए 18-2-1968 को राज्य व्यापार विभाग तथा रूस के एक नियुक्त संघ के बीच लकड़ी की लुगदी की 10,000 मे० टन 'पी० के० स्टीम' किस्म के आयात करने के लिए एक संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में सूती कपड़ा मिल

7418. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वास्तव्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में एक सूती कपड़ा मिल स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). रतलाम जिले में एक सहकारी सूती कपड़ा मिल की स्थापना के लिए 1964 में प्राप्त हुआ प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उस परियोजना को राज्य के तृतीय योजना कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करना सम्भव नहीं था।

Pay Scales of Assistant Personnel Inspectors

7419. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of Assistant Personnel Inspectors Rs. 150-224 and Head Clerks 160-220 of Personnel Branch were ordered to be considered identical before the New Deal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Assistant Personnel Inspectors are now placed in lower grade i.e. Rs. 210-320 and Head Clerks in higher grade i.e. Rs. 210-380 despite the fact that this post continue to remain selection post, whereas that of Head Clerks is now non-selection ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to do away with the truncation of grades in their case ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha in Para 347 of his Award has enjoined upon Government that Internal machinery for hours of Employment Regulations should consist of chosen men of special merit and should be fairly well paid and yet bulk of Personnel Inspectors are in lowest grade of Rs. 210-320 ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to give suitable higher grades on proportionate basis to them in place of the lowest grade Rs. 210-320 keeping in view the important nature of their duties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Under the pre-authorised pay structure set-up, scales of Rs. 150-225 and Rs. 160-220 were treated as equal for the purpose of fixation

of pay on revision of the prescribed scales.

(b) Yes.

(c) Personnel Inspectors and Head Clerks are two different categories of staff performing different duties. Their scales need not be identical.

(d) Yes.

(e) The posts of Personnel Inspectors in the various grades, viz. Rs. 450-575, 370-475, 335-425, 250-380 and 210-320, are created on the basis of worth of charge. Higher grade posts are operated when such a course is considered justified.

बालों, गिलहरियों और बन्दरों का निर्यात

7420. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जमुना लाल :

क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में किन-किन देशों को बालों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा कितने-कितने बाल निर्यात किये गये ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक देश को निर्यात की गयी गिलहरियों, चूहों और बन्दरों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई है ; और

(घ) उनका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 1967-68 में जिन-जिन देशों को मानव-बाल निर्यात किये गये, उन के नाम ये हैं : सं० रा० अमेरिका, हांगकांग, दक्षिणी कोरिया, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, इटली तथा आस्ट्रेलिया।

(ख) तथा (ग). निर्यात के राज्यवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। गिलहरी तथा चूहों के निर्यात के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि व्यापार वर्गीकरण में इन्हें अलग से वर्गीकृत नहीं किया गया है। अन्य मदों के निर्यात निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

उत्पाद	निर्यातों के मूल्य (लाख रु० में) 1967-68 (जनवरी तक)	प्रमुख आयातक देश
मानव बाल, बिना साफ किये तथा रही	71	सं० रा० अमेरिका, हांगकांग, द० कोरिया, संघीय जर्मन गणराज्य, आस्ट्रेलिया ।
मानव बाल साफ किये हुए या अन्यथा सुलभाये हुए, विग तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य वस्तुएं बनाने में प्रयोग किये जाने के लिए तैयार किये गये ऊन के अथवा अन्य पशुओं के बाल	26	सं० रा० अमेरिका, हांगकांग, इटली
मानव बालों अथवा पशुओं के बालों या वस्त्रों के विग, गकली दाढ़ियां तथा मानव बालों की अन्य वस्तुएं ।	8	सं० रा० अमेरिका
बन्दर 35569 अदद	29	सं० रा० अमेरिका, सोवियत रूस, ब्रिटेन

(घ) बन्दरों के निर्यात को समय-समय पर जारी किये गये सीमित कोटे के अन्दर ही नियंत्रित तथा अनुमित किया जाता है । चूंकि सरकार बन्दरों का अधिक संख्या में निर्यात करने के लिए उत्सुक नहीं है अतः इन का निर्यात चिकित्सा कार्य की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता तक ही सीमित रखा जाता है ।

Transit of Foodgrains from Ports to Interior

7421. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains carried by Railways from the Ports to the interior between the period from April to November, 1967 ; and

(b) the quantity carried during the same period in 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 46.74 lakh tonnes.

(b) 55.23 lakh tonnes.

Rourkela Steel Plant

7422. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the German experts after enquiry have submitted a report to the General Manager, Hindustan Steel Ltd. that the Rourkela Steel Plant is incurring a daily loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees ;

(b) if so, when the report was submitted and the names of the experts ; and

(c) the amount of loss so incurred daily ?

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

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

Goods Handling Contract at Tumla

7423. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1967

the goods handling contract at Tundla in Allahabad Division was awarded to a contractor with the highest tender ignoring the workable lower quotation of an experienced local party ;

(b) if so, the difference in money value for the contract period between the quotation accepted and the lower quotation rejected and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate accepted is higher than the rate paid to a previous contractor ;

(d) the wage rate accepted and paid for casual labour directly engaged by Railway at Tundla, Aligarh, Kanpur, Allahabad and Mirzapur ; and

(e) the market rate for casual labour at stations mentioned in part (d) above certified by the respective District Magistrates ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The daily wage rate paid to casual labour per head is as under :

Tundla	Rs. 3.00
Aligarh	Rs. 3.00
Kanpur	Rs. 3.00
Allahabad	Rs. 2.50
Mirzapur	Rs. 2.00

(e) These rates are as under :

Tundla	Rs. 3.00	per head per day.
Aligarh	Rs. 3.00	-do-
Kanpur	Rs. 3.00	-do-
Allahabad	Rs. 2.50	-do-
Mirzapur	Rs. 2.00	-do-

Parcel Handling Contract at Lucknow Junction (N. E. Ry.)

7424. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that parcels handling contract at Lucknow Junction of the North Eastern Railway was awarded to a party in 1965 and renewed at higher rate in consonance with increase in labour rates and cost of living ;

(b) if so, the reason for calling for tenders in 1967 for parcel handling work at

Lucknow Junction, Rae Bareilly, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Akbarpur, Ayodhya, Satganj, Prayag, Janghai, Malipur and Unao stations of the Northern Railway instead of following the action taken in the case of Station mentioned in part (a) ;

(c) the market rate certified by the respective District Magistrates for the areas mentioned in part (b) ; and

(d) the daily rate of wage paid for casual labour directly engaged by the Railway at Lucknow Station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A contract was allotted for a period of three years from 1-10-1965, but later, on a representation from the contractor, which is a Limited Co-operative Society, rates for payment were revised after holding negotiations.

(b) The decision referred to in part (a) was taken by the N. E. Railway Administration taking all circumstances into account. The decision to call for tenders at stations referred to in this part was taken by the Northern Railway Administration taking into account the circumstance that the work of the Contractor at Lucknow Junction (N. E.) had been unsatisfactory. It is for the appropriate authority to take a decision in such cases and the decision to call for tenders was bona-fide and unexceptionable.

(c) The market rates for unskilled labour recommended by the District Magistrates concerned are as under :

	Rate per head per day
	Rs.
Barabanki	3.00
Sultanpur	2.50
Unnao	2.50 to 4.00
Shahganj	2.50
Rae-Bareilly	2.00 to 3.00
Janghai	2.50 to 2.75
Ayodhya	Information not readily available.
Lucknow	3.00
Akbarpur	Information not readily available.
Malipur	-do-
Prayag	3.00

(d) The rate varied between Rs. 2.25 and Rs. 3.00 per head per day.

अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस का रोशनी तथा पंखों के बिना चलना

7425. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 मार्च, 1968 को अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस सियालकोट स्टेशन से बिना रोशनी तथा पंखों के चल पड़ी थी;

(ख) क्या मुगलसराय तथा अन्य स्टेशनों पर गार्डों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को यात्रियों द्वारा इस बारे में की गई शिकायतों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया;

(ग) क्या 11 मार्च, 1968 को वाराणसी स्टेशन पर शिकायत पुस्तक में दो संसद सदस्यों ने भी अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज की थीं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस गाड़ी में रोशनी व्यवस्था के फेल हो जाने के कारणों की सरकार ने जांच की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला और क्या इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में की गयी शिकायतों पर ध्यान दिया गया था । भागलपुर, जमालपुर, पटना, दानापुर और मुगलसराय में यह गाड़ी थोड़ी देर के लिए रुकती है और उतनी देर में जितनी साराबियां दूर की जा सकती थीं, दूर कर दी गयीं ।

(ग) जी, हां । यह सही है कि 11-3-68 को वाराणसी में लोक सभा के दो संसद सदस्यों सर्वश्री रामावतार शास्त्री और सत्य नारायण सिंह ने शिकायत दर्ज की थी ।

(घ) जी हां, सरकार ने तीन अधिकारियों की एक समिति के द्वारा इस घटना की जांच करवाई जा चुकी है ।

(ङ) गाड़ी में बिजली व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित 5 कर्मचारियों को कर्तव्य की उपेक्षा या कारवाई न करने के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है । इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

7426. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta suffered a loss of about Rs. 2 lakhs ; -

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to make up the loss and earn profit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The National Instruments Ltd., Jadavpur, Calcutta suffered a loss of about Rs. 2 lakhs during 1966-67. The sales and consequent production of the Jadavpur unit received a setback as a result of general slump in the engineering industries and the lowering of demand from State and Central Government Departments including Railways who are the principal and regular customers for the products of the Company. Curtailment in demand resulted in decline in sales and consequent reduction in production. Increase in expenditure was owing to increased payment of allowances and other amenities to employees and rise in the cost of raw materials.

The Company have curtailed suspended production of certain traditional items and have taken steps to diversify their production towards lines where there is a demand. The Company have secured orders for manufacture of sophisticated instruments required by Defence. As a result of sales drive, orders from the U. P. state Government, and various educational and medical institutions have been secured. Efforts are also being made to promote the export of Company's goods through the State Trading Corporation.

A Technical Study Team has also been set up to go into the question of diversification of production in the National Instruments Limited.

Help to Railwaymen of Khurda Division from Staff Benefit Fund

7427. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railwaymen of Khurda Road Division who applied for help from Staff Benefit Fund in 1967-68 and 1968-69, who were distressed in the recent cyclone which swept the Cuttack District of Orissa ;

(b) the nature of help rendered to them and to how many ; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting the applications of others ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Information for the year 1967-68 is as follows :—

(a) 54.

(b) Cash grant of Rs. 125/- to twenty five staff.

(c) 29 cases were rejected due to non-submission of documents in support of their demand.

Information for the year 1968-69 is not available as the year has just commenced.

Booking Counters on Station on the Western Railway

7428. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that on certain Stations on the Western Railway only one man has been asked to look after two or more than two counters ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of travelling public who have to wait for a long time when the Booking Clerk is busy on other counter ;

(c) whether the Administration has received any representation from the staff in this behalf ; and

(d) the action taken to remove the difficulties of the public and also of Railway employees ?

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

Commercial Clerks on Railways

7429. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Commercial Clerks although on deputation to the Food Corporation of India, are still working with the Railways ;

(b) whether it is a fact that although this staff is duly selected and trained by Railways and employed on all the conditions and terms as for other Railway employees but are treated as "Temporary" although working on Railway for more than 18 months ;

(c) whether any arrangements for their residential accommodation has been made by the Railway or Food Corporations ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Cracks in Quarters constructed in Rourkela Steel Plant

7430. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) the total number of quarters constructed in Rourkela Steel Plant up-to-date and the cost thereof ;

(b) whether complaints have been lodged about these quarters having developed cracks and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the expenses on repairing these damages ?

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

(a) The total number of quarters constructed in the Rourkela Steel Plant so far is 16,161. Their approximate cost is Rs. 10.50 crores.

(b) and (c). 136 one-bed-room houses

built during the first phase of construction (upto 1959) developed major cracks due to the expansive nature of the soil which was found to exist in isolated patches. As their repair would not have been economical, it has been decided by the Company to demolish these houses and to construct new houses in their place.

Allotment of Shops in Ispat Market of Rourkela Township

7431. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) how many displaced persons of Rourkela applied for allotment of shops in the Ispat Market of Rourkela Township ;

(b) the number of shops allotted to them ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). Of the eight displaced persons who had applied for allotment of shops in the Ispat Market of Rourkela Township, only one was allotted a shop by the Committee for Allotment of shops. The other applicants were not found suitable by the Committee.

Railway Line from Palasa-Haddu-Bangi-Palakond to Vizianagaram

7432. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Eastern Railway authorities conducted survey to propose a new railway line from Palasa-Haddubangi-Palakond to Vizianagaram in 1963-64 ;

(b) whether this project is proposed to be included in the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Chillies and Onions

7433. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Merchants Association of Andhra Pradesh for the export of Chillies and Onions to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the countries with whom trade agreements have been signed for their exports ;

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in their exports ; and

(d) the estimated amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby ?

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

(b) No trade agreements are signed exclusively for export of chillies and onions to any country. However, spices figure in the exportable list of items in the trade agreements with Iran, Jordan, Sudan, Tunisia, UAR and East European countries. Exports are allowed liberally in accordance with the existing export policy announced from time to time to all destinations, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled by the exporters.

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

Price of Scooters in India

7434. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how the controlled price of Scooters in India (without taxation) compares with that of Japan, Italy, West Germany and U.K. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The prices of the three makes of Scooters manufactured in India in the country of their

origin as in 1966 and their current ex-factory prices in India are given below :

Make of Scooter	Price in the country of origin (shown in brackets).	Present ex-factory price in India exclusive of excise duty and surcharge on built up vehicles
Lambretta	Rs. 2,085 (Italy)	Rs. 2,389
Vespa	Rs. 1,813 (Italy)	Rs. 2,402
Fantabulus	Rs. 2,691 (U.K.)	Rs. 3,200

Information about prices of Scooters in Japan and West Germany is not available.

Tea Export Promotion Corporation

7435. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 155 on the 13th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the proposed Corporation for promotion of tea exports has since been formed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is likely to stabilize the prices of Indian tea in the international markets ; and

(d) the rate at which the slump in the export of tea has been experienced during the few years and our main competitors other than ceylon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information of either a Corporation or Consortium of firms for promotion of exports of tea from India and Ceylon is intended to improve the prices realized for tea exported.

(d) Exports of tea from India fell by 10.1% in 1966 as compared to her exports in 1965 ; whereas exports of tea from East African countries, which are India's main competitors barring Ceylon, rose by 30.5% during the same period. There has, however, been a marked improvement in Indian tea exports in 1967 when the exports exceeded the 1965 level.

Survey of Minerals in U. P.

7436. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of minerals has

been carried out in the State of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any extraction programme has been drawn up ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A reconnaissance geological survey on modern topo sheets of the entire State is complete. A detailed survey on 1:63,360 and smaller scales of the districts of Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Mirzapur, Jhansi etc., has been carried out during the last 25 years. The investigations in the State are still in progress. As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, deposits of limestone, magnesite, coal, gypsum, glass sands, asbestos, pyrophyllite, fireclays, steatite and rock phosphate have been recorded. The details are given below :

Limestone : Extensive deposits of cement grade limestone occur in Almora, valley of Kosi river, Dehra Dun and South of Mussorie. The Total reserves of limestones of all grades are estimated at about 400 million tonnes.

Magnesite : A reserve of nearly 12.19 million tonnes of all grades in three sectors viz. Agra-Giricotehina, Giricotehina Ghatuna and Dewaldhar, Almora have been recorded.

Copper-Lead-Zinc : No workable deposits have been located so far.

Coal : The Geological Survey of India estimated a reserve of 1074 million tonnes of coal in Singrauli coal field lying in Mirzapur district. The area has been notified by National Coal Development Corporation for exploration.

Glass sands : The quartzites in the Son valley has been one of the more important, actual and potential sources of supply of glass sand. It is worked in the Chakia area of Banaras and Bargarh popularly known as the Nani area in the Banda and Allahabad districts. Between Manikpur and Bargarh, there are at least 14 important areas where good quality is obtainable and the gross reserves of the Rewa-Banda region alone are tentatively placed at 110 million tonnes.

Asbestos : Occurrences of asbestos are recorded in Chamoli.

Pyrophyllite : Pyrophyllite has been recorded in the district of Jhansi. The reserves have been estimated at 0.07 million tonnes.

Gypsum : Small packets of gypsum have been found in Dehra Dun, Tehri Garhwal, right bank of the Son river, Garhwal Districts.

Rock-phosphate : As a result of work carried out, phosphate deposits in workable quantities in the following blocks of Mussorie area in Uttar Pradesh have been recorded :

Maldeota
Bhusti
Mathiongaon-Baghi
Durmala
Kimoi
Masrana
Mussorie Partibha
Chamasri
Nagini
Cumalu-Chumpa

Drilling operations are currently under-way in Nagni and Kimoi areas and a programme of exploratory mining in Maldeota. Possible reserve of the order of 8 to 10 million tonnes of rock phosphate analysing 15 to 20 per cent P_2O_5 on an average per 100 m. along dip wise extension have been estimated. As soon as the reserves are proved, exploitation thereof will be undertaken by the National Mineral Development Cooperation and the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

Prices of Essential Commodities in U.P.

7437. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE

be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the increase or decrease in the price indices for essential commodities after the proclamation of President's Rule in the State of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether a large number of spurious drugs and adulterated foodstuffs have been seized by Government after the proclamation of the President's Rule ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to hold the price line of essential commodities and to check adulteration of foodstuffs and medicines in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement showing the comparative prices of essential commodities before and after the proclamation of the President's Rule in U. P. is laid on the Table of the House (Statement No. I). [Placed in Library See No. LT 894/68].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement showing some of the important steps taken to hold the price line of essential commodities and to check adulteration etc. is laid on the Table of the House. (Statement No. II) [Placed in Library See No. LT-894/68].

New Factories in Uttar Pradesh

7438. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new factories set up in Uttar Pradesh State during 1966-67 and the extent to which they have been successful ; and

(b) the amount provided by Government for the purpose during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Central Sector projects under implementation in Uttar Pradesh and the amounts allocated to the schemes during 1966-67 are ;

Schemes	Plan allocation during 1966-67 (Rs. Crores)
1. B.H.E.L., Hardwar	32.00 (for all BHEL Projects including Tiruchi and Hyderabad).
2. Triveni Structural	1.00
3. Pumps & Compressors	0.50
4. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rishikesh	8.00
5. Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur	9.98

Out of the above projects the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals factory at Rishikesh was completed during 1966-67.

Handloom Industry in U.P.

7439. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of yarn consumed by the Handloom Industry in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67 ; and

(b) the amount provided to each Weavers' Cooperative Society in the form of loans and grants during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 32.5 million Kilograms.

(b) The Central Government provides assistance in the form of loans and grants to the State Government and the latter likewise gives assistance to Weavers' Cooperative Societies. The Central Government have no information on the amount of loans and grants given to each Weavers' Cooperative Society.

Quota of Iron and Steel allotted to U.P.

7440. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quality and quantities of iron and steel quota allotted to Uttar Pradesh in 1967-68 and the quantity actually dispatched ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid materials were not supplied to the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) whether it adversely affected the Industries based on these materials ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation ?

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

Five-Year Strike Moratorium in Public Sector Steel Plants

7441. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether in his Press Conference on the 20th March, 1968 he suggested 5-year strike moratorium in the public sector steel plants ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). In the background of unsatisfactory industrial relations in the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. during the year 1967-68 and, in particular, at Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants, discussions have been held with certain Central Trade Unions with a view to having an arrangement by which a truly representative union could be recognised in each of the steel plants as the sole bargaining agent empowered to negotiate collective and general issues with the management and the establishment of a machinery of Joint Standing Committees for securing settlement of industrial disputes by negotiations, conciliations etc. In this context, it has also

been suggested that if the proposal to have one recognised union for one steel plant is accepted, there could be a long term agreement—say for five years—providing for automatic settlement of industrial disputes without resort to strikes etc. These discussions are still continuing.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये धातुओं का नियतन

7442. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या बारिणज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक धातु की कितनी मात्रा नियत करता है ?

बारिणज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम, अलौह धातुओं का नियतन करने वाला प्राधिकारी नहीं है। खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम सितम्बर, 1965 तक विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग द्वारा किये गये राज्यवार नियतन के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों को अलौह धातुओं की पूर्ति करता रहा। विकास-आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किये गये नियतन निम्न प्रकार थे :

इकाई : मेट्रिक टन

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
तांबा	2506	2527	1562
जस्ता	2000	1853	1103
सीसा	26	58.7	124
टीन	36	51.49	65.05

(अक्तूबर 62 से मार्च, 63)

अल्युमीनियम तार की छड़ें

अक्तूबर, 62-सितम्बर, 63	73
अक्तूबर, 63-मार्च, 64	122
1964-65	107
1965-66	66

निकल

अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 63	38.65
अक्तूबर, 63-सितम्बर, 64	83.30
अक्तूबर, 64-मार्च, 65	35.375
1965-66	4.007

14 सितम्बर 1965 को भारत सरकार ने दुर्लभ औद्योगिक सामग्री (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1965 को प्रख्यापित किया जिस के अन्तर्गत तांबा, जस्ता, सीसा तथा टीन जैसी अलौह धातुओं की खरीद तथा बिक्री को इस आदेश के अधीन नियुक्त किए गए नियंत्रक द्वारा जारी किए गए परमिटों से विनियमित किया गया और जून, 1965 तक कोई भी राज्यवार नियतन नहीं किया गया। नियतन आदेश को 7 जून, 1965 को रद्द किया गया था।

सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1966 में लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं को सीधे ही आयात लाइसेंस जारी करने का निर्णय किया। अतः आयात लाइसेंस सभी वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं को सीधे जारी कर दिये गये। किन्तु इस नीति को 1967-68 की अवधि के लिए परिवर्तित कर दिया गया और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र तथा अनुसूचित क्षेत्र दोनों प्रकार के गैर-प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं को, लाइसेंस देने वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले निकासी आदेशों के आधार पर पूरा करने के लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को उत्तरदायी बना दिया गया। राज्यों की इस प्रकार का कोई राज्यवार नियतन नहीं किया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर-प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र में नियतभागियों के लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को अब तक प्राप्त हुए निकासी आदेशों का कुल मूल्य निम्न प्रकार था :—

तांबा	5,03,687 रु०
जस्ता	2,45,536 रु०
टीन	1,98,308 रु०
सीसा	55,504 रु०
निकल	95,502 रु०
अल्युमीनियम तार की छड़ें	12,668 रु०
प्रत्येक धातु के मूल्य का ब्योरा दिये बिना किया गया नियतन	16,76,088 रु०

धातु की वस्तुओं का निर्यात

7443. श्री त्रिविक्रम प्रसन्न : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1957 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 की अवधि में वर्ष वार प्रत्येक राज्य ने ई० पी० एन० एस० पीतल और स्टेनलेस स्टील की वस्तुओं की कितनी मात्रा का और कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया; और

(ख) निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री युल्लम शफी कुरेशी) : (क) विदेशी व्यापार के आकड़े राज्यवार संकलित नहीं किये जाते । प्रत्येक राज्य से निर्यात की गई ई० पी० एन० एस० पीतल तथा स्टेनलेस स्टील की वस्तुओं की मात्रा तथा मूल्य के बारे में जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है । किन्तु, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 (अप्रैल से जनवरी) के निर्यात आकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं—(आरम्भिक आंकड़ों में दावे तथा पीतल की वस्तुओं के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं किया गया) :

(मूल्य लाख रु० में)

मद	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (अप्रैल-जून)
...
1. ई० पी० एन० एस० की वस्तुएं	13.72	16.99	24.17	20.57
2. स्टेनलेस स्टील के उत्पाद	18.27	21.07	9.39	10.13
3. पीतल के बर्तन	18.26	11.38	9.85	38.41
4. पीतल की चादरें तथा चक्के	19.47	33.92	8.25	9.82
5. ढलवां पीतल की वस्तुएं	—	—	0.29	—
6. पीतल के अन्य उत्पाद	2.54	5.70	2.34	0.81

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इन उत्पादों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए ये उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) इन उत्पादों के निर्यात के बदले उनके आयातित अंश की सीमा तक आयात लाइसेंस जारी करना ।

(2) ई० पी० एन० एस० तथा पीतल के सामान के निर्यात जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत की दर से नकद सहायता ।

(3) निर्यात पर शुल्कों की वापसी ।

Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Corporation Fashion Show in Delhi

7444. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHTI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI SUBRAVELU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation held a fashion show in Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, whether some of the dresses modelled in the show bordered near obscenity ;

(c) the amount of expenditure involved in conducting the show ; and

(d) the results achieved or likely to be achieved as a result of this show ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rs: 14,250/- approximately.

(d) Firstly, display of models at the Fashion Show provided considerable publicity for the beauty and elegance of Indian handloom fabrics among UNCTAD-II delegates. Secondly, the celebrated French

designer saw for himself the large collection of handloom fabrics which India could offer him for designing dresses and accessories and arranging their sales through his widely spread distributing channels in France and other countries. Consequently, the French Fashion Designers placed an order valued at U.S. \$ 14,220 for Charkha Tabby and Dupion silk prints, scarves, silk brocades and silk cutwork. Besides, another order for approximately U.S. \$ 6,000 has recently been received by the Corporation for dresses made out of Banaras silk—Cotton Cutwork, Organza printed, Dupion and embroidered cotton.

Out-of-turn Allotment of Scooters

7445. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANBAPANT :

SHRI SUBRAVELU :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the various types of priority and out-of-turn categories for the sale and distribution of scooters of various makes ;

(b) the percentage of scooters allotted in each category ; and

(c) the normal time lag between the date of registration and that of delivery in the General sale category ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The various types of priority quotas of scooters and the percentage of production allocated for each quota are given below :

S. No.	Category of priority quota	Lambretta Percentage of production in 1967	Vespa Percentage of production in 1967	Fantabulus Percentage of production in 1967
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Government Quota (including Defence quota)	21% (approx.)	19% (approx.)	24% (approx.)
2	State Governments quota	10% (approx.)	9% (approx.)	Nil
3.	Union Territories Quota	3% (approx.)	2% (approx.)	Nil
4.	Manufacturer's Quota	2% or 50 Nos. per month whichever is higher	2% or 50 Nos. per month whichever is higher	2% or 25 Nos. per month whichever is higher

The Central Government quota for Fantabulus scooter is hardly utilised for want of applicants.

(c) The time lag between registration of order and delivery of scooter varies from make to make and place to place. The approximate waiting period at Delhi for the various makes of scooters is as under :

Lambretta	Six to seven years
Vespa	Nine to ten years
Fantabulus	Two to three months.

S.E. Railway Service Commission

7446. **SHRI S. KUNDU :**
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :

SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that one post of a Member of the South Eastern Railway Service Commission has fallen vacant ;

(b) whether hitherto one nominee from the Orissa Government was appointed as a member of the Commission ;

(c) whether the Orissa Government has written to the Railway Board to fill up the vacancy with one of its nominees ; and

(d) whether Government propose to accept the nominee of the Government of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The Railway Service Commission at Calcutta recruits staff for South Eastern and Eastern Railways, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Railway Electrification.

(b) Members of the Railway Service Commissions are appointed on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission on consideration of overall suitability and not on regional basis.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Shortage of Sulphur

7447. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

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 25th March, 1968 regarding factors leading to the shortage of sulphur in India ;

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

(c) the part played by the State Trading Corporation in easing the sulphur shortage in the country ; and

(d) how the private entrepreneurs have reacted to the canalisation of sulphur through the State Trading Corporation ?

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

(b) There is at present no shortage of sulphur in India.

(c) During end of 1966 and in early 1967 there was an acute shortage of sulphur and the prices rose from Rs. 350 per tonne to about Rs. 1,400. S.T.C. imported substantial quantities from February, 1967. During 1967-68, the Corporation imported 1,67,000 tonnes of sulphur. Due to large quantities of sulphur arriving in the country the prices fell. From October 1967, the Corporation has been offering sulphur at Rs. 600 per metric tonne ex-jetty. They

have entered into long-term contracts for the import of sulphur during 1968. The position now is that there is no shortage of sulphur in the country.

(d) Private entrepreneurs had resisted the canalisation of sulphur through the State Trading Corporation. Actually, the item was fully canalised through the Corporation for imports only for 5 months.

Train Examiners

7448. **SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Danapur Division of Eastern Railway and Lucknow Division of Northern Railway, some of the departmentally appointed Train Examiners who were officiating in grade 'C' scale of Rs. 250-280 without being qualified for the posts have been brought down to their original grade and unqualified Train Examiners have been promoted on the basis of their acquiring qualifications ;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in affirmative, the reasons as to why a large number of directly recruited Train Examiners who are similarly unqualified on the higher grade have not been brought down to the lower grade and the vacancies in higher grade not filled up by qualified Train Examiners ;

(c) the reasons as to why some directly recruited unqualified Train Examiners on the Eastern and Northern Railways are being allowed to continue as Train Examiner grade 'C' in grade Rs. 205-280 ; and

(d) the reasons of such discrimination between the directly recruited Train Examiners and departmentally appointed Train Examiners ?

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

Revised Pay Scale of Train Examiners

7449. **SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board in the Permanent Negotiating

Machinery meeting with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held in July, 1964 made a proposal for introducing a revised pay scale of Rs. 180-280 p.m. for Train Examiners by integrating the two lowest grades of Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 and Rs. 205 to 280 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the above proposal ?

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

(b) On further consideration, it was decided that introduction of such a scale would not result in increased efficiency in supervision.

Coaching Maintenance Yards at Santragachi and Sealdah

7450. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in planning and construction of coaching maintenance yards at Santragachi of the South Eastern Railway and Sealdah of Eastern Railway, inadequate space has been kept along the sides of the coaches for movement of undergear maintenance staff ;

(b) whether inadequate arrangements of drainage of effluence have been made in the above Coaching maintenance yards ;

(c) whether the maintenance staff are hindered in their proper execution of work due to presence of electrical masts, train lighting charging posts, water hydrants and water pipe lines ; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in affirmative, the steps taken for correct planning of the Coaching maintenance yards ?

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

(d) Does not arise.

लखेरी रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर दुर्घटना

7451. श्री जमुना लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 मार्च,

1968 को पश्चिमी रेलवे के लखेरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी का इंजन तथा अनेक माल डिब्बे भूमि में घंस गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण थे और इस भूल के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 25.3.68 को, मालगाड़ी नं० 880-ए अप स्पेशल का ट्राइबर अप माल स्टार्टर सिगनल को जो कि रुको संकेत दे रहा था, पार करके लखेरी स्टेशन की लाइन नं० 1 के चरमान्त में दाखिल हो गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ी का इंजन और छः माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये ।

(ख) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 5,000 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है, लेकिन जाहिरा तौर पर दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई ।

सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

7452. श्री जमुना लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सवाई-माधोपुर-जयपुर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आयेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) फिलहाल इस खण्ड को मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई श्रौचित्य नहीं दिखाई देता ।

निवाड़ी से टोंक (राजस्थान) तक रेलवे लाइन

7453. श्री जमुना लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निवाड़ी से टोंक (राजस्थान) तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है ताकि इस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Kesoram Industries, Batanagar
(West Bengal)

7454. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kesoram Industries, Batanagar, West Bengal has given notice for the closure of the factory ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total number of workers who will be affected by the closure ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avert closure ?

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

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

Control on Cotton Textiles

7455. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to relax control on cotton textiles from 40 per cent to 20 per cent ;

(b) whether it is also being proposed to permit the increase in the prices of cloth ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The question of modifying the controlled cloth scheme is under consideration of Government.

बुदनी स्टेशन पर जल की सप्लाई

7456. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 मार्च, 1968 से बुदनी स्टेशन, पश्चिम रेलवे पर जल की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई है जिस से यात्रियों और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पानी की सप्लाई पुनः कब आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जल की इस सप्लाई को बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

Kandla Free Trade Zone

7457. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kandla Free Trade Zone has been serving its purpose ;

(b) the advantages derived by the country through this Free Trade Zone so far ;

(c) the special facilities offered to importers and exporters in the Kandla Free Zone and the amount so far invested by Government in providing the facilities in this Zone ; and

(d) whether Government propose to have more Free Trade Zones in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Kandla Free Trade Zone has been set up with a view to promote exports of Indian goods for earning more foreign

exchange, bring about fuller utilisation of the facilities already developed at Kandla port and to increase the employment potential of the area. Major position of the development works has been completed by the end of March, 1968.

A number of approved parties have taken possession of developed plots/sheds. Plans of construction submitted by 26 parties have been approved. Four units have already gone into production and goods worth over Rs. 15 lakhs have been exported. Many more units are expected to start production and exports during this year. As the industrial activity develops there will be substantial earning in foreign exchange and employment opportunities will also increase.

(c) The special facilities offered to the industries in the Kandla Free Trade Zone are :—

- (i) Exemption from customs duties for plant, machinery, raw materials and components as also exemption from Central Excise Duty on raw materials and components. Central Excise Duty is not levied on products manufactured and exported from the zone.
- (ii) Allotment of developed plots and built up Industrial sheds on reasonable rent.
- (iii) Grant of advance import licences for raw materials, components etc. required for first six months production without the condition of firm export orders.
- (iv) Requests for higher inputs than those allowed to registered exporters in other parts of the country are also permissible on merits.

The Government have so far spent about Rs. 76 lakhs out of Rs. 84.35 lakhs sanctioned for the development works.

(d) The Government propose to wait for the results of the Kandla Free Trade Zone whose progress is being watched before considering setting up more zones.

Rail Service on Delhi Rohtak Section

7458. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the deplorable condition of rail service on Delhi-Rohtak section particularly the trains which run at office hours for daily passengers ;

(b) whether the persistent inefficiency of the Railway in operating 2 DKR, 341 UP and 37 UP trains has aggravated the difficulties of the office goers who come to Delhi daily ;

(c) whether these trains leave their originating stations sometimes late by as much as 4 to 5 hours ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the train service on this section so that the daily passengers may be able to reach in time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn, by a few complaints to late running of certain trains on Delhi-Rohtak section.

(b) Office goers who come to Delhi use *inter alia* 2 DKR and 341 Up trains and not 37 Up Mail. Late running of the former two trains is not persistent.

(c) No, except on extremely rare occasions when any abnormal situation develops.

(d) Train running is closely watched at all levels and all avoidable detentions are taken up, and, where necessary, staff responsible for detentions are also dealt with suitably. Priority is given to running of all trains carrying suburban traffic and in this list are included the above mentioned trains. Other long-term measures are under consideration to improve the facilities in and around Delhi area to facilitate the punctual running of all trains including suburban trains.

Manufacture of Heavy Chemicals Equipment

7459. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :

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

(a) whether Government have given up plan to set up a plant for the manufacture of heavy chemical equipment in the public sector with Rumanian assistance ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any other project of this kind in collaboration with some other foreign party/country is in the offing ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It has been decided to defer the setting up of the plant for the manufacture of fertiliser and chemical equipment with Rumanian assistance for the present.

(b) Due to downward revision of the targets of many of the end-user industries, e.g., chemical, refining and fertiliser, a re-assessment of the equipment required by these industries was made and it was ascertained that the indigenous capacity already existing for the manufacture of equipment required by these industries was sufficient to meet the immediate requirements and, therefore, the setting up of this project could be deferred.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Indo-UAR-Yugoslavia Joint Ventures

7460. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of the Indo-UAR-Yugoslavia tripartite agreement on the setting up of joint ventures was reviewed recently with the representatives of the two countries ;

(b) whether the said tripartite agreement has become operative ;

(c) whether India has given her preferences for certain joint projects to be set up under the agreement ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main features are (i) exploration of phosphatic deposits in UAR ; (ii) preparation of a detailed Project Report for the setting up of a unit for the production of Phosphatic fertilisers from Rock

Phosphate ; and (iii) supply of technical know-how and a major portion of the plant and equipment required for Phosphatic fertiliser plant.

Recession in Textile Industry

7461. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamilnad Millowners Association, Madurai has recently submitted a Memorandum to Government suggesting certain steps to fight recession in the textile industry ;

(b) if so, what are their main suggestions and whether Government have examined their feasibility ; and

(c) Government's assesment of the impact of current recession in the textile industry ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Tamilnad Mill-owners' Association, Madurai, has submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister, Madras, a copy of which has been endorsed to the Central Government.

The following suggestions have been made in the memorandum :

(i) The Sales Tax on cotton yarn should be suspended for 5 years ;

(ii) Surcharge and consumption tax on electricity should be withdrawn ;

(iii) Adequate financial assistance should be provided to sick units through State financial agencies and commercial banks ;

(iv) The State Government should make a recommendation to the Central Government to abolish excise duty on yarn and coarse and medium cloth ; and

(v) It should be impressed upon the Trade Unions that there is need for reducing the D.A. of workers by 50%, at least in the case of sick and marginal units for 5 years or till they turn the corner, whichever is earlier.

The above suggestion mostly concern the State Government and are under their consideration. In so far as the Central

Government is concerned, the suggestions made by the Tamilnad Millowners' Association and other associations of the textile industry from time to time have been considered and the following steps have been taken to assist the industry :

(i) In the Budget proposals for 1968-69, appreciable reliefs have been granted in the excise duty on certain types of yarn. Some marginal readjustments have been also made in excise duty on cloth.

(ii) The Bank rate has been reduced recently.

(iii) The period of deferred payment for the supply of textile machinery to mills has been extended to 7 years' in deserving cases.

(iv) A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner to consider the question of larger credits being made available to the cotton textile units for modernisation and for working capital.

How best the industry could be further assisted is under consideration of Government.

With improvement in agricultural production, liberalized credit facilities and other reliefs, the demand for textiles it is expected, would improve.

Exports of Vehicles to Yugoslavia

7462. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the possibility for export of trucks manufactured by the Ashoka Leyland Ltd. to Yugoslavia to utilize Indian Rupees accumulated with that country have been recently explored by Government ;

(b) if so, whether any deal has been finalised in this regard with Yugoslavia ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any other type of goods are also being exported in this context ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Government has no information on the

possibility export of trucks manufactured by Ashoka Leyland to Yugoslavia.

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

Seizure of Woollen Socks from Railway Employees

7463. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 200 pairs of woollen socks meant for Army Officers have been seized from three Railway employees at Ghaziabad ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, only 166 pairs of socks were seized.

(b) Three accused Railway employees were arrested by the Railway Protection Force u/s 3/29/66 of Railway property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 on 1.4.1968. All the three accused were remanded to judicial custody upto 15.4.1968 but were subsequently released on bail by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ghaziabad after furnishing sureties of Rs. 4000/- each on 4.4.1968. The case is still under enquiry.

Trade Policy

7464. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme to achieve the twin objectives of balancing of imports and exports and larger overseas trade ;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The current Import Policy provides incentives for industrial units for increasing exports. Though there is no proposal to formulate a scheme, Government has always pursued policies designed to decrease the gap between imports and exports. This is achieved by increasing exports and reducing imports by imports substitution and greater reliance on indigenous production.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Carriage and Wagon Depot of Asansol and Andal Stations

7465. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that notices for termination of service were served on about 150 Railwaymen in Carriage and Wagon Depot of Asansol and Andal on the Eastern Railway on the 24th February, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the notices were not given individually but were hung up on the Notice Board ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Industrial Products

7466. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the declining trend in industrial production in India has been halted as a result of the measures so far adopted ; and

(b) the measures so far adopted and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The production in some of the industries which had been affected the most by recession has started improving to some extent, and in other industries too, it may be generally stated that the recessionary trend has stopped from getting worse.

The steps already taken by the Government of India to mitigate the effect of recession include the review of the various developmental programmes with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible ; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the effected industries, emphasis on the development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors ; banning

of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed, and announcement of liberalised credit policy, including the recent announcement about reduction in the Bank rate.

Hindustan Machine Tools

7467. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has announced a plan offering H. M. T. Machines on hire ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A rental scheme has been introduced by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited from 1st April, 1968, on an experimental basis, at four centres, namely, Bangalore, Madras, Bombay and Poona, upto June, 1968 in the first instance. After assessing the response, the scheme is likely to be extended to other centres. Presently, the scheme covers seven machines of conventional type. Under this, monthly rental charge amounts to 2½% of the total value of the machine. Entrepreneurs desiring to have H. M. T. machines under this scheme, have to deposit on amount equivalent to three months, rent before taking delivery of the machine.

Running Rooms for Running Staff

7468. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on certain Railways, the General Managers are closing down Running Rooms meant for the rest and recreation of Running Staff as a measure of economy ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Running Staff has protested against such closure of Running Rooms ;

(c) if so, the action being taken to stop the closures ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No running rooms have been closed as a measure of economy. A few running rooms on the Northeast Frontier, South Eastern and Central Railways have, however, been closed as a sequel to change in the pattern of train operation, fall in traffic, etc.

(b) A representation was received on Central Railway from staff in this connection while on the Northeast Frontier Railway a protest was received from one of the Unions.

(c) and (d). Only those running rooms whose continuance was not found justified in the context of changed conditions of operation have been closed, and where necessary, alternative arrangements have been made for the staff. There is no necessity of re-opening the closed running rooms at present.

Scales of Pay of Yard Staff on Northern Railway

7469. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Yard Master, Yard Master and Assistant Yard Master of the Delhi Division are in the authorised Scales of Pay viz., Rs. 335-425 ; Rs. 250-380 and Rs. 205-280, while the same class of employees in Allahabad, Moradabad and Lucknow Divisions are in the authorised Scales of Pay viz., Rs. 370-475 ; Rs. 335-425 and Rs. 250-380 respectively ;

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing different scales of pay in different Divisions ; and

(c) the action being taken to bring the Delhi Division Yard staff at par with the Allahabad, Moradabad and Lucknow Divisions staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Selection of Yard Master in Delhi Division

7470. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi

Division of the Northern Railway, Yard Master's selection held on the 10th August, 1964 was declared null and void on the 14th September, 1965 on a appeal against favouritism and fresh selection was held on the 28th July, 1966 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unqualified persons were called in the selection held on the 28th July, 1966 and qualified persons were ignored and the result of this selection has not so far been declared to favour certain employees by the Divisional Officers ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing Divisional Officers to withhold the result of such selections for years together and if any time limit is provided for doing so and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Directly recruited Guards in Delhi Division

7471. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortfall of vacancies in the cadre of Guards, filled up after directly recruited Guards on the Delhi Division of Northern Railway are assigned seniority from the date of occurrence of the vacancies carried forward in the subsequent years ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the promotees although not promoted earlier than the directly recruited guards are assigned seniority above them ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in case of reservation of Scheduled Castes' quota in the selection posts, their appointment and seniority are given as per merit position and not in accordance with the vacancies reserved as per pattern approved by the Government of India ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that in case of Assistance Station Master/Station Master Grade IV, the General Manager, Northern Railway, has already decided that the shortfall of quota can be filled up but

the seniority cannot be assigned retrospectively i.e. from the date of occurrence of the vacancy ;

(e) if replies to parts (c), (d) and (e) above be in affirmative, the reasons for adopting discriminatory rules in the case of directly recruited Guards in the Delhi Division ; and

(f) the action taken so far to revise the seniority list of all such directly recruited Guards appointed after the regrouping of Railways in 1962 as also appealed by certain staff ?

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

Export of Capital Goods

7472. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of capital goods has registered an increase in the recent months ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is an increasing trend of exports of capital goods, according to the monthly figures of exports furnished below:

Value in Rs. lakhs

April, 1967	...	70
May "	...	67
June "	...	79
July "	...	77
August "	...	104
September "	...	149
October "	...	131
November "	...	96
December "	...	88
January, 1968		196

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

7473. श्री अ० सुन्दरलाल : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 9038 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा चलाये जा रहे डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर्स का प्रबन्ध राज्य बोर्ड को सौंपने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली को भी किसी अन्य अभिकरण को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा सेवा की शर्तों को संरक्षण देने का है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Trade Unions on Railways

7474. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the facilities now accorded and protection given to the recognised Trade Unions to other Registered Trade Unions on Railways ;

(b) if so, the nature of the facilities proposed to be extended and protection proposed to be given ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Facilities are given to recognised Unions in accordance with the rules for recognition of Unions on Railways.

Demonstrations and Meetings by Registered Trade Unions

7475. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state -

(a) whether Government permit demonstrations and meetings by a registered Trade Union duly recognised by the Railway Administration within the Railway

premises without prior permission or intimation therefor ;

(b) whether Government also permit demonstrations and meetings by other registered Trade Unions if permission is duly applied for or intimations given ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). No Trade Union, whether recognised or not, can, by right, hold demonstrations at the work sites within the Railway premises. However, recognised Trade Unions are permitted to hold meetings within the Railway premises for which they have to seek prior permission from the Railway Administrations.

Looting of Wagons at Parmanandpur Railway Station

7476. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat, rice, sugar and mustard seed loaded in ten wagons of 2 C. G. Down goods train were looted at Parmanandpur Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway on the 14th March, 1968 at 1 p.m. ;

(b) whether any investigation into this incident was carried out, if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, but from 6 wagons only.

(b) Yes, the Government Railway Police, Sonapur registered a case on crime No. 3 u/s 143/379 IPC on the statement of the Assistant Station Master. Six accused (including five women) were arrested on the same day i.e. on 14.3.68 with grains in small quantity. Out of the remaining four accused persons reported to be concerned in this case, one person has since been arrested and the remaining three persons are still absconding. The case is still under police investigation,

(c) Two Rakshaks of the Railway Protection Force have since been posted at Parmanandpur Railway Station for prevention of such incidences.

Indianization of Foreign Firms

7477. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the scheme of indianization of foreign owned or controlled firms was first introduced ;

(b) the method of implementation of the scheme along with the phased programme, if any ;

(c) whether any annual or periodical return was called for from each of the firms concerned and how the receipt of such returns was being ensured ;

(d) the position of Indians in the various grades of posts in these firms on the eve of the introduction of these schemes and that at the end of 1967 ; and

(e) whether Government propose to lay a copy each of the scheme and of the public notice calling for information regarding employment of Indians and non-Indians by the foreign firms on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-895/68].

कागज की मिलें

7478. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में स्थित देशी और विदेशी कागज मिलों की संख्या, उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं, उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ; उनके निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं और यदि किन्हीं मिलों के विदेशी सहयोग हैं तो प्रत्येक के बारे में विदेशी सहयोग का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक कागज मिल

द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादों के नाम तथा अन्य व्यौरा उनकी मात्रा तथा मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक कागज मिल ने वर्ष वार कितने मूल्य के कागज का निर्यात किया है और किन किन देशों को ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण जिसमें जिलों के नाम, पते, क्षमता तथा प्रत्येक मिल का 1965, 1966 और 1967 में उत्पादन दिया गया है सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-896/68] निम्न लिखित कागज मिलों में विदेशी पूंजी का अंश उनके सामने लिखी सीमा तक है :—

1. मै० त्रिवेणी टिशुज प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता 100 प्रतिशत

2. मै० साउथ इण्डिया पेपर मिल्स, लि० मैसूर 67 प्रतिशत

3. मै० सेनापति वाइटली प्रा० लि० बंगलौर 50 प्रतिशत

4. मै० मन्द नेशनल पेपर मिल्स, लि० बंगलौर लगभग 27 प्रतिशत

5. मै० सेशासाइ पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड्स लि० मद्रास लगभग 20 प्रतिशत

शेष सभी कागज मिलें पूर्णतः भारतीय हैं।

पूंजी विनियोजन, प्रत्येक मिल के विदेशकों के नाम और प्रत्येक मिल का कुल उत्पादन सम्बन्धी जानकारी प्रत्येक के प्रतिवेदनों में उपलब्ध है जो कि प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

(ग) किसी भी उत्पाद के पार्टीशः निर्यात के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। तथापि कागज तथा कागजों के उत्पादों (प्रकाशनों को छोड़ कर) का 1966-67 तथा अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1967 में कुल निर्यात 219.9 लाख रुपये तथा 214 लाख रुपये क्रमशः था। इस निर्यात का कुछ अंश मिश्र को गया है किन्तु अधिकांश दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के देशों जैसे बर्मा, थाइलैण्ड, फिलिपीन, हांगकांग आदि को हुआ है।

देशी और विदेशी कागज मिल

7479. श्री अजुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय तथा विदेशी कागज मिलों या कम्पनियों में कितने विदेशी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनका वेतन कितना है और उनके द्वारा विदेशों को कितनी कितनी राशी भेजी जाती है ;

(ख) गत चार वर्षों में वर्षवार प्रत्येक मिल या कम्पनी को कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई, कितना कच्चा माल विदेशों से मंगवाया गया और किस उद्देश्य के लिए मंगवाया गया ; और

(ग) गत चार वर्षों में विदेशी कागज मिलों ने लाभ की कितनी राशि प्रतिवर्ष विदेशों को भेजी है और उपरोक्त अवधि में उनमें से प्रत्येक ने प्रतिवर्ष कितना लाभ कमाया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल-पर रख दी जायगी।

बीना जंक्शन से मद्रास तक यात्रियों के लिये स्थानों के कोटे का नियतन

7480. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीना जंक्शन से मद्रास तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिये स्थानों का कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) जी, हां। बीना जंक्शन के लिए अलग से कोई कोटा नहीं रखा गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली से मद्रास जाने वाली सभी गाड़ियों में रास्ते के स्टेशनों से चलने वाले यात्रियों के लिए आरक्षण का उपयुक्त कोटा निर्धारित है और यह सुविधा बीना से मद्रास जाने वाले यात्रियों को भी सुलभ है।

मिचों का निर्यात करने के लिये व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मण्डल

7481. श्री टी० पी० बाहू : क्या वारिण्ड्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार मिचों का निर्यात करने के लिये नई मण्डियों का पता लगाने के हेतु एक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल विदेशों में भेजने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के किस तारीख तक विदेशों में भेजे जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उस पर कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

वारिण्ड्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). अद्यक्ष, मसाला निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्, एर्णाकुलम के परामर्श से ब्योरे की बातें तय की जा रही हैं।

Passenger Trains

7482. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4397 on the 19th April, 1968 and state :

(a) the reasons for not increasing so far the number of trains between Bombay-Calcutta via Allahabad and Delhi-Bombay via Itarsi in the same proportion as on Delhi-Madras, Bombay-Madras and Calcutta-Madras ;

(b) whether the number of trains on these lines are proposed to be increased ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Lack of requisite resources by way of line capacity on the sections enroute, paucity of coaching stock, apart from inadequate facilities at the terminal stations,

(b) Yes, as soon as the requisite resources/facilities become available.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the exact date at this stage.

Goods lost from Katni and Itarsi Yards

7483. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4398 on the 19th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the reasons for detention of wagons at Katni and Itarsi Yards during 1966 and 1967 ;

(b) whether reports have been received this year that the above detention was partly because of mischief of Railway staff in collusion with some merchants ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Wagons suffered detentions for the following reasons :—

(i) Wagons marked sick for repairs and transhipment.

(ii) BOX wagons marked sick, after repairs having to wait for clearance by proper rakes.

(iii) Local wagons required to be dealt with in goods shed, repacking shed etc. having to undergo a number of operation like placement, loading, unloading and withdrawal.

(iv) Regulation of certain streams of traffic owing to accidents, accumulation, civil disturbances and other unusual occurrences etc. on the adjoining sections.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

नमक की बुलाई के लिये व्यापारियों को माल डिब्बों का नियतन

7484. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में फालोदी से तैयार किये गये नमक की बुलाई के लिये व्यापारियों को माल डिब्बे नियत नहीं किये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो अथवा तीन महीनों के बाद एक बार माल डिब्बे दिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई शिकायत भी प्राप्त हुई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके लिये दैनिक कोटा नियत करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस स्टेशन पर नमक के लदान के लिए माल-डिब्बों की सप्लाई बहुत कुछ नियमित है । लेकिन, कभी-कभी कार्यक्रम से बाहर नमक के लदान के लिए माल-डिब्बों की सप्लाई में देर हो सकती है । इस प्रकार के नमक के संचलन को, अन्य माल के साथ, निम्नतम अग्रता दी जाती है क्योंकि जिस नमक की निकासी का कार्यक्रम नमक आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है, उसे उच्चतर अग्रता प्राप्त है और उसके भेजने पर तरजीह दी जाती है ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) और (ङ). फालोदी से नमक के संचलन के लिए नमक आयुक्त ने कार्यक्रम निर्धारित कर रखा है और उसके लिए प्रतिदिन 10 माल डिब्बों का कोटा नियत है । चूंकि कार्यक्रम से बाहर नमक की निकासी अन्य सामान्य माल

यातायात के साथ, उसके रजिस्ट्रेशन की तारीख और निर्धारित अग्रता के अनुसार, करनी होती है, अतः इसके लिए अलग कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता । कार्यक्रम से बाहर नमक के लदान के लिए यथासम्भव माल डिब्बे देने की भरसक कोशिश की जाती है । जनवरी से मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में फालोदी से कार्यक्रम से बाहर नमक के मीटर लाइन के 1165 माल डिब्बे लादे गये जबकि 1967 में इसी अवधि में मीटर लाइन के केवल 482 डिब्बे लादे गये थे ।

Self-sufficiency in Paper

7485. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI M. AMERSEY :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in paper ;

(b) if not, the justification for subsidised exports ; and

(c) how the internal prices of paper compare with world prices ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The country is self-sufficient in almost all the common varieties of paper.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The internal prices of indigenous paper of common varieties compare favourably with the international prices.

National Coal Development Corporation

7486. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the loss incurred by the National Coal Development Corporation and Singareni Mines during the last year and the anticipated loss this year ;

(b) whether Government are aware that

this loss could be reduced by working fewer pits, like four instead of thirty at Singareni ; and

(c) the deficiencies which have been reported by the Inquiry Commission in their interim report in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the year 1966-67 the Singareni Collieries Company Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 9.9 lakhs and the National Coal Development Corporation Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 1.58 crores.

It is too early to assess the working results for the year 1967-68 for National Coal Development Corporation or for Singareni Collieries Company as the profit and loss accounts have not been prepared so far.

(b) Some uneconomic mines are no doubt being worked in the national interest. But the general position is that quite a number of mines have been closed or suspended or production slowed down because of lack of demand for coal.

(c) The first report of National Coal Development Corporation Enquiry Com-

mittee is still under examination by Government.

Cost of Production of Steel in the Private Sector

7487. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of steel in the private sector steel plants is about Rs. 650 whereas in the public sector plants it is Rs. 1,200 ;

(b) if not, what are the correct figures ;

(c) at what price we have contracted to export the main varieties of steel ; and

(d) what will be the total subsidy on the quantities now committed for export ?

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

(b) The average works cost of production per tonne of steel ingots at the first stage in the various steel plants in the public as well as private sector during 1966-67 has been as under :

(in rupees)

	Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur	Tata Iron and Steel Co.	Indian Iron and Steel Company
Open Hearth steel ingots	279.75	245.10	281.54	267.47	294.58
L.D. steel ingots	272.99	—	—	—	—

(c) There is a glut of steel in the world market and there is considerable competition between different countries in trying to capture foreign markets. The export prices, therefore, bear no relation with the indigenous costs of production, and they also vary from country to country, and contract to contract. Floor prices are, however, fixed category-wise and destination-wise from time to time and no exports below these prices are permitted.

(d) As export prices vary from country to country and contract to contract, it is not possible to make an estimate of the

subsidy payable against commitments made. During the year 1967-68, however, a subsidy of Rs. 6.86 crores was paid on Iron and Steel exports.

अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ से ज्ञापन

7488. श्री रामाबुद्धार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ ने हाल में सरकार को छः मांगों वाला एक विज्ञापन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;
घोर

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

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) सरकार को इस एसोसियेशन से हाल में
कोई ज्ञापन नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) घोर (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते ।

Train Clerks of Samastipur District

7489. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleas-
ed to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the North
Eastern Railway Administration has jeopar-
dised the seniority of more than seventy
five Train Clerks of Samastipur Railway
District alone by transferring two Office
Clerks as Trains Clerks on administrative
ground favouring them with their original
seniority ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some
Trains Clerks who have served as such for
the last four years, have been transferred
as Office Clerks ;

(c) if so, whether there is any channel
of promotion of Office Clerks to that of
Trains Clerks ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and
under what circumstances this sort of
favouritism has been shown to them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d).
The matter is under consideration and a
statement will be laid on the Table of the
Sabha in due course.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Breakdown of Talks between Central Government and M. P. Government on Narmada Project

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I call
the attention of the Minister of Irrigation

and Power to the following matter of
urgent public importance and I request that
he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported breakdown of talks
between the Central Government and
the Madhya Pradesh Government over
the Narmada Project."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : In the
meeting held on 18.12.1967 by the Union
Minister of Irrigation and Power at which
the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh,
Gujarat and Maharashtra and Irrigation
Minister of Rajasthan were present, Chief
Minister of Madhya Pradesh stated that
water requirements of Madhya Pradesh had
increased on account of introduction of
hybrid and high yielding varieties of crops.
It was felt that this might be discussed by
experts in agriculture and irrigation. It
was agreed that this should be done with-
in a month and the Chief Minister should
meet again on or about the 20th January,
1968.

The Madhya Pradesh officers had been
requested that whatever information the
State Government would like to be con-
sidered by the officers should be sent in
advance of the meeting but no information
or data was received. Nevertheless, four
senior officers of the Central Government
went to Bhopal and met the Madhya
Pradesh Officers on the 18th and 19th
January 1968. After some discussion the
points on which further studies or informa-
tion was to be collected were listed and it
was agreed that this should be completed
within a month thereafter. Unfortunately
even after a month the State Government
did not send any information. When
pressed for this data, the Chief Minister of
Madhya Pradesh wrote as follows in his
letter to the Union Minister of Irrigation
and Power dated March 5, 1968 :

"During the last four years, an
enormous mass of information and data
in respect of the developments on the
Narmada has already been furnished to
various Committees appointed by the
Centre and no purpose would be served
by adding on to this mass. There is
not much new basic data to be furnish-
ed. All that is now required is to use
and interpret these data in the light of
the new agricultural policy and the

recently introduced agricultural techniques. This is best done by mutual discussion across the table and I suggest that your experts should visit Bhopal for the purpose as early as possible."

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh further suggested that the experts should pay a visit to the Narmada Basin and observe the trend of recent development. Accordingly the Central Government officers visited Madhya Pradesh on March 20 and 21 and inspected the irrigation developments in some areas selected by the State Government Officers which were served by tubewells. Thereafter discussions were held between the Central Government officials and the Madhya Pradesh officers at Bhopal but no minutes of these discussions were drawn up. Madhya Pradesh officers handed over some notes regarding crop pattern and water requirements.

A further meeting of the officers of Madhya Pradesh and the Centre was held on 10th and 11th April, 1968. During the discussions on the 11th morning, the Madhya Pradesh officers insisted that a record of what Madhya Pradesh officers stated should be made then the Central officers' view should be recorded and the Madhya Pradesh officers should then be allowed to record their rejoinder. They also insisted that the Central Government Officers should affix their signatures to these records. Before the present round of discussions started, the Secretary, P.W.D., Madhya Pradesh Government had written to the Secretary of the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power as follows :—

"In this connection I am desired to point out that on the same subject discussions were held under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Chopra, Chairman CW and PC and it would be desirable to have discussions on similar pattern."

In the discussions conducted by Shri Chopra the representatives of State Governments concerned with the dispute stated their point of view. But at no stage was the Chairman of Central Water and Power Commission called upon to give his views on the various issues before the group. Also no signatures were insisted upon. After the present round of discussions was completed, the Central Government would have naturally issued a summary record of

discussions. To insist on recording proceedings in the manner suggested by the State Government officers is not correct or appropriate and is not in consonance with the practice adopted by the Centre. In spite of the repeated requests of the Central Government officers to continue the discussions, the Madhya Pradesh officers refused to proceed further and left the meeting.

The demand of the Madhya Pradesh officers that the Central Government officers should record their views and also affix their signatures to the record was most unusual and inappropriate, particularly as the Central Government is not a party to the dispute.

SHRI P. K. DEO : This reported breakdown of the talks and the strained States-Centre relationship is a matter of distress. We are sometimes inclined to feel whether this is not the time when the boundaries of the States should be realigned according to the basis of rivers rather than on the basis of language. At the moment, the feeling has been gaining ground that those States which have a stronger pull in the Centre get a lion's share in such disputes compared to other States. Taking into consideration all these factors, may I suggest that instead of arrogating to itself the power of a judge, the Central Government should appoint an impartial tribunal to go into the question so that there may be a national approach to this problem and a proper solution may be found ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Central Government has been making every effort to support a settlement between the States themselves on this river issue. So far I am afraid it has not succeeded. If further efforts also fail, very soon Government will consider the question of taking action under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : In view of the fact that there is a deadlock in the talks over the Narmada waters, that our Minister himself addressed a press conference and the M.P. Chief Minister has issued a long statement using very harsh words, in this critical situation, may I know what the Central

[Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav]

Government proposes to do to solve this dispute between the M. P. and Gujarat Governments, because it is an important matter and ultimately the farmers of both States will suffer ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The M. P. Government officers have given some notes. They have re-modified them on the 10th. These notes are being studied. When they are finalised, an effort will be made again to call for a Chief Ministers' meeting. If this fails, naturally, as I said earlier, action will be taken under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): May I know what steps have been taken to refer this matter to a tribunal, for which the Constitution has specially provided under article 262 ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I said, the general principle is, it is always best to settle these disputes by negotiations and by accommodation between the regions concerned. But when it fails, as it tends to do in this case, the matter has to be referred under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Narmada is essentially a river of M. P. The entire catchment area lies within M. P. 700 out of 800 miles pass through M. P. When Vindhya Pradesh was merged with Madhya Pradesh, the idea was the deficit area of V. P. should be fed with the surplus waters of M. P. Only 100 miles pass through Gujarat. The main point is the Centre should adopt an entirely impartial attitude. It should not only do justice but should appear to do justice. Why should Dr. Rao give an image in the papers that he is partial to some States ?

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : It is a wrong statement. It is the Chief Minister who has charged the Central Minister.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : It is a baseless insinuation.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : If the Central Government does not take an impartial

attitude it would be setting a very dangerous precedent. Another important point is, it is surprising that the Central Government officials cannot work in unison or co-ordination with the State Government officials. Where are we heading to ? Reasonable record of meetings are kept and that should be kept. Why should there be any dispute about that ? Therefore, I would like to know what steps Dr. Rao is taking in this matter and whether he proposes to act in an absolutely impartial manner.

DR. K. L. RAO : Actually, in the meeting held in August, 1966 between the various Chief Ministers of the various States I suggested a solution and the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh felt it was a good approach. Then they said that they would discuss it between the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. This went on. Unfortunately, there was a change in the Chief Ministership of Madhya Pradesh State. Then we held another meeting. This meeting also was quite cordial. The question that I was acting partially to one State came as a surprise to me I know it only from the Press reports. As I said, I do not myself know how that accusation could have been made because nowhere as I said anything except in the confidential Chief Ministers' Conference and that too by way of a compromise between the two parties. Nothing more beyond that I have done. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh can say anything he likes. He is a free citizen of India. Our intention, as I submitted in the very beginning, is to support every effort to bring an agreement between these two States. The centre is not interested to come in between the two. If the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh can go to Gujarat, discuss with him and come to a settlement, the Central Government will only be too glad to accept the solution agreed to between them. But when that is not possible we have to, in the larger interest of the nation, take up an attitude which is in the best interest of the nation.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Sir, there are two sets of facts, one placed by the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power and the other placed by the Chief

Minister and the team that came from Madhya Pradesh to represent that State. The hon. Minister when he was Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission had made certain proposals to put up a large dam in Gujarat on the Narmada river. To that proposal the Government of Madhya Pradesh had registered its protest. Now the whole controversy is that Dr. Rao still clings to that theory of putting up a large dam in Gujarat and that is the reason why Madhya Pradesh is opposing.

Secondly, Dr. Rao unnecessarily dragged in the change of leadership in Madhya Pradesh to the picture. It is that which has created a great controversy, which has injected a new element into this inter-State water dispute. So far, in Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, in all these three States, unfortunately, there are Congress governments, whereas here, in the Narmada dispute, the controversy is between a Congress Government in one State and a non-Congress Government in other Estate. Over and above that, there is Dr. Rao who represents the Central Government which is also a Congress Government.

Now, Sir, Maharashtra has served notice on the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Mysore is in the process of serving a notice on the Central Government. Now the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has expressed in no uncertain terms that he does not have any confidence in Dr. Rao. In view of these facts, I would like to pose a question to Dr. Rao himself. Would he be any effective in bringing about a certain rapprochement between the parties as long as he continues to be the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power?

DR. K. L. RAO : The various statements made by the hon. Member are entirely incorrect. I never suggested a high dam when I was connected with the CWPC. I know the proposal for a high dam came after 1963 when I was Minister. If the hon. Member had cared to know the facts he could have avoided wasting the time of the House. In 1963 the agreement arrived at between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat was for a dam of 425. There was no question of 465. The rest of the thing has been completely his imagination. Of course, the hon. Member has been dreaming a good lot of things. So the question of a high dam has not arisen and the proposals are

going on changing from time to time. The question of a high dam has come up only recently.

With regard to the question of one statement being given by the officials of the Central Government and another statement being given by the officials of the State Government, naturally I have to depend on what the officials of the Central Government say. I was not present here in Delhi on the 11th of this month, on the day the talks broke down. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has said that I was here and I was directing the engineers to break up and all that. I do not know what exactly it is, whether I can call it a lie or a fad. The officers of the Central Government are experienced people. They deal with international discussions, discussions with various countries like Nepal, Pakistan and others. They are very highly experienced people. They have a large amount of patience. Naturally I must believe what they say and I have given the facts in the statement. What the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has stated is entirely his own. I cannot say anything on that. If he wants to indulge in something of the kind of language that he has done; let him do that. I cannot deny him that privilege.

12.19 hrs

Re. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे मिला था और मैंने आपसे इस बात की अनुमति चाही थी कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में हमारे स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने का अवसर दें। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ है, उस से लोकतन्त्र को आघात लगा है—(व्यवधान)...अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐसा खेल है जो हम भी खेल सकते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Hon. Members are only helping to create disorder. They are not helping me at all. Allow him one or two minutes. He came to me and sought my permission. It is not

[Mr. Speaker]

as though he is just getting up and shouting. Of course his point of view was different from my point of view, but we thought we could express our difference of opinion here. Let him have his say. Hon. Members cannot insist that everybody should agree with their views.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन के मन में चोर है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो लोकतन्त्र की हत्या हुई है; उस के लिये ये सब लोग जिम्मेदार हैं और अपने पाप पर बदौ डालने के लिये ये शोर मचा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस शोर से कोई आवाज बबने वाली नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जब उत्तर प्रदेश में 25 फरवरी को राष्ट्रपति का शासन घोषित किया गया था, उस समय यह मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि विधान सभा भंग नहीं की जायगी, क्योंकि हम उत्तर प्रदेश में जल्द से जल्द लोकप्रिय शासन कायम हुआ देखना चाहते हैं। संयुक्त विधायक दल के नेता दिल्ली आये, राष्ट्रपति जी से मिले और उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा बहुमत है, वे अपने सदस्यों की संख्या भी गिनने के लिये तैयार थे और केवल दो दिन का समय मांगते थे। अब जबकि 25 फरवरी को विधान सभा भंग नहीं की गई थी, दो दिन और भंग न की जाती तो कोई आसमान टूटने वाला नहीं था।

लेकिन विधान सभा भंग करके केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चोर दरवाजे से अपनी हुकूमत उत्तर प्रदेश में थोप दी है। सबसे बड़ी दुःख की बात यह है कि अगर संयुक्त विधायक दल के पास बहुमत नहीं था तो कांग्रेस दल के नेता को सरकार बनाने के लिये आमंत्रित किया जाना चाहिये था लेकिन कांग्रेस के अन्दर फूट है जिसमें केन्द्र के नेता भी शामिल हैं, उन्होंने श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त को सरकार बनाने के लिये पसन्द नहीं किया। अब अगर कांग्रेस के पास बहुमत नहीं है तो संयुक्त विधायक दल के पास होना चाहिये, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि किसी ती दल के पास बहुमत न हो। विधान सभा

भंग कर और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करके यह मन्त्री महोदय संघात्मक संविधान को आघात पहुँचाने का काम कर रहे हैं और वह आगे और भी करेंगे।

यह सच है कि यह मन्त्री वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति की उद्घोषणा लायेंगे, उस पर सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका मिलेगा लेकिन वह एक नियमित चर्चा होगी। यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, हम इस पर सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप हमारे स्थान प्रस्ताव को पेश करने की अनुमति दें और इस मामले पर आज बहस होनी चाहिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Sir, my adjournment motion.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a number of adjournment motions, not one, I do not want to mention all of them because so many of them have been given on this issue. I did discuss this subject with Shri Vajpayee and others and I tried to convince him ; naturally, I wanted to be convinced also, if it was possible, it was both ways.

I did state some time ago that during the discussion of the Demands it is not proper to have an adjournment motion for the simple reason that you can censure the government in another way by not passing the Demands. I think I said this some ten days ago. Added to that, if you want to discuss any irregularity committed by the Home Minister, or somebody, as Shri Vajpayee has himself mentioned here, the Proclamation has to come before the House. The Proclamation cannot become effective until the House takes note of it, passes it and approves of it. This House has a right to disapprove of it also and say that what the President has done on the recommendation of the Government is wrong. Therefore, that is also a censure. I mentioned all these things to Shri Vajpayee. Perhaps I could not carry him, or the other friends who gave notice of adjournment motions, with me. Now, if we begin a discussion on this, naturally the discussion on the Demands will be

postponed. I am not interested in the question which government has gone, whether it is a Congress or non-Congress government,

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, if you can bear with me for some time, this is an extraordinarily serious matter. We would not have normally thought of an adjournment motion, but we did it in spite of the fact that we knew that the proclamation resolution would be discussed. We know also that in the course of the Demands for Grants we can vote down and censure this Government. But the point is, in regard to the Demands for Grants discussion we are pinned down, very naturally, to the particular Ministry concerned. Here is something which appertains to the entire government and particularly in view of the Speakers, Conference which you, Sir, presided over the other day, which formulated certain principles of conduct which have been hailed all over the country, which had been completely given the go by this Government by the act which they now propose, it raises a new question which goes to the very root of parliamentary functioning, and that is why we request you to allow a discussion, and even though a little time it might be difficult to procure I am sure you could easily do it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, I wrote to you this morning about the serious situation that has arisen in Gauhati as a result of (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I thought he was saying something about UP.

SHRI HEM BARUA: About UP we made our position quite clear. We call this an arbitrary decision. Besides that, I have written to you this morning about the serious situation arising in Gauhati due to some army men beating two journalists. I have received scores of telegrams on that account. Therefore, I want this matter to be discussed in the House. At least, let the Defence Minister make a statement. There is a lot of tension in Assam, which is a border State, because of this incident. The relationship between the army and the civilian population there was very cordial and by the activities

of a handful of army men the fair name of the Indian army must not be allowed to be tarnished. Therefore, I want something to be done.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received about a dozen adjournment motions on various subjects and yesterday I received 126 Calling Attention Notices; I counted them yesterday. If the hon. Members want all of them to be taken up in the House, I wonder whether any other business could be taken up in the House.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, I wrote to you on this important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it is important. But, then I have received half a dozen adjournment motions and 126 calling attention notices, some of them about strikes, bus accidents and so on, all types of things. If hon. Members would like to take up all of them here, I do not think we will get time to pass even one Demand.

SHRI HEM BARUA: That shows how active and alert Members are.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very glad about it. I want members to be very active and attentive. I did discuss this issue about UP with hon. Members. Naturally the opposition is excited because the United Front Government goes. Therefore, we agreed to disagree, after discussions. But I thought that he should at least be allowed to raise it here. That is why I permitted him to raise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What is your specific objection to this?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): While discussing the various Demands we get an opportunity very often to censure the government. But this is a very unexpected development. We never anticipated that such a situation will arise there. Secondly, this is a matter of urgent public importance which has been agitating the minds of everybody. The SVD Government continued to function there; it did not lose the majority in the House. Because of some internal quarrel, they wanted to change the leadership. Taking advantage of that situation, the Central Government

[Shri P. K. Deo]

have intervened and exercised their extraordinary powers to dissolve the Assembly. Under these circumstances, I feel that there could not be a more appropriate occasion to censure the government by an adjournment motion than this. So, this should be allowed. We may sit longer hours to make up the time.

MR. SPEAKER: As I have said earlier, I have discussed the matter and taken a decision earlier. Not that I am taking a decision now. I have discussed it with Shri Vajpayee in my chamber and I have taken a decision, after looking in the rules and all that. A specific proclamation about UP is coming before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want to censure the government now.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think a delay of a few days is going to be very dangerous any way. The Proclamation will be placed before the House in a few minutes and I am sure the Home Minister will agree to an early discussion of that. The BAC will consider the matter and allot time in a day or two.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not we have the discussion tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: I will fix up the time. This will be considered in the BAC and the Home Minister will also be consulted.

If it is necessary, we shall have it tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should you consult the Home Minister? He has done his job.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): With regard to the Proclamation, it is the privilege of the Opposition to be consulted to fix the time.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Anyway, I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Deo, is also supporting that there should be an adjournment motion. But I read in the press that his party has dissociated itself.....(Interruption). But I am not interested in it. Government will say

that that is the reason for the Proclamation, that is, because they also decided not to support them.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Performance Budgets of Selected Organisations—1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 14th December, 1967, in answer to Unstarred Question No. 4398, a copy of the 'Performance Budgets of Selected Organisations—1968-69' (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-869, 68]

Bharat Heavy Electricals and Triveni Structural—Government Reviews and Annual Reports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed,

I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-870/68].
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structural Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Triveni Structural Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-871/68].*

**Neyveli Lignite Corporation -Government
Review and Annual Report**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 (Hindi and English versions).

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon (Hindi and English versions). *[Placed in Library, see No. LT-872/68].*

**Mineral Concession (Second Amend-
ment) Rules**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 634 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1968, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957. *[Placed in Library, see No. LT-873/68].*

Notifications under Navy Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): Sir, on behalf of Shri M. R. Krishna,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—

(1) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No.

S.R.O. 3-E in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968.

(2) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notifications No. S. R. O. 4-E in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-874/68].*

**Report of Governor and Proclamation
re : Uttar Pradesh**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report dated the 10th April, 1968 from the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to the President.

(2) A copy of the Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution varying the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February, 1968 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/68].*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस उद्घोषणा के खिलाफ
अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए हम सदन
से बाहर जा रहे हैं। चिन्कार है।

12.32 hrs.

*Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other
hon. Members then left the House.*

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fiftieth Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

12.33 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69**
—*contd.*

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals —*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals. We have already spent about 1 hour and 10 minutes on the Steel Ministry's Demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri Chavan has also gone out.

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately, the Congress Members have almost exhausted their time. In a 4-hour debate the Congress gets only 2 hours and of the 2 hours they have already taken 40 minutes. The Minister wants another 40-45 minutes to reply to the debate. Yesterday I could allow a number of Congress Members because, fortunately for them, the independents were all absent.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Today also they are absent.

MR. SPEAKER : Though I called a number of them, all of them were absent, therefore, I could allot that time to the Congress Benches. Anyway, today the party names are there and I am sure that those who have walked out will come back immediately; I am sure, they will not stay out the whole day. So, the Congress Members must not grudge it; they cannot help it. Except from Swatantra Party nobody has spoken yet and you must hear their point of view. Therefore one from each party must be allowed. Later on, one or two Congress Members also we will allow in the 10 minutes that we have—not that we will not allow—but one from each party must be allowed.

Then, I would like to have the Business Advisory Committee meeting today at 4 p.m.

Now, Shri Kiruttinan.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Volume of investment made in the public sector undertakings in

the corporate sector has increased enormously since independence. During the period of the Third Plan the investment in the shape of equity and loans in the undertakings of the Central Government rose from Rs. 953 crores to Rs. 2,415 crores. Thus, the share of the public sector in the total investment in the economy increased from 46.4 per cent during the First Plan period to 54.6 per cent during the Second Plan. At present the public sector is believed to account for roughly two-thirds of the national investment.

Among the public sector enterprises, Hindustan Steel Limited has absorbed a major share of the total public sector investment. As on 31st March, 1967, the Government investment in the public sector amounted to Rs. 2,841 crores of which Hindustan Steel Limited accounted for Rs. 1,028 crores or 36 per cent.

12.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But the performance of the public sector, whether it is Hindustan Steel Limited, or the National Coal Development Corporation or the National Mineral Development Corporation or Heavy Electricals or anything, has caused serious and critical concern in Parliament and among the public.

As far as the three steel plants are concerned, according to the statement of the Minister concerned, Bhilai steel plant suffered a loss of Rs. 17.15 million, Rourkela of Rs. 19.38 million and Durgapur of Rs. 131.64 million. The Hindustan Steel Limited has sustained a cumulative loss since inception amounting to Rs. 82.32 crores. The prospects for 1967-68 are that Hindustan Steel Limited would incur a loss of about Rs. 40 crores. At the end of 1967-68, therefore, the cumulative loss of the company might be in the region of Rs. 120 crores. This is a heavy loss indeed.

We cannot expect that the working of Hindustan Steel Limited, the National Coal Development Corporation and the National Mineral Development Corporation will improve in the future. The

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

amount of loss and deterioration are increasing year by year. Although the turnover of Hindustan Steel Limited increased from Rs. 205 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 239 crores in 1965-66, the net profit earned by the undertaking declined from Rs. 2.1 crores to Rs. 1.7 crores. According to the 1967-68 report, the loss incurred by Hindustan Steel Limited was Rs. 20.5 crores in 1966-67, but it would increase to Rs. 40 crores in 1967-68. The production and despatches have considerably declined during the last year. The production of the National Coal Development Corporation also has declined from 9.65 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 9.49 million tonnes in 1966-67. Despatches have also declined to some extent.

A recent study made by the Committee on Plan Projects states—I quote :—

“If the Development of public-sector undertakings is reviewed in detail, it becomes apparent that a large number of the projects are taking longer in construction and to reach full production than originally envisaged and at a cost much in excess of the original estimates.

Another problem that has been injuring the public sector is that of underutilised capacity. There are in the country today a number of projects which are not working at the capacity originally planned. Insufficient or poorly organised management of resources is a common reason behind this problem, but an important reason has been a poor analysis of the demand for the product.”

According to the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on public undertakings—I quote :

“we find that there have been other causes too which have contributed to the accumulation of losses to a substantial extent. Thus, over capitalisation is one of the main causes. In some cases, the implementation of expansion programmes before a project reached full production, as in the case of the Hindustan Steel.....”.

Further, neither in quality nor in price they have brought full satisfaction.

Many kinds of special steel have still

to be imported because the public sector steel plants.....

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : On a point of order, Sir. Can an hon. Member read his speech, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is only referring to his notes.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Every word is written in those notes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every one here is not a Professor who has long experience of cramming notes and repeating them before the House.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Many kinds of special steel have still to be imported because the public sector steel plants are yet to achieve the needed quality of manufacture. In the case of basic product like steel, it has not been possible to keep prices within the reasonable limits. With the recent increase in steel prices, the position now is that the price of steel in India, as compared to the domestic price prevailing on other countries, is higher by about 25 to 30 per cent.

Regarding the quality, the major portion of steel despatches is to the Government Departments and undertakings including the Railways and Defence. A sleeper plant was erected at Hindustan Steel Ltd.—Durgapur in 1961 to meet the requirements of broad gauge steel through sleepers. A total of 2.08 lakh tonnes of sleepers were supplied to the Railways from 1961-62 to 1966-67. The plan, lay out, equipment, etc., of the plant were finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Railways. However, the sleepers supplied by the steel plant contained defects and deviations from the permissible tolerance. The Ministry of Railways directed the Railway administrations in June 1966 to segregate the defective sleepers and hold up the payment therefor. The value of the segregated sleepers was Rs. 1.6 crores.

Thus, Sir, all the three existing steel plants are working under heavy loss. The Government is not in a position to get a single or two per cent return on the capital. In view of these facts, how is it justifiable

[Shri Kiruttinan]

for the Government to start a fourth steel plant at Bokaro at a formidable cost of Rs. 1000 crores? Is it reasonable, Sir?

We, the people from Tamil Nadu, as well as the Government in Tamil Nadu, the present and the past, are crying for Salem steel plant. The people and the Government from Andhra are agitating for Visakhapatnam steel plant. The same from Mysore to erect a small scale steel plant at Hospet. But the only ready-made reply from the Central Government is, 'No money'. From where has this Government got Rs. 1000 crores for Bokaro? Is it not from the Central Budget? Instead of pouring down this Rs. 1000 crores into a single gigantic scheme, they can invest this amount for three steel plants, one at Salem, second at Visakhapatnam and the third at Hospet.

The Central Government should stick upon justice, Sir. We should not create regional imbalance. So I request the hon. Minister through you, Sir, to consider the longstanding request of Tamil Nadu to take up the Salem steel plant at least in the Fourth Five year Plan.

श्री भोलानाथ (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डिमान्ड चल रही है, मैं उस को रापोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में इस डिपार्टमेंट ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की फारसाइटेडेन्स की वजह से एक नया स्थान प्राप्त किया है। इंडस्ट्री को पनपाने के लिये इस्पात की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है, और यह इस्पात का युग कहलाता है। इस युग में मैं इस्पात के बड़े कारखाने बनना हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक शान की बात थी। बल्कि पंडितजी तो यह भी कहा करते थे कि पुराने जमाने के हरिद्वार, बनारस आदि जो बड़े-बड़े तीर्थ स्थान हैं उन का स्थान आज कल भिलाई, रूरकेला, दुर्गापुर, चित्तूरंजन के कारखानों और भाखरा-बांध को दिया जाना चाहिये।

इसलिये यदि इन में कहीं थोड़ी बहुत गलती भी रही है तो उस की वजह से इन तमाम कारखानों की इस तरह से आलोचना करना ठीक नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। लेकिन जो

रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है, इस में शक नहीं कि उस से मालूम होता है कि सरकार की तरफ से थोड़ी बहुत गड़बड़ हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी भिलाई जैसे कारखाने ने बहुत तरक्की की। इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि आइन्दा इस्पात के कारखाने, चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, काफी पनपेंगे।

मेरा एक निवेदन है कि पंडितजी ने जब यह कारखाने बनवाये थे तब शायद उन के सामने हिन्दुस्तान की हालात का दूसरा नक्शा नहीं था। वह सोचते थे कि हम अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज में भी आगे बढ़ें, और इसी लिये उन्होंने यह कारखाने कायम कराये और इंडस्ट्री को भी मद्दे नजर रक्खा और इस बात को भी सोचा कि कौन से मशीनरी के टूल्स बनाये जाने चाहिये। जब हमारे देश पर चीन का हमला हुआ या पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ उस समय दूसरी बातों का भी ध्यान आया और इस बात पर विचार किया जाने लगा कि दूसरे सेक्टर की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और अपने धन का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इस्पात कारखानों के डेवेलपमेंट की तरफ जाना चाहिये।

अभी आप ने देखा होगा कि हमारे सामने इस्पात कारखानों की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में लिखा गया है, खास कर अवेलेबिलिटी के बारे में, कि आज भी हमारे देहाती क्षेत्रों में टिन की गलवनाइज्ड शीट्स किसी प्रकार नहीं मिल रही हैं। हम बराबर यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां हाउसिंग के लिये बड़ा भारी प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये, लेकिन गरीब आदमियों के लिये पक्के मकान बनवाना बहुत मुश्किल बात है। यदि आप उन को टिन शेड दे कर बसा देते हैं तो वह खुश हो जायेंगे। हम राजस्थान में देखते हैं कि बहुत से थैचिंग के यानी घास फूस के मकान हैं। खास कर गर्मियों उन में बड़ी आग लगती है और पूरे के पूरे गांव में फैल जाती है। इस के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकार को काफी बड़ा अमां-उंट हर बार खर्च करना पड़ता है। उन की

सहायता करने के बाद फिर उन को वह टीन बांटने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन पिछले दो सालों से आग लगने वाले मकानों को टिन मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है। बीच में काली टिन मिलने लगी थी लेकिन वह जल्दी ही बेकार हो जाती थी। गलवनाइज्ड शीट्स के लिये काफी जिक्र चाहिये। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जावेर माइन्स में जिक्र होने लगा है। हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरी चीजों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये जिस की वजह से रिसेशन हो रहा है। आज इस जिक्र से दूसरी चीजें भी बन सकती हैं और इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस रिपोर्ट में आखीर में कहा गया है कि कौन सी चीज की डिमाण्ड है इस पर भी मिनिस्ट्री विचार करेगी और इस के लिये एक कमेटी बैठायी गई है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि अब सरकार जावेर माइन्स को डेवेलप कर रही है। जावेर माइन्स का जो प्रोडक्शन होता है उस में इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि गाँव वालों को जरूरतें किस तरह से पूरी हो सकती हैं और उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवेलपमेंट किया जाना चाहिये।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज और बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज की देश के लिये बड़ी जरूरत है, लेकिन देश का विकास भी जरूरी है, और बराबर हम चाहते हैं कि काश्तकारों के लिये पम्पिंग सेट भी लगें, कुएं भी खुदें ताकि किसान लोग वहां रहना पसन्द करें। अगर इस्पात का प्रोडक्शन होगा तो आप भले ही यैचिंग की जगह पर टिन की व्यवस्था न कर सकें, लेकिन वहां पर बड़ा कारखाना जरूर स्थापित कर सकते हैं। इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। इसलिये आप वहां पर कोई बड़ा कारखाना जरूर स्थापित करें ताकि वहां पर जो आइडल कैपसिटी पड़ी है उस का किसी प्रकार से पूरा उपयोग हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि लिग्नाइट का बहुत

बड़ा स्टॉक राजस्थान और बीकानेर में है। वहां पर जिप्सम और कोलमाइन्स हैं उन को राजस्थान सरकार डेवेलप नहीं कर रही है। नतीजा यह है कि मद्रास में तो उस की फ्रटिलाइजर यूज हो रही है, लेकिन राजस्थान में वह यूज नहीं हो रही है। बीकानेर ऐसी जगह है जहां लिग्नाइट भी और जिप्सम भी है। यह दोनों चीजें मिनरल्स में आ गई हैं, लेकिन उन का कोई डेवेलपमेंट राजस्थान के अन्दर नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात कापर माइन्स के बारे में है। मेरी खुद की कांस्टिट्यून्सी में दरीबा में बड़ा भारी डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, लेकिन उस की गति बहुत धीमी है। उस में जितनी तेजी से काम किया जाना चाहिये उतनी तेजी से नहीं हो रहा है।

नतीजा यह है कि कापर की वजह से आज जो बड़े भारी डेवेलपमेंट के काम हैं वे रुके हुए हैं। वायर न मिलने की वजह से न बिजली की लाइनें बिछाई जा रही हैं और न ही टेलीफोन की लाइनें। टेलीफोन के लिए जो एप्लेकेशन हैं वे इसी तरह से पड़ी हुई हैं। जब मांग की जाती है तो संचार मन्त्री कह देते हैं कि टेलीफोन तो हमने मंजूर कर दिया है, चार पांच साल पहले कर दिया है लेकिन हमारे पास वायर नहीं है और वायर के बिना हम लाइन बिछा नहीं सकते हैं, इस बास्ते टेलीफोन नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे पास इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स पड़े हुए हैं, मशीनरी पड़ी हुई है लेकिन तार नहीं है। वायर की सब से बड़ी डिफिकल्टी है। वायर के लिए हमारे पास जिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन अब तो जाबरा माइन्स भी डेवेलप हो गई हैं और अब तो जिक्र की कमी नहीं रहनी चाहिये। हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवेलप करना आपके दिमाग में रहा है क्योंकि यह एक बेस है जिस पर दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो सकती हैं। आपका खयाल रहा है कि यू एस ए से, जर्मनी से, यू एस एस आर से कम्पीटीशन

[श्री भोलानाथ]

किया जा सके इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज पर जोर दिया जाए। चूंकि वहां से आप माल नहीं मंगाना चाहते और वहां का माल विदेशों को भेजना चाहते हैं इस वास्ते आपने यह जरूरी समझा कि हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज पर ज्यादा और दिया जाए। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ देश में किस चीज की आवश्यकता है उस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। गैलवेनाइज्ड शीट्स की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है और इसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में बनाया जाना चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया और गांव वालों को इनको सप्लाय किया तो वे भी बहुत करके कि आबाद हो आपके के बाद उनकी जो बहुत आवश्यकता है इसकी पूर्ति सरकार ने कर दी है। पहले इस शिप्ट्स को पंचायतों के जरिये लोगों को दिया जाता था, उनके लिए कोटा रखा जाता था, लेकिन आज यह कोटा निल है। कहां यह गया कुछ पता नहीं। यह तो गायब ही हो गया है। किस कारखाने में अब इनका इस्तेमाल होने लग गया है इसका पता ही नहीं चल रहा है। इसका कोई लिंक ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक गैलवेनाइज्ड शीट्स का सम्बन्ध है ज्यादा से ज्यादा इनको तैयार किया जाना चाहिये और उस में से साबुन लेकर बांबू वालों का होना चाहिये। उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की तरफ सब से पहले ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

कोल के बारे में भी कल यहाँ जिक्र हो रहा था। कोल फाल्सू पड़ा हुआ है। बीरे बीरे लोगों की आदतें भी बदलती जा रही हैं। आप गांव वालों को वह कहते हैं कि वे गोबर न जलायें। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वे गोबर न जलायें तो आप उनके लिये गोबर का कोई सबस्टीट्यूट मुहैया करें। शहरों में भी मुश्किल से कोल पहुँचा पाता है और जलाने के काम में आता है। आप किसी प्रकार से ऐसी योजना बनायें ताकि जो कोल फाल्सू पड़ा हुआ है वह देशों

तक पहुँचे और देहात वाले भी साफ्ट कोक को अपने काम में लायें। आप कहते हैं तो कि आप शुल्क का नया नक्शा बनाना चाहते हैं, जो इस वक्त नक्शा है उसको आप बदलना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप कोई उसका सबस्टीट्यूट तो दें, गोबर का कोई सबस्टीट्यूट तो उनको दें। लकड़ी के लिए जंगल नहीं आप देते हैं, गोबर आप कहते हैं कि वे न जलायें तो किस तरह से रोटी पका कर वे खा सकते हैं। किस तरह से वे जिंदा रह सकते हैं? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गाँव में लोग गोबर न जलायें तो धीजना बनाकर आपको साफ्ट कोक ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में पहुँचाना होगा। जहाँ जहाँ बिजली का विस्तार होता जा रहा है वहाँ वहाँ कोयले की खपत भी कम होती जा रही है। इस प्रकार से जो कोयला बचता जा रहा है इसको देशों में किस प्रकार पहुँचाया जाए इसकी धीजना आपको बनाना चाहिये।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगले साल जो आप रिपोर्ट दें उस रिपोर्ट में हम दो तीन बातों के बारे में आपने क्या किया है, इसका ज्वारा हमें आप अवश्य दें। खास तौर पर छतों के लिए गैलवेनाइज्ड शीट्स मुहैया करने के लिए आप जो भी प्रयत्न करें उसकी जानकारी हमें दें। पहले तो इनकी ब्लैंक जल्दी बी। अब तो है ही नहीं तो ब्लैंक का भी सवाल पड़ा नहीं होता है। अब तो ये जो टिन शीट्स हैं ये भायब ही हो गई हैं। इनके छोटे छोटे बक्से बना दिये जाते हैं क्योंकि इस तरह से उनको ज्यादा कीमती हासिल होती है। यह ठीक है कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हमें चाहियें ताकि हम हवाई अड्डा बना सकें, टैंक बना सकें चितरंजन में इजम बना सकें और उस सब के लिए हमें लोहे की आवश्यकता है। इसको देहात वाले भी समझते हैं। लेकिन उनकी जो प्राथमिक आवश्यकता है छत डालने के लिये टिन की उसकी भी तो इति होनी चाहिये। उनको भी तो पता चलना चाहिये कि हिमकुस्तान के अन्दर माइज और स्टील की

भी कोई मिनिस्ट्री है जो काम करती है और उनके हाथ से भी आम जनता को कुछ फायदा पहुंचा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Opposition Benches are almost empty because they walked out in protest. But it appears some Members have returned. I think they are participating. Shri Brij Bhushan Lal.

श्री वृज भूषण लाल (बरेली) : इस मिनिस्ट्री के चार्ज में जो चीजें हैं उनमें कोल और स्टील का भी समावेश होता है और ये चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी आवश्यकता देश की तरकी और उन्नति के लिये निर्विवाद है। पहले मैं आपके सामने कोल की जो स्थिति है, उसको पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सदन को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि यह एस्टीमेट नया बनाया गया है कि हमारे यहां कोल का जो प्रॉडक्शन था वह 125,000 मिलियन टन के करीब है। यह इतना विशाल भंडार है कि इसे देश की आवश्यकताओं आने वाले 500-600 साल तक पूरी हो सकती है। लेकिन बहुत इस बात की है कि कोशिश करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितना भी हम आबटन कर सकते हैं उसी में से उसको आबटन करने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन हमने कितनी आज तक इसके बारे में कोशिश की है, इसको आप देखें तीसरे प्लान में गवर्नमेंट ने एस्टीमेट रखा था कि 98 मिलियन टन निकालेंगे। चौथे प्लान में उसने कहा कि 125 मिलियन टन निकालेंगे। लेकिन अब उसने इसको घटा कर 1000 मिलियन टन कर दिया है। अब ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि सरकार सौ मिलियन टन के टारगेट को भी घटा करके अस्सी मिलियन टन प्रोड्यूस करने की तजवीज कर रही है। इससे पता चलता है कि इकोनोमी के अन्दर एक रिसर्शन आ रहा है और हमको कोल की जरूरत कम है। इसमें से एक तो यह बात निकलती है। दूसरी बात यह निकलती है कि प्रोडक्शन की जो कैपेसिटी है वह आइडल है, प्रोड्यूसिंग सेक्टर में भी और पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी। ये दो बातें इससे साबित हो रही हैं।

जहाँ तक कोकिंग कोल का सम्बन्ध है यह एस्टीमेट किया गया है कि जो टोटल डिमांड है वे चार हजार मिलियन टन हैं। इसमें से भी हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा हासिल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। हमने की भी है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी बारह सौ मिलियन टन कैन बी आबटेंड वाई दी गवर्नमेंट। इसकी वजह यह है कि बाकी हिस्सा जमीन के अन्दर रह जाता है। यह जब क्वांटिटी हासिल हो जाएगी तो आपकी जरूरतों के लिए यह पच्चीस साल तक काफी होगी। लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब इसका प्रापर यूटिलाइजेशन किया जायगा। इस वास्ते प्रापर यूटिलाइजेशन पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि प्रोड्यूसर्स को मैक्सिमम क्वांटिटी निकालने के लिए काफी असिस्टेंस दी जाए। इसके बारे में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो सबसिडीज को है। सबसिडी जो सैंड स्टोइंग के लिए दी जाती है उसको एक्सपेंडाइट किया जाय। उसकी पेमेंट इन टाइम नहीं होती है। इसकी वजह से जो काम है वह सफ़र करता है। टेरिफ़ कमिशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और उसमें उसने यह रिकामेंड किया है :

Collection of cesses on coal should be placed at the disposal of the Coal Board directly, so that funds are available to the Coal Board for prompt payment.

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो क्वांटम है सबसिडी का वह कम है। उसने कहा है :

Quantum of subsidy for sand stowing is inadequate at present. According to the Tariff Commission, producers are losing Rs. 2 to 3 per tonne on sand stowing ; it should be enhanced and it is in national interest.

इन दो चीजों पर तबज्जह देने से जो कोल प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं ये ज्यादा पैदा कर सकेंगे और उनको एनकरेजमेंट मिलेगा ऐसा करने के लिए।

इसी के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने एक स्टडी ग्रुप भी बनाया था जून 1967 में लेकिन दुर्भाग्य

[श्री वृज भूषण लाल]

से उसने अभी तक कोई अपनी निपोर्ट नहीं दी है। वह अपनी रिपोर्ट जल्दी दे ताकि उसकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उन पर अमल किया जा सके।

सबसे जवर्दस्त समस्या ट्रांसपोर्ट की है। कोल तो काफी पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उसके ट्रांसपोर्ट में दिक्कत आ रही है। उसमें जांबजा परेशानियां पैदा हो जाती हैं। कोल नब्बे परसेंट रेलों द्वारा ट्रांसपोर्ट किया जाता है। ट्रकों वगैरह से ज्यादा यह नहीं जा पाता है। इस बात की शिकायतें आज हो रही हैं। कि कोला माइज पर स्टाक पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उसको उठाया नहीं जा रहा है। उधर कंज्यूमर्ज यह शिकायत करते हैं कि हमें कोल नहीं मिलता है। ये दोनों कम्प्लेंट्स इस वास्ते हैं कि ट्रांसपोर्ट की कमी है। इसका रीसन यह है कि रेलवे और इस मिनिस्ट्री में कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें और इस चीज को देखें। रेलवे की जो ट्रांसपोर्ट कैपेसिटी थी 1976-68 में वह 245 मिलियन टन की थी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से केवल 203 मिलियन टन ही उस कैपेसिटी का अवेल हो सका। यानी अठारह परसेंट कैपेसिटी आइडल रह गई—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech after Lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69

—contd.

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals—contd.

श्री बेबेन सैन (आसनसोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस के प्रति अपनाई गई सरकार

की दमन-नीति के प्रतिवाद में दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारी संघ के सभापति सदन के फाटक के सामने भूख-हड़तल कर रहे हैं। करीब 900 आदमी मुआत्तिल कर दिये गये हैं और 500 आदमियों की सविसिज को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया है। 25 आदमी डिसमिस कर दिये गये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the time to raise that matter.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डो (बम्बई—दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गृह मंत्री को इस बारे में ध्यान देने के लिए कहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal may continue his speech.

श्री वृज भूषण लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोल के बारे में बता रहा था कि गवर्नमेंट ने जुलाई, 1967 में कोल का डीकंट्रोल किया है लेकिन मूवमेंट के लिए उसने कुछ कोल मरचेंट्स नियुक्त किए, जिनके द्वारा कोल का मूवमेंट होता है। इससे डीकंट्रोल का परपञ्च डिफ़ीट हो रहा है और कोल की आर्टिफ़िशियल स्कोसिटी पैदा कर दी गई है। वे लोग अपने फ़ायदे के लिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए।

जैसा कि मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया था, इस देश में नान-कोकिंग कोल बहुत काफ़ी है, जो कि 500-600 बरस तक हमारी जरूरत को पूरा कर सकता है। लेकिन हमारे फ़ारेस्ट रीसोर्सिज बहुत लिमिटेड है और इस वक्त फ़ारेस्ट एक्टिविटी को एक्सपेंड करने की आशा नहीं है। आज कल हम अपने डामैस्टिक फ़्युअल परपञ्चिज के लिए हर साल 115 मिलियन टन लकड़ी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त हम हर साल 60 मिलियन टन ड्राई वुड इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मेरा सुभाव है कि मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसी स्कीम बनायें, जिस

के द्वारा हमारे टाउन्ज, विलेजिज और ग्रामों में कोल को पहुँचाया जाये, जिस की मित्रदार हमारे देश में काफ़ी है। इससे एक तो हम अपनी कीमती लकड़ी को बचा सकेंगे और दूसरे, काऊ डंग को भी बचा कर, जो कि मैन्युर के लिए सबसे बेहतर चीज़ है, और उसको खेतों में पहुँचा कर अपने देश की फ़ूड शाट्रेज, अनाज की कमी, को भी कुछ हद तक पूरा कर सकेंगे।

हर शस्त्र जानता है कि किसी भी देश की तरक्की के लिए स्टील बहुत ज़रूरी चीज़ है। लोहे के वगैर कोई काम नहीं चल सकता है। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट के लिए तो स्टील की खास तौर से ज़रूरत होती ही है। लेकिन कृषि के लिए भी उसकी उतनी ही ज़रूरत है। इम्प्लीमेंट्स के वगैर वे खेती नहीं की जा सकती है और इम्प्लीमेंट्स वगैर लोहे के नहीं बनाए जा सकते हैं।

अभी तक इस देश में स्टील की सप्लाई प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा हो रही थी और टाटा की फ़र्म इस देश की ज़रूरियात के लिए काफ़ी स्टील सप्लाई कर रही थी। गवर्नमेंट ने 1957 से पब्लिक सेक्टर में, राउरकेला, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर में स्टील के तीन प्लांट शुरू किये। इन तीनों स्टील प्लांट्स की कैपेसिटी एक एक मिलियन टन की थी। इसमें जो रुपया लगाया गया है, जो गवर्नमेंट मनी लगा हुआ है, वह 1 हजार 28 करोड़ रुपया है और यह रुपया पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगे हुए रुपये का 36 परसेन्ट है। जब इतनी तादाद में यह रुपया लगा हुआ है, तो देखना यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में ये जो तीन स्टील प्लांट लगे हुए हैं और जिनको 10 साल हो गये हैं इनकी हालत क्या है? मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज 10 साल के बाद इन में 120 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो गया है। इसमें एक विशेष बात यह है कि 1966-67 तक यह नुकसान 80 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपये का था, जिसमें केवल 1966-67

का नुकसान, 20 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपये था, लेकिन 1967-68 में जो नुकसान हुआ, एस्टीमेटेड नुकसान, वह 40 करोड़ रुपये का है। जब शुरू से नुकसान हो रहा था, तो बजाय इसके कि हम उस पर अब गौर करने, हमको चाहिए था कि हम शुरू से ही उसकी हालत को सम्भालते और उस सूरत में हमको कुछ इतिमिनान और सन्तोष हो सकता था, लेकिन अफ़सोस यह है कि शुरू से ही इसकी हालत गिरती चली जा रही है 1966-67 में 20 करोड़ 55 लाख का नुकसान हुआ। 1967-68 में 40 करोड़ का नुकसान हो रहा है—यह हालत है हमारी इस पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग की, उस पैसे की जो हम जनता से टैक्स की शकल में वसूल करते हैं, जिसे कास्तकार ने अपने खून-पसीने से पैदा किया है। यहाँ पर बड़ी आसानी से बजट में उसके लिए रुपया प्रोवाइड कर दिया जाता है, यहाँ पर कह दिया जाता है कि उसकी पूर्ति के लिए टैक्स लगा दिया है और इस तरह से उसकी पूर्ति कर दी जाती है। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मसला बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए। सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि यह नुकसान क्यों हो रहा है।

पब्लिक सैक्टर की मांग हमारे देश में बहुत दिनों से थी, क्योंकि प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले मुनाफ़े को अपने पास रख लेते थे, लेकिन आज जब पब्लिक सैक्टर में तीन स्टील प्लांट लगे तो उन की यह दशा है, इस से पब्लिक के अन्दर पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग के बारे में कैसे कान्फिडेंस पैदा हो सकता है। इसकी कुछ वजूहात हैं, जिन पर हमको गौर करना होगा। सबसे पहली वजह तो यह है कि वहाँ पर मिसमैनेजमेन्ट है, वहाँ पर करप्शन है, लीकेंज है, जिसकी वजह से हम को इतना नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। वहाँ पर कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इन्टरेस्टेड हैं, जो माल वहाँ से रवाना होता है। मान लीजिये कि 50 हजार टन मास रवाना हुआ, लेकिन दरअसल में वहाँ से 55 हजार टन माल रवाना होता है और इस तरह से जो पांच हजार टन माल

[श्री बृज भूषण लाल]

ज्यादा खाना हुआ, उसके बारे में इन्होंने पहले से तय किया होता है, उसको ये लोग आपस में बांट लेते हैं, जिससे यह नुकसान गर्वनमेंट को होता है।

जहाँ तक इस अण्डरटेकिंग के फॉर्मेशन का ताल्लुक है, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० इन तीनों फर्मों को रन कर रही है। इस अण्डरटेकिंग का एक बोर्ड है, जिसके एक चेयरमैन हैं, डायरेक्टर्स साहब हैं। इन डायरेक्टर्स साहब की यह पोखीशन रही है कि वह अपनी रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी को फील नहीं करते हैं और चेयरमैन साहब को यह शिकायत रही है 1964 में ये 11 मीटिंग्स कर सके, 1965 में सात मीटिंग्स कर सके, कोई मीटिंग को अटैण्ड करने ही नहीं आता है। डायरेक्टर साहबान की मीटिंग्स कहां होती हैं—कभी कलकत्ते में होती है, कभी दिल्ली में होती है, बजाय इसके कि मीटिंग्स प्लांट पर हों, अलग-अलग जगहों पर मीटिंग्स बुलाई जाती हैं। जो लोग रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी को फील नहीं करते, उनको डायरेक्टर बनाए रखने से क्या फायदा है, जो जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करे, उसको डायरेक्टर बनाया जाना चाहिये।

इन प्लान्ट्स के जो जनरल मैनेजर्स हैं, जो इनको रन करते हैं, उनको इतनी पावर्स दी हुई हैं, कि वे पोस्ट्स खुद क्रियेट कर लेते हैं, खुद रेक्यूट करते हैं, खुद प्रमोशन कर रहे हैं। नतीजा क्या हुआ है—यह एडमिटेड फॅक्ट है, जिसको सरकार ने पार्लियामेंट में माना है तीनों प्लांटों में ओवर-स्टाफिंग है, सरप्लस स्टाफ है, जिसकी वजह से खर्च बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है इस पर आज तक गर्वनमेंट ने कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी है। हालांकि इतना जानते हैं कि ओवर-स्टाफ है लेकिन यह क्यों है जनरल मैनेजर्स अपनी मनमानी करते हैं, खुद पोस्टें क्रियेट कर लेते हैं, जिनका चाहते हैं एम्प्लॉय कर लेते हैं, इस वजह से ओवर-स्टाफिंग चली आ रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि यह चीज ट्रैड-ऑफिस

से कन्ट्रोल होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि जनरल मैनेजर्स अपनी मनमानी न कर सकें।

इन जनरल मैनेजर्स ने बहुत से मामलों में अपनी पावर्स को मिसयूज किया है, खास तौर से पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को जो रिपोर्ट है, उसने ऐसे तीन-चार केसेज को प्वाइन्ट आउट किया है, जिसमें इन्होंने अपनी पावर्स को मिसयूज किया है। इन जनरल मैनेजर्स को लार्ज-स्केल परचेजेज के बारे में जो पावर्स हैं, उनको मिसयूज किया गया है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इन पावर्स को विवड़ा किया जाना चाहिये और जो भी एम्प्लॉयमेंट्स की जाय, वे यूनिशन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा होनी चाहिए। जहाँ तक परचेजेज का ताल्लुक है, वह भी कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिये, इसके लिये एक बोर्ड बनना चाहिए या कोई एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाये, जिस के द्वारा परचेजेज की जाय। इन प्लांट्स में जो नुकसान हो रहा है—जो हमारे राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई के प्लांट्स हैं—इन प्लांट्स के बारे में हमारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, जो रिकमेन्डेशन की हैं उन पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सुझावों पर अमल किया जाय।

एक खास चीज की तरफ भी मैं आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ इधर तो बोकारो प्लांट स्टार्ट किया जा रहा है, जिस पर कई हजार करोड़ रुपये लग जायेंगे, लेकिन साथ ही जो प्लांट्स मौजूद हैं, उनकी एक्सपैन्शन को आप ने रोक दिया है—ये दो बातें समझ में नहीं आती हैं। इसमें शक नहीं कि बोकारो प्लांट नेशनल इण्टरेस्ट में है और वह इस देश की जरूरत को पूरा कर सकता है, लेकिन जो प्लांट आलरेडी एक्जिस्ट करते हैं, उनकी एक्सपैन्शन को आपने क्यों रोक दिया है, उनमें आपका काम कम पैसे से चल सकता है—यह एक बड़ी एनामोलस बात है, जो समझ में नहीं आती है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करना

चाहता हूँ। इन पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग में जो लास हो रहे हैं, उस पर गवर्नमेंट कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है। यह बात नहीं है कि आप कर नहीं सकते हैं—जब लासेज होते हैं तो यह तो जो आफिसर्स वहां पर मौजूद हैं, वे इनएफिशियेन्ट हैं या वे इन्टेरेस्टेड परसन्स से माइड होते हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लेती। आप उनको हटाइये, दूसरों को एम्प्लॉयमेंट कीजिये, जो लोग इन्टेरेस्टेड हैं, इन्फ्लूएन्स हैं किसी बिजनेसमैन से या किसी आदमी से, उनको चँक कीजिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें, तो यह प्राविलम सॉल्व हो सकती है। यह ऐसा मसला नहीं है कि जहाँ करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता रहे, फिर भी कुछ न किया जाय। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने रखे हैं, आप उन पर ध्यान देकर उनको पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI RANE (Buldana) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make some suggestions and also some comments while supporting the Demands of the Ministry. I feel that this Ministry is one of the most important Ministries as it deals with the production of iron and steel and coal which are the primary necessities for the industrial development of our country and I therefore think that this Ministry deserves more attention.

As my time is limited, I start with my suggestions. My first suggestion to the hon. Minister for his consideration is that the Ministry should undertake a big programme of manufacturing and producing corrugated iron-sheets for supply to the farmers. In my speech in 1966, while speaking on these Demands, I pressed this point, but I find that the position is not yet improved. The farmers during the last two or three years are not getting any single corrugated iron sheet; the price of one single piece of corrugated iron-sheet has gone up to Rs. 35 to 50, one sheet measuring 10ft x 2½ ft. You know, Sir, that the farmers are in very bad need of these corrugated iron-sheets; they require these sheets for their engine-houses, for the roofs of their houses, their cattle-sheds and godowns, etc. They

are not available, and therefore my submission is that the Minister should look into this problem.

I had a talk this morning with the Minister of State, Shri Sethi. He told me that IISCO and TISCO are manufacturing about 5,000 tonnes of corrugated iron-sheets per month; thus the whole production comes to more than a lakh of tonnes per annum. My estimate is that our annual requirements of corrugated iron-sheets may go up to five lakh tonnes every year because for years together the farmers have not been getting these iron-sheets. The industries are getting perhaps hundreds of tonnes for building their industries, but the farmers are not getting only single sheet for their huts, engine-houses, etc.

This question cannot be solved unless the ministry undertakes a big programme to manufacture this.

Secondly, I suggest that no more iron and steel plant should be established after Bokaro. In my speech on the budget, I said Bokaro should be postponed for 2 years. But it has started functioning now and it cannot be postponed. We find that the opposition members and several committees have criticised that these steel plants are not giving any profit, and their losses are increasing every year. Of course, I do not agree with this criticism, but we must see that these public undertakings do pay a good revenue to Government. As long as these public undertakings are not run on commercial lines and do not show profits, there should be no programme of expansion or setting up new steel plants either in Andhra or Tamilnad or anywhere. We must consolidate the existing plants and diversify our production.

Thirdly, about the training programme, from the report I find that the employees are given technical training. But it is inadequate. If the working of the steel plants is to be improved, more attention should be paid to the training of the employees.

Fourthly, I have a suggestion for stopping of export of scraps. I find from the report that about 5½ lakh tonnes of scrap are exported at present giving about Rs. 12 crores. Two or three years ago, the proprietor of a small re-rolling mill complained to me that they are not getting scraps. The Iron and Steel Controller told him to

[Shri Rane]

use new material. I submit that these scraps can be very well utilised for indigenous production. More attention should be given to this problem.

Fifthly, I find from the report that industrial relations are getting from bad to worse, and the working has been handicapped by the delay of the States in deciding which union should be recognised. Industrial relations are getting spoiled because of the delay and rivalry in unions. The minister should bring forward a new Bill before Parliament to deal with trade unions. This can be done under item 22 of the concurrent list which deals with trade unions, industrial and labour disputes. The States should be taken into confidence and a Bill should be brought here with their concurrence. From the report, I find that the recognition of unions in Bengal is pending from 1966. I do not know the present position. The report also speaks of strikes on filmmy grounds, 95 gheraos in Durgapur plant, etc. To avoid all these things, the minister should introduce a new Bill here to avoid all these difficulties at least in the public sector.

Many hon. Members have criticised that the yearly losses are going up. I have no quarrel with them on that point. But I want to bring two or three factors to their notice which they should not forget while judging the performance of the steel plants. Firstly, if these steel plants would not have been there our country would have been required to spend about Rs. 500 crores a year for importing the requirements of our industrial development. Secondly, if these basic plants in the public sector would not have been there I think there would not have been so much industrial development in our country as it has been during the last ten years. Thirdly, if you look to the report you will find that in 1964-65 we were required to import goods worth about Rs. 100 crores and that figure has come down to Rs. 66 crores now. So even in the matter of imports we have saved more than Rs. 30 crores. As regards exports, in 1964-65 our exports of iron and steel were to the tune of about Rs. 3 crores whereas now we have increased exports to the extent of Rs. 47 crores. If we take the two together this Ministry

has saved about Rs. 75 crores at least this year. I personally submit that this is a great contribution by this Ministry. My point is that while criticising the working of the steel plants saying that there have been losses, these factors should not be forgotten.

Shri Patodia and some other hon. Members drew a very dismal and pessimistic picture about the performance of the Iron and Steel Ministry. I heard such criticism in this House in 1958-59. Then I made up my mind to visit the iron and steel plants. In September 1959 I visited all the three steel plants and I returned with the impression that we have done a very good job.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Balrampur) : But this is 1968.

SHRI RANE : I know that. I am only saying that I do not share the view, share the pessimism of hon. Members over there. I am quite confident that in years to come we will do very well. These are only teething troubles. In years to come our steel plants will make profits. I think the Central Government and the Minister concerned have applied their mind to this point because even in the Budget Speech we find a mention that they expected some revenue from the public sector. But now it is not there. This happened even in Russia and other countries. In Russia also when they spent large amounts on the public sector they did not get profit in the beginning. But later on we know what happened and how much industrial development is there in Russia. Russia has grown to be a very big giant nation among the comity of nation. I am quite confident that our plants will also make profit. I do not say there is no room for improvement. A lot of improvement can be made and I welcome the suggestions made by hon. Members to improve the efficiency of the working of the steel plants. But that does not mean we would run down all our steel plants. As I said, I am quite confident that in years to come these steel plants will make up these losses and give us profits. Besides, it is not that they have wasted all this money. The Hindustan Steel and other bodies are to

return back the amounts to the Government. They are not in the form of grants. You will find from the report that they have to pay penalty for any delay in payments. Therefore, this talk of sinking money etc., is all wrong.

We must correct our ideas. These are not grants to the Ministry of Iron and Steel they are only loans which are to be recovered. I am quite confident that the Iron & Steel Ministry and the steel plants will do a good job and return the money. I have also no doubt that after some years they will make handsome profits and contribute to a great extent to the revenue of our nation.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस विभाग का सवाल है। मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ इस सदन का और आपका ध्यान दिलाना पड़ता है जिनकी ओर ध्यान दिलाने की जरूरत आमतौर से अभी नहीं होनी चाहिए थी।

आज फिर यह सवाल उठाया जा रहा है कि इस्पात हमारे यहां फाजिल हो गया है, कोयला हमारे यहां फाजिल हो गया है। और नई खदानें न खोदी जायें और इस्पात के नये कारखाने न खोले जायें। बोकारो को बंद कर दिया जाय। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आबाज पुरानी आवाज है। जब हम भारतवासी अंग्रेजों की गुलामी में थे तो अंग्रेज यह चाहते थे कि इस देश में कारखाने आदि न खुलें। लेकिन जमशेद जी टाटा ने कुछ हिम्मत की और लोहे का कारखाना खोला। उसे हम लोगों ने एक देशभक्ति का काम समझा था। लेकिन आज अमरीका ने कह दिया कि बोकारो नहीं चलना चाहिए। अमरीका की आवाज हुई की उनके यहां इस्पात फाजिल है और उसे आप ले लीजिये। दुर्भाग्य से वह अमरीकी भोंपू हमारे देश में सदन के बाहर और सदन के भीतर बोलना शुरू कर देता है कि बोकारो नहीं चलना चाहिए, इस्पात का नया कारखाना नहीं चलना चाहिए। अब स्थिति यह है कि सुरक्षा के लिए हमें इस्पात चाहिए। कृषि के विकास

के लिए हमें इस्पात चाहिए देश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए हमें इस्पात चाहिए मगर अमरीका की मरजी नहीं है इसलिए इनके खोलने के विरुद्ध आवाज उठता है। हमारे इस्पात मंत्रालय को खुलार लग जाता है और वह हिचकते हुए और लुढ़कते हुए इस बात को रखते हैं कि हां, फंस गये एक योजना आ गयी इसलिए मजबूरन करना पड़ रहा है। जो हमारे देश की जरूरत है जो अभी और भी बढ़ने की सम्भावना है उन दोनों को ध्यान में रखते हुये और भी कारखानों की जरूरत है। जो कारखाने हैं उनकी क्षमता को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और बोकारो ऐसे जो कारखाने स्थापित हो रहे हैं तेजी से उनके लक्ष्य को पूरा करने की जरूरत है। इसके रास्ते में बचाए हैं। एक तो बाजार की बाधा का सवाल आ गया है। जहां तक इस सरकार का सवाल है वह न तो बाजार भीतर खोज पाती है और न बाहर खोज पाती है। अभी एक मौका हमें मिला था। अरब मुल्कों ने तेल देना साम्राज्यवादी देशों को बंद कर दिया था। उनके लिए तेल के बाजार का संकट था। हमें तेल की जरूरत थी। वह तीनों विदेशी कम्पनियां हमें तबाह करती रहती हैं। वह अपनी शर्तों पर हमें भुकाती रहती हैं। अरब मुल्कों से तेल लेकर और आज इस्पात या मशीन के लिए वहां जरूरत थी तो उनके यहां देकर हम एक अपना बाजार इस्पात और मशीनरी के लिए निश्चित रूप से गारन्टी कर सकते थे, बदले में तेल निश्चित रूप से गारन्टी कर सकते थे और बदले में तेल भी पा सकते थे लेकिन शायद अमरीका नाराज हो जाय, शायद ब्रिटेन नाराज हो जाय इसलिए हमारी सरकार ने वह हिम्मत नहीं की और एक सुनहरा मौका खो दिया। अभी भी संजीदगी से उस बाजार को अपने हाथ में करने का प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। देश के भीतर मंदी आ गई, सुस्ती आ गई, माल बिक नहीं रहा है लेकिन दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इस्पात के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं कोयले के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। यह संकट के समय से हम गुजर रहे हैं। खरी-

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भट्ट]

वार कम हैं और उत्पादन ज्यादा है सरकार की क्षमता के मुताबिक लोकन उसकी कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है। कीमत बढ़ा कर बाजार बढ़ाएँ। लोगों की क्रयशक्ति के मुताबिक कीमत को रखें उसकी और न तो निजी क्षेत्र के मिला-मालिक, कारखानेदार व खानमालिक सोचते हैं और न यह सरकार सोचती है। इस में जो आलोचना है यह राजकीय क्षेत्र के संचालन के बारे में है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस क्षेत्र के संचालन का मुख्य कार्यक्रम उन लोगों के हाथ में है जिनको इस बात में विश्वास नहीं है। उसमें से ज्यादा लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि निजी क्षेत्र के साथ मिले जुले हैं। जमरौका नहीं चाहता कि नया इस्पात का कारखाना हो, टाटा जहाँ चाहते कि नया इस्पात का कारखाना हो और इनके मेल के बहुत से लोग राजकीय क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखाने की लगाम हाथ में लिये बैठे हैं जिनका कि दिल उधर है, दिमाग उधर है, शरीर केवल राजकीय क्षेत्र के साथ है। उनमें कुछ हैं जो दुहरा मुसाहरा पाते हैं एक मुसाहरा दिखावटी सरकार से पाते हैं और दूसरा छिपा मुसाहरा बाहर से पाते हैं। राजकीय कोयला विकास निगम में और इस्पात में भी ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं और इस के चलते हुए संकट होता है जिससे कि उत्पादन बढ़ने में रुकावट पड़ती है।

मैं कुछ मिसाल आप के सामने बेना चाहना है। आप डी० बी० सी० को लें; बोकारो को लें उसके लिए कोयला एन० सी० डी० बी० से दिया गया लेकिन इन दोनों ने इंकार कर दिया कि कोयला घटिया किसम का है इसलिए उसे नहीं लिया गया। वह कोयला कुछ दिन तक पड़ा रहा बाद में वह कोयला नीलाम कर दिया गया। ठेकेदार ने उसे ले लिया सस्ते दर पर और जब ठेकेदार वह कोयला लेकर जाता है तो बोकारो और डी० बी० सी० दोनों के अधिकारी उस कोयले को खरीद लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

मंत्री महोदय हिम्मत करके उस पर एक जांच कमेटी बैठाने कि सरकारी क्षेत्र का कोयला सरकार के जरिए सीधे नहीं नहीं लेंगे लेकिन नीलाम होकर ठेकेदार के जरिए वह उसे लेंगे।

मैं इस बारे में एक मिसाल दूँ। आज रेलवे बैग्स सरकारी कोयले के लिए नहीं मिलते हैं, एन० सी० डी० सी० के कोयले के लिए नहीं मिलते हैं। गिरिडीह कोल माइंस बंद कर दी गई है और 6-7 और खानें बंद करनी पड़ी है। कोयला बहुत फाजिल है। बरोनी थरमल में कोयले की जरूरत है लेकिन वह रेलवे के बैग्स बोक्स बैग्स चलाने के लिए सुविधा नहीं दी गई। रेलवे ने बोक्स बैग्स नहीं चलाये। उस के लिए हम लोग कलकत्ते दोड़े और यहां भी दोड़े लेकिन हालत यह है कि हमारा रेलवे मंत्रालय विदेह है और इसलिए उनके सामने राजकीय और निजी क्षेत्र में कोई फर्क नहीं है और दोनों के साथ वह समानता का व्यवहार करने का दावा करता है। इस का बुरा नतीजा हुआ। बिहार सरकार को बड़ी कठिनाई से लड़ना पड़ा। बरोनी के थरमल इंजीनियर ने कह दिया कि वह कोयला उनके लायक नहीं है लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों ने यह हिम्मत की कि हम लोग उसे जलायेंगे और वह कोयला ठीक से काम करेगा और तब बाद में वह वह कोयला जला रहे हैं। इंजीनियर ने घमकी दी थी कि उससे कोयला खराब हो जायगा लेकिन पिछले 6 महीने से उस कोयले पर काम हो रहा है और अभी तक तो वह कोयला खराब नहीं हो रहा है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के कोयले के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकता दी जब यह सरकार हिम्मत नहीं करती है। उस को रेलवे बैग्स मिलें इस के लिए सरकार उस को सुविधा देने को तैयार नहीं है। निजी क्षेत्र के जोन उसको बूस देने के लिए जाने लाते हैं और वह एन० सी० डी० सी० का कोयला पड़ा रह जाता है और उसको डोमे के लिए सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। जो निजी क्षेत्र

प्रकार होते हैं वह लाउडस्पीकर की तरह बने लगते हैं और प्रचार करने लगते हैं कि राजकीय क्षेत्र घाटे में चल रहा है। ऐसा पहलू यह निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा अपनाया जाता है। इस चीज के चलते यह राजकीय क्षेत्र तबाह हो रहा है। ऊपर से नीचे क्रमशः क्रमशः पर राजकीय क्षेत्र के लोग निजी क्षेत्र वालों की गुलामी सी करते हैं, सबों की बात में नहीं कहना लेकिन अधिकांश अधिकारी भी मेलकर नीचे तक के कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो कि राजकीय क्षेत्र का जिम्मा लिये हुए हैं लेकिन वह दरअसल निजी क्षेत्र की चाकरी कर रहे हैं। इस तरीके से उसका संचालन हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक मामले में यह चीज चल रही है। बाजार के संकट का मामला है। हमारे यहां कागज की कमी है। चीनी मिर्चों में वह ऊख का बगाज जलाया जा रहा है आप वहां कोयला/दें तो उस बगाज से कागज बनाया जा सकता है। इससे कोयले की खपत का मामला भी एक हद तक दूर हो सकता है। बहुत सी चीजों में यही बात है लेकिन उस से और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता और आज इस तरह से किच्चा माल कागज का बर्बाद हो रहा है। वह भट्टी में जा रहा है। वह कोयले के लिए बाजार का संकट पैदा है वह भी सरकार नहीं करती। ऐसी स्थिति में आज कुछ सवाल हमारे यहां और भी इस रूप में पेश हो गये हैं कि जिससे उत्पादन घटने पर कुछ लोगों को जोर देने की हिम्मत बढ़ रही है।

जहां तक कोयले का सवाल है, कोयले के लिए उत्पादन बढ़े यह सही है। परन्तु यंत्रीकरण द्वारा सरकार जो एक माने में इसे तेजी से करने जा रही है और कर रही है उस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस तरह की घनोष्णवादी हमारे यहां हैं जिस तरीके से बेकारी की समस्या हमारे यहां है, वह जहां अनिवार्य हो वहीं इस यंत्रीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया जाय अन्यथा इस यंत्रीकरण से लाखों लोग बेकार हो जायें, कुछ ऐसे यंत्रों को आप लगा दें जिससे बेकारी फैले और साथ ही वह रुपया

फंसा रहे तो वैसा करना वांछनीय नहीं होगा। यंत्रीकरण जहां अनिवार्य हो वहीं आप उस को अमल में लायें। क्रमशः क्रमशः से जो हमारे मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं उन के लिए सुविधाएं देने का प्रयास करें।

जहां तक श्रमनीति का सवाल है निजी क्षेत्र में और राजकीय क्षेत्र में फर्क करना काठिन हो रहा है। कुछ मामलों में यह बदतर है। स्थिति यह है कि अभी तक जो श्रम सम्बन्धों के बिगड़ने का जिक्र किया गया है सभी जानते हैं कि रूरकेला में राजकीय क्षेत्र के प्रबन्धकों ने यह उपद्रव वहां कराया और ऐसा इसलिए किया गया कि उन की दलाल यूनियन वहां के मजदूरों की प्रतिनिधि नहीं थी। अन्त में हम ने देखा कि कुछ दिनों के बाद उनको भुक्तान पड़ा और उस के बाद सब शान्ति है। वहां जमशेदपुर की निजी क्षेत्र की हालत भी हम जानते हैं। गोली चलायी गई। 4-4 दिन तक हड़ताल कराई गई और ऐसा इसलिए हुआ कि वहां पर मजदूरों की प्रतिनिधि उन की दलाल यूनियन रहे, वही दलाल यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि मजदूरों के जन्म भर के लिए नेता बने रहें और जमशेदपुर मजदूर यूनियन के लोग उनके नेता नहीं हो सकते हैं। वही हालत दुर्गापुर की है। जो इम्पलाईज असोसियेशन है जिसको मजदूर मानते हैं और जिसके लिए प्रबन्धक कहते हैं कि हम उस को नहीं मानेंगे तो और वहां इन के कुछ दलाल हैं जो इंटक का भंडा लिये हुए हैं और उन को यह मंत्री महोदय मजदूरों पर थोपे हुए हैं। इस तरह से आप मजदूरों की उत्पादन करने की क्षमता को घटाते हैं, उन के जोश को ठंडा करते हैं और उत्पादन में बाधक होते हैं। जहां यह स्थिति है, जिस का सरकार ने जिक्र किया है, वहां उस ने उस का बहुत हिचकते हुए जिक्र किया है। अभी भी सरकार इस बात को पूरी तौर से कबूल करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि प्रबन्धक परिषद अथवा बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में मजदूरों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को सरकार लेगी या फिर वैसे ही जान साहब जैसे लोगों

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

को लेगी। वैसे ही कारखानों में मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड का जहां तक सवाल है, उस में भी मजदूरों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि लिये जायेंगे, बहुमत के प्रतिनिधि लिये जायेंगे या जो उन के फर्जी नुमाइन्दे हैं वह लिये जायेंगे, यह एक ग्रहम सवाल है।

इसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 80 प्रतिशत मजदूरों के बारे में जिन के आवास का उपाय कम से कम कोयले के क्षेत्र में नहीं हो पाया है, सरकार कुछ करने जा रही है या नहीं, क्योंकि वही वास्तविक उत्पादक हैं, वही दरअसल उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकते हैं और खर्च को घटा सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस बात पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं जो बहुत ज्यादा सख्त मांग यहाँ उठी है कि प्रबन्ध परिषदों को ज्यादा शक्ति दी जाये? मेरा आग्रह यह है कि वह शक्ति प्रबन्धकों को न दी जाय बल्कि उन की समिति को दी जाय जिस में मजदूरों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि काफी रहे जो कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के मसले पर, खर्च घटाने के मसले पर, उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के मसले पर सही नीति निर्धारित करें और उस को अमल में ला सकें। अगर राजकीय क्षेत्र के कोयले, इस्पात और दूसरी खदानों के मामले में सरकार इस पर कड़ाई से पालन करे तो हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर अपना कदम आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी अधिकारी कितने सतर्क होते हैं। करगली में आग लगी है। मजदूरों ने प्रबन्धकों का ध्यान दिलाया इस की तरफ लेकिन उस को अनसुना कर दिया गया। कई महीने बाद जब आग सम्भालने के बाहर हो गई तब उन्हें पता लगा उस का। यह करोड़ों का मसला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे कर उन अधिकारियों को सजा देने की बात सोचती है

जिन्होंने इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया? पहले तो उन्होंने अपनी आखों से उस को नहीं देखा, फिर मजदूरों के द्वारा सुभाये जाने पर भी उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया।

दक्षिण बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा खदानों के भंडार हैं। बार बार कहा गया है कि सरकार इस का सर्वेक्षण करवा रही है, लेकिन पता नहीं वह सर्वेक्षण कब तक पूरा होगा। वहां पर बड़े-बड़े अनमोल रतन भरे हुए हैं जिन से हमारे उद्योगों को चलाने में बड़ी मदद मिलती है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस काम में जल्दी की जाय। लेकिन एक चीज की चर्चा में जरूर करना चाहता हूँ जिस की ओर और भी माननीय सदस्य ध्यान दिला चुके हैं। जहां तक सर्वेक्षण का सवाल है सरकार को पता होना चाहिये कि वहां के लोगों की जिन्दगी, उन की अपनी खुशहाली उस इलाके की खुशहाली के साथ बन्धी हुई है। लेकिन वहां पर लोगों के लिये आगे बढ़ने का कोई रास्ता नहीं। यदि इस ओर सरकार ध्यान देगी तो शायद ज्यादा प्रयत्न आधार उन के लिये मिल सकता है।

जहां तक उत्पादन बढ़ने का सवाल है इस प्रतिवेदन से मालूम होता है कि भिलाई में तो उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन और जगह उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है। हमें मालूम है कि रूरकेला में बार-बार जर्मनी से लोग आते हैं और उन के आने के कुछ महीनों बाद मालूम होता है कि बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो गई। मैं ठीक से नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन पता लगाने की जरूरत है कि जो विशेषज्ञ आते हैं वह हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ाना भी चाहते हैं या नहीं। यह उन की नियत का सवाल है, यह सिर्फ उन की क्षमता का सवाल है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल पर, खासकर रूरकेला और दुर्गापुर के सम्बन्ध में गहरे जाने की जरूरत है। इस पर भी हम को विचार करना चाहिये कि उन को वहां से लाने की जरूरत भी है या नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी-अभी तार आया है कि मिलाई की जो राजहरा खदान है उस को ठेकेदार के हवाले कर दिया गया है। उस खदान में ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म करने की जरूरत है। इस तार में यह भी है कि ढाई हजार मजदूरों को छांट दिया गया है। इस को मैं मन्त्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please pass it on the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He gave Call Attention notice also please request the Minister to make a statement on this.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मेरा आग्रह है कि इस सवाल पर विचार किया जाय। यह अभी का मामला है और ढाई हजार मजदूर छांटे जा रहे हैं।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : The attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a number of defects that exist in the projects under his Ministry. I am glad, he is applying his mind to remove them. A very large amount of capital has been invested in the public sector undertakings under this Ministry and if they are properly worked and properly managed, there is no reason why they should not be in a position to give a very good return and help in the advancement of the economy of the country.

14.46 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

The machinery that have been put up are very sophisticated and whatever is intended to be produced or is required by the country can, I have no doubt, be manufactured by the machinery that have been put up and, therefore, I think, attention should be diverted to see that the maximum utilisation is made of the existing machinery and we take steps to see that whatever is being imported is manufactured here and the import content is reduced as much as possible and as soon as possible. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that, if proper attention is given by the management to study the market conditions to study the requirements of the market

and also to study the export possibilities, the existing capacity of the existing steel mills can be utilised to the maximum capacity, to the optimum capacity, and the present feeling that we are not utilising the capacity properly will not be there, and the loss that is being incurred on account of either less utilisation of the capacity or otherwise can be removed.

Therefore, what is needed is that proper personnel with proper qualifications should be placed in charge of these projects, and when such a person is placed in charge of it, he should have freedom of action and there should be no interference from civil servants or otherwise, if he goes on working within the policy laid down by the Board of directors or by the Government. Once a policy decision is made and is given to the person in charge of that project there should be freedom of action; there should be no interference and if the man wants to employ certain persons, he should be free to do so; if he finds that somebody is standing in the way of proper management, proper working, he should have the right to fire him, to dismiss him and send him away. Unless this kind of freedom of action is given to the person-in-charge, there will be difficulties and the industries cannot make any profit. Therefore, the first thing is that proper persons with proper qualifications should put in charge of the projects; then they should be given freedom of action and then let them work according to their capacity, according to their intelligence. If they do not act according to the policy laid down, then, of course, the Board of Directors will be in a position to pull them up and give the necessary directions.

At the present moment, a certain amount of steel items of different kinds are being imported. A suggestion was made by my hon. friend Mr. Rane, that corrugated sheets which are required by the people in countryside for their huts, for building their houses, should be made here.

There are number of items which are still being imported and there is no reason why, with the machinery that we have or perhaps with certain additions or alterations, we should not be able to manufacture what is needed in the country.

When Bokaro Plant is set up, I think, it should be made a point that nothing should

(Shri Himatsingka)

be imported from Russia or any other country, if our existing undertakings are in a position to supply the same, and there is no reason why our existing machinery cannot do so. For instance, the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi can produce anything that is needed, and if orders are placed on that factory, which is in need of orders, there should be no difficulty in that being in a position to supply the needs of Bokaro. And again there was some demand by an Opposition Member that a steel mill should be put up at Vizag, another at Hospet and another at another place. I feel that small steel mills will never be in a position to be profitable. In fact, perhaps, legitimate criticism may be made even of the fourth mill. If the existing factories are expanded, the expenses will be much less and they will be in a position to produce same quantity of goods at much less expense and much less overhead expense also. But political decisions have to be taken and in a democracy Government has to yield sometimes. But if they yield less and if they yield as little as possible, I think it will be in the interests of the country.

One very big defect that is eating up the profit that would have been possible is the over-staffing of all the projects. I think if an assessment is made, it will appear that at least 7000 to 8000 men are in excess in each of the three steel mills and if you calculate the expenditure on 8000 people, it will come to crores of rupees in a year and therefore, if steps are taken to locate the surplus man-power and utilise them elsewhere and not to allow them to be burden on the existing steel mills, I feel a lot of criticism that can possibly be made against this Ministry and its projects will disappear. And it is absolutely necessary that steps are taken in that direction and taken immediately and that is absolutely necessary if you really want to make these institutions paying.

I understand that recently orders for a very big amount—about Rs. 50 lakhs—have been placed for cranes from Russia. I do not see why that should have been done because cranes are being manufactured in the country. Ranchi can manufacture cranes. In Calcutta two or three firms are manufacturing cranes and there is no reason why we should not place orders

in our country, especially when there is recession in the engineering industries and when they are in a position to manufacture anything that is needed. Therefore, it should always be kept in view that anything that can be possibly manufactured within the country is manufactured here and order is placed accordingly in the country.

The persons-in-charge, so far as the public undertakings are concerned, I have a feeling, do not go out in search of orders or in search of markets. But today it is a buyers' market, the sellers' market is gone: therefore, they must go in search of orders, they must search places where they can get orders and where they can supply things that are needed. Therefore, it is necessary that in that direction attention is given so that we can have more orders and those projects can have sufficient orders to utilise their optimum capacity.

NCDC has been criticised and there is a certain ground for criticism. I know of certain instances where there is a good deal of stealing going on. Quantity supplied is much less, but the bill is for much more. Things like that should be looked into. Certain other speakers also referred to the fact that there has been stealing of parts and big inventories being maintained. Attention must be given to this direction also.

There is an estimate that coal is not being consumed to the extent that it was expected to be spent. At present the estimate is that cow-dung to the extent of 22 million tonnes in terms of coal is being burnt in the country. If you take that in terms of fertilisers, it amounts to 9 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 4,50,000 tonnes of phosphorous pentoxide and if utilised as manure, will give additional yield of 10 million tonnes of foodgrains from the same land. Therefore, if we can arrange to supply coal which is lying almost in places like Bengal and Bihar, to a large extent, even in small places in the interior of the districts and if we can arrange to have this coal supplied to the villagers in exchange for cow dung, I think the problem of the low consumption of coal will be solved and, at the same time, the villagers will be able to get the supply of fertilisers to a very large extent. I feel therefore that

some attention should be given in that direction also.

Then, I will say something about the non-ferrous metals. The Jawar mine is working very efficiently and there is scope for expansion. Our country needs about 90,000 tonnes, if I remember a right of zinc whereas only about 18,000 tonnes will be manufactured at the smelter. Therefore I want to know why cannot some steps be taken to expand the capacity of that mine. There is a lot of raw material, I am told, and that it will last for fifty or sixty years at the rate at which we are using them. Therefore steps should be taken to see that we are in a position to expand the capacity of the zinc smelter so that our country's needs may be met and imports to that extent may be reduced.

There is another thing to be remembered by the Minister, and it is this. This is regarding the total capital expenditure of any project. It is very unfortunate that when the project is decided upon a certain amount of cost is estimated, but it goes on increasing later without much control. Take the case of the Khetri copper project. The Khetri copper project was started with an estimated of Rs. 24 crores or a little less. It was decided upon in 1962 and we are now in the middle of 1968, and not one single ounce of copper has been produced. The cost is mounting up. It was about Rs. 48 crores sometime back; then it went up to about Rs. 74 crores. I had been there a few days back and I was told that the cost has gone up to Rs. 89 crores and I do not know if it will go up further. The original expectation was that it will go into production in 1970. But the officer in charge stated that one year should be added to the delay and there is no chance of any production before 1971. What I feel is that, if a project is decided upon that project should be completed as quickly as possible. That will save us lot of amount in respect of foreign exchange, for overhead charges, in capital, in interest charges and other charges. Instead of starting a number of projects at the same time and keeping them unfinished and unproductive it is up to us to make them work and it is absolutely necessary that anything that we take up is completed as quickly as possible and we take up smaller number of projects at one time, so that it begins to give a return and that return can also be

utilised for the putting up of other plants. There should be proper personnel in charge of these projects, and they should have freedom of action so long as they work within the broad policy laid down. If a person does not act properly the man in charge should have the right to dismiss him and to send him away. Necessary inquiries should be made as to the needs of the country as well as outside and thereby imports should be stopped by manufacturing the things that are needed in the country itself. The capital expenditure should be very thoroughly examined at the time the project is decided upon. It should be seen that it does not exceed unnecessarily. Attention should also be given to expand and increase the production of non-ferrous metals. Anything that can be produced in the country itself should not be imported.

15.00 hrs.

Personnel should also be trained. I understand that people who were employed in these steel factories at the time of the construction of the factories are still there. If they have to be kept there, then they should be given the necessary training so that they can be of use. Otherwise, they are a burden and they unnecessarily make the country spend on them without any production. If there are more men than needed, the result is that the work is less. If you have just the number of persons that you need, then each does his work all right; but if you have too many persons, then everybody thinks that the other fellow will work and nobody really works.

There is another small matter that I would like to suggest for the consideration of the hon. Members. At present, the directors are from the secretaries and other officers and even the sitting fee that is paid to them has to be credited to Government with the result that they do not take any interest. I do not see why Government should be so stingy and should not allow them that small sitting fee that they might be getting from these projects or from the directorships that they might be holding so that they can at least feel that they are getting something for the time that they spend in those meetings.

These are some of the suggestions that I would like to make and I hope the hon. Minister will consider them.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो इस्पात मन्त्री साहब अच्छे आदमी हैं, जिन के बारे में कुछ कटु शब्द कहना मुझे कभी भी अच्छा नहीं लगता है; वह स्वभाव से अच्छे हैं; उन की बोली मीठी है और काम भी कभी-कभी करते हैं, लेकिन आज सब से पहले मुझे उन के इस्तीफे की मांग करनी है।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The translation is not coming. Instead we are only getting the voice 'Sound not coming, sound not coming'.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Simultaneous translation is not coming in English.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जब पब्लिक अडॉर्टेकिंग कमेटी की एन० सी० डी० सी० सम्बन्धी रपट को यहां पेश किया गया, तो मैं ने तभी मन्त्री महोदय के इस्तीफे की अपेक्षा की थी। सभापति महोदय, आप ने भी इस रपट को देखा होगा, जिस में पब्लिक अडॉर्टेकिंग कमेटी ने यह कहा है :

"The performance of NCDC is a story of unmitigated inefficiency and mismanagement".

आगे चल कर रपट में कहा गया है :

"The Committee are of the opinion that the responsibility for mismanagement and inefficiency of the corporation lies on the shoulders of the top management of NCDC. The second line of management is equally to be blamed".

कमेटी की आखिरी सिफारिश यह है :

"The Committee feel that the Ministry cannot also be absolved of the responsibility in regard to the affairs of NCDC. It is a pity that the Government, although aware of the distressing conditions prevailing in NCDC, did not take any effective action all these years to improve matters".

एन० सी० डी० सी० को ले कर इस सदन में हमेशा बहस चलती रहती है। मुझे तो

एक बार इसी सदन में एन० सी० डी० सी० का जिक्र चोरों का झंडा कह कर करना पड़ा था, इसलिए कि जिस ढंग से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के इस अडॉर्टेकिंग को चलाया जा रहा है, मेरे खयाल में इस सरकार के लिए उस से ज्यादा शर्म की और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। एन० सी० डी० सी० के काम को चलाने और अफसरों के बर्ताव के बारे में रपट के पन्ने 33, पैराग्राफ 100 में कहा गया है :

"The Committee are surprised to note that unskilled workers who are ostensibly employed by NCDC to work in the collieries are officially made to work as private servants of officers at various levels. The Committee strongly deprecate this practice. Whereas the undertaking bears the expenditure on these labourers, they are engaged in private work of officers and do no productive work for NCDC. It adds to the cost of production. The Committee recommend that this system of allotting unskilled labourers to officers should be stopped forthwith".

यह बात कमेटी के सामने कब आई ? - जब एन० सी० डी० सी० में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों की ओर से पत्र लिखे गये। रपट में लिखा है :

"It was pointed out to the managing director during evidence that the trade unions in the collieries had represented to NCDC and other proprietors that a very large section of unskilled labour were employed in the houses of persons and they never worked in the pits".

इस रपट को पढ़ कर हम मन्त्री महोदय की 169 करोड़ रुपये की मांग को कैसे मंजूर करें, क्योंकि इस रकम में से 15.20 करोड़ रुपया इस साल सरकार की ओर से इस एन० सी० डी० सी० के लिए मांगा गया है।

इस में 8.10 करोड़ रुपया कर्ज के रूप में होगा, जिस से उसी गैर-जिम्मेदारी का काम किया जायेगा, जो कि कई वरसों से चली आ रही है और 7.10 करोड़ रुपया शेयर्स, पूंजी, के रूप

में होगा, जिस से अफसर लोग सरकारी और सार्वजनिक पैसे से अपने घरों में नौकरों को रखेंगे और अपने घरों का काम चलायेंगे। इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि यह जो 169 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है, उस को हम कैसे मंजूर करें। नौकरशाही के बारे में और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग-धंधे नौकरशाहों के हाथ में देने से पैदा होने वाली परेशानियों के बारे में हम कई बार बोल चुके हैं। इस्पात मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में इन नौकरशाहों के कारनामे ही सब से ज्यादा हमारी नजर के सामने आते हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की स्थिति भी इस से भिन्न नहीं है उस की स्थिति भी करीब-करीब एन० सी० डी० सी० जैसी है। चाहे अफसरों के वर्ताव का प्रश्न हो, मजदूरों के साथ रिश्ते की बात हो, कारखाने की पैदावार का सम्बन्ध हो, निर्यात का मामला हो, चाहे किसी भी प्रश्न को ले लीजिये, इन दोनों कम्पनियों में कोई बुनियादी फर्क हमें दिखाई नहीं देता है।

फ़ाफ़ी झूठी बातों से ये लोग अपने काम को चलाते हैं। गये साल जब देश में यह बहस चली कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है, जो पैसा उस में लगाया जाता है, उस पैसे का जो फ़ायदा होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होता है, तो इन लोगों ने क्या किया? इन नौकरशाहों ने अपनी आदत को सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं की, अपनी गलतियों को दुरुस्त नहीं किया, बल्कि लोगों के सामने कुछ गलत आंकड़े और मालूमात और झूठे बयान पेश कर के यह ज़ाहिर करने की कोशिश की कि जैसे जेल में चौकीदार "भाल बेल" कहता है, वैसे ही हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में सब कुछ ठीक है। उस की ओर से 25 जून, 1967 को एक बड़ा भारी एडवर्टाइजमेंट बिया गया, जो देश के सभी छोटे बड़े अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ। उस एडवर्टाइजमेंट का शीर्षक था, "इसका इन्हें बिंदी बुद्धिमान हिन्दुस्तान

स्टील?—इट इज टाइम टु कन्सिडर दि फ़ैक्ट्स।" उस में कुछ तथा—कथित फ़ैक्ट्स दिये गये, हकीकत बयान की गई। क्या फ़ैक्ट्स दिये? फ़ैक्ट यह दिया अघ्यक्ष महोदय, कि सात सालों में हम लोगों ने 900 करोड़ रुपये का इस्पात बनाया। 528 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में, मगर सात सालों में हम लोगों ने 900 करोड़ रुपये का इस्पात बनाया। बीज आर बि फ़ैक्ट्स। तबियत खुश हो गई इन लोगों की कि आखिर को हम लोगों ने भी कुछ कमाई की। मैं नहीं जानता कौन सी कम्पनी है इस मुल्क में या विदेश में जो इस तरह का हिसाब देने का काम करती कोई भी मालिक सारी पूंजी जो उसने लगाई है उस पूंजी पर कम्पनी बनने से आज तक उसने कितनी कमाई की इसका हिसाब देने का काम नहीं करता। मैं यह समझ सकता तथा कि अगर सौ करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी है और इस पूंजी पर इस सामान में हमने सौ करोड़ रुपये का माल बनाया, यह हिसाब तो लोग पेश करते हैं, मगर लोगों की आंखों में धूल छोंकने का काम करने के लिये, जो जनता सार्वजनिक—पैसे के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती है, उनकी आंखों में अगर धूल छोंकने का काम करना था, कुछ उनको बेवकूफ बनाने का काम करना था, इसलिये कहा कि 528 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगा कर हमने सात सालों में नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये का माल बनाया। 528 करोड़ रुपये जो लगे वह तो शेयर कैपिटल के रूप में लगे। इस के अलावा जो सरकार से कर्जा लेते हैं जैसे इस साल एन० सी० डी० सी० को 7 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये जो आप शेयर कैपिटल के दे रहे हैं राष्ट्रपति के नाम से क्योंकि यह सारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में जो नाम बदनाम होता है वह भारत के राष्ट्रपति का होता है क्योंकि शेयर सब उन्हीं के नाम से रहते हैं, तो 7 करोड़ 10 लाख का शेयर खरीद रहे हैं और 8 करोड़ 10 लाख उनको कर्जा दे रहे हैं। और उस धन्धे में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में गये साल तक जहां 528 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

लगाई थी वहाँ उनको 450 करोड़ रुपये कर्ज के रूप में भी दिये। तो कुल पैसा लगा था 960 करोड़ रुपये और इस वक्त तो हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हो चुका है हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में लगा हुआ पैसा, और सात सालों में जो इस्पात इन लोगों ने बनाया, पूरी इनकी जो पैदावार रही वह रही 900 करोड़ रुपये की। और जो मन्त्री महोदय ने यह मांग करते हुए हम लोगों के सामने आकड़े रखे हैं उस में तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह यही बताते हैं कि गये साल का हिसाब यह है कि जहाँ 1966 में 288 करोड़ रुपये का कुल इन का व्यापार हुआ, खुद इन लोगों ने इतना इस्पात बेचा, वहाँ 1967 में 7 करोड़ रुपये कम हो गया। 231 करोड़ का ही व्यापार हुआ। मगर अखबारों में कुछ पैसा खर्च कर के बताया कि नहीं, सब कुछ हमारा ठीक है, असल में बहुत ही अच्छा है, तुम जो समझते हो, हम उतने नालायक नहीं हैं, हम तो बहुत अच्छे हैं। यह खुद को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया और यह सर्टिफिकेट देते वक्त 1966 में जहाँ एक करोड़ 33 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ था हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को वहाँ 1967 में 23 करोड़ 90 लाख का नुकसान का नुकसान उठा कर बैठ गए। लेकिन दुनिया के सामने जा कर बोले कि कब कुछ ठीक है और अब मन्त्री महोदय और पैसे की मांग कर रहे हैं, 170 करोड़ रुपये जो इन्हीं कामों में लगाने हैं, बरबादी के कामों में लगाने हैं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि बहुत ही तकलीफ होती है इस पैसे को मंजूर करने में। यह पैसा हम मंजूर कर नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि सरकार की ओर से, मन्त्री महोदय की ओर से और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग धन्यों को चलाने वाले जो नौकरशाह हैं इन की ओर से हालत को सुधारने का कोई भी तरीका मुझ को तो नहीं दिखाई देता है, कोई इच्छा इनकी मुझे इस मामले में तो नहीं दिखाई देती है।

एक और बात की ओर इस मांग के बारे में मैं ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। मुझे मन्त्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना है। मैंने इसमें देखा, कुछ पैसे असल

में इस साल भले ही न मांग रहे हों लेकिन एक सिविकम माइनिंग कार्पोरेशन है इस मांग पत्र में जिसको 27 फरवरी, 1960 को सिविकम दरबार के एक प्रोक्लेमेशन के जरिये अस्तित्व में लाने का काम हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और सिविकम की सरकार दोनों ने मिलकर एक करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी इस पर लगाई है, कुछ बड़ी उम्मीदें मन में रखकर, कुछ बड़े संकल्प कागजों पर लिख कर इन लोगों ने यह सिविकम माइनिंग कार्पोरेशन बनाया। मैंने मन्त्री महोदय की गये साल की रपट को बहुत ही खोज के साथ पढ़ा। इस कार्पोरेशन के बारे में, इसके काम के बारे में, इस पर लगी पूंजी का क्या हुआ, वह कार्पोरेशन कहाँ तक काम कर पाया, 8 साल हो गए कार्पोरेशन को अस्तित्व में आये हुए, इस समय तक आप कुछ कर पाए हैं या नहीं, एन० सी० डी० सी० जैसी हालत है या उससे अच्छी हैं या और उससे बुरी है, इसके बारे में मालूमात नहीं आये हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि जब मन्त्री महोदय पैसा मांगने के लिए सदन के सामने आते हैं तो जरूर वह मालूमात हम लोगों को देने का काम करें। नहीं तो मुल्क में तो नाम बदनाम हो ही रहा है, आज बाजू के जो देश हैं जो हम लोगों की तरफ देखते हैं, जैसे सिविकम है, भूटान है या और देश हैं जो हम लोगों के साथ मिलकर कुछ अपने देश का विकास करने का स्वाब देख रहे हैं, उनको भी घोखा देने वाली बात हो जायेंगे और यह बात हम नहीं होने देना चाहेंगे। मुझ को तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के तमाम उद्योग धन्यों के बारे में एक ठोस सुभाव मन्त्री महोदय को देना है। कई बार इस सुभाव को हम दे भी चुके हैं इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर कि आज जिस ढंग से नौकरशाह के हाथों में ये कारखाने चलाने का काम कर रहे हों, इस बात को अपने मन से निकाल दो और कुछ ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में इसे दे दो कि जिन्हें इन उद्योग धन्यों के बारे में कुछ ठोस जानकारी

हो जिसको कि हम अंग्रेजी में टेक्नोक्रेट कहते हैं। व्यूरोक्रेट्स को हटा दो और हिन्दुस्तान के जो टेक्नोक्रेट्स हैं, निजी क्षेत्र में और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी हैं उनमें जोकि अच्छे लोग हैं, उनके हाथों में इन कारखानों को दे दो। हमने सुना है, पता नहीं सही है या गलत है कि राउरकेला के कारखाने में सात साल में सात जनरल मैनेजर्स आये और भिलाई और दुर्गापुर में भी परिस्थिति कुछ दूसरी नहीं रही है, वहां भी सात सालों में पांच या छः जनरल मैनेजर्स आये और गए। उनके लिए यह एक सीढ़ी है, साल भर वहां जावो और वहां से कोई और तरक्की की जगह पाने की कोशिश करो और उस दरमियान में जितना कमा सकते हो और जमा कर सकते हो उतना कमाने और जमा करने का कार्य करो। कई लोगों के मन में यह गलतफहमी है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कारखाने बन रहे हैं, इससे समाजवाद आ रहा है। कौन सा समाजवाद, कहां इसमें से समाजवाद आ रहा है? असल में निजी क्षेत्र की मैं बकालत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप तो जानते हैं कि मैं कितना कट्टर समाजवादी हूँ लेकिन कभी-कभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के नौकरशाहों को और नए किस्म के रियासतदारों को देखकर ऐसा गुस्सा आता है कि क्या इन लोगों का करें, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। मन्त्री महोदय ने जो मांग-पत्र रखा है उसके पेज 3 पर देखिए। तीन सैक्रेटरीज की तनख्वाह के लिए उनको मांग हैं एक लाख 6 हजार रुपए अगले साल के लिए। यह सिर्फ उनकी तनख्वाह है। इसके अलावा जो उनका टी० ए० डी० ए० वगैरह है, वह अलग हैं। विमान से यहां से रांची, रांची से दुर्गापुर, दुर्गापुर से कहीं और वहां से फिर दिल्ली, ज्यादातर वे हवा में ही रहते हैं, दिल्ली में बहुत कम रहते हैं। जब मंत्री से बात करनी होती है तभी रहते हैं नहीं तो हवा में ही रहते हैं। उनके टी० ए०, डी० ए० और दूसरे भत्ते और उनके बंगले, उनके बंगलों में जाने वाले और सरकारी खर्च पर काम करने

वाले सरकारी नौकर, इन सबका हिसाब अगर लगायें तो एक लाख 6 हजार इनकी तनख्वाह और 2 लाख 12 हजार उस पर इनकी यह दूसरी कमाई, तो तीन लाख 18 हजार तीन अफसरों पर एक साल में खर्च होगा। उसी पन्ने पर नीचे अगर आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि 131 क्लास फोर इम्प्लाईज के इस्टैब्लिशमेंट वगैरह पर कुल खर्चा है एक लाख 4 हजार रुपया। उनको कोई टी० ए०, डी० ए० मिलने वाला नहीं है, उनको कोई बंगला भी नहीं मिलने वाला है, उनके लिये मकान भी नहीं बनने वाले हैं। असल में इन्हीं लोगों के घरों में चाकरी करने का काम वे करने वाले हैं। 131 कर्मचारियों के लिए एक लाख 4 हजार रुपया और तीन अफसरों के लिए तीन लाख 18 हजार रुपया यह है इनका समाजवाद का तरीका। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो यह फिजूलखर्ची चलती है उससे कई लोगों के मनमें यह गलतफहमी बैठी है कि हम इससे कुछ समाजवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं जबकि इसमें समाजवाद जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है मन्त्री महोदय को कि इन कारखानों को चलाने का जो उनका तरीका है उसको वह बुनियादी तौर पर बदलें और यह जो तीन बड़े कारखाने हैं दुर्गापुर, भिलाई और राउरकेला के, और एक बोकारो का जो होने जा रहा है, नौकरशाह के हाथ से इनको चलाना छोड़कर अलग-अलग लोगों के हाथ में इनको दिया जाये। अलग-अलग मालिकों का मतलब यह नहीं कि निजी क्षेत्र को दे दिया जाए, उसका अपना चैयरमैन हो, अपना जनरल मैनेजर हो, उसका अपना बोर्ड हो। ऐसे लोग न रहें, जो एक दिन दिल्ली सचिवालय में, दूसरे दिन रांची सचिवालय, वहां से दुर्गापुर, चौथे दिन कहीं और—इस तरह से घूमते रहें और आगे चल कर विदेशों में हिन्दुस्तान का राजदूत बनने का स्वाव देखने वाले हों। बल्कि ऐसे लोग हों जो यह समझें कि यह हमारा कारखाना है, मुझे इसको बनाना है, इसको चलाना है, इसी से बनूंगा या इसी

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

से गिरूंगा ऐसे समझ कर जो काम करनेवाले लोग हैं, उनके हाथ में ये कारखाने हों।

मैं जानता हूँ कि शायद मंत्री साहब हम को यह जवाब देंगे—जैसा उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है—कि अब हम—

The General Manager of the plant would be the chairman of each Advisory Board.

एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं—मैं जानता हूँ यह जवाब आप मुझे देने जा रहे हैं।

"which would have as members representatives of the State Governments concerned and of the employees of the as well as two or three prominent non-officials with experience of industry, commerce, etc."

यह नकली बोर्ड है, मंत्री साहब। अगर इस बोर्ड के बनाने के बारे में आप हमारे सामने जवाब देने लड़े होंगे, तो मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि यह नकली बोर्ड है। इस का काम क्या है—इसके बारे में आपने इसमें लिखा है—

The Board will be concerned with matters like rehabilitation and employment of displaced persons and other local people, utilisation of land acquired for the plant—

यानी सञ्जी लगाई जाय या नहीं, जो जगह बेकार पड़ी है, उस पर क्या लगाया जाए।

"development of ancillary industries"

यानी जो वहाँ पर नौकरी में काम करने वाले हैं, उनके लिए चाय की दुकान खोली जाय या नहीं। इस किस्म के मैनेजमेंट का मैं जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ। चैयरमैन साहब, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक क्षेत्र है, एक उमाना था, 20-25 साल पहले जब चीन और हिन्दुस्तान इस बात के पैदावार में बराबरी के देश थे, आज चीन हम से चार-पाँच गुना आगे है और हम अभी भी पीछे हैं। अगर आप इस मुद्दे को बनाने के बारे में सोचते हो और चाहते हैं कि

कुछ बन जाय तो आपको यह काम शुरू करना चाहिए कि नौकरशाहों के हाथों से हटा कर अलग-अलग कारखाने का अलग-अलग मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड बनायें टैकनोक्रैट्स के हाथों में देकर इस को चलायें। इनमें से अष्टाचार को खत्म कर के, चाहे एन० सी० डी० सी० हो, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील हो या अन्य कम्पनियाँ हों, अष्टाचार को खत्म करके एक नई दिशा में काम करने का बायदा करें, उन तमाम अफसरों को जिनके बारे में पब्लिक अण्डर टेकिंग कमेटी ने कहा है कि अष्ट हैं, नालायक हैं, उनको हटा देने का हम से बायदा करें तब इन को इस पैसे को देने के बारे में मुझ जैसा आदमी सोचगा, वरना हम एक पाई भी मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Sir, so much of the nation's resources have been invested and rightly so for the development of steel, so much has been the commitment of the country and also of private enterprise, because private enterprise would have been unthinkable today without the steel production we have, it is but natural that this Parliament gives critical attention to the steel industry of the country. At the same time, any industry, whether under socialist dispensation or under free dispensation as the Americans would call it, would require certain initiative and it would be of great help to the country and the industry if we discriminate between losses due to honest mistakes or due to extraneous factors outside the control of the industry or the department, I would not say of the Government, and losses that are incurred directly out of the evil motives of certain individuals concerned. While we should try to punish the latter, we should exert our maximum to see that risk-taking is supported by us. If risk is not taken and if decisions that may be considered dangerous and may involve some loss in the first two or three times are taken and if this House does not support those decisions, a bureaucratic approach would set in.

Any man can become a bureaucrat

under an atmosphere of criticism of the freest type. That is why I would, first of all, like to assure the Government of our support to the expansion of the steel industry in the country because the expansion of steel industry is basic to our progress.

In the beginning, 15 years ago, when the first public sector project was sought to be created for the development of steel in the country the private sector said that there would be no demand. The same type of thing is being talked about today. But there is demand and there would be more demand. It is necessary that when we judge the public sector we must judge it not only in terms of the conservative approach of profit but also from the other angles. After all, private sector would not have gone into this type of industry, gone into the production of steel in these items. TISCO does not produce the items which Hindustan Steel produces. Hindustan Steel produces according to certain plan priorities, certain objectives laid down in the Plan for the benefit of so many industries.

It is another matter that we were overtaken by recession. It is another matter that the recession might have been caused by the failure to produce or continue to produce steel and other products or the failure of the Railway Ministry. I have several times raised this question in the House that they should place enough orders and continue to place orders with Hindustan Steel to support the economy. The entire recession might possibly have been the result of short fall in the production of steel.

This does not however justify the type of loss that is being incurred. Rs. 40 crores is the expected loss. Possibly for an industry having a long gestation period we will have to put up with it provided we see light beyond the tunnel. The whole point is whether we can take this industry into a stage where it is capable of making full utilisation of the capacity. The argument is that the industry is morose, it does not want to produce, it does not want even to exert itself to produce to the full capacity because there is no demand or there is not likely to be a demand for full capacity. But that is an argument which is a very dangerous one

because that demoralises the industry. That does not help to fulfil the objective that we have placed before ourselves.

Profit may not be the universal criterion. Possibly it is not. So far as steel is concerned we have to apply other criteria. We have also to go into the actual contribution by private sector. In the matter of steel possibly the public sector would come out to be much greater than what it looks on the face of it. Its inability to produce to the full capacity is something that would dog us. We have to take the whole thing in an integrated way. Not only the Steel Ministry but the entire Government will have to go into this question and see that no such repetition of failure of government demand on the steel industry comes again. It did come at the time of the recession two years ago. It did come last year. After all, the steel industry is committed to supply to State enterprises and other heavy industries. If that demand is not there it is useless to blame the bureaucrats who are in charge of it. I am not supporting the bureaucrats, whoever they may be. The ability of these bureaucrats and technocrats to take risk would depend upon the support that we give to these enterprises.

So far as risk-taking by the management is concerned, as the House knows very well, the management has not been up to the mark. Even the Russian experts recently had something to say about what we are doing in regard to our public enterprises. Apart from other strikingly interesting suggestions that they have made, they have also said that the management need to be improved, that it is not what it should have been. So, we should try to see that the entire personnel policy of the public enterprises—38 per cent of it constitutes steel and its percentage may be more very soon—is examined and changed so that we may ensure that the personnel we employ do the job for which they are appointed. Now we are paying them very high. In fact, Shri George Fernandez has consistently, rather excessively, brought this matter before the House about the high salary that we pay to the top brass in our public sector enterprises. But when we appoint them to these posts we have not only to see that they do the job but we have to make them responsible for their

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

actions. In the Soviet Union and other countries they make the personnel responsible for the implementation of policies and if they fail they are made to suffer. Even in the private sector, there is a system in America of "firing" when a person fails to do his job. Here 'firing' means discharging him from work. But here in our country we have a system where a man may do anything, the industry may go to dogs, there may be losses but the punishment that he gets is a promotion. If this practice continues, if the promotion is not related to the record of the particular officer, if the officer is not punished when something goes wrong seriously, then God save our public enterprises, because nothing can save them.

Parliament itself has to be involved in the working of the public sector enterprises. Because it is the nation's property, so Parliament has to look after it. Members of Parliament must take interest in the working of these public enterprises. Government must also try to associate Members of Parliament with the working of these enterprises so that they may know the difficulties in the working of these enterprises and suggest remedies for them. I know that many committees have gone into the question of inventories, management and so on. But no follow-up action has been taken. The Committee on Public Undertakings has to consider how to improve the management. The progress of work of these enterprises has to be assessed and reviewed day after day, week after week. Then only we can improve their working. Otherwise, they will remain stagnant, where there are at present.

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry is a very important Ministry because it is controlling the production of steel, coal and other metals and these are the basic necessities for the industrial development of this country. That is also why this Ministry deserve the strongest criticism and condemnation. Their performance prove it. The Third Plan target was 10 million tons of steel. Actual production was 4.1 million tons. At the same time, the installed capacity was more which shows that the capacity was not utilized to the full. Hon.

Members have already referred to under production and idle capacity.

The Ministry control the public sector enterprises through some organisations like Hindustan Steel, National Coal Development Corporation, MMTC and so on. We will have to take into account the functioning of these organisations to judge and decide how the plans and programmes of the Ministry are properly implemented or carried out.

They have made a very big loss. Hon. Members have pointed it out. In 1966-67 a loss of Rs. 20.5 crores has been made. In the first nine months of 1967-68 a loss of Rs. 22.3 crores has already been there and much more loss may be incurred. That is the position about the losses.

At the same time actually the private sector is having a profit. In 1966-67 TISCO's profit was Rs. 14.12 crores and IISCO's profit during the same period was Rs. 7.40 crores. That is why today the private sector capitalists and monopolists attack the public sector and say that the public sector is so inefficient and bureaucratic that they cannot run industry, that only the private sector can do that and they know how to run it. They are attacking the public sector more and more. They want to see that the Bokaro steel plant is not at all built up in India. They are coming forward in such a way.

At the same time Government is having a board of directors or managing board or such an organisation in which they are going to include a number of representatives of the private big monopoly sections who do not want that the Bokaro steel plant should be established and developed. If this is the policy of the Government, of trying more and more to include representatives of the big capitalists and monopolists and allowing them to undermine and smash the plans of Government, certainly more damages and losses may happen. Such things are also coming.

Then, what is the purpose of their producing more steel? It is to industrialise more and more our country. It is a basic and very key industry. What is the position of the price of steel? They imposed price control on certain varie-

ties in the year 1964. Afterwards they removed the entire control in the month of May, 1967. After that the prices have gone up. That is why small industries generally are suffering. They are generally the people who are suffering due to the high prices of steel. This thing has been discussed several times here in this House itself. Why is this kind of a price increase taking place? This also we will have to take into consideration.

Then, iron ore, the most important thing is supplied to these three big steel plants by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. As an agent it is supplying this ore. Its function has been criticized and condemned by the Committee on Public Undertakings. They have revealed the whole thing very clearly. I can quote one or two things from that (C.P.U. No. 76, page 49, paragraph 169) :—

"The meeting with mine-owners on the 19th May, 1966, as is clear from the minutes of the meeting, dealt with the issue of prices for HSL and for export supplies. The question of prices of ores for domestic and export consumption are so interlinked that one cannot be considered without the other. The plea put forward by Chairman MMTC that they did not consider it useful for the representatives of HSL to have attended the meeting as it considered matters relating to exports, is totally untenable. The Committee feel that the decision of MMTC to exclude HSL out of the negotiations with mine-owners was unfair and unhealthy. HSL were vitally interested in the matter and it would have been more advantageous both for MMTC and HSL to present a joint front to the mine-owners. The uncompromising attitude of MMTC in fact resulted in misunderstanding and distrust between the two undertakings".

This is an organisation set up and controlled by the Ministry that has dealt with one of the steel plants management like this. The MMTC Chairman convened a meeting of the mine-owners and a resolution was passed as under :—

"In future, the mine-owners will desist from making any direct approach to HSL for contracts for supply. It is the unanimous recommendation of the mine-owners that any mine-owner who

negotiates and/or concludes contract directly with HSL should be debarred from claiming any business through MMTC."

This is para 170. This is the position that has been taken by them.

Then, again the Committee criticises and gives its opinion in Para 171. which reads :

"The Committee feel that this decision was highly objectionable as it sought to pressurise HSL either to agree to the prices offered by MMTC or face closure of the steel plant. It is regrettable that one public undertaking, i.e., MMTC permitted the mine-owners to take such a decision against a sister public undertaking, i.e., HSL. It is all the more unfortunate that this decision was taken at a meeting convened by MMTC at which the Chairman, MMTC presided and a joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce was also present. It is surprising that neither the Chairman MMTC nor the Government representative made any effort to prevent the mine-owners from adopting such a resolution which was against the interest of another public undertaking. In fact, an impression is created that the mine-owners were encouraged to pass such a resolution in order to get even with another public undertaking which had not agreed to their terms."

These are the criticisms that have been levelled against the dealings of the MMTC. Like that, if we take into account the performance of the NCDC, it has created really a mess.

Then, further, the Committee on Public Undertakings in their Tenth Report on the NCDC, in Para 106, have given the figures of production capacity. In 1960-61, it was 111.31 lakh tons and it went down further, in 1962-63, to 61.70 lakh tons. Then, in Para 108, it has criticised and given its opinion as follows :—

"It has been pointed out in the Audit Report that the non-achievement of target production of 30.5 million tons by the end of 1965-66 resulted in machines, buildings and man power remaining idle to the extent of 68.2 per cent. The Committee deprecate the failure of the Management to take measures to implement the recommen-

[Shri K. Ramani]

dation of the Estimates Committee. The Committee hope that the Management would now bring the entire resources of men and material into full use."

They hope that the Management will rectify all these things.

Like that, the performance of the NCDC has also, in this way, come in. So, in the entire iron ore supply by private owners, those private owners are actually colluding with the Management and the high bureaucrats who are sitting in these organisations like NCDC and MMTC and they are making huge profits. The MMTC while not supplying enough ore to the steel plant like Rourkela were exporting and they were only concentrating their attention on the export trade. This is the way in which they have performed all these things. That is why the HSL is making a big loss and that loss is quoted by big monopoly companies in the private sector and they say that the Government is inefficient, it cannot run the public sector and that it is using a huge public money and making a big loss. I want to know whether the Government will take into consideration all these things. Are they capable of rectifying these mistakes in their doings?

Then, there is another important thing that I have to refer and that is about the labour relations. The antilabour policy of the Government does also come in the way of the reduction of production and all sorts of difficulties. In Bhilai, in the month of June, 1967, the security guards attacked the workers against the representation of their real grievances and a very big clash took place and, ultimately, the Ministry turned against the workers and they accused the workers of their unruly behaviour. But if we go through the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, we can see how much of criticism is there. Like that, in Rourkela also, these workers' demands were there and their most represented Union was not recognised. In all these undertakings, including Durgapur, they try to bring the INTUC unions and discriminate against the other unions and they want to see that the labour's demands

are not properly met. In such a way, they are having a kind of labour policy. That also creates difficulties for more production and all those things.

I have to raise one more point and then I will finish. While the discussion was going on yesterday, the hon. Minister of State connected with this portfolio intervened and he compared and said, "In America, the production is falling down, in Germany the production is falling down, in Japan the production is falling down" and so on. I want to ask him one question. Is he prepared to compare our social development and industrial development with America, Britain, Japan, Germany and all those imperialist countries? They divided the entire world into spheres of influence and markets and colonies and they were exporting things—not only steel but also capital—and they were exploiting. Today there is a big crisis, economic crisis, there. American Dollar itself is suffering today. In such a condition, if in those countries production falls down, how can he compare that with the developing economy here? They say that we are in the 'take-off' position. Where are we taking off? To the American position or Japanese position. They profess day in and day out that they are having a socialist economy, socialist policy and all those things. Why do they not quote Soviet Union or Czechoslovakia or China or any other socialist country? They may not agree with their economic policy or the social set-up or their politics. But, really speaking, how the industry is developed there! There is no crisis, there is not this kind of capitalists attacking the government sector; the government making all sorts of confusion is not there. In such a position, they are comparing with America, Japan, Germany and other imperialist countries and they say that their production has gone down and here there is nothing wrong compared with those countries. I want to say that this is a very, very unhappy position. Twenty years have passed since our country achieved independence and this is the state of affairs. Our country has to build a number of industries—key industries, basic industries and industries like the steel industry; it has to serve a large number of people of this country. In such a

position, they are pursuing an anti-people policy and a pro-capitalist policy and pro-American policy. Such a policy will never get an expanded market in this country because they never take into consideration the people. That is why, they are suffering. Now, they want to find out export markets and other markets. Which market? Our steel will go to Japan or America or, you may say, Africa and other countries. Where are they going to find markets? We have markets here; 50 crores of people are here; they want industrial development, they want their daily necessities to be met...

15.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI K. RAMANI. If they want to build industries, they have got they market here, but they are not having a proper policy. Such a policy will certainly have to be condemned and we cannot allow these Demands to be granted.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara): Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals. The demands include Rs. 140 crores on Capital Outlay, Rs. 11 crores for the Geological Survey and the rest Rs. 17 crores—Total Rs. 179 crores. What a small sum! I think this is one of the Ministries that spend very large sums. Out of that Rs. 110 crores is for Bokaro.

I would have certainly voted for these Demands if the Ministry had shown any efficiency all these years. Sir, this Ministry is a Ministry of mis-management and national losses. It is wrong to call it Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals. Instead of that, better call it 'The Ministry of National Losses and Disappointments'. What is going to happen to Bokaro—I do not know. Are you going to run the Bokaro plant in the same way you are running the Hindustan Steel. Unless the Minister gives us an assurance that the Bokaro will be run efficiently, we cannot be a party to these Demands.

What a spectacle, what a sorry spectacle of Hindustan Steel we have witnessed all these years. The annual report of the

Ministry has said that they have incurred only an annual loss of Rs. 20 crores. It is a wrong calculation, it is not Rs. 20 crores, it is much more. The correct figures are not given in the Ministry's report at all. About the loss they are misleading this House by giving such figures. What do you mean by saying that it is a loss of only Rs. 20 crores? The real way of giving the losses and profits is that you must say how much was the capital involved in this and what was the return on that capital. Then only we can understand what the real loss is. What is the capital of Hindustan Steel? Let us say Rs. 900 or Rs. 1000 crores, near-about that. So, even at the rate of 5% return we must get Rs. 50 crores. Instead of getting Rs. 50 crores, you have given a loss of Rs. 20 crores. That means the annual loss is Rs. 70 crores at the minimum. Of course, Mr. Masani, the other day, said that we should expect 10%, but I am satisfied even with 5% because I know that you are not at all efficient. That is why I am even satisfied with 5% return on the capital and according to this calculation the total annual loss is Rs. 70 crores and this is going on for the last 7 years. This is the sole achievement of our Government in running these public undertakings. I am not against public undertakings. But what is the result of this? You have done this country a great harm in three respects. In the first place, the national loss is there for which the tax-payer has to pay. Secondly, you have completely discredited the idea of nationalisation—a great disservice our Government has done—and when you discredit the idea of nationalisation, you discredit the idea of socialism as well because nationalisation is an important factor in socialism and Government and the Congress Party have said that they believe in the socialistic pattern of society. Socialistic pattern of running these public undertaking in an inefficient manner—is that the socialism?

What are the reasons given in the Annual Report for these losses? First reason is recession. I cannot understand why there should be recession in this country if there is a planned economy. We have had three Five Year Plans for 15 years. There cannot be any recession in a planned economy because one of the objects of planned economy is that there will

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

be no recession, no economic crisis which only happens in a capitalist society. That is what the socialists say and everybody accepts that. I would like to know how there is a recession in the first place if there is a planned economy in the country. I would also like to know how the TATAS have made profits when there is recession. TATAS are in India, they are running a steel plant and they have not made any losses last year, I can assure you. Then how is it that in spite of the so called recession TATAS have made profits? Recession itself was wrong because in a planned economy there cannot be recession. That means that you have no really planned economy and all your planning is bogus. That is what is so clearly shown.

Then, Sir, the second point that I would like to make is this. This is about the labour troubles. There are more and more labour troubles in the public undertakings. If statistics are collected I can assure you that there are more labour troubles in the public undertakings than in the private undertakings. Take Steel for instance. Are there so many labour troubles in Tata's? No. It is because of Government's anti-labour policy, it is because they bring in politics in the trade union movement that such things are happening. They recognise the INTUC Unions although they have no following. That is what has happened. They have said in the annual report that the Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha was recognised in December after the Orissa Government had recommended that that is the real representative union. Why that labour union was not recognised before the Orissa Government recommended that? It was because there was a congress Government in Orissa. If the Congress Government had continued after the election in Orissa the Mazdoor Sabha would not have been recognised as a representative union. What should be done is that you should take the labour into confidence. I can tell you this. I have got experience of trade union movement. I have worked in trade union movement for thirty years. I can tell you that our workers are very reasonable, provided you take them into confidence. You never take them into confidence. You always look to the workers with suspicion.

Once you take them into confidence you will see that our workers are very reasonable. Even if you talk to them nicely without giving any increase in wage they will be so much satisfied. They are such good people. But what is happening is, our government does not know the psychology of the workers and they unnecessarily bring in politics into the trade union movement. That is one of the main reasons why there are so much of labour troubles in our public undertakings. The cost of production has gone up. The real reason is utter mismanagement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up. You rarely speak, I know. I am hard pressed for time.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : It is said that you are paying very high salaries to the Managers. I don't bother about that. You can pay high salaries. Tata's are paying high salaries. You may pay high salaries to the managers but that is not the real reason for the loss. The real reason is this. You are not running these undertakings with efficiency.

Regarding exports this is what has been said. It has been said that exports of our steel and iron products will be to the tune of Rs. 33 crores. It is not a big sum. It is stated that you expect more exports of these iron products and steel products. I doubt it. Unless the cost of production is brought down you cannot compete in the international market. They have not given at what cost they are exporting. I want to ask : are you exporting at a loss or at a profit? That they have not mentioned. They have not mentioned whether it is at cost price or what price. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. If they are exporting at a loss I do not think they are going to carry on for ever. They are doomed. There is no use merely saying about exports to the tune of Rs. 33 crores or so, but what they should tell us is whether our steel is produced at a competitive rate in the world market or not. Then only we will be in a position to export. I am sure, if the management is efficient, with Bokaro and all that, our steel production will be very high and in that case we can export and there is suffi-

cient export market in the world particularly in the African and Asian countries. I want to make one or two points. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you have given me very little time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party is given 7 minutes. I am handicapped. The party is given 7 minutes. I know you have some important suggestions to make, I entirely agree.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This is his maiden speech. You may allow him two or three more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has spoken already. He must try to conclude.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I will conclude in a minute.

The same thing is happening with regard to the NCDC. They have made a loss of Rs. 2 crores in two years. The NMDC has made a loss of Rs. 5 crores in one year. This is how the losses are going on.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : It must be a printing mistake.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I do not know. The hon. Minister can correct the mistakes.

Lastly, I would like to make one suggestion. Hereafter we have to develop more of foreign trade, and we must export our iron ore to foreign countries, particularly to Japan. In that respect, the report has clearly stated that the loading facilities at our ports are not adequate and they are not even modern. If we want to export more iron ore to Japan and to other countries, we must have proper harbour and railway facilities. Our Government are spending Rs. 40 crores on the development of the Paradip port at Orissa by taking a railway line there. I would suggest a similar project from Hubli to Karwar in Mysore State. That is very necessary for the export of the rich iron ore in the Bellary-Hospet area. Karwar is the nearest port for that rich iron ore. Because there is no railway facility between Hubli and Karwar which is a distance of only 100

miles, we are exporting from Karwar only about 3 to 4 lakhs tonnes, whereas according to the Government exports themselves we can export at least 25 to 30 lakhs of tonnes every year through that port. At present, the Bellary-Hospet iron ore is exported through such distant ports as Visakhapatnam, Madras or Marmagao. Karwar is one of the best harbours in the world and it is a natural harbour. This is what the experts say. It is about 100 miles from Hubli. At present the ore is taken to Hubli by train and then put into trucks. The process becomes very costly. There is no mechanisation. There are no modern port facilities also at Karwar.

That is why I would request the hon. Minister to take up this question with the Railway Ministry and also with the Ministry of Transport and Shipping and see that Karwar is developed into a modern port and also see that the rich iron ore of the Bellary-Hospet area in Mysore State is exported cheaply and also speedily.

With these words, I oppose these Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Channa Reddy.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : This is the third occasion when you have not called me, although my name has been included in the list given by the party. You have been frustrating our chances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already extended the time and I have accommodated four Members from the Congress side.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : You have deprived me of my chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not a minute more can be given to the Congress Benches now. The Speaker had already decided this morning that.....

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : You are not doing justice to us. We shall bring a no-confidence—motion against you. We shall bring a no-confidence-motion against the Deputy-Speaker if he does not give us time.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : I think the hon. Minister is agreeable to giving us some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Dr. Channa Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): I am very thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in these discussions.

SHRI UMANATH : That is the usual thing.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : But I am saying it in an unusual way.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Let them say it in earnestness. Why should they say like this ?

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : We shall bring a no-confidence-motion against the Deputy-Speaker because he has deprived us of the right to speak.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : During the short discussion of four hours, about 12 Members have participated in the debate, but I am afraid I shall not be able to deal with the large number of points that they have made out during this short time. I would only make it clear that I would certainly take note of them and see to what extent we can take them as our guidelines in shaping the policies and functioning of the Ministry and the various public sector undertakings that we have with us.

The main point that has attracted the attention of hon. Members is the losses incurred very heavily by HSL and also several aspects of its functioning. I should be pardoned if I take a little time to explain the details so that I can try to present the other side of the picture. I am not doing so either because the Ministry has a sense of complacency or because we feel that everything is all right.

But as a matter of fact, we should really try to place all the facts not only before this hon. House but through this House, before the people because ultimately the functioning of the public sector in this country is of crucial importance in our economic life. Hindustan Steel with about 36 per cent of the entire capital investments in the Central public sector plays a very important part and its success or

failure and proper or improper understanding of different aspects will go a long way in assessing the future economic shape of this country.

I say this because there is no question of there being a debate about the utility of the public sector ; there is no question of discussing the public sector and private sector in that fashion. In our country, the public sector has come to stay, and in whatever degree some hon. Members might choose to describe it in derogatory terms or saying they have no conviction about its utility, I would like to say with all the emphasis at my command that we have the greatest conviction in the place and future of public sector in our economic life, particularly in certain basic industries which have got to be taken up in the public sector on a large scale. Some friends have expressed some doubts or have criticised it by saying that we are unnecessarily getting into fields of economic activity which we should not have and that we should not have entered the field of steel at all. Some others say that if this is not profitable, why are we doing it ? Some others contend that the performance of the private sector units is much more successful, much more profitable and much more efficient. I would therefore, like to clarify some of these aspects.

It might look that I am repeating the arguments that are contained in the paper I have placed before hon. Members. I am glad many hon. Members have gone through it. Still they have chosen to look into only some of the points and not taken note of several others which really have an important bearing on our assessment and analysis of the efficiency of public sector functioning.

The basic fact to remember is that we have started the steel industry much later than the private sector units. Therefore, initially there is one big difficulty or hurdle that the gross block is of the order of Rs. 2,500 per tonne of saleable steel as against Rs. 1,176 per tonne adopted for the price structure based on the TISCO block. This has formed the basis for determining the price. The very fact that there is so much of difference while calculating the interest and depreciation charges straightway gives a disadvantage of about Rs. 170 per tonne of steel we pro-

duce in HSL. If we appreciate this, it should go a long way in explaining the position. Recently, after 1964, the depreciation rate has been raised from 5 to 7 per cent. This has added another Rs. 26 per tonne and to that extent our provision for capital related charges has gone up.

As for the cost of production, let me make it clear that from the commercial point of view, it is not the practice for any organisation to give details of it. But I could certainly place the details of what we call the works cost, the details on which that cost can be worked out and that will give an idea of the efficiency or otherwise of the unit. As far as the works cost of steel produced in HSL plants is concerned it is more or less in line with the works cost in the other main producers. In Hindustan Steel, it will be possible to reduce the gross block per tonne from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,100—one hon. Member said that we had promised to reduce it to Rs. 2,100—when the in-built capacity at the Million Tonne is fully absorbed by the Expansion. Only then it will be possible to reduce it to that extent.

I would like to draw attention to the chart in annexure I, page 30 of the report I have placed before the House which will give a very clear idea of the different factors entering into the assessment of financial performance. We have given comparative figures not only amongst our units but also between the public sector, and private plants here and abroad. The foreign units brought in for comparison are the very famous Yawata works of Japan and Bethlehem of U.S.A.

The gross margin as a percentage of sales is 20.44 per cent in Yawata and 19.50 in Bethlehem, while in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, because of the heavy incidence of interest and depreciation charges, the figures are 34.31, 31.64 and 13.40 respectively. I am, however, happy to report that the direct expenditure on raw materials and other things that go into the production of steel as percentage of sales income works out to 68.4 in Bhilai, 65.7 for Rourkela, and 71.6% for HSL (three plants) as a whole, while for TISCO it is 72.19%.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Then, why do you make losses ?

DR. CHANNA REDDY : The capital output ratio in HSL during 1964-65 was 1 : 0.32 while for TISCO and IISCO it was more. This is one of the factors which account for the losses that we are incurring.

The efficiency of Hindustan Steel is being questioned and it is asked why it is making losses. There are some other factors also to be taken into consideration before coming to conclusions, for instance the impact of the recession that we have suffered.....Some hon. Member was trying to say that we are only trying to make a pretext of it.

“हीला बना रहे हैं रिसेशन का”

I cannot understand how such a substantial and solid fact is missed and how it is stated to be only a pretext. We have worked our plants in a rather peculiar manner, tied down to railways and other projects. For example, 24% of railways' requirements of rails, sleepers etc. are met by HSL, while for TISCO it is only 11% and for IISCO only 13%. So, when suddenly the programme of the railways for various reasons came down, it was reflected in the underutilisation of this capacity. The heavy cancellation of orders on HSL details of which are found at page 16, Table 5 shows also the impact of recession. During April 1967 to February 1968 the cancellation of orders amounted to 848,000 tonnes of steel products for HSL as a whole. I do not want to go into details, but I may say that while our capacity for rails was increased from 1.5 to 5 lakh tonnes, rail orders actually came down from 3.5 to about 2 lakh tonnes.

These are the factors that had a terrible impact on the functioning of the steel plants, and that have resulted in heavy losses. There are several other factors.

Some hon. members have said that this Government is anti-labour and therefore losses have been incurred. So, I would like to clarify the difficulty that we are having labour organisations and how we have to deal with this problem.

We have been trying our best to apply our minds and find some solutions so that in the labour organisations in all the plants it will be our objective to see that there should be only one recognised union with whom the management can deal. But un-

[Dr. Channa Reddy]

fortunately today what is happening is that there are more than a score of unions and a number of them are coming forward with demands. And once their demands are accepted and some arrangement are evolved, then quite a number of others disown the responsibility and do not accept agreement and we are having immense difficulties with such unions. As a result of the labour difficulties you will kindly see that there has been a loss during 1967-68, because of the labour disturbances to the tune of Rs. 6.35 crores. There are a number of instances as given in reply to questions on the floor of the Lok Sabha. In Rourkela, because of a strike for about two weeks we incurred a loss of Rs. 232 lakhs. Similarly, there are several other instances where this kind of thing is happening and it has been estimated that during 1967-68 these heavy losses have been incurred by labour trouble in the HSL plants.

Regarding this kind of problem, I might say that there seems to be an impression—and some Hon. Members seem to think—that this is a white elephant as if the whole public sector is a white elephant. I do not know if I make it a black elephant whether the hon. Members would take a liking to it. Let us understand one thing. As the concerned Minister of steel, I am equally interested in the welfare and the proper functioning of the private sector units like TISCO and IISCO, and if I make a comparison, if I give some comparative figures before this House, it is not with any objective of running down any private sector organisation, but to have a comprehensive background and to understand the position in the proper light. I would like to state the situation in the Tatas, when their profits declined in the twenties. Let me make it clear that, during this difficult period TISCO received continuous, large amount of assistance from time to time, and in that way, because it had been receiving the necessary support, it was able to sustain itself. I might give some details of the assistance that it got from time to time. I might state that in the period 1924 to 1927 about Rs. 250 lakhs were given as assistance which amounted annually to about 13% of their gross sales. In that way, even then, the Government had to give this kind of subsidy. That was one of the

important things which one should not forget while we are talking about steel.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : You are narrating ancient history.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : I think that it was a time when at least the hon. Member was very much born and he knows it and that ancient history will only show, as a matter of fact, the position as to how individual factors help us to say that while we take some time to stabilise the capacity, while we take some time to work to an optimum level it is natural—and it has been so—that all steel plants took time and required assistance from time to time. Therefore, these facts are given only with that purpose in mind.

Let me again say that I do not want to run down TISCO or any other organisation, but I only want to state that it is but inherent in this industry that we cannot think in terms of the immediate profits and avoid losses completely. In addition, let me also make it clear that as far as the steel industry is concerned, in other countries where we have seen that they are very efficient, where they are doing a large amount of exports, where they have established the industry and the production is in huge quantities, over one hundred million tonnes, even there, the profitability of these things has come down considerably. Take for instance the United States. Again I am giving only an example. In the United States where the efficiency is of satisfactory order there also, the general profitability in steel is much less than in any other manufacturing industry. In the United Kingdom, the percentage of profitability in 1958 was 13.5 and by 1966 it had come down to just 3.7.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : What about Japan.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : There also the profitability has been much less during the last few years.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : But there are no losses in America and Japan.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : We are importing machinery and equipment at a

huge cost, paying heavy freight and customs duty. We have paid to the Central and State Governments in different forms of revenue about Rs. 532 crores.

The total value of sales by HSL of iron and steel produced in this country all these years after HSL was established is of the order of about Rs. 1,380 crores. Out of this if we exclude the amount of foreign exchange used for importing materials, etc consumed in manufacture, the value would come to about Rs. 950 crores which give the order of foreign exchange the country has saved by such production. I am only giving these figures to show that public sector is not that bad and we should not be frustrated and feel that there is no future for improving the steel plants.

Again, I do not mean to take any credit for myself, but I would place before the House figures to show how there has been a healthy trend of improvement in steel production programmes during the last few months. Even in the most unfortunate plant that has suffered heavily for various reasons—the Durgapur plant—there has been a clear trend of improvement in the last quarter of 1967-68. In March 1968 it had the distinction of attaining the highest monthly production in the main units during the last two financial years. Production of finishing units, viz., merchant mill, section mill and sleeper plant is also showing steady improvement; Production of wheel and axle plant is also coming up. In 1967-68, ingot production was of the order of 0.74 million tonnes but it improved to an annual rate of 0.9 million tonnes in March, 1968.

The production planned at Durgapur in 1968-69 is around 1.1 to 1.2 million tons.

From these figures, the House will appreciate that there has recently been a very healthy trend and things are improving at Durgapur.

I will give the figures about despatches from Durgapur. In April-June, 1967, the total value of despatches were worth Rs. 1024 lakhs. But in January-March, 1968, it has risen to Rs. 1380.99 lakhs. There is another important factor, viz., shortfall due to labour situation. I have tried to collect some figures to give an idea how month to month, depending upon various

circumstances other than circumstances within the plant itself, production has been affected. Take the steel ingot section, where, because of labour trouble efficiency was being affected to the extent of 33.5 per cent in April-September, 1967. In the October-December quarter, it came down to 9.8 per cent. In January, it came down to 8.75 per cent. In February and March, it is nil, because labour in this department had settled down. In West Bengal during the last one year, we have witnessed many political vicissitudes and they have been having their own impact on the functioning of the Durgapur plant. I can give figures about every section of the Durgapur plant to show how things have been improving, particularly during the last quarter of 1967-68.

In the same way, the production rate in January 1968, that is before lay-off in merchant mill was 240 tonnes per day and after lay-off it has come to, in March 1968, 539 tonnes per day. In April, 1968, a production rate of 647 tonnes has been maintained. This shows clearly how things are slowly picking up.

Regarding Bokaro many things have been said by very many Members. Some hon. Members were saying that it is a white elephant. The fact that it is planned in collaboration with the Russians has influenced their own analysis and their reaction to it. Some of the Members have been very enthusiastic about it. They wanted an assurance that these things would be run efficiently and that we would not hesitate in going ahead with it. I do not know how hon. Members who are supporting Bokaro could say that there was some hesitancy on the part of Government. We are going all out according to our plan and programme. We have made a schedule according to which in 1971 we want to go into production. In 1970 our blast furnace will be ready. From this point of view, as you have seen, we have provided during this year, with all our difficulties, even after having to resort to deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 300 crores, a sum of Rs. 110 crores. That should be a substantial proof, if that was necessary, of our conviction and belief in this project. We are going ahead and we will be able to go through with it. Let us be very clear about that.

A senior hon. Member of this House,

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whose book I read when I was a student—*Our India* written by Shri Masani—about whom I had a good impression and even now continue to have an impression that he is an authority, a master, and an expert on facts and figures, unfortunately, I do not know with what background, has talked about Bokaro during the general discussion in a rather unfortunate way. About Bokaro he had some colour complexes. He I think, wanted this to be white and I do not know whether through white he saw something red in it. I can tell him that it is neither red nor white, it is going to be Indian and it can be planned with our indigenous collaboration. He said that only workers' houses have been built and the factory has not been built. He also said that nothing would be lost if these houses are allowed to stand. We have spent Rs. 93 crores. I do not know how a great economist and the leader of one of the important parties can talk in this manner. How can he say that we have only built a few houses? As I said we have spent Rs. 93 crores. We have levelled the entire site. We have started construction. Orders for equipment have been placed not only outside the country but also inside our own country for those things which we can get here. We are trying to start fabrication of all the equipment we would require. Therefore, it would no be proper to say that we have only built some houses. In addition, we have provided this year, as I said, Rs. 110 crores. In fact, economists and others like him should say that more and more money should be spent on this. As one of the hon. Members pointed out, instead of taking up many projects, not providing the necessary funds and thus making the whole thing uneconomical, it would be better if we can try to take up one, provide the necessary funds and try to complete it within as short a period as possible.

There seems to be a very great misunderstanding in this country that when there is a glut in the market, when there is surplus production, when there is not enough demand for steel from other plants, we are going in for another Bokaro steel plant. Let me tell them that it is not a replica of the plants we already have. It is going to fill the gap of flat products

which we are importing. During the last four years we were importing from Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 40 crores worth of flat products. Even last year when we were in a very bad way from the point of view of foreign exchange and also our internal requirements, our imports were of the order of Rs. 24 crores worth of flat products.

It is estimated that during the next 3 or 4 years, by 1970-71, our demand for this category would go up to about 11 lakhs tons, which is a big gap, to fulfil which we may be obliged to import to the order of Rs. 90 crores. It is to fill up this gap that we are planning this Bokaro plant. So, I would like this hon. House to completely support and bless this Bokaro plant, because it is going to play a very important and vital role in our national economy. It will not only stop our imports but it will meet our necessary requirements to a very large extent. Then there will be no question of blackmarketing, no question of de-control difficulties in distribution. Let me mention here that after the de-control was introduced in May 1961—Sir, you as chairman of a Committee were greatly responsible for suggesting to government to take this decision—after taking that decision, I did not feel quite comfortable about the operation of de-control. Because even today, we have shortage of certain scarce categories and unless we are in a position to provide them in adequate quantities it will not be possible to effect complete de-control. Now some producers indulge in what is called package deals and I do not blame them for that. Under the package deal of scarce categories are asked for, other categories which are not asked for by the party is compulsorily given to the party. In order to check all this, the Ministry is very seriously considering a proposal under which we will get a little more of these scarce categories, by importing them to the tune of Rs. 40 crores so that we can have complete de-control in the real and full sense of the term. Otherwise, it is not possible. We are still considering that proposal. We have to take it up with the Finance Ministry and others. If it is not possible, then we want to have complete de-control, taking away the question of price and other things for the non-scarce categories. But for the scarce categories,

after the requirements of the Steel Priority Committee are met, the balance will be given through the stock yards in different States and then we will see to what extent we can organise distribution, if necessary by increasing the supplies.

While on this point, I am again reminded of a very genuine demand made by a large number of hon. Members with feeling and appreciation of the interests of the rural areas of this country. I am referring to the demand for zinc and galvanised sheets. I entirely agree with them and I endorse their feelings. I would like to inform the House that the Ministry is fully conscious of this problem. While the production earlier was of the order of 1 lakh tons, it has come down. Because, the production was in the hands of TISCO and ISCO. TISCO has a capacity of over 5,000 to 6,000 tons per month. It has brought its production down to only 1,000 tons. There again I do not blame them, because they had some practical difficulties—the difficulty of getting the necessary imported zinc and also the price was not commensurate with cost of production. Therefore, we have taken a decision and in May when we de-controlled we have increased the price by about Rs. 350. That has spurred the production and to day we are in a position, we are planning, every month both TISCO and ISCO together are able to produce about 12,000 tons per month. Rourkela steel plant will be able to go into production by August 1968 and in that way the capacity will go up to 2,00,000 tons per year—there will be 1,20,000 from both TISCO and ISCO and another 80,000 tons from Rourkela. In this way, it will be possible that during the current year April, 1968 to March 1969 that we will be able to provide a supply of about 200,000 tons.

I may also report to this House that during the last few months because of the unfortunate incident in Koyana in Maharashtra where there was a national calamity and disaster, we went forth to meet all their requirements, which were estimated to be of the order of 22,000 tons of galvanised sheets. They were immediately made available to the Maharashtra State Government and the State Government have been taking steps for providing the necessary amenities in that area.

The total production was just 30,000 tonnes all these years, I entirely agree

that no panchayat samiti or panchayati raj institution should be blamed, because there was no production. Now we will try to make these available and in the next one or two years it should be possible for us to go into production. Shri Rane was suggesting that it should be 5 lakh tonnes. It may not be possible to produce 5 lakh tonnes but I can straightaway give the assurance that not less than 3 lakh tonnes we will be able to provide in the country. That will go a long way. Already by our trying to do all this, the black market price has come down from Rs. 3,000 to Rs 2,400 a tonne. It will further go down and we are confident that this way we will be able to help them.

Hon. Members yesterday made certain points to which I may make a brief reference. The point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Patodia, was about spares and inventory. I will just give the comparative figures of spares inventory. In TISCO the consumption of stores and spares is of the order of Rs. 5,83,00,000 a year with a monthly consumption of Rs. 0.42 crores to Rs 0.49 crores. They have end stocks of the tune of Rs. 16.6 crores to Rs. 17.85 crores and in terms of number of months of consumption of 37 to 40 months. In Bhilai we had an annual consumption of stores and spares of the tune of Rs. 9.36 crores in 1964-65 which has gone up in 1966-67 to Rs. 16.15 crores. At various times, the plant held stock which will be sufficient for 25 to 39 months in terms of consumption. By any comparison the stocks that we have are much less than what they have in old and more efficient private organisation, TISCO. Similarly I could give the figures of others. They also compare favourably.

This is necessary because in this country we are not in a position to be sure of availability on time. Particularly, the foreign collaborators want to be very sure of the availability of these things in time so that the efficiency is not affected. They try to make it a point to see that large quantities are made available. In due course it will be seen that we reduce this. We have already appointed a committee to examine closely to see to what extent this can possibly be reduced. In that way we shall get over this difficulty.

Another point that Shri Patodia raised yesterday was regarding the Rourkela pipe

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plant. The impression he gave was that the Rourkela pipe plant was kept completely idle and was almost a waste and that during the last several years we have not been able to take advantage of it after setting it up at the cost of Rs. 4 crores. In this regard I would like to give certain factual information again. We have produced about 86,742 tonnes till March 1967 and out of this quantity 3,500 tonnes were exported to Kuwait which has earned foreign exchange. In this way we have earned foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 7.8 crores. The pipe plant has also despatched 73,319 tonnes of commercial quality pipes up to March 1967. Had these not been produced, the country would have imported at least a part of this quantity. The total earnings of the pipe plant to date amount to about Rs. 20 crores as against a capital expenditure of Rs. 3.73 crores made on it.

Even then I am not complacent about it. I am really anxious and I share the anxiety of hon. Members. We have now tried to secure more orders. I am very happy to report to this House that for the first time we got orders from New Zealand for pipes the C. I. F. value of which would be about Rs. 1.3 crores. This will keep our factory going. Similarly there are enquiries from Australia and other countries, with which we are negotiating to obtain orders so that this plant can keep going.

Hon. Member, Shrimati. Tarkeshwari Sinha, also raised certain points which I would like to clarify. She wanted to know how the estimate of Rs. 105.5 crores sanctioned for Rourkela steel plant expansion has suddenly gone up to Rs. 167.3 crores. I have all the factual data with me. There were some items not provided in the 1965 estimates. So, some more items have been added, like special steel plate plant of the order of Rs. 5.9 crores and naphtha reforming unit of the order of Rs. 3.6 crores. Of some items the prices have gone up.

She was also asking how we can bring down our capital block from 2,500 to 2,100.

She said, very aptly, yesterday, as usual, in her characteristic way :

सुख होता है इन्सॉ ठोकरें खाने के बाद

I only want to add, in her honour and befitting a lady Member, that

रंग लाती है हिना पत्थर पे बिस जाने के बाद ।
हम सभी पत्थर के घिसने के प्रोसेस में हैं ।

I would only urge the hon. Members to have some patience to see that with the experience we have gained, our steel plants are going to give a better account of themselves than what it is today. I must also say and confess that we have not been able to evolve a proper management—and it is not a very easy thing to do. Again, it might look, as if I am trying to run down some other organisation. Even a great organisation which has been established for the last 30 to 40 years like TISCO has not been able to develop the personnel to satisfaction. We have tried to get some people from them but we found it extremely difficult. The question is not that we are only fancied about the civil service and its domination. After all, if one should not have a fancy or fascination for civil service, I would like to submit that one should not also have an aversion for civil service. They have the capacity. The only thing is that in our procedures there is a lacuna. We transferred a person from one place to another without losing experience and also allow him to stay there constantly and take care of things. There are certain rules. An officer is promoted and, therefore, he is shifted instead of his post there being upgraded. Perhaps some of the hon. Members may not like it. But I can assure the House that we are now trying to stabilise the position and to see that the persons either coming from civil service or private sector are technocrats. As the hon. Members have laid emphasis on technocrats being given proper place, we are trying to do this and giving all the powers to the General Manager. Some hon. Members asked why the General Manager should be given all the powers and some others said that the General manager should not be interfered with. We have to strike a via media. We have to create a Task Force Committee. We have to see how best we can do it.

From whatever the practical experience in the steel industry that I have had during the last few months, I would like to say that it is not easy to come to certain conclusions and stand by them and have a dogmatic approach towards things and

issues. We have to be very flexible in our thinking, in our appreciation, in our understanding, in implementing these things. Therefore, we are trying to see how best we can create what we can call a Steel Service, give its members necessary incentives and also punish them when they are bad.

I would like to remind this honourable House that sometime ago when the Pandey Committee's Report was being discussed on the floor of the House, I said how three senior officers' services were dispensed with. One of them has gone to court but that is a different matter. We took action and removed them when it was established that they were responsible for bad functioning of the plant. We will not hesitate to do that, to give them both incentives and disincentives, not only at a certain level but at all levels. Therefore, I want to make it clear that there is no question of any vanity of the civil service nor anything against them also. I am very happy to say that one of the General Managers has been doing very good work. While he was about to be shifted to Delhi, we thought in the interest of the steel industry and the experience that he has gained, he must be retained there and we have retained him. He is now working as Deputy Chairman of HSL.

I must say a word about the labour also. My colleague Shri Hathi, the Labour Minister, has given me all the co-operation. There are a number of laws and Acts, both at the level of State Governments and the Central Government, and I do not like to go into them. I must acknowledge the cooperative attitude of the leaders of the labour organisations at the all-India level. I have invited them and have had discussions with them twice, particularly, the AITUC, the Secretary of which is a very senior hon. Member of this House but is unfortunately, not here today. He, however, seems to have some doubt about the method that we should adopt for recognition of the Unions. The recognition matters are referred to state Governments—the membership is very wide—and unfortunately, a number of times, it has taken months and months—a situation which I very much regret and feel unhappy about it. I would not like to involve myself into the cobwebs of the provisions of various laws and Acts. Therefore, I want to do

it with the active and willing cooperation of the labour leaders at all-India level because, I believe, the trade union movement is a very healthy movement and it should get the fullest support. It is immaterial which party or which individuals is playing an active part. As long as it remains in the trade union movement, I do not want to make any complaint. But I find the labour goes on strike and they do not see what happens to our blast furnace, how the temperature comes down and all that. This is a national property and it belongs as much to them as to anybody else.

These are the trends that we have. Therefore, what we have done is this : one labour union only should be able to enter into an agreement with the management and the other porters should accept that as binding on them. This is the approach. The only thing is verification. We offered to the labour leaders that they could have the recognition gone into, not by the State Government, not by the Central Government, not by any officer, but by a judicial authority.....

SHRI UMANATH : By ballot,

DR. CHANNA REDDY : I am coming to that. Ballot has been there which unfortunately is coming in the way of my hon. friends accepting the proposal. In ballot there is one danger which I may state. The non-members will have the same privilege as members. You are going to give a premium to non-members and discourage and discredit the movement. I am glad, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the INTUC have agreed on the point and I am hopeful—I am meeting again the representatives of the three organisations—that they will find their way to come to some kind of agreement. In this way, it will be possible to have one labour union for one plant. Let it not go to the State Governments because the State Governments have political aspects, the hon. members have political approach, we also can be accused of political approach. Therefore, let a judicial authority decide. Who it is, it is immaterial. The management will give their recognition and we will be able to deal with them. I want particularly to plead with this hon. House to give its stamp of approval and emphasis,

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so that it gets the support that it requires. It is in the interest of the labour organisation, it is in the interest of the trade union movement and it is in the interest of evolving a very good industrial relationship. It would be really bad and unfortunate if continuously we have to be told that we are faced with difficulties of industrial relationship. We should be the ideal employers and the labourers should be the ideal workers, and in that way, we can achieve our objective of public sector. It is no use blaming the others that they are interested in capitalists, they are influenced by capitalists. We need not bother about these things. Yet, we can find out a way and we will be able to achieve our objective.

Now about decontrol and distribution, as I have said, it will be our objective to see that, very soon, we take a decision, completely in the real sense of the term.

On export, I was surprised to find one of the hon. members complaining that if we are going to get a little less than what is really our cost of production, then we should not go in for exports. I am afraid, the hon. Member does not understand and appreciate the principles of export and import business. In every country, not only in this country but in every other country, domestic prices and export prices are entirely different and the Governments go in for subsidising. In our steel plants, the usual subsidy of 10 per cent is able to lead us....(Interruptions).

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : You cannot compete in the international market because your cost of production is high and, therefore, exports suffer.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : We have not only competed but during the last 7 or 8 years, we have increased the exports by 15 times : from Rs. 3 crores, we have gone this year to Rs. 50 crores. This itself is a substantial proof to say that we are able to face the competition. After all, what did we do ? We have taken the support of 10% subsidy, nothing more or nothing less. It is a creditable achievement and I would like to make a very clear and emphatic statement that, unless we have an eye on export, unless we improve our

exports, the steel industry, for which we have been struggling so hard, will not justify its existence, and nor will it justify the support of the Parliament for this great venture. We must go in for more exports. Our next year's target is about Rs. 80 crores. I would like this hon. House to endorse this and give us the necessary support and encouragement, so that we can go in for more and more exports. A stage should come when I visualise that in the next 15 years, we should be able to achieve a target of 10 million tonnes.

During this year, Sir, there is one very heartening fact. Particularly, I have to express my gratefulness to friendly countries like Russia which have been very helpful in dealing with this problem. The Bhilai steel production they have been able to utilise in Russia where their own production is about 112 million tonnes. They have taken a part of our own steel production so that they could keep our steel plant running in an efficient manner. It is really a very good approach of a collaborator, a friendly collaborator, who would like to see that our plants function efficiently. Not only that, recently, on 14th of February this year, when the Foreign Trade Minister of Russia came here, he also signed an agreement to take 2 lakh tonnes of steel from our country. I had a discussion with him and suggested to him, "Why not accept half to one million tonnes of steel and also 3 to 5 lakh tonnes of pig iron ?" He readily agreed in principle and the matter is under consideration. If these should fructify, Sir, which I am personally quite hopeful, we would earn about Rs. 40 to 70 crores of rupees from one country every year for the next five years. In this way it will be our effort and it should be a very important thing in our economic programme to achieve this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : Now, Sir, there are many other points which have been raised and I would not go into them in detail for want of time and I do not like to give you the trouble of having to ring the bell again and again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a caution bell.

AN HON. MEMBER : The bell is made of steel.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : Yes, it is made of steel, it is an alloy.

Now, Sir, some other points have been raised on the floor of the House. Hon. Mr. Fernandes has paid me very handsome compliments—and asked me to resign. Well, it has been his method. I appreciate his fervour, I appreciate his great passion when he comes across anything that is wrong. I heartily congratulate him on this, but the only thing is : what is wrong and to what extent it is wrong is a matter which has to be discerned properly and carefully. Once this is done, Sir, I entirely agree with him and join with him, and for me particularly, it does not matter whether I sit here on these Benches or I resign. That does not make much of a difference to me. If it is in the interests of the nation, I would not hesitate to do it. I would only tell my hon. friend that the question of some officers employing some unskilled workers as some private servants is remarked upon in report of Committee on Public Undertakings on NCDC upto the period ending March 1966. But I am not trying to disown what has happened some time back and to imply that there is no continuity. Sir it is the preliminary etiquette on the part of the Government to maintain continuity and take responsibility for all actions. But in the sematters, the reports that have been submitted by the Public Undertakings Committee, we have already started examining them and I would only assure him with all the emphasis that I can command—unless Mr. Umanath says that is an usual thing, a stereo-typed thing—I would like to tell him that it will not be our effort or purpose, to try to shield any one or any action or anything done wrongly. There are many things, Sir, that have happened wrongly. I can tell him that in the Informal Consultative Committee and other places I would take the opportunity of his advice.

SHRI UMANATH : We are boycotting it.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : I am sorry, Sir, that unfortunately he is not a member

of that Committee, but I would extend my invitation to him and he can come any time so that we can sit together and discuss. There has been a suggestion in that Committee that some of the hon. Members form a Sub-Committee and go into various things. I would welcome that kind of suggestion. After all these Committees' and hon. Members' suggestions will go a long way to help us and I would like to tell him and assure him and others that we will try to take note of these things and try to see how best we can do it.

For the other points, I may kindly be excused as there is no time now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 72 to 74 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals,"

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demand No. 72—Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,16,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.'"

Demand No. 73—Geological Survey.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,17,38,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to

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defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

Demand No. 74—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,49,05,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 125—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,88,79,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

16.55 hrs.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 57 to 59 and 120 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 57—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 58.—Broadcasting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 59—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

श्री P. N. Selanki.

Before I call upon the hon. Member to speak, there is one thing. The time is very limited. May I know how much time the hon. Minister would take ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : I will be satisfied with 45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 45 minutes, maximum? No other Minister will intervene?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : And 15 minutes to my Deputy Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That means one hour out of three hours. It is very difficult. You can get half an hour and he ten minutes. That is all, 40 minutes in all. There is no other way. I would request the hon. Member, Shri P. N. Solanki to be brief.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You should give me 45 minutes.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI (Kaira) : The very first point that I would like to mention with regard to the Demands of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is this. This point has also been stressed upon by several hon. Members before and that is, the creation of a Corporation in place of the All India Radio. This point, namely, the setting up of a Corporation has been stressed upon several times in this House, but for various reasons known to the Government alone, it has never been accepted so far and it almost seems to be a dead thing now. Even the reasons which have been given to us why a corporation is not being formed are not satisfactory. Several examples of the BBC and other radio corporations are given to us leading us to believe that even these corporations are not independent and they have to depend much more on the Government policies and other politics of the country. Those arguments are not very convincing and I am sure that the hon. Minister, if he thinks on these lines, would bring forth a proposal whereby we can have an independent corporation in this respect on the same lines as of the BBC and the American Radio Networks. Some political reasons are also added to this. I am sure it is not helping our democracy if we attach this important media of instruction and knowledge to political party or the government which is in power. This is rather unfortunate. The sooner we realise this point the better it would be for the democracy of this country.

Then, Sir, a lot of stress has been laid on the development of regional languages. In fact, this point of the development of

the regional languages has been stressed again and again. The Education Minister, political leaders, our Radio, and even the report that has been given out here, mention that we are going to develop the regional languages. Unfortunately when we say that we want to develop the regional language news services, we have not got the cells which are required for the separate units like Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada etc. Several languages are there and we find no separate cells for the News services. I am not against English or Hindi. Seventy per cent of the listening public today in India go in for the regional news. They don't listen to the Hindi broadcast or English broadcast. Seventy per cent of the Indian public are going for the regional news broadcast. I am sorry to find that the Minister has done nothing to separate such languages into cells. There should be separate cadres for the services also. The sub-editors and other staff should also be found to man these services. Several departments in respect of these regional languages are without proper staff, without efficient staff. We ought to find proper staff and trained staff to improve the standard of the regional languages news services.

17.00 hrs.

Another point that I wish to raise here is regarding the small newspapers. The newsprint allocation policy announced by Government has omitted newsprint for some of the important items. I was really surprised to read those items. One of them is fiction, another one is school and college magazines and the third item is teaching journals and teaching guides. On the one hand, we are raising a hue and cry for improving the standard of education. We are laying stress on the fact that illiteracy should go out of the country and there should be more and more literate population. But the newsprint quota has been denied to these important agencies. Even school and college magazines have been debarred from getting the newsprint quota. How do we expect them to produce the news of various institutions? Even teaching journals have been denied of the newsprint quota. I am sure that this will affect correspondence courses and various other institutions which are imparting or

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distributing education and knowledge through the medium of paper. I would request the hon. Minister to look into all these details. Of course, he has put in other categories also there such as racing guides etc. I have no objection to his putting a ban on newsprint quota for racing guides etc. But at least items like school and college magazines, teaching journals and teaching guides ought to be given newsprint quota. Of course, Government may allot the newsprint quota in proper proportion, but these efficient services should not be denied of the newsprint quota.

The Small Newspapers Enquiry Committee has laid down several things just as the Chanda Committee had also recommended several things. One of the points is that the small newspapers do not have their own printing press; they have to print their matter in other presses because they do not own any presses themselves. When they go to somebody else's press, the owner of that press refuses to take responsibility for printing a particular matter which has been given to them by the small newspaper. Ordinarily we have a declaration from these newspapers. So, Government are in the know of who has published the newspaper, what matter is being published, where it is being published and so on. Some of the big newspapers which have their own press do not come across this difficulty; they print what they want and if anything is objectionable, they face the problem themselves. But the small newspapers are being censored by the press owners. The small newspapers thus do not have autonomy. If they wish to say anything about their own problems, if the owner of the printing press says that it does not come under the rules and he cannot publish it or print it, then the small newspaper is helpless. It cannot ventilate its grievances and it cannot print the matter in which it might be interested if the owner of the press is against such printing or publication. Therefore, the Small Newspapers Enquiry Committee has recommended that in respect of whatever is being printed, whether by a small newspaper or by a big newspaper, the liability is not of the press; the press owner is not liable for that material printed. I would suggest that this recommendation should be given effect

to and this method adopted for the small newspapers also at least in this department so that they are not censored by the press owners.

As regards commercial broadcasts over All India Radio, although my party is in favour of commercial broadcasts, I must, however, say that they have definitely hit the small newspapers. The small newspapers are really deprived of the advertisements and other facilities which they were enjoying before. The big papers get a lot of Government advertisements or advertisements from big concerns. But the small advertisements about tooth-paste or soap or hair oil and things like that which the small newspapers were getting before have now been denied to them because the Vividh Bharati and other programmes have taken them over.

Regarding television, the promise has been given to this nation that we shall have television services for the whole country. A Telstar or some other method can be found whereby we can have net works throughout the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when such a device is going to be available for us, which will give us the advantage of television in this country.

I want to devote some time on the film industry crisis. I was surprised to read in a film industry newspaper that the hon. Minister Shri K. K. Shah had made a statement that if the crisis was not resolved within fifteen days or so, then the cinemas would be nationalised.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have not said that. I have denied it on the floor of the House.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : I am glad that he has denied it. This crisis is a self-created crisis. Let us think very coolly over this matter. The film senas and other bodies which have been formed in Bombay are trying to impress upon us as if the film industry and the film producers are in a crisis. But I would submit that this crisis is of their own making.

It is not the doing of the cinema theatres. In this country, there has always been a demand for more and more cinema theatres. Nobody debar even

Government from opening more theatres. Even producers can own their own theatres. Nobody objects. If there is a real shortage of theatres and rentals are high, this is not the way to solve that problem. Producers and film artistes going and demonstrating and using the language of force to solve this crisis—this is not the way to go about this matter.

I have several times on the floor of the House asked questions regarding black money and other malpractices prevailing in the film industry. Let them deny it. It is a fact that the film industry is the hot bed of black money. The big stars say that they have a short career and they are not taking anything unduly high. This is a lie they are uttering. Several big stars are known to be collecting Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs per film. What they put on paper is not material; it is a paper contract. Another real contract is signed either in the producer's house or in the artist's house. This is not a mere statement. I can prove it. There have been raids on the houses of film artistes and they have been found to be keeping cash of Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs-like that. This has been found by the police in Bombay. This is not unknown to any body. How is it that such big amounts are found in the houses of these artistes? It is nothing but big money, black money.

Another thing is that production has become costlier. But the country has not received any quality value from films. I am sorry to say this. We might even boast that we are producing more films than Japan and are almost equal to Hollywood. But as far as quality goes, it has gone down. Sex, perversion, misleading the young generation—this is the role the cinema has played in this country. They produce costlier films and when they are not able to meet the expenses, they turn to the cinema theatres and ask them to reduce the rental.

I would suggest that the Censor Board be asked to cut down the length of the films. Why should we have 19 and 20 reels per films? Why should there be 14 songs and various dance sequences and irrelevant and undesirable scenes shown on the screen?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Metur) : What is 'undesirable'? It is a subjective criticism.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : This is why the cost of production has gone up. The film runs to 25 reels and lasts 3 hours. By this they are supposed to give entertainment. What type of entertainment is this? Is this entertainment they are giving to the poor people, to all classes? This is a cheap form of entertainment. I would say our Indian movies are outdoing western movies as far as sex is concerned. The Censor Board should be very strict in this matter. The only way to solve the crisis in the film industry is: either we reduce taxes or we reduce the cost of production of film. Then automatically they will rehabilitate themselves as the cost of production will be reduced.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nationalise the industry.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : I am not demanding nationalisation. Government have already enough problems to solve. All I say is improve the quality of production. The Minister should surely induce the producers to bring out constructive films, give educative films and improve the quality of the films. Then automatically the cost of production will go down. But as it is, what are we seeing, coming, out? *Night in London, Evening in Paris*!—these are the types of films we are getting. By this form of cheap entertainment, they want to entertain the public. This is the sphere in which the matter should be tackled; the problem has not arisen because the theatres are charging more rental.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he seen all the films he is referring to?

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : No.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He is an adult.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : I have been to London. So there is no need for me to see it through cinema.

Lastly, there are one or two other

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points. One is the serious problem concerning staff artistes.

They are definitely getting a better deal now, but the unfortunate thing is that quality is not being checked. Staff artistes are more or less on a permanent basis. We do not terminate their contract as we say within three or four years. In fact, they carry on for several years, but during such a long period of time we must also examine the quality of their performance. There are certain complaints in certain departments, I do not want to mention names, but there is severe criticism. For instance, in the Gujarati news and some other news services some voices are bad, the reading is very poor and big mistakes are committed. Automatically the reader will be accused for the announcer's faults. There should be a method or machinery; within three or four years' time a staff artiste should be required to appear at a test to prove his ability and worthiness to the service. Unless that is done, the quality will become poor, because there are unions and we cannot touch the staff artistes. They are not afraid of leaving us and we cannot send them out although we find the particular person is useless for the job. Therefore, there should be some machinery to check and improve the quality.

The Ministry should be action oriented. It has all the freedom to do this and come out of this political rut, departmental delays and bureaucracy. The Minister is an able man, he has managed so many concerns with efficiency, and I am sure this Ministry is a small fry for him. Surely he can do a better job of this. In this we wish him all success. Instead of having the All India Radio as a political organisation, let him make it into a corporation and let the country and the people have a free, democratic radio service.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar) : I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

At the very outset I would like to congratulate the Minister for his keen interest and the hard work he is putting in to make his Ministry more effective and active.

As the hon. member just now said, it is really a big ministry, like a big kingdom but without a king. Mr. Shah has been trying his utmost during the last one year to make the Ministry more effective and active.

This Ministry functions through its constituent units like the All India Radio, the Press Information Bureau, the Films Division, the Drama Division, DAVP etc. These are the media units through which they try to inform the people at large about the policies and the difficulties of the Government. I do not wish to deal with all these, but only with the press, publicity, radio and films.

The Press Council of India was set up under the Act two years back. Its object is to preserve the freedom of the press and to maintain and improve the standards of the newspapers. I do not know how this Council is preserving the rights and freedom of the press or raising the standard of the newspapers, because the Council itself is in difficulties. It is not able to preserve its own freedom, and so the Minister has to set up a committee to go into the matter and find out what defects there are in the Act and suggest amendments as to how the Council could be made effective.

Sir, as there are no training facilities for the Journalist, I think that it is very difficult to improve the standards of the newspapers, especially the language newspapers which are smaller and medium-sized. Myself being a man from the newspapers—I belong to the press—I find that during the last 10 years, there are very few openings for the young men who are graduates, who have just come out of the universities, to find a place in the newspapers, because they have no background and no training. This Press Council during the last two years has made no effort as far as the training part of the newspaper industry is concerned.

I would like to make a suggestion to the Minister about the appointments of Committees. There have been many committees and there are reports and there are suggestions and recommendations made by those committees and they are also sitting tight on these recommendations. Now,

when appointment to the committees are made, people who are not concerned with the subject are being taken up on those committees. Especially on this Committee which is going into the Press Council Act, I think there are many members who do not know what is the press and what are the problems of the press. I would request the Minister to look into this question.

About the Press Information Bureau, this organisation has been strengthened during the last two years by the opening of regional offices and branches. Many of the publications put out by the Press Information Bureau are very good. They are interesting and educative, but one drawback with this Bureau is this: that the publications are put out in English; mostly, most of them are in English. Taking into consideration the persons for whom these brochures and magazines and publications are meant—they are mainly for the farmers and the villagers who do not understand the English language—of course some of them are in Hindi—I would request the Minister to see if they can be put out in the regional languages then it would be of greater help to the farmers and the agriculturists to produce more and the money which is being spent on these publications we will, I think, get some return.

About the Press Registrar of India, and the newsprint policy, I would like to make some suggestions. Newsprint is a basic raw material for the production of newspapers and periodicals. At present, I think we have got only one newsprint factory at Nepa Mills which is producing 30,000 tonnes of newsprint per annum. So, we have mostly to depend on imports. If we take into consideration the demand for newsprint in 1970, which will be something like 250,000 tonnes, how are we going to meet that? So, if we are not going to start more newsprint mills I think we will have to depend on the imported newsprint as we have to depend in the case of foodgrains; For the last 20 years we have been importing foodgrains and we are also importing newsprint. Though the Nepa factory is producing newsprint for the last many years, the quality compared to other newsprint is very poor and the prices are also very high. If some more newsprint factories are now started in the co-opera-

tive sector—there are co-operative sugar mills—it is possible to have more newsprint. I think the Minister is taking keen interest in this and we hope that during the next one or two years two or three more newsprint factories producing newsprint from bagasse will come up in different parts of the country.

The Government says that it is their policy to help the small and medium-sized newspapers. But when we look to the newsprint policy and the advertisement policy, we find that the facilities given to the small and medium-sized newspapers are very meagre. But if I can say about the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, I must give them compliments because now they have reviewed their policy in the light of the recommendations made by the small newspaper enquiry committee. But the Press Registrar and the other organisations are not implementing all the recommendations made by the small newspaper enquiry committee.

Unless all its recommendations are implemented, the relief given to the small and medium-sized papers will not be satisfactory. Of course, as I said, they have changed the policy and they have reserved 50 per cent of the advertisements—classified and display—for the small and medium sized papers. Big size advertisements are given to small and medium papers. I welcome this change and I congratulate the DAVP for this.

About AIR, the hon. member from the opposition has spoken sufficiently. The minister deserves congratulations for finalisation of the AIR code, for starting commercial advertisements and for setting up family planning units at AIR stations. The time allotted to commercial broadcasting should be increased. Not only that, a few more stations should be included in the list. The hon. member said that commercial broadcasting has affected the advertisements of newspapers. That is not my experience. On the contrary, if we accept more advertisements and give more time, I think AIR will get more revenue and they can give better performance and programmes like Vividh Bharati and other features.

Some of the documentaries and feature films produced by the Films Division are very good, very informative and educative. But there should be more variety with vision.

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

Recently I saw one documentary film called "The House that Krishna Built." It was about the land and people of Orissa. I would suggest that such documentaries and newsreels which show not only one State, but all States right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari with their different people, their different heritage, etc., should be produced. This is the only opportunity for the people to see the country. They cannot go round the country themselves.

Regarding the crisis in the film industry the minister should not bow down either to the producers or to the exhibitors or to the theatre-owners. Let us have films with social and national purpose themes. The hon. member mentioned some of the Hindi films—Night in London, Evening in Paris and so on. It is wastage of money, including foreign currency and of raw films. I can say that that same films produced in Marathi, Bengali or Telugu are very good, dealing with some socio-economic or some national problem. More such films should be produced, with social and national purpose themes.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (मोपाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की परिधि बहुत व्यापक है, इस के अन्तर्गत कई विषय आते हैं। पिछले कई सालों में कई मंत्री बदले हैं, किन्तु उस की स्थिति में जो आवश्यक परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है। अब माननीय श्री शाह से हम यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि उन के कार्य-काल में यह मंत्रालय कुछ अच्छी दिशा और अपने मूल में भारतीय प्रेरणा को ले कर सारा काम करेगा।

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नेन्डो : असम्भव है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : आकाशवाणी प्रचार का एक बहुत ही प्रभावी साधन है, जो आज ग्रामों तक पहुँच चुका है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के आसन के ऊपर यह जो धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" लिखा हुआ है, इस को मैं प्रतिदिन देखता हूँ। हम ने जिस राज्य की कल्पना की है, वह एक धर्मचक्र का प्रवर्तन करने के लिए है। किन्तु हम दिन-रात यह रट लगाते हैं

कि हम निधर्मी हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि प्रचार के हमारे जितने भी केन्द्र हैं, वे जिस प्रकार स्थायी भाव से प्रभावी होने चाहिए, वैसे नहीं हुए।

हम इस के नाम से प्रारम्भ करें। इस का नाम है "आल-इंडिया रेडियो"। हिन्दुस्तान में इतना परिवर्तन हो गया है कि आधा हिन्दुस्तान ही हमारे यहाँ से चला गया है। इस के बाद भी जब हम "आल-इंडिया रेडियो" का नाम ले कर चलते हैं, तो उस से ऐसा लगता है कि आकाशवाणी के "आल-इंडिया रेडियो" होने के नाते शेष भारत और पाकिस्तान, इन दोनों ही के प्रचार का जिम्मा हम लोगों ने ले लिया है। यदि आकाशवाणी ने प्रचार के एक प्रभावी माध्यम के नाते काम करना है, तो पूरे भारत-वर्ष में उस का एक ही नाम रहना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दुर्भाग्य से यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि आज हमारे देश में अलगाव की भावनायें बढ़ी हैं और विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें अन्तःशोधन कर के कम से कम आकाशवाणी के नाम सम्बन्धी नीति में परिवर्तन लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आज जैसे "आकाशवाणी दिल्ली" और "आकाशवाणी जालंधर" हैं, वैसे ही "आकाशवाणी श्रीनगर" क्यों नहीं हैं? वह "रेडियो काश्मीर" क्यों है? तामिलनाडु के व्यक्ति यह कहेंगे कि हम "आकाशवाणी" के स्थान पर "बानोली" शब्द का उपयोग करेंगे। तो "बानोली" कोई खराब शब्द नहीं है, किन्तु जैसा कि श्री खेर ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा था, आगे चल कर हमें देश भर में एक तांत्रिक परिभाषा को स्वीकार करना होगा। यह भी आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे शब्द संस्कृत के ही हों; वे शब्द किसी भी भारतीय भाषा के हो सकते हैं। "बानोली" शब्द को भी अपना लिया जाये, परन्तु पूरे भारतवर्ष में इसी शब्द का प्रयोग हो, यह आवश्यक है, वना "आकाशवाणी"

दिल्ली", "रेडियो काश्मीर" और "शेन्नी वानोली", अगर ये अलग-अलग नाम रहेंगे, तो इस से हमारे देश की एकता की भावना दृढ़ नहीं होगी। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि आकाशवाणी प्रचार का एक प्रभावी माध्यम हो और पूरे देश में उस का एक ही नाम हो।

भारत संस्कृत का आदि जन्म-स्थान है। आज जब कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी अपने प्रचार-केन्द्र से संस्कृत वृत्त-वितरण करता है, तो क्या वजह है कि जहां संस्कृत का जन्म हुआ है, उस भारत में संस्कृत में वृत्त-वितरण और अन्य कार्यक्रम न हों? शायद कोई यह तर्क देगा कि संस्कृत को कितने लोग समझ सकते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि आकाशवाणी से कई ऐसे विषय और कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, जो सब को थोड़े ही समझ में आ सकते हैं। आखिर हमारी यह अपेक्षा और आशा है कि आगे चल कर भारतवर्ष का हर एक आदमी सुसंस्कृत बने और भारतीय जीवन को समझे। यदि मैक्समुलर, शोपनहार, कांट और गटे भारतीय जीवन को पहचानने के लिए संस्कृत की उपासना करते हैं, तो आज जब कि हम आज़ाद हैं और भारत की प्रतिमा को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे देश में संस्कृत की उपेक्षा हो, यह बिल्कुल शोभा नहीं देता है। इसलिए आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत का वृत्त-वितरण होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

भोपाल के इर्द-गिर्द हमारे कई उजड़े हुए सिंघी बन्धु बसे हुए हैं। यह ठीक है कि जयपुर और इंदौर से सिंघी में वृत्त-वितरण होता है। किन्तु आकाशवाणी से कई प्रकार के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं; मनोरंजन के कई कार्यक्रम, काव्य और समाचार-दर्शन आदि प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। इसलिए भोपाल जैसे केन्द्र से सिंघी भाषा में ये सब कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का प्रयत्न करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

हम देखते हैं कि जब कभी देश पर कोई संकट आता है, तो हम को देशभक्ति की याद आ जाती है। 1962 और 1965 में संकट आने

पर ही आकाशवाणी से देशभक्ति के कार्यक्रम और गीत सुनाई देने लगे। वास्तव में देशभक्ति कोई प्रतिक्रियात्मक भावना नहीं है। मूलभूत विधायक रीति से हर भारतीय अपने देश के प्रति एक भक्ति का भाव रखे, चाहे आक्रमण हो या न हो। किसी के विद्वेष में हम अपने देश की भक्ति करें, अपने देश से प्यार करें, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। आकाशवाणी पर केवल संकट आते ही देशभक्ति के गीत सुनाई दें, या हफ्ते में केवल एक ही दिन सुनाई दे, यह भी उचित नहीं है। इसलिए इस को भी उचित स्थान देने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है।

अब दूसरा सवाल है कि आकाशवाणी में काम करने वाले कलाकार भी हैं। आखिर यह माध्यम प्रभावी यदि हम को बनाना है तो वहां काम करने वाले जो कलाकार हैं उन की ओर भी हम को अपना ध्यान देना होगा। दस बारह साल पहले जो उन को मिलने वाला मानधन का स्तर था उस के अन्दर आज भी कोई बदल नहीं हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं जब कुछ ही दिन पहले एक दुर्घटना हुई जिस में कि लक्ष्मण जोशी की मृत्यु हुई, तो उस को आकाशवाणी ने केवल 1 हजार रुपये इकट्ठा कर के एक्स-प्रेमिया पेमेंट के रूप में दिया और बाकी सब लोगों ने संग्रहीत कर के दिया। इस से कलाकार जो हैं, जो लगातार वहां काम करते हैं उन के मन में कोई सुरक्षा का भाव रहेगा क्या कि जिस संगठन के अन्दर मैं काम कर रहा हूं वह मेरी सारी जिम्मेदारी लेता है? वह संगठन या सरकार मेरी ओर भी देखती है। कोई दुर्घटना भी हो, और वह हुई कैसे यह भी हम को बताए? आखिर जहां दो की जगह है वहां चार बैठें, 6 बैठें, 9-10 बैठ जायें, एक कलाकार को हम जो ऐसी भीड़ में ले जाते हैं, ऐसे जमघट में ले जाते हैं और उस में इस तरह की चीज होती है यह बात तो ठीक नहीं है। आखिर कलाकारों को यह करने पर उत्तेजित होना पड़ता है कि वह भी खुद का एक संगठन बनाएं और वह उन्होंने बनाया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कोई प्रेस्टिज का सवाल

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

न बनाते हुए ऐसा जो संगठन बना हुआ है कलाकारों का, उस को मान्यता दे कर, उस के साथ बैठ कर आपस में एक मधुर भाव पैदा करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

जैसे दिल्ली में आकाशवाणी का एक केन्द्र है वैसे ही भोपाल में भी एक केन्द्र है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो व्यूरोक्राटिक मेंटलिटी है, पिछले बीस सालों में यह गई नहीं है। आज हम आजादी के काल में हैं। कोई मालिक या नौकर जैसी बात आज नहीं है तो हम सभी मिल कर एक ऐसा संगठन या प्रतिष्ठान बना सकते हैं जिस में कि आत्मीयता का भाव दोनों के बीच में रहे। मुझे ऐसी खबर मिली है कि कहीं भोपाल केन्द्र के अन्दर आपसी मनमुटाव या अपने मालिक होने की भावना से वहाँ के अधिकारी व्यवहार करते हैं और उनका व्यवहार ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कलाकार में या काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके और इनके बीच में एक मधुर भाव सदा रहे इस दृष्टि से हम को इसे देखना होगा।

मेरे मित्रों ने जिक्र किया कि यहां फिल्में बनती हैं। फिल्में एक बहुत ही प्रभावी साधन है। किन्तु जैसे बाकी सब साधनों का अपने देश में कोई उपयोग नहीं हुआ वैसे ही यह भी है। इस साधन से भी जिस ढंग से काम लेना चाहिए जिस दिशा में इस का उपयोग करना चाहिए वह होता नहीं है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया कि नाइट फिल्में बनती हैं, नाइट इन लंदन, नाइट इन पेरिस, नाइट इन अमेरिका As a matter of fact even a day in America is most horrible. What about the night?

केनेडी जैसे महामना नेता की हत्या होती है, इतना ही नहीं, मानवता के प्रतीक मार्टिन लूथर किंग की दिन दहाड़े वहां हत्या होती है

Even when the day is so horrible and obnoxious, what about the night? One shudders to think about it.

तो फिल्में जो एक प्रभावी साधन हैं इस प्रभावी

साधन का भी यदि हम को उपयोग करना है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण कोई उस का हल नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकरण वाली कई चीजें आज ठीक काम नहीं कर रही हैं। आज ही जैसे स्टील के बारे में जिक्र चला, 120 करोड़ तक का घाटा उसमें आ रहा है। आखिर प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मुकाबिले में अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर अच्छा काम करता तो हर हालत में भारत का आदमी यह कह सकता था कि ठीक है, हर चीज सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। लेकिन ऐसा है नहीं। तो फिल्मों में जो गड़बड़ी है उस को दूर करने का उपाय उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं है। इसके लिए उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसको एक दिशा देने की बहुत आवश्यकता है और उस दृष्टि से हमें इसे देखना चाहिए।

तीसरी एक छोटी सी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। इस में एक प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन व्यूरो भी है। किन्तु कई बार पारम्परिक मनोवृत्ति इतनी दृढ़मूल रहती है कि आज हम भूल गए कि अंग्रेज चले गए हैं और यहां पर आखिर हिन्दी ने एक प्रभावी और प्रमुख स्थान लिया हुआ है। प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन व्यूरो का आफिसर कोई भी हो, समाचार देने की बात आती है तो ऋत से उन के सामने अंग्रेजी अखबार नजर आते हैं। मानो अपनी भाषा के अखबार उनके लिए कोई महत्व नहीं रखते। अपनी भाषा के अखबारों को दूसरा स्थान दिया जाता है। यदि अपने देश का कोई बड़ा मंत्री बाहर चला जाता है तो वह अपने साथ कोई अंग्रेजी अखबार का आदमी लेने की कोशिश करता है। यहां हिन्दुस्तान में कन्नड़, तामिल, तेलगु, मलयालम आदि भारतीय भाषाओं में बहुत ही अच्छे अखबार निकलते हैं, उन की ओर भी अपना ध्यान जाना बहुत आवश्यक है। यह जो एक सौतेला व्यवहार जिसको हम कहते हैं वह सौतेला व्यवहार उन के साथ हो यह ठीक नहीं है।

अब जैसे डाक्यूमेंट्री वाली बात आती है तो कौन सी डाक्यूमेंट्री हो? परिवार नियोजन की

डाक्यूमेंट्री तो आप बनाते हैं पर देश की जो मांग है कि गौरक्षा हो उस की कोई डाक्यूमेंट्री क्यों नहीं बनायी जाती ? कच्छ की भूमि हम नहीं देना चाहते। डाक्यूमेंट्री से पता चले कि भूमि कितनी है, कितनी दी जा रही है। आखिर भारतीय जनता को सारी जानकारी देने के दृष्टिकोण से जो डाक्यूमेंट्री होती है वह डाक्यूमेंट्री होनी चाहिए। इस किताब में परिवार नियोजन के बारे में एक ड्रामा का उल्लेख आया है। वह ड्रामा जो देखेगा उसके मन में परिवार नियोजन के बारे में एक जुगुप्सा आयेगी क्योंकि वह जो ड्रामा है वह तो जिन के बच्चे नहीं हैं, निपुत्रिक कलाकार की सारी प्रतिमा उस में खींची है। वह तो हर मिनट में यह कहता है कि मेरे घर में कोई नहीं है, तो वह तो कोई परिवार नियोजन का प्रोपेगैंडा करने वाला ड्रामा नहीं है। वह ड्रामा जो देखेगा उस के मन में उलटा ही परिणाम होगा। इसलिये जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कि पूरे देश भर में यह प्रचार का प्रभावी साधन कर्त्तव्य की भावना को बढ़ाने को दृष्टि से यदि उपयोग में लाया जाय तो पूरे देश के लिये अच्छा है और मैं माननीय शाह जी से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि उनके कार्यकाल में ही इस में ठीक परिवर्तन आयेगा।

SHRI K. JAGGAIAH (Ongole) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is like an extravagant wife : it always spends and earns very little. Nevertheless, a wife has a very useful and vital role to play in the family. So, this is a case where even extravagance pays its own dividends. I would congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri K. K. Shah, on proving himself a charming and successful husband.

I also compliment the Ministry for a very considerable progress achieved in the various branches under it. But, yet, there are certain drawbacks here and there, as there are bound to be, and there is always room for improving it. So, in this connection I would like to make certain suggestions, I would limit myself only to certain aspects of the working of the Ministry,

Firstly, I would like to refer to the Central Information Service, often called the CIS—an important wing of the Ministry. There is a very big anomaly here as regards the grade structure of officers. The CIS was formed in 1960 after grouping together a large number of posts in the various media units of the Ministry. The formation of this service with all its potentialities for the successful implementation of the five-year plans and the smooth and successful functioning of democracy was a welcome step, no doubt, but today unfortunately the real benefit is accruing to very few persons and that too at the top.

The sanctioned strength of this service as on 1st March, 1960, was 350 and as on 1st March, 1968, 616. I must mention one thing here. The scales of pay of certain other posts in the Central Information Service were revised with effect from the 1st September, 1965. The post of Principal Information Officer, for instance, which earlier carried the scale of Rs. 1,800-2,000 was upgraded to 2,250 from that date and the posts of other heads of media units and offices were raised from Rs. 1,600-1,800 to Rs. 1,800-2,000. Similarly, certain other posts were raised from lower grades to the grade of Rs. 1,600-1,800.

But there was no change in the position of the lower cadres. That position continues to be disappointing and stagnant.

SHRI UMANATH : That is the socialistic pattern.

SHRI K. JAGGAIAH : We will come to that.

The six-tier system having 9 different grades has done the greatest disservice and harm to the low paid CIS officers who, in practice, perform the bulk of the work. Considering the responsibilities, work-load, the nature of work and the functions performed, the pay-scale of a Grade IV officer is as low as Rs. 270-480 and it is the lowest in comparison to any officer holding similar post in any other Ministry or Department. The pay scales of Stenographer and Assistant in the Government of India are Rs. 350-800 and Rs. 210-530 respectively. So, it can be seen that the status of a Grade IV officer in the CIS is lower than that of an Assistant or a Stenographer.

[Shri K. Jaggaiah]

It will also be relevant to mention here that the ratio between the pay of the highest post and the lowest post in CIS is 1 : 6 approximately and the ratio of strength between the top grade and Grade IV is 1 : 300. So, it is high time that the Government should recognise the stagnation created by them in service and should expeditiously implement the scheme for rationalised and efficient publicity machinery. To achieve this, the present grade structure should be rationalised and 9 different grades should be abolished. A three or four-tier system setting out the details for regular avenues for promotion should be introduced with the lowest grade carrying the pay scale of at least Rs. 350-900.

Also, all direct recruitments and examinations for Grades I to IV of the proposed grade structure should be kept in abeyance for at least a period of five years and, meanwhile, all the promotions should be made from the existing strength of the services. The whole service should be made cent per cent gazetted.

The CIS should be declared technically an all-India service. That will ensure greater mobility of service and brighter opportunities for the talented and efficient officers and a speedy achievement of national integration about which we are very much exercised. That will be achieved in a more meaningful way too. At present, the CIS is drawing into its service about 5 per cent of the Information Officers from different State Government services on deputation and that too for a very limited period. This only leads to a feeling of uncertainty among these youngmen on deputation for they know not whether they would be continued in the Central Service or would be packed up back to their State after the stipulated period is over. For about six months, at every such stipulated period, these officers are placed in a dilemma as to whether they should shift their family establishment to their native State or whether they should make alternative arrangements for the education of their children and so on and so forth. All these problems are there. But if the CIS is declared an all-India Service, all this uncertainty and insecurity will vanish. It would also help a better streamlined and

more efficient functioning of the Department as would also enable experienced Information Officers to man the services at the State level also because that is very important, as Directors of Information, the posts which are presently held by the IAS people who are not qualified for that post. That would be an ideal situation. Hence this CIS should be declared technically an all-India service.

Besides, there is another Information Service, the Information Service of India, attached to the Ministry of External Affairs. So, there are these two, ISI and CIS, and this is a sort of duplication of work. Of course, it can be argued that in the case of Information Service of India, which is attached to the Ministry of External Affairs, the officers are working abroad and they are looking after our publicity in foreign countries. But these officers mostly have lived for an unduly long period in foreign lands, with the result that they have almost become foreign to their own native land. So, when they come here after a period of 5 or 10 or 15 years—there are people who have not visited the country even after 20 years—it becomes very difficult for them, within the short time at their disposal, about 15 days or one month, to acquaint themselves with the situation in this country or with the developmental activities that are going around. So, in order to give a sort of Refresher Course to such people, if the two Services are merged into one, that will help the country and also our Missions abroad.

Regarding Television, it is very heartening to note that this important medium is going to be expanded to all the important cities in the country. I would suggest that, in view of the more complicated and highly specialised nature of the work, the Television should also be constituted into a separate body—a Corporation independent of All India Radio. So far as the content of the Television programme is concerned, it should be mainly devoted to educational and agricultural purposes and not to recreational purposes. Since Television is a different medium from Radio and also in view of the precision and strain involved in Television work, I suggest that the pay structure of the Television staff should be different from that of All India

Radio and it should not be based on the AIR pay system as it is presently done. I also urge upon the hon. Minister in this connection that in his expansion scheme of the Television, he should also include Hyderabad because Hyderabad is located in the centre of the whole of South India and it also happens to be a multi-lingual region with a vast middle-Class population. It is for this very reason again that I would urge upon the hon. Minister to instal a high-power short wave transmitter also at Hyderabad.

With these suggestions, I support the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Policy of indifference adopted towards the propagation of national language Hindi (2)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan and China (3)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to augment the capacity of Gwalior Station of A.I.R. (7)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to arrange broadcasts on the occasion of Maharana Pratap Jayanti (8)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the salary and provide other facilities to the Class IV employees of A.I.R. (40)].

That the Demand under the Head

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reduce the expenses on the general administration in A.I.R. (41)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to limit the salary of officers to Rs. 1,000 per month in A.I.R. (42)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop favouritism and nepotism prevailing in Directorate General of All India Radio (43)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce the salary of the officers in the Directorate General of A.I.R. (44)]

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to revise the payscales and improve the conditions of service of the staff artistes (45)]

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove the discontentment among the artistes of A.I.R. (46)]

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the slackness in the propagation of Hindi through A.I.R. (47)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to bring about improvement in the Urdu Programme from A.I.R. (48)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change the anti-Hindi attitude of some officers of A.I.R. (49)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to formulate the code of conduct in regard to broadcasts by leaders of political parties (50)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change the policy of giving preference to the Congress Party in Broadcasts (51)].

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That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to treat Hindi writers honourably by A.I.R. (52)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Giving of more broadcasting time to the Ruling Party (53)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give equal opportunities to all Political Parties in broadcasting (54)].

That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to lay down a policy to provide broadcasting facility to various parties during elections (55)].

"That the demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to bring about changes in the programmes and set up of A.I.R. (56)].

"That the demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Chanda Committee (57)].

"That the demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to convert A.I.R. into a corporation (58)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to publish the recommendations of Masani Committee (59)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to check ousting of experienced experts of various programmes from the Directorate General (60)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to eradicate bureaucracy in the Directorate General (61)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to abolish casteism in A.I.R. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Encouraging of bureaucracy by Masani Committee (63)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to discontinue the policy of indifference and hatred shown to staff artistes (64)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to regularise the services of staff artists (65)].

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to start the practice of giving monthly salaries to staff artistes (66)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to reject the recommendation to oust producers from Directorate General (67)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to reduce the salaries of administrative wing of A.I.R. (68)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give all administrative powers to producers concerning programmes (69)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give salaries instead of fees to producers (70)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to declare producers as regular Government employees. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give the same salary to producers as is given to top administrative officials. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Need to give full authority to Chief Producers in their respective fields and subjects. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

[Failure to improve the working of Press Information Bureau. (84)].

"That the demand under the head

Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check the irregularities in the Publications Department. (85)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in the publications of books strengthening the socialistic views. (86)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in finding out the correct number of newspapers by the Registrar of Newspapers. (87)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in checking the device of obtaining large quota of newsprint by showing large number of printed copies than required. (88)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Discrimination in giving advertisements (89)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Policy of discrimination in giving advertisements to the papers propagating socialistic ideas (90)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Arbitrary attitude of the Censor Board (91)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to produce films regarding public welfare (92)]

That the demand under the head Other

Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for producing films attacking the social evils (93)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to prevent the production of indecent films (94)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need the produce films for strengthening the resolve to make India a socialist country (95)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the crisis in the film industry (96)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect the interest of the junior actors of the film industry (97)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the irregularities in the film industry (98)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the expansion of Hippic cult in the film world (99)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for producing good films for international Film Festivals (100)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of

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Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Reputation of India in the international Film Festivals (101)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give special encouragement for the production of good films (102)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give official awards to the producers of good films (103)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to have more representation in Newspaper consultative units (104)]

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement various schemes incorporated in the Third Plan (105)]

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give assurance in regard to the completion of the schemes incorporated in the Third Plan (106)]

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to include the scheme in regard to setting up of an All India Radio Station in Darbhanga in the 1968-69 Plan (107)]

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give assurance for the completion of the schemes incorporated in Fourth Plan (108)]

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the facilities in the All India Radio Stations at present (109)]

That the demand under the head Capital

Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check corruption in the implementation of the Plans (110)]

That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to extend television transmission (111)]

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make available cheap television sets (112)]

That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to extend television services in all the major cities of India (113)]

That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to set up a radio station at Darbhanga (114)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen Patna station of AIR (115)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the difficulties being experienced by class IV employees of Patna station of AIR. (116)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instal high-power transmitters. (117)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to instal a high-power transmitters to neutralise anti-Indian propaganda abroad. (118)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the exhibition of obscene films. (119)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the production of obscene films. (120)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the publication of obscene books. (121)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the publication of obscene papers and journals. (122)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make external broadcasting services effective. (123)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Vividh Bharati programmes more comprehensive. (124)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to broadcast programmes in line with socialistic society. (125)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make Hindi more easy and easily understood as used in AIR. (126)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise a joint Kavi Sammelan of poets of both Hindi and Urdu. (127)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the news commentary more effective. (128)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to change the policy of more power to the bureaucrats and maintaining the arbitrariness on the part of the officers on the recommendations of the Masani Committee. (129)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to end the exploitation of the staff artistes. (130)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the number of administrative officers. (131)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the excessive expenditure on the higher officers. (132)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase the rights of the staff artistes. (133)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give the right to the staff artistes for signing the contracts or other related papers and to accord sanction in regard to the expenses. (134)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to raise the standard of programmes from All India Radio. (135)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to do away with the obstacle being brought in the way of raising the standard of programmes from All India Radio by the bureaucrats. (136)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to include the staff artistes in the Masani Committee. (137)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give administrative responsibility to the chief producers. (138)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to end the policy of indifference towards the chief producers who are the specialists of dramas, plays, talks, plot, music, style art and contents. (139)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to end the conspiracy to remove the experienced experts of various programmes. (140)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give all the rights including financial ones to the persons presenting the programmes. (141)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to declare the staff artistes as temporary employees and give suitable pay scales in place of fee to them till they are declared permanent regular employees. (142)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give equal emoluments to the persons giving talks in Hindi, English, Urdu and other languages. (143)]

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"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the policy of discrimination towards the staff artistes. (144)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give equal rights to the persons giving talks. (145)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to end the atmosphere of administrative fear. (146)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to end discriminatory treatment with the staff artistes. (147)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to regularise the procedure in regard to appointments and promotions. (148)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to form an All India broadcasting service and to appoint the persons connected with presentation of programmes on this service. (149)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to fix a running pay scale after ending different pay scales of the various categories of staff artistes. (150)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to fix the running pay scale at Rs. 350 as minimum and Rs. 2,000 as maximum. (151)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to end contract system in regard to staff artistes. (152)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to select suitable persons for various posts. (153)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint impartial commission to look into the working of All India Radio. (154)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to offer posts, status and rights to the workers. (155)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to end delay in execution of the work. (156)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reduce the number of officers. (157)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also now before the House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as the members who preceded me have pointed out, our hon. Minister, Shri K. K. Shah, and also his Deputy are both charming and nice, there is no doubt about it. But what is strange is that how such nice people can spoil the Department in such a short time; they have brought it to such a tragic state of affairs that we find it to-day in this country with regard to Information and Broadcasting. Never in the history of this Ministry was the performance of this Ministry so poor as it is this year. The film industry is in disarray. The Press people who are employed in the various journals are very much unhappy with the Government.

And they are not able to find any solution to whatever Problem they are confronted with, either with regard to the Information Service or with regard to the Broadcasting Service. Take the question of forming a Corporation. This question is there for quite some time. For the first time, the Chanda Committee made a unanimous recommendation that a Corporation should be set up for the A.I.R. I do not know why the Government is sitting tight over it and why the Ministry is still prevaricating. This question was raised during Question Hour and he said he would like to consult the Members. Sir, if he is so much keen that he would get our concurrence before he is going ahead with this Corporation business, I can tell him right now and I am sure that no member from the Opposition is against the formation of the Corporation. It is a very vital thing that a Corporation should be formed

and if it is not done the Central Government cannot escape the charge that they want to keep A.I.R. as a mouth-piece of the Congress at the Centre. Particularly, after the last General Elections we know what has happened with regard to some Bengal Ministers refusing to address from the All India Radio. Likewise we heard that there were strained relations with regard to Ministers in some States and the A.I.R. authorities in the respective places. If these things have got to be avoided and also taking into consideration the emerging new forces in this country, the only way to streamline and to effectively make this broadcasting media to serve the nation is to make it a Corporation. If the Minister hesitates to come before the Parliament and accept the suggestion and the unanimous recommendation of the Chanda Committee, then they are definitely partial and political in this and they are not guided by the national interests in this matter. I expect that the Minister would convincingly reply to this point.

With regard to radio service, my friend who preceded me from the Jana Sangh has referred to the uniformity. I wonder people think that only a sort of dead uniformity will bring in real integration of this country. I beg to differ from that kind of attitude on any issue not only with regard to the naming of Akashwani as Vanoli or some other name. Even otherwise I think the creative energies of various people in the various regions must be given full scope to develop. That will never go against the national interests, I am sure of it. Only when you go and cripple it, only when you take an attitude pricks them, they get a suspicion and they act in a way which is not conducive to the integration of this country. So the basic attitude must be changed. When you use Vanoli for Akashvani, which every Tamilian would like to hear, it is not going to jeopardise the integration of this country. Only then more people will be attracted towards All India Radio and they will make effective contribution and they will have a sense of participation when they hear the words which are familiar to them. There is no harm in this, I would rather go one step forward and say that for each region and for each national language they should have some kind of a cell either at the State level or at the Central level to

look after the broadcasting in the respective languages.

The guiding principle with regard to our broadcast in National Languages seems to be that Hindi is given a predominant position. I have no quarrel when bulletins and broadcasts are made in Hindi. My quarrel is that it is not being done in other languages. Why not you do it? There are other stations in the respective regions. I even brought the attention of this ministry some time back that during one news broadcast during mid-day there is only Hindi broadcast which is relayed by all stations for 10 minutes. You do it by all means, but, at the same time provide some other broadcast in other stations so that those people who may not know the Hindi language, can avail themselves of other media. That is not being done so far. I do not know why.

So all the languages must be given more time than are given to-day. Even with regard to certain important national occasions or when some foreign dignitaries visit our countries or during the Republic Day parade or the Independence Day function, it is a very sorry state of affairs that the Ministry do not realise how important it is that running commentaries on such occasions should be broadcast in all the languages so that the people will have a sense of participation in them.

But they don't seem to realise such big things. They talk very tall about national integration. But when I tune my radio in Tamilnad on the Republic Day, on the 26th of January, I don't hear the relay in Tamil. Why cannot you make arrangements for relay in all the fourteen languages? Why cannot you make arrangements to relay in Urdu, and in Sanskrit? That will give the people of the country a sense of participation in the affairs of the nation. That is what is very vital. These basic things should be looked into. Even they are not being attended to.

Then I wish to say something about Classical Tamil and Sanskrit. Some of the hon. Members have said that there is not enough time given to Sanskrit. I do feel like that. The great and rich heritage that we have in the form of Sanskrit is not being properly propagated, it is not being given effective publicity, so that our people understand our own rich heritage. It is un-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

fortunate for this country that the foreigners seem to know much better about our heritage than our own people. This state of things should be removed. In this connection I would like to refer to Classical Tamil. I am not saying this in any parochial angle, simply because I speak that language, but I say it objectively.

AN HON. MEMBER : Classical Kannada also.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There are only two languages which can be called classical languages in this country. One is Classical Tamil and the other is Sanskrit. The country would be richer by understanding Classical Tamil. I think some of the problems that we are facing on the question of language would be solved if we understand classical Tamil. That would really help the national integration of the country. I am saying this objectively and these things have got to be attended to.

There is another important point that I wish to point out regarding the broadcasts for foreign countries. There are many countries where our Indians are living. In many countries there are Tamil-speaking people who feel that the broadcasting intended for them is not enough. They say that the broadcast hours should be increased and also the timing should be changed, keeping in view the convenience of those people for whom it is intended.

Then, Sir, I would like to say another very important thing and it is this. Though our country is so very big, and we have got many stations, we are woefully lacking in streamlining broadcasting with a view to popularising in the languages spoken in those countries. Every Tamilian depends more on Colombo and Kuala Lumpur broadcasts than the broadcasts in our own stations. We get more entertainment there, compared to our own radio stations. What I would like to stress is that our broadcasting should be improved on these lines. In addition to that we should also see that we reciprocate the attitude of that country. There are crores of Malaysians living in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and other places. But we don't have a single programme in Malay language so far. What happened during

the confrontation of our country with Pakistan in 1965 ? At that time, without any provocation, the then Indonesian President went all the way to support the Pakistani attitude, but after this, to our pleasant surprise, we found that after all it was only the President there who was anti-India, and not the people of Indonesia. Now we have got the best of relations between the Indonesian people and it would be a best thing if we can carry on some regular Malay programmes from our stations to cater to the needs of Malay-speaking people in our neighbouring countries. I have raised this very point two or three years back in that so called Informal Consultative Committee. Then I was promised that they would certainly look into it, and I do not know what they are doing. They are still looking into it. These are very vital things. We know as a matter of fact that even China is broadcasting from its stations in Tamil, knowing full well that there are so many people who speak Tamil. There are a good number of people who speak Tamil in the South-East Asian countries. So it is high time we realise this important aspect with regard to our border areas. We will have to see to it that we broadcast in those languages.

Then, Sir, about Sinhalese, I wish to say something. There are about a crore of people speaking that language. They are spiritually attached to India which is the birth place of Lord Buddha. They have got hours and hours in their national programme for Tamil, Hindi and other Indian languages, whereas we do not devote even half an hour or one hour for Sinhalese language in any of our radio stations. These are all neglected very much. When these are so very vital, I think, the Government should take some kind of decision on these matters.

18.00 hrs.

With regard to the giving of advertisements to newspapers, I find that the small newspapers are not very happy with the attitude of Government. Government should do something to promote the interests of the small newspapers. I would particularly like to draw the attention of Government to scientific journals that are

being published in our national languages. In Tamil particularly there are one or two papers and probably in other languages also we do have some such papers. Now a days, we are very keen in promoting scientific knowledge among the public, but it is not a paying profession. Only the colleges and universities can cater to the scientific journals. So, many people who start papers leave it in the middle and they are not able to run them. I learn that the Education Ministry gives some kind of assistance for these newspapers but that is not enough. So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that papers and journals in whichever language they are published, if they cater to the propagation of scientific knowledge among the people must be given special treatment, and priority advertisements should be given to them so as to encourage such papers.

I now come to censoring. We are not very happy with the censoring which is going on now. There is duplicity and hypocrisy in our approach to this matter. We are allowing many foreign films to come into this country. We have different criteria for the foreign films and for our own films. Probably many people here might not have seen a Tamil film. If group dancing of boys and girls or ball dances as they are called are shown in a Tamil film, the sentiment of the people would very much revolt against it and nobody would tolerate that kind of thing. But we find that such kinds of dances are exhibited in the Hindi films. I wonder what kind of norm or standard we are having for our own Indian films.

So, all these basic issues have got to be gone into. It is no use saying that it will spoil people. If anything spoils people, then we should find out objectively what is it that will spoil the people. I agree that even censoring is a subjective thing. Even the personnel of the Censor Board are not above suspicion. Then, the norms adopted for censoring are also varied and different, and people's opinions are also different on these things. So, this matter has got to be thoroughly probed into and a kind of uniform code keeping in mind the social conditions prevailing in the different language regions has got to be evolved. Then only there can be effective implementation of censoring.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाडमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के फिल्म जगत में जो एक संकट आया है उस संकट का विश्लेषण मैं करना चाहता हूँ।

फिल्म जगत को फिल्म उद्योग क्यों कहा जाता है यह मेरी समझ में आज तक नहीं आया लेकिन क्यों कि इस को उद्योग कहा जाता है इस लिए मैं पहले इस के आर्थिक और व्यवसायिक दृष्टिकोण पर कुछ कहना चाहूँगा और उस के बाद उसके सामाजिक और कलात्मक पक्ष पर मैं कहूँगा। फिल्म उद्योग जिसे हम कहते हैं उस के तीन पक्ष हैं, प्रदर्शन, वितरण, और निर्माण। जहाँ तक प्रदर्शन का सम्बन्ध है उसका सीधा ताल्लुक होता है दर्शकों से। हमारे देश में एक लाख की आबादी के पीछे एक सिनेमा घर है, रूस में 20 हैं अमरीका में 11 हैं और दूसरे देशों में बहुत अधिक हैं। मैं बहुत जोर के साथ मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जब तक वह इस समस्या को हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश में हमेशा संकट बना रहेगा। इस देश में बहुत ज्यादा सिनेमाघरों की आवश्यकता है और वह खोले जाने चाहिए। सरकार स्वयं खोले। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस क्षेत्र में पदार्पण करे और सरकार सिनेमाघरों का निर्माण करे। कुछ हमारे यहां विदेशी फिल्म कम्पनियां हैं। मैट्रो गोल्डविन मेयर का यहां एक सिनेमाघर है। इसी तरह से टुवैटियस सेंचुरी फोक्स का भी एक सिनेमाघर है। यह विदेशी कम्पनियां सिनेमा चलाती हैं और अनापशनाप पैसा कमाती हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि भारत सरकार इन विदेशी कम्पनियों से जो इस तरह से भारी मुनाफ़ा कमा रही हैं उन से लोन के रूप में जबरदस्ती भारत सरकार पैसा ले और उस पैसे से देश में नये सिनेमाघरों का निर्माण करे। दरअसल हमारे देश में बहुत ज्यादा सिनेमाघरों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां 50 प्रतिशत: सिनेमाघर ऐसे हैं जिनको कि खटमल टाकीया बद्दू टाकीया कहा जाता है। उन सिनेमाघरों को भी सुधारने और सफाई आदि

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

का माकूल इंतजाम करने के लिए कुछ इंतजाम होना चाहिए। जो दुस्त न किये जा सकें उन को डिमोलिश किया जाना चाहिए और उन की जगह पर साफ और स्वस्थ सिनेमाघर बनने चाहिए और वह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बनने चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव यह भी देना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में 16 एम एम के छोटे सिनेमाघर शहरों में सैकड़ों की तादाद में खोले जाने चाहिए। 1 लाख की पूंजी से यह 16 एम एम के सिनेमाघर खोले जा सकते हैं। बहुत कम पूंजी में ऐसे सिनेमाघर देश में खोले जा सकते हैं और कम पैसों में लोगों को मनोरंजन उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

यह सिनेमा का मनोरंजन आज काफ़ी मंहगा हो गया है। इस मनोरंजन के मंहगे होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि सरकार ने सिनेमा के टिकटों के ऊपर काफ़ी अधिक मनोरंजन टैक्स लगा दिया है। इस से सम्बन्धित मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 75 प्रतिशत: मनोरंजन टैक्स है, बिहार में भी 75 प्रतिशत: टैक्स है। महाराष्ट्र में 38 प्रतिशत: से लेकर 65 प्रतिशत: तक है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में 40 से 50 प्रतिशत: तक है और अन्य राज्यों में भी 70, 75 और जैसे बंस्ट बंगाल में तो वह 25 से लेकर 100 फीसदी तक है। जाहिर है कि इस टैक्स का भार सिनेमा दर्शकों को वहन करना पड़ता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
राजस्थान में कितना है ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : राजस्थान में 40 से 70 प्रतिशत: तक है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह मनोरंजन टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा है और इसे कम होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक वितरण का प्रश्न है यह वितरक नाम का जो प्राणी है वह असल में वितरण नहीं करता बल्कि वह फिल्मों को फ़ाइनेंस करता

है। फिल्मों का यह वितर बड़ा भ्रष्टविश्वासी होता है। अगर यह वितरक भांप लेता है कि एक फिल्म जिस में वैजयन्तीमाला और दिलीप-कुमार काम करते थे वह फिल्म बहुत अच्छी चली, वह वॉक्स आफिस हिट साबित हुई तो वह वितरक जब तक उस निर्माणाधीन फिल्म में वैजयन्तीमाला और दिलीप कुमार नहीं होंगे तब तक फिल्म निर्माता से वह उस फिल्म को खरीदेगा नहीं। वह टर्म्स डिकटेट करता है और फिल्म को फ़ाइनेंस भी वही करता है। जो फिल्म निर्माता हैं उन को यह वितरक पैसे देता है और वह तरीके से अपनी टर्म्स डिकटेट करता है। आज यह जो पूरे फिल्म उद्योग में एक संकट छाया हुआ है और जो दुर्दशा हो रही है उसका दोष इन फिल्म निर्माताओं और वितरकों पर है। उस के लिए और कोई जिम्मेदार नहीं है। जैसा मैं ने कहा यह लोग भ्रष्टविश्वासी हैं और वह नये रास्ते पर नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। यह वितरक लोग कला आदि के बारे में समझते नहीं हैं न ही जनता के टेस्ट के बारे में इन को जानकारी है बस पूरे भ्रष्टविश्वास पर यह लोग चलते हैं और अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि वह बिल्कुल भ्रष्टानी हैं तो यह बहुत अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा यह वितरक फिल्म निर्माताओं पर अपनी टर्म्स डिकटेट करते हैं.....

श्री दीवान खन्व शर्मा (गुरदास पुर) :
यह सायरा बानो और शर्मिला टैगोर कहां से आ गयीं ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : धीरज रत्निये मैं सब बतलाऊंगा।

इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि फिल्म निर्माण का जो खर्चा है वह बहुत बढ़ गया है लेकिन यह फिल्म निर्माता नाम का जो प्राणी है उसकी क्या आवश्यकता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। फिल्म निर्माता कुछ नहीं करता। वह प्रपोज़ल भेजता है। फिल्म निर्माता

अपने दफ्तर में बैठकर एक प्रपोजल बनाता है कि मैं एक ऐसी फिल्म बनाऊंगा और उसमें अमुक, अमुक ऐक्टर्स व ऐक्ट्रेसों को लूंगा। वह वितरक को बुला कर कहता है कि आप उसे खरीद लीजिये। इन से उस के लिए पैसा लेता है और उस पैसे से वह उस फिल्म का निर्माण आरम्भ करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does he want to suggest that the Minister can change the present theme-structure altogether ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : उसका सुभाव मैं देता हूँ। मेरे पास उस का एक बिल्कुल ठोस सुभाव है जिस पर कि मैं आना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह फिल्मों के निर्माण का खर्चा कितना अधिक बढ़ गया है ? जो फिल्म के संगीत निर्देशक होते हैं वह 4 से 5 लाख रुपया तक ले लेते हैं। जो पार्श्व गायक व गायिकाएँ हैं वह एक, एक गीत गाने का पारिश्रमिक मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 4500 रुपया लेते हैं। कुमारी लता मंगेशकर जो कि एक मशहूर पार्श्व गायिका हैं वह एक गीत गाने का 4500 रुपया लेती हैं। इसी तरह से म्यूजिशियंस 150 से लेकर 200 तक एक, एक गाने में लिये जाते हैं। और इस पर 1 लाख रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। इसी तरह से जो फिल्मों में बड़े स्टार्स होते हैं, हीरो और हीरोइन होते हैं उनके भाव तय हैं कि वह इतना पैसा एक फिल्म में ऐक्टिंग करने के लिए लेंगे। दूसरे क्षेत्रों में इस तरह से हर एक चीज का भाव तय नहीं होता है लेकिन फिल्मी जगत में इन का भाव तय होता है। वह भाव क्या है ? अब दिलीप कुमार का भाव साल भर पहले 18 लाख रुपये था.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : जानीवाकर का क्या भाव है ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : जानीवाकर का भाव एकदम गिर गया है। आजकल महमूद का भाव तेज है और उसका भाव करीब साढ़े 4 लाख

रुपया प्रति फिल्म है। इस पैसे का 80 प्रतिशत ब्लैंक में स्टार्स को दिया जाता है और केवल उस भारी रकम की 20 प्रतिशत की रसीद यह स्टार्स देते हैं। इसी तरह से बड़े-बड़े म्यूजिक डाइरेक्टर्स लोग भी काफ़ी लम्बी रकमें लेते हैं और वह भी 80 प्रतिशत ब्लैंक में लेते हैं और 20 प्रतिशत की रसीद देते हैं।

इस सब का नतीजा यह है कि एक के बाद एक बड़े बड़े वजट की फिल्में उन्होंने बनाई, लेकिन वह फेल होती गई। अभी पिछले साल एक चित्र बना पालकी। उस पर 80 लाख रु० खर्च आया, लेकिन शायद 80 लाख आदमियों ने उस चित्र को देखा नहीं होगा। इसी तरह एक फिल्म बनी अमन जिस पर करीब 50 लाख रु० खर्च आया, लेकिन शायद 50 लाख आदमियों ने देखा नहीं होगा। "आराउंड दि वर्ल्ड" नाम से एक फिल्म बनी। उसका नाम अंग्रेजी है लेकिन फिल्म हिन्दी का है। आज कल अंग्रेजी नाम बहुत चल रहे हैं जैसे "इवनिंग इन पेरिस" "स्पाई इन रोम" "आराउंड दि वर्ल्ड" फिल्म बनी लगभग 60 लाख रु० में लेकिन वह भी डूब गई। एक चित्र नूरजहां बना, जिस पर 60 लाख रु० खर्च आया, वह भी डूब गई। फिर आभ्रपाली फिल्म बनी करीब 50 लाख रु० में। वह भी एकदम डूब गई। इस समय एक और फिल्म बन रही है जिसका नाम है "मेरा नाम जोकर"। मैं चित्र का नाम बतला रहा हूँ, अपना नाम नहीं। उस पर करीब 2 करोड़ रु० खर्च आयेगा, ऐसा कहा जाता है। इतने बड़े बड़े खर्च पर फिल्में बनती हैं और जब वह गिरने लगती हैं, जब उनको लोग देखते नहीं हैं, तब निर्माता जब अपने आप पर गुस्सा होता है तब कभी-कभी वितरक पर गुस्सा करता है और कभी एग्जिबिटर पर गुस्सा करता है। उन का गुस्सा सही है। टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा है, यह भी सही है। जो एग्जिबिटर्स हैं उन का रेंटल बहुत ज्यादा है। पिछले पांच सालों में सिनेमा घरों का किराया दुगुना बढ़ा है। जब सिनेमा का एक्वेज कलेक्शन नहीं होता तब वह

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाड़ा लेता है। यह भी सही है कि वह भी कमना चाहता है। लेकिन असल बात यह है कि निर्माता और वितरक दिन के दिन एक रट में फँस गये हैं और उन का पूरे का पूरा दृष्टिकोण व्यापारिक है। इस वजह से हर पन्द्रह सालों के बाद यह संकट फिल्म उद्योग में आता है। तब वह तिलमिलाने हैं और नया रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अब मैं बतलाऊँ कि जहाँ तक फिल्मों के सामाजिक और कलात्मक पहलू का प्रश्न है, इस से कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि हमारी भारतीय फिल्मों जो कुछ मनोरंजन के नाम से बेचती हैं वह गन्दगी और कीचड़ है। मैं कतई इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि वह मनोरंजन है। किसी भी मनोवैज्ञानिक से आप पूछेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि मनोरंजन एक बहुत बड़ा हथियार है किसी देश की जनता और समाज के युवकों और सारे लोगों के मूल्यों को, उन के शौक को, उन की आदतों, उन की वेश भूषा को एक विशेष दिशा में ले जाने का। जिस को भास सजेशन कहते हैं, जिस को मांस कंडिशनिंग कहते हैं, वह एक बहुत बड़ा हथियार है, बहुत बड़ी शक्ति है, और मुझ को अफसोस है यह कहते हुए कि आजादी के बाद पिछले बीस वर्षों में इस शक्तिशाली हथियार का बहुत ही गलत ढंग से प्रयोग किया गया है। हमारी पूरी की पूरी युवा पीढ़ी और उस के आदमियों को भ्रष्ट किया जा रहा है, उन को गलत रास्ते से निरुद्देश्य बनाया जा रहा है। जिस शक्ति का इस्तेमाल हो सकता था देश की युवा पीढ़ी को प्रेरित करने के लिये नये आदर्शों पर आगे ले जाने में, उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया था बिल्कुल गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया गया है। उस का कारण यह है कि पूरे के पूरे फिल्म जगत का व्यापारीकरण हो गया है। वह है उन मुट्ठी भर उन सटोरियों और उन लोगों के हाथ में जो काला पैसा लेते हैं और काला

पैसा देते हैं, जो सस्ती चीज बेच कर गन्दगी और कीचड़ बेच कर पैसा कमना चाहते हैं।

इस सब का हल क्या है? इस का हल सेंसर बोर्ड में नहीं है। सेंसर बोर्ड में वैसे ही लोग बैठे हुए हैं जिन की कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि सेंसर बोर्ड में बैठने वाले कुछ नहीं कर सकते। कुछ गलती यहां निकाल दें, एक शाट यहां काट दें; एक शाट वहां काट दें, इस से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। मंत्रालय दिशा दिनेश कर सकता है, शाह साहब फिल्म निर्माताओं को बुला कर कोई भाषण दे सकते हैं इस से समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए देश में उत्तम से उत्तम कलाकार हैं, उत्तम से उत्तम फिल्म निर्देशक हैं, यही कलाकार, यही डायरेक्टर, यही कहानी लेखक, यही संगीत निर्देशक आज उत्तम और उम्दा चीजों से हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को प्रेरणा दे सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि उन को आज व्यापारीकरण के चंगुल से निकाला जाये और उन को मुक्त किया जाये। यही एक तरीका है। इस के लिये मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण का नाम नहीं लूँगा...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सोशल कंट्रोल।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मैं सोशल कंट्रोल भी नहीं कहूँगा। मैं तो कहूँगा कि

इस के लिये Free the entire film world from the grip of private commerce.

तरीका यह है कि आप उन्हीं लोगों से कहें कि तुम ऐसी फिल्म बनाओ। आप एक्स्पेरिमेंट कीजिये नई और स्वस्थ फिल्में बनाने का। पैसे की सारी जिम्मेदारी राज्य ले। जितना पैसा खर्च हो राज्य दे, जितना पैसा आये राज्य ले, लेकिन उन्हें पूरी फ्रीडम हो कि वह जिस प्रकार की फिल्म बनाना चाहें, बनायें। तभी मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे निर्माता जो डायरेक्टर हैं—मैं कागजी निर्माताओं की बात नहीं कहता जो कि आज कल हैं—वह हमारे देश

को अच्छी फिल्में बना कर दे सकेंगे, सुन्दर और स्वस्थ फिल्में दे सकेंगे।

18.14. hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventeenth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री इसहाक साम्भसी (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां यह तय किया गया था कि पूरा दिन दिया जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When it would be circulated, it will come before the House tomorrow.

श्री इसहाक साम्भसी : मैं करेक्ट कर रहा हूँ। वहां यह तय हुआ था कि आफ्टर क्लेडिंग -- अफ्टर, कुल डे डिस्क्शन होगा।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—Contd.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Contd.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद जब केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-परिषद् के विभागों का बितरण हुआ तब आकाशवाणी या रेडियो का यह विभाग सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने स्वयं अपने हाथों में रक्खा। इस से इस बात का परिचय मिलता है कि सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल और उस समय की सरकार इस विभाग को कितना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग मानती थी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से ज्यों-ज्यों समय बढ़ता गया, सरदार के बाद जिन के हाथों में यह विभाग रहा उन में से कुछ को छोड़ कर शेष ने इस विभाग को जितनी गम्भीरता से लिया जाना चाहिये था और जो सत-

कंता इस विभाग के साथ बरती जानी चाहिये थी उस प्रकार की सतकंता नहीं बरती। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कुछ बातें विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ।

आकाशवाणी जो प्रचार का सब से प्रमुख माध्यम देश में बना हुआ है, उस में दो प्रकार के व्यक्तियों की भरमार है। एक वह जो साम्यवादी विचारों से प्रभावित हैं। और दूसरे वह जो सम्प्रदायवादी विचारों से प्रभावित हैं। आकाशवाणी से कुछ कार्यक्रम प्रति दिन प्रसारित हैं। लेकिन उन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये जिन व्यक्तियों का उपयोग होता है उन की अपनी विचारधाराएँ और जिन समाचार-पत्रों और संगठनों में वे कार्य करते हैं। लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारी और यह मंत्रालय उन का उपयोग करते हैं। देश में जिस विचारधारा को वे अपने माध्यम से प्रसारित करते हैं, उस विचारधारा को आज देश में सभी व्यक्ति जानते हैं कि उस के पीछे कौन सा पुट है। जैसे स्पाटलाइट है और इसी प्रकार जो दूसरा आज का प्रसंग है उन में कौन कौन व्यक्ति हैं जो कि उन के लेखक और प्रचारक हैं ? मैं चाहूँगा कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय उस की तह में बैठ कर इस बात की जानकारी लें।

इसी तरह से वहां पर एक सम्प्रदायवादी लोगों का गुट भी बन गया है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले शेख अब्दुल्ला छूटे। मैं पूरी सरकार की इस ना समझी की ओर अभी नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं आकाशवाणी की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। उस के छूटने के बाद आकाशवाणी ने जिस तरह से उस को हीरो बना कर देश में पेश किया और जिस तरह से 15-15 मिनट के समाचार बुलेटिनों में पहले 5 या 7 मिनट शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्बन्ध में दिये, उस से यह प्रतीक होता था कि आकाशवाणी के अन्दर कुछ विशेष प्रकार के व्यक्ति बैठे हुए हैं जो इन परिस्थितियों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

केवल यहीं तक नहीं। आप एक बात और देखिये। अभी कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लड़के का विवाह हुआ। उन के विवाह के सिलसिले में हैदराबाद हाउस में जो दावत हुई उस से सम्बन्धित जो समाचार आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किया गया उस में यह कहा गया कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति भी थे, उपराष्ट्रपति भी थे, राज्यों के राज्यपाल थे, संसद् के सदस्य थे, और शेख अब्दुल्ला भी मौजूद थे। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक वह व्यक्ति जिस के ऊपर सरकार ने अपराध लगा कर पहले जेल में रक्खा, फिर दूसरी बार जेल में रक्खा, तीसरी बार जेल में रक्खा और पता नहीं किसी विदेशी या किसी और प्रकार के दबाव में आ कर मुक्त किया है, उस को आकाशवाणी इस प्रकार देश के सम्मुख पेश करता है जैसे वह कोई विजयी नेता है। आकाशवाणी के अन्दर जो इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति है मुझे उस की घोर निन्दा करनी है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मन्त्री ध्यान दें।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज जो आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में है वह यह कि वहां एक इस प्रकार का भी गुट है जो जान बूझ कर भारतीय भाषाओं की उपेक्षा कर रहा है, विशेषकर हिन्दी की। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले कांग्रेस प्रधान श्री निजलिंगप्पा ने अपना एक वक्तव्य दिया, जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि अब मैं आगे से हिन्दी में भाषण देने का यत्न करूंगा। आकाशवाणी पर जब यह समाचार प्रसारण के लिये गया तो समाचार विभाग के जो अध्यक्ष थे उन्होंने नोट चढ़ा दिया कि इस समाचार को प्रसारित न किया जाये। यह 4 मार्च, 1968 की बात है। उस के अगले ही दिन 5 मार्च, 1968 को राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री सुखाड़िया ने कहीं किसी सभा में कहा कि हिन्दी किसी पर योपी नहीं जायेगी।

इस के लिये विशेष रूप से आदेश दिया गया कि इस समाचार को प्रसारित किया जाय। अब आप यह बतलाइये कि यह योजनाबद्ध ढंग से कार्य चल रहा है या नहीं?

18.22 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair.]

इस के अतिरिक्त कुछ दूसरी चीजें भी मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दी समाचार विभाग को सम्पादन और समाचार संकलन के दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर बनाने की पहले योजना बनाई गई थी। लेकिन 1962 के बाद उस में जो पद समाप्त किये गये उन में एक प्रधान सम्पादक का पद था, दो समाचार सम्पादकों के पद थे, छः सहायक समाचार सम्पादकों के पद थे, आठ उप-सम्पादकों के पद थे। लेकिन अंग्रेजी के पदों को समाप्त करने के बजाए एक डिप्टी डायरेक्टर का पद और पांच और डायरेक्टरों के पद और अभी कुछ समय पूर्व एक ज्वायंट डायरेक्टर का पद नया बनाया गया। हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में तो यह कहा जाता है कि पैसे का अभाव है इसलिए खर्च में कमी की जा रही है। लेकिन जब अंग्रेजी का सवाल आता है तो सरकार के खजाने में पैसे की किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं होती है।

वक्षिण पूर्व एशिया और पश्चिम एशिया के लिए आल इंडिया रेडियो की ओर से दो व्यक्ति वहां पर भेजे गए हैं जो समाचारों का संकलन करते हैं और उन को यहां भेजते हैं। मैं सूचना मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो समाचार उनके आते हैं, जो वहां के समाचारपत्रों को पढ़ कर उन के उद्धरण वे यहां समाचारों के रूप में आपके पास भेजते हैं उनकी जो उपयोगिता है उसको आप अपने उत्तर में हमें बतायें। उनके द्वारा भेजे गए समाचारों का कितने प्रतिशत आपने उपयोग किया है? इन दोनों देशों और दोनों प्रकार के समाचारों

के लिए आप मुख्यतः बी बी सी पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। जब यह स्थिति है तब इतना पैसा अंग्रेजी के सम्वाददाताओं पर व्यय करना यह कहाँ की समझदारी और बुद्धिमत्ता है? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

1965 के बाद स्थिति यह है कि संविधान की दृष्टि से हिन्दी प्रमुख राज भाषा है और अंग्रेजी सह भाषा है। लेकिन आकाशवाणी ही केवल मात्र एक ऐसा विभाग है जहाँ हिन्दी क्षेत्रीय भाषा है और अंग्रेजी प्रमुख भाषा बनी हुई है। आप देखें कि जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी के बुलेटिनों का सम्बन्ध है उन का तो अखिल भारतीय प्रसारण होता है लेकिन हिन्दी के जो बुलेटिन हैं उनका क्षेत्रीय प्रसारण होता है। मैं उन मित्रों की उस भावना से सहमत हूँ कि हिन्दी के बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण का अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार से समय में कटौती की जाए। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार की कटौती न की जाय। लेकिन हिन्दी को संविधान में जो स्थान दिया गया है उसको देखते हुए और इस बात को देखते हुए भी कि देश का कोई कोना भी इस प्रकार का नहीं है जहाँ हिन्दी जानने वाले न हों आप का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हिन्दी के समाचार बुलेटिनों को उसी प्रकार अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रसारित करें और इस को महत्व का स्थान दें विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रम में प्रसारित न करें। अगर विविध भारतीय के कार्यक्रमों में प्रसारित करना ही है तो अंग्रेजी के बुलेटिनों को लें और जिन को अंग्रेजी समाचार सुनने हों वे विविध भारतीय का स्विच आन कर लें। हिन्दी को उस में स्थान देना समझ में नहीं आता है।

इसी प्रकार से उर्दू कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आकाशवाणी पर उर्दू कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में तीन-तीन विभाग हैं, एक उर्दू मजलिस के नाम से है, एक उर्दू यूनिट है और एक दूसरा है। मेरा कहना यह

है कि इन सब कार्यक्रमों के लिए एक संगठन होना चाहिये। अलग-अलग संगठन होने से कई कार्यक्रमों की पुनरावृत्ति हो जाती है। एक संगठन होने से उनके अन्दर एकरूपता आयेगी।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ। उनकी सर्विस के स्थायित्व के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी पद वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी नौकरी की शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ तो आप को स्थायित्व लाना चाहिये ताकि कार्य करने में उनको प्रेरणा मिले और उनका उत्साह बढ़े। जहाँ तक दिल्ली स्टेशन का सम्बन्ध है मुझे इस से बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले से मैंने सुनना प्रारम्भ किया है कि दिल्ली स्टेशन ने जनता के कार्यक्रम को जैसे भुगमी भोंपड़ी वालों की समस्या है, हर एक के पास जा जा कर उन की भाषा में उस को रिकार्ड करते हैं। इसी प्रकार से ट्रेफिक की बात है या किसी और समस्या की बात है यह जो इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति है, जनता का प्रोग्राम जनता की भाषा में, जनता के मुँह से संग्रह करने की बात है, इसको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए और उसी तरह से मिलना चाहिए जिस तरह से धीरे-धीरे आपने देना शुरू भी किया है।

भारतीय भाषाओं की समाचार एजेंसियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक विशेष बात कहना चाहता हूँ कुछ दिन पूर्व मुझे पता चला था कि प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया को भवन बनाने के लिए 65 लाख रुपया दिया गया है। मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। कुछ समय पहले यह भी निर्णय हुआ था कि यू० एन० आई० के लिए एक बुद्धिमान और एक बहुत अच्छे व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति की जाए और वह की गई ताकि यह एजेंसी किसी प्रकार से समृद्ध हो सके और देश को कुछ दे सके। लेकिन जो सुविधायें आप पी० टी० आई० या यू० एन० आई० को दे रहे हैं उसी प्रकार से भारतीय भाषाओं की समाचार एजेंसियों को भी आपको सुविधायें देनी चाहियें, उनको भी आपको पनपाना चाहिये।

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

सौभाग्य से देश में दूसरी भाषाओं की भी ऐसी समाचार एजेंसियां हैं जिन को अखिल भारतीय एजेंसियां कहा जा सकता है। एक समाचार भारती है और दूसरी हिन्दुस्तान समाचार है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब कि आप का उद्देश्य यह है कि भारतीय भाषाओं को धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाया जाए और समाचार पत्र जगत में भी भारतीय भाषाओं आगे आ रही हैं तब इन समाचार एजेंसियों के साथ एक सौतेली भां जैसा बरताव करना कोई समझदारी या बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश के एकीकरण की दृष्टि से उन की कमर पर भी आपका उसी प्रकार से पुष्ट हाथ होना चाहिए जैसा कि ग्रंथेजी की समाचार एजेंसियों के ऊपर आप का पुष्ट हाथ है।

आज एक और बात मैं विस्तार के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैंने कुछ देशों में जा कर देखा है। हमारे मित्र श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी इस की साक्षी देंगे कि अरब देशों में, इजरायल में तथा और भी कई स्थानों में भारतीय फिल्में पर्याप्त लोकप्रिय हैं। वहां होटलों में भारतीय फिल्मों के गाने चलते हैं और लोग बड़ी उत्सुकता के साथ उन को सुनते हैं। तेहरान में मैंने देखा है कि संगम फिल्म को चलने वहां कोई नौ महीने हो गये हैं। इसी तरह से काबुल में भी यह फिल्म चली। वहां जिस समय यह फिल्म चली तब पाकिस्तान में बुँ कि भारतीय फिल्मों को दिखाया नहीं जाता है, इस वास्ते पेशावर से लोग स्पेशल पासपोर्ट ले कर इस भारतीय फिल्म को देखने के लिये काबुल आए। इन फिल्मों के जो वितरक हैं तथा जो दूसरे देशों में जाकर उन की भाषा में इनका अनुबाद करते हैं लेकिन चित्र सारा उसी प्रकार का रहता है वे यहां से हमारी फिल्मों को खरीद लेते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा इससे कमाते हैं। भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि क्या आपके घर में कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्तित्व नहीं हैं जो इस काम को कर सकें। यह विदेशी

मुद्रा का लाभ अगर हमारे देश को ही प्राप्त हो और हमारे देश की ओर से इस प्रकार का वितरण कार्य किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही उपयोगी कार्य होगा।

जहाँ तक समाचारों का सम्बन्ध है, एक बात की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जितने भी समाचार बुलेटिन हैं उन में कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि विदेशी समाचारों की भरमार रहती है और उन में भी कुछ छोटे स्तर के समाचार होते हैं। एक बार समाचार प्रसारित हुआ कि फलां आदमी की एक बिल्ली ने नौ बच्चे दिये। इस तरह के विदेशी समाचार और आकाशवाणी के मुख्य बुलेटिन के अन्दर प्रसारित हो, यह समझदारी और बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है। आप इस विभाग को थोड़ा सम्भालिये और उस में भारतीय समाचारों को महत्ता दीजिये। विदेशी समाचार अगर देने ही हैं तो जरूर दीजिये, कोई इन्कार नहीं करता है। लेकिन जो प्रमुख-प्रमुख समाचार हैं जैसे अभी अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति ने अपने निर्णय की घोषणा की थी उसको दीजिये या इसी तरह के कोई और दीजिये। उसको प्रमुखता दें यह बात तो समझ में आती है। लेकिन जो बुलेटिन है उनको विदेशी समाचारों से प्रारम्भ किया जाए और भारतीय समाचारों को बाद में दिया जाए, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। भारतीय समाचारों को प्रमुखता दी जानी चाहिये। विदेशी समाचार जो आवश्यक हैं वे ही आने चाहियें। भारत की जनता भारतीय समाचारों से परिचित होना चाहती है।

देश में राष्ट्रीयता का उदय हो रहा है। इन समाचारों में जहां भारतीय समाचारों को प्रमुखता दी जाय वहां सारा ध्यान केवल राजनीति पर ही केन्द्रित न किया जाए। आज हमारे समाचार बुलेटिनों में समाजिक समाचार या सांस्कृतिक समाचार और देश की अन्य गतिविधियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले समाचारों

का सर्वथा अभाव है। जबकि देश में इस प्रकार की भावना बढ़ रही है और देश उन से भी परिचित होना चाहता है। इस वास्ते इस और भी आप ध्यान दें।

मुझे विश्वास है कि सूचना मन्त्री मेरे इन सभी सुझावों पर गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेंगे और आकाशवाणी को एक स्वस्थ संगठन बनाने का कार्य करेंगे।

श्रीमती जयादेन शाह (अमरेली) : बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातें कही हैं। उन में से एक बात पर मैं जोर देना चाहती हूँ। खास तौर पर जो आबसीन पिक्चर्स हैं और जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स हैं उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। कई बार पहले भी इन के बारे में कह चुकी हूँ और कई माननीय सदस्य भी इस के बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट कर चुके हैं। हमारे मन्त्री महोदय भारतीय संस्कृति और भारतीय कल्चर के हामी हैं। इस वास्ते इस तरह की बात कहते हुए जरा संकोच होता है। हमारे इस विभाग के मन्त्री इसी देश की मिट्टी में पले हैं और छोटे से देहात से आते हैं। इस बात को उन्हें बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये कि हम लोगों की क्या अर्ज है और हम क्या चाहते हैं। किस ओर हम देश को तथा अपने बच्चों को, भावी पीढ़ी को ले जाना चाहते हैं। हम मानते हैं कि फिल्में आदमी को बना भी सकती हैं और बिगाड़ भी सकती हैं। विनोबा भोंवें जी ने तो खुद इसके बारे में आन्दोलन चलाया था कि ये जो आबसीन पोस्टर हैं इन को हटा देना चाहिये। इसके बारे में बहुत बार बहस हुई है और इन से पहले जो इस विभाग के मन्त्री थे उन्होंने कहा था कि वह इसके बारे में कुछ लैजिस्लेशन लायेंगे। लेकिन पता नहीं आज तक क्या इसके बारे में किया गया है। अगर कुछ हुआ भी है और कुछ कार्रवाई की भी गई है तो हमें उसका पता नहीं। लेकिन हम यह जानते हैं कि इस सुझाव की कार्यान्विति नहीं हुई है। जब हम स्टेट्स से विरोध करते हैं, शिकायत इस तरह की करते हैं कि ऐसी

पिक्चर्स या ऐसे पोस्टर लगाने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये तो वे कहती हैं कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, ऐसा कोई लैजिस्लेशन नहीं है कि हम इनको हटा सकें। सारे देश के दिल की यह पुकार है और इस के बारे में मैं चाहती हूँ कि कुछ किया जाय। अगर कुछ किया गया तो हमारे देश का चरित्र ऊँचा उठेगा, जो नई पीढ़ी बनने जा रही है उसके ऊपर बहुत भारी असर होगा। फिल्में हों या कोई भी मनोरंजन का साधन हो, उसका प्रभाव व्यापक तौर पर जनता पर पड़ता है। आप ने टेलीविजन भी चलाया है। हमें भी कभी-कभी इस को देखने का मौका मिल जाता है। पता नहीं इस में क्या बताते हैं। हम पूरी की पूरी अमरीका आदि देशों की नकल कर रहे हैं।

अगर किसी बात की नकल करने से फायदा होता है, तो वह बात कर ली जाये, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका आदि देशों की नकल करने से देश या जनता को क्या फायदा है? स्थिति यह है कि दूसरे देश जो बात छोड़ देते हैं, उस को हम शुरू कर देते हैं।

कहा जाता है कि यह देखना सेंसर बोर्ड का काम है कि कौन सी पिक्चर एक्सहिबिट की जा सकती है और कौन सी नहीं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इस बारे में डायरेक्शन दिया जाना चाहिए कि टिप्पणियाँ आदि के प्रदर्शन में फिल्म-निर्माता अमुक सीमा से आगे नहीं जा सकते हैं और अमुक प्रकार की फिल्में एक्सहिबिट की जा सकती हैं और अमुक प्रकार की नहीं। इस बारे में स्पष्ट नियम आदि बनाए जाने चाहिए।

यही स्थिति पोस्टरों की है। अगर हम किसी आबसीन पोस्टर के बारे में ध्यान दिलाते हैं, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्टेट्स और पुलिस सब अपनी लाचारी प्रकट करते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगी कि पोस्टरों के बारे में भी कुछ व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि अश्लीलता और नग्नता प्रकट करने वाले पोस्टर न प्रदर्शित किये जा सकें। इस देश में हर एक को चाहे कुछ भी

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। हमारी जो संस्कृति है, उसका महत्व न केवल इस देश के लिए है, बल्कि एशिया और दुनिया भर के लिए है। अगर हम इस अपनेपन को नहीं बनाए रख सकते हैं, अपने कल्चर की रक्षा और उस का प्रसार नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो यह मिनिस्ट्री अपने काम में असफल समझी जायेगी और इस से देश को भी बहुत नुकसान होगा।

जहां तक इम्पोर्टिड फिल्मस का सम्बन्ध है, अगर विदेशों से कोई अच्छी फिल्म यहां पर आए, तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती है, लेकिन इस मिनिस्ट्री को इस पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिये कि इस देश में बाहर से कौसी फिल्मस लाई जायें और दिखाई जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का पूरा कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। सम्भव है कि इस देश में ऐसे भी लोग हों, जो हर प्रकार की फिल्म देखने के लिये तैयार होंगे, लेकिन इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि इस देश के सभी लोग हर प्रकार की, यहां तक कि आपत्तिजनक, फिल्मस भी देखने के इच्छुक हैं। न ही इस का अर्थ यह है कि बाहर से इस प्रकार की आपत्तिजनक फिल्मस यहां पर ला कर प्रदर्शित की जायें। लेकिन मैं देखती हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार की ओर से लाचारी और विवशता ही प्रकट की जाती है। सरकार को इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि इस देश में बाहर से कौन सी फिल्म आये और कौन सी न आये।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री पाटिल, ने कहा है कि रेडियो प्रसारणों में एडवर्टाइजमेंट का समय बहुत कम है, उस को बढ़ाया जाये। मैं इस के खिलाफ हूँ। क्या यह रेडियो का कोई उचित उपयोग है? एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स के द्वारा पैसा तो कमाया जाये, लेकिन उन की स्क्रिप्ट्स की भी अच्छी तरह से जांच होनी चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो कुछ भी ब्राडकास्ट करने के लिये दिया जाये, उस को ब्राडकास्ट कर दिया जाये। आखिर एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स में विभिन्न चीजों आदि का ही प्रचार होता है।

इस लिये उन का समय यथा-सम्भव कम किया जाना चाहिये।

इस मंत्रालय की ओर से हर एक स्टेट में फील्ड पब्लिसिटी आफिसर का दफ्तर रखा गया है। मैं गुजरात से आती हूँ। मैं—और मैं समझती हूँ कि और भी लोग—उस के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जानते हैं। किसी बड़े जल्से में कोई पब्लिसिटी आफिसर जाते हैं। उन को क्या जरूरत है। उन का किसी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, वे किसी से मिलते-जुलते नहीं हैं और बिल्कुल आइसोलेटिड से रहते हैं। अगर इन दफ्तरों को खत्म कर के उन का काम स्टेट्स के पब्लिसिटी के दफ्तरों को सौंप दिया जाये, तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा।

वित्त मंत्री ने छोटे पीरियाडिकल्स और पैपर्स पर स्टैम्प ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है। इस से उन को बड़ा नुकसान होगा। जो नये पेपर निकल रहे हैं, जो व्यूज-पैपर्स हैं, उन की आमदनी या सर्कुलेशन ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि वह वित्त मंत्री को कहें कि इस स्टैम्प ड्यूटी को हटा दिया जाये और उस में जो वृद्धि की गई है, उस को खत्म कर दिया जाये।

हिन्दी के प्रयोग और प्रचार के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। यह ठीक है कि हिन्दी के बारे में हमारे देश में कुछ भगड़ा है। लेकिन इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि एशिया के सब देशों पर उस का प्रभाव है। अफ्रीका के कई देशों में हिन्दी फिल्मस और गीत बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं। इस लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग और उस के प्रचार के बारे में एपेलेजिटिक होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। सरकार को यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि अगर वह हिन्दी का प्रयोग करेगी, तो दक्षिण वाले क्या कहेंगे। आज स्थिति यह है कि आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी न्यूज को बिल्कुल इन्सिग्नीफिकेंट समझा जाता है, उन को कोई इम्पोर्टन्स नहीं दी जाती है।

मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक न्यूजप्रिन्ट का सम्बन्ध है, यह शिकायत की जाती है हमारे पेपर्स को कागज नहीं मिलता है। यह सही बात है। हमारे देश में यह मान लिया गया है कि जिस पेपर का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सर्कुलेशन है, वह एक अच्छा पेपर है। यह क्राइटेरियन गलत है। इसके स्थान पर यह क्राइटेरियन बनाया जाना चाहिये कि किसी पेपर को वास्तव में कितने लोग पढ़ते हैं। आज अगर कोई भी नया पेपर निकालना चाहें, तो उस को रजिस्ट्रेशन मिल जाता है। लेकिन सब पेपर अपने पूरे कागज का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं और उस को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं। इस की जाँच करने वाला कोई नहीं है। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि जब हमारे यहाँ कागज की स्केसिटी है, तो उस का उपयोग इस ढंग से किया जाये कि हमारे लोगों को इनफॉर्मेशन और व्यूज समुचित प्रकार से मिलें और हमारे देश का हित हो।

आखिर मैं मैं फिर कहना चाहती हूँ कि आबसीन पिक्चर्स और पोस्टर्स पर पाबन्दी जल्दी से जल्दी लगाई जानी चाहिए। अगर इस के लिये लेजिस्लेशन की जरूरत हो, तो वह भी जल्दी से जल्दी लाया जाना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nayanar. Your party's time is only seven minutes. I hope, you will confine yourself to this time limit. As you want to leave tonight—so is Shri Sambhali—I have given you preference over others.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I oppose the demand put forward by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Rs. 25 crores have been demanded by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for this year to boost the propaganda of the ruling party. The radio, the press and various other media are all purposefully used in our country to praise the bankrupt plans and the heinous collaboration agreements with foreign monopolies. The Ministry is vir-

tually functioning as the department of the AICC. That is my opinion.

Our friends on the other side may say that there are programmes of music and songs. Yes, there is music and songs, but they are used to give a sugar coating to the propaganda of the Congress Party. In the absence of an entertainment programme nobody will listen to the All India Radio. That is why they are using some songs.

If there is a rally of more than one lakh people collected by the Opposition parties, we can never hear that news over the All India Radio. For example, the Communist (Marxist) Party conducted a rally of 3 lakhs on January 3 last and the Muslim League mobilised about a lakh of people in Calicut, but you did not hear that news. You cannot hear the news from the All India Radio about a rally by the Opposition parties, whether it is the Right Communist Party, the SSP, the Muslim League, the Communist (Marxist) Party or any other Opposition party. But you can hear it for 10 minutes or 15 minutes if a Minister addresses 100 persons. Again and again you will hear the same speech. It will be tape-recorded and the listeners will be forced to hear it. That is why I accuse the AIR of functioning as the department of the AICC.

The topheavy administration of the AIR is suited to the requirements of the ruling party. While thousands of artistes, who entertain millions of people, are paid paltry sums as honoraria, these bureaucrats are drawing fat salaries without contributing much to the cause of the nation. Many artistes even do not get a chance without paying a heavy bribe to the programme directors. Without bribe they will not get a chance. It is known in this country, not in documents.

The employees of All India Radio have, naturally, got various complaints about the working of the apparatus. Recently, they have been agitating to meet their pressing demands. But the Ministry is so misinformed about the trade union rights that the demands of these employees are still being kept pending for a long time. The AIR artistes have put forward these demands, namely, recognition of AIR Broadcaster's and Telecaster's Guild as the sole bargaining Agent for Staff Artistes, immediate implementation of all the assurances given in Parliament by the Prime

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on November 3, 1964—now it is 1968, that is, 4 years before—proper job evaluation for all the categories of staff Artists by an independent agency and revision of pay scales and immediate acceptance and implementation of the charter of demands already submitted by the Guild.

While the ordinary employees are given callous treatment, the high-ups are not subjected to any scrutiny. This has resulted in the influence of foreign agencies including the CIA in the official propaganda machinery. I put a question in the last session about one top official of the AIR—it is Mrs.—as having contacts with CIA and asked if the news is correct. But without any proper enquiry, I got a denial of that. Some of the top officials have been in league with foreign Embassy personnel. The Government has only to see close relations of some AIR officials who have visited USA or other Western countries. Not only that.

The All India Radio coverage news of Vietnam people's liberation war was full of American orientation and it failed to depict the heroism of the Vietnamese freedom fighters. Equal emphasis was given to repeating Voice of America broadcasts to minimise the achievements of the National Liberation Front fighters. I remember here Mr. Karanjia's incident. He asked to give a talk on the All India Radio on Vietnam on the return of the Vietnam visit. But he did not get a chance. That was published in his weekly *Blitz*. They are depicting the voice of America about the Vietnam struggle and blackmailing the Vietnam struggle against the colonial people and the fighters of the Vietnam liberation struggle. Though the Government has scrapped the Voice of America deal due to public pressure, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry still continues to harbour "Voice of America" in disguise.

During 1967, the Central Board of Film Censors granted certificates to 1,395 films while it granted certificates only to 1,159 Indian films which shows that in our country more foreign films are in circulation than Indian ones. The foreign films are corrupting our young generation and creating a basis of American way of life in

India. This has affected our Indian films too which are copying these foreign films for the sake of money.

The conditions of Cine employees are extremely bad but no legislation has been introduced so far. While leading film stars are being paid huge money, as has been already explained by some of the Members here, the films employees and technicians are ill paid and there are no rules governing their working and living conditions. But the Ministry is more concerned with the problems of producers, distributors and well known stars. Cinema industry is in crisis.

The Children's Film Society has been criticised several times in the press. Instead of producing more films for the children, the Society has produced only statistics. The record of this Society in relation to the amount spent is simply shocking.

In the past, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has paid lakhs of rupees to Bharat Sevak Samaj in the name of publicity. The Government has discontinued this because the Bharat Sevak Samaj failed to submit audited balance sheets. But the matter should not be allowed to end there. How this notorious Samaj has spent this money must be investigated fully. The persons responsible for giving such huge amount to a corrupt organisation like this must be found out and punished severely. Otherwise, the culprits will be free to indulge in such malpractices.

The Press Information Bureau is mainly giving publicity to tour programmes of Ministers and their statements on various occasions.

If you ask any information of PIB, you will never get it. It is not at all serving the public cause.

Through advertisements to Press, the Government is trying to influence the Newspapers also. The journals favourable to the ruling party are given a dose of advertisements. Even secret briefings are arranged through the PIB to selected journals on certain political developments with a view to influence these newspapers.

The long-standing demand for a high-power transmission station for Kerala has not materialised even now. Therefore...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The length of his paper is more than the length of his time. The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I will finish in a minute.

Therefore, these Rs. 25 crores will be spent for the cause of the propaganda of the ruling party and the capitalist and landlord classes of this country. I am, however, sure that, despite such a colossal expenditure, the Congress Party will not be able to save its tottering image among the Indian people who are realising from their own experience that the corrupt Congress regime is bound to fall sooner or later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sambhali. Since he is also leaving tonight, I am calling him. He must strictly observe the time. The moment I ring the bell, he must finish, because I have to call another gentleman from this side, Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

श्री. इसलोक सम्मेली (अमरोहा) : सदर साहब, इन्फार्मेशन एन्ड वाइकास्टिंग की ग्रान्ट का मैं सक्ती के साथ विरोध करता हूँ। ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो हमारे मुक्त का एक बहुत बड़ा इन्स्टीट्यूशन. बल्कि दुनिया के बहुत बड़े रेडियो स्टेशनों में से है। लेकिन शायद वह अपने फैसल में ही है, साइज में ही है, पब्लिक के ग्राम फायदेमन्द होने में नहीं है। बहुत सी चीजें हैं, बहुत सी खासियाँ हैं जिनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता था। लेकिन थू कि बहुत नहीं है, इसलिये मैं सिर्फ दो चीजों पर कन्ट्रिब्यूट करूँगा—

सबसे पहली चीज—ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो में जितनी व्यूरोक्रसी है, जितना वर्कर्स का अग्रमान और ग्रॉटिस्टों का जितना एक्स्प्रायटेशन होना है उतना शायद किसी दूसरे विभाग में न होना हो। ग्राम-ताज्जुब के साथ सुनने कि वहाँ के मोटर, ड्राइवर्स, की तज्जुबहें दूसरे मुक्तकों से कम हैं लेकिन उन मोटर ड्राइवर्स से

16-16 घंटे काम लिमिट ज़रूर है। रत की ड्यूटी उनसे ली जाती है तब 16 घंटे का काम लिमिट जाता है और जब अपनी एग्जिस्टेंस वह मिनिस्टर साहब से करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो वहाँ की व्यूरोक्रसी उनको मिज़ने की भी इजाजत नहीं देती है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहें तो मैं उनके बारे में लिखकर आपके पास पहुँचा दूँ। मेहरबानी करके उनकी फरयाद को सुनिये। ग्रॉटिस्टों का तो हाल ही वहाँ पर निराला कर दिया गया है। समझ में नहीं आता कि वह बेचारे रेडियो ग्रॉटिस्ट हैं, वर्कर हैं या किसी ठेकेदार के अमानी के तौर पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं बल्कि उनसे भी वे बदतर हैं। अज़ीब हाल है। ग्रान्ने किसी दूसरे मुक्तमें मैं ऐसा नहीं सुना होगा कि सारा काम वहाँ कान्ट्रिब्यूट बेसिस पर किया जाता है। क्यों किया जाता है? बढ़ाना यह लिमिट जाता है कि हम उनको ज्यादा पे करते हैं इसलिये कान्ट्रिब्यूट बेसिस पर उनसे काम लेते हैं। अगर 80 रुपये भी पे कर दिया गया और महीने में एक दिन काम लिया गया तो बड़ा इन्फे किस्स तरह से आपको अच्छे ग्रॉटिस्ट मयस्सर हो सकते हैं। लेकिन भला हो इस बेकारी का कि ऐसी हालत में भी वे बेचारे इस डिपार्टमेंट में पड़े हुये हैं और बरबाद हो रहे हैं, उनके बाल बच्चे भूखों मर रहे हैं लेकिन बड़े हुए हैं क्या करें। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कान्ट्रिब्यूट सिस्टम को क्यों नहीं ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो से खत्म किया जाता? ग्राम हमारे जो मंत्री जो हैं, शाह साहब, वह तो किसी जमाने में इस चीज के बहुत ज्यादा कोशिश में रहे हैं कि कान्ट्रिब्यूट सिस्टम, विल्डिंग और कान्ट्रिब्यूशन विभाग से भी खत्म किया जाये। लेकिन ताज्जुब है कि उनके होते हुये इस डिपार्टमेंट में कान्ट्रिब्यूट सिस्टम मौजूद है। अगर अच्छा स्टाफ लाता है, अच्छे ग्रॉटिस्टों को रखना है तो ज़रूरत है इस बात की कि बजाय कान्ट्रिब्यूट सिस्टम के उनको रेगुलर सर्वेन्ट डिक्लेयर किया जाये। उनकी सर्विस रेगुलराइज की जाये। जो उनकी संस्था है उनको रिकमाइज किया जाये, उनके लिये

[श्री इसहाक साम्भली]

एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये और इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भर्ज करूंगा कि एक आल इंडिया रेडियो सर्विस कायम की जाये।

जिस से कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की इस्पोटेंस बड़े और वह ब्राडकास्टिंग सर्विस इन आर्टिस्टों को सिलेक्ट करे, सिलेक्ट करने के बाद उन में से लोगों को लिया जा सके ताकि ब्यूरोक्रेसी की इस वक्त जो बादशाहत है, वह बादशाहत न रह सके। यह न हो कि जो कोई उन के पांव छूएगा उस को काम मिल सकेगा और जो नहीं छू सकेगा, उस को रखसत कर दिया जायेगा। आज यह चीज वहां पर देखने में आती है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहेंगे तो मैं उन्हें लिख कर भी भेज सकता हूँ।

एक चीज की तरफ मैं खास तौर से तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ—वह है फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में यहां पर अभी काफी जिक्र हुआ है। मैं इस वक्त पूरी फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में तो नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि उस के लिये बहुत वक्त चाहिये, लेकिन यह सही है कि मौजूदा फिल्मों को बना कर, खास तौर पर मौजूदा हिन्दी फिल्में जिस स्टैंडर्ड की बन रही हैं, उन से हमारे नौजवानों के इखलाक को बिगाड़ा जा रहा है—इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं। फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री में जहां एक तरफ उन लोगों के नाम हैं जोकि करोड़ोंपति हैं, मैं करोड़पति नहीं कह रहा हूँ, करोड़ोपति कह रहा हूँ, वहां दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों की हालत काबिले-रहम है, जो एक्सट्रा आर्टिस्ट कहलाते हैं। आप बम्बई में जाकर देखें, उन के बच्चे भूखों मरते हैं, लेकिन न जाने किस उम्मीद में वहां पर पड़े हुए हैं, बेकारी का भला हो, मजबूरी की हालत में फाके कर रहे हैं। आज अगर किसी की मेहनत से फिल्म बनती है तो उन्हीं एक्सट्रा आर्टिस्टों की मेहनत से फिल्म तैयार होती है, सब से ज्यादा मेहनत उन्हीं को करनी पड़ती है, उनकी मेहनत की बदौलत फिल्म बनाने वालों की जेबों में पैसा आता है, लेकिन उन की तरफ

सरकार की तवज्जह नहीं है। सरकार को बार बार रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिये गये, तवज्जह दिलाई गई, लेकिन सरकार ने आज तक उन के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया, आज तक उन की हिराजत और प्रोटेक्शन का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। एक्सट्रा फिल्म आर्टिस्ट्स वहां जाते हैं और जल्दी मौत का शिकार हो जाते हैं, बीमारियों के शिकार हो जाते हैं लेकिन उन जालिम प्रोड्यूसरों और बड़े बड़े पैसे वालों से बचाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। यह क्यों है? यह इस लिये है कि फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री जैसी इम्पोर्टेंट इण्डस्ट्री प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे दी गई है, इस इण्डस्ट्री को बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों के हाथ में छोड़ दिया गया है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस इण्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया जाय, जरूरत इस बात की है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो को वह शक्ल दी जाय, जिससे कि सही मायनों में वह हिन्दुस्तान की एक ऐसी सर्विस बन सके, वह कारपोरेशन बन सके जिससे कि उसकी सही शक्ल मुल्क के सामने आ सके। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि इस ग्रहम प्रोजेक्ट को ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में छोड़ दिया गया है मैं उन के नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन अगर इजाजत देंगे तो उन के नाम भी ले दूंगा—जिन के बारे में अभी यहां पर जिक्र हुआ है कि उन का एशिया फाउन्डेशन से ताल्लुक था, और भी कुछ बातें उन के बारे में कही गई, मैं उन के बारे में आप को इत्तिला दे दूँ कि वह बहुत बड़े ओहदेदार बन कर भ्रनकरीब जा रहे हैं। कहां जा रहे हैं? टाटा के यहां जा रहे हैं। क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर की चीज को, हमारे इतने इम्पोर्टेंट प्रोजेक्ट को ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में दिया जाना चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का दो चीजों के लिये धुक्रिया भदा करना चाहता हूँ। आल इण्डिया रेडियो में जहां ज्यादातर चीजें शिकायत की हैं, बाख चीजें अच्छी शुरू की गई हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर उर्दू का जो प्रोग्राम

होता है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उस की वजह से रेडियो का इस्तेमाल बढ़ा है, रेडियो की तरफ लोगों की तवज्जह बढ़ी है। जो मुन्सायरे ब्राडकास्ट होते हैं, उर्दू मजलिस में जो प्रोग्राम दिया जाता है, खुशी की बात है कि उस की वजह से रेडियो की मकबूलियत बढ़ी है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी की आज भी वहां पर इम्पोर्टेन्स है। नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन जैसे मसले पर दिल्ली के आल इण्डिया रेडियो के स्टेशन से टाक अंग्रेजी में होती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की किसी जुवान में नहीं होती है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस तरफ तवज्जह दी जाय।

मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि आर्टिस्टों की हालत को सम्भालिये, नीचे के वर्कज की हालत को सम्भालिये, वरना वह उबाल उठेगा कि जिस पर आप काबू नहीं रख सकेंगे मुझे ताज्जुब है कि हमारे तजुर्वेकार मिनिस्टर और इतनी प्रोग्रेसिव डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के होते हुए वहां पर आर्टिस्टों पर जुल्म हो रहा है और वह उस को खामोशी से बरदाश्त कर रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन चीजों की तरफ आप पूरी तरह से ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This is a very important Ministry and it has a very historic role to

play in the present context of things. I personally feel that more time should have been allotted for discussion of this Ministry in the House so that the various aspects of its functioning could have been very well highlighted on the floor of the House.

As I have already submitted to you, this Ministry should not be taken as though it is only a sort of passing bureau or information bureau for the various activities of the Government of India. In my opinion, this Ministry has powerful media, through the AIR and other units, to give a correct and proper perspective of the socio-economic activities being undertaken in this country both on behalf of Government and through several other organisations.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the working of the units of this Ministry.

For instance, the AIR with its various regional stations and offices in various parts of the country, should be more effective and more streamlined. At the present juncture, our country is passing through a very critical phase in its onward march:

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may resume his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 17, 1968/Chaitra 28, 1890 (Saka).