

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[May 5 to 20, 1970/Vaisakha 15 to 30, 1892 (Saka)]



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

C O N T E N T S

(Fourth Series-Vol.-XLI— 10th Session, 1970/1892 (SAKA)

No. 51—Tuesday, May 5, 1970/Vaisakha 15, 1892 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 5, 1970/Vaisakha 15,
1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AMENDMENT TO THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

*1411. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared the draft of the Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act ;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to consult the political parties to ascertain their views on the subject before finalizing the draft; and

(c) the main amendments likely to be incorporated in the proposed Bill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). The proposals to amend the Election Law submitted by the Election Commission are being examined by the Government. Discussions with the representatives of political parties will also be considered, after studying the proposals.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must be aware that in accordance with the Resolution of this House a Committee on defections was constituted and that gave its report and suggested an amendment in the Representation of the People Act to the effect that if a person who is elected to either House of Parliament or to a State legislature on the symbol of any recognised political party and he subsequently renounces his allegiance with that party by accepting or agreeing

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to accept any gratification or any office of profit including the office of Minister as a motive or reward for such renunciation, he shall not be able to hold that Membership and he shall be disqualified for six years. That was the recommendation of the Committee on defections. I want to know whether this amending measure will incorporate this recommendation of the Committee on defections which has given its report in accordance with the Resolution of this House.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : In January, 1970, a conference of the Chief Electoral Officers was held in Bombay. As a result of that conference several proposals have been submitted to the Law Ministry proposing several amendments in the Representation of the People Act. I have said on previous occasions also that all those recommendations of the Chief Election Commissioner are under consideration of the Government. As soon as the consideration is finalised appropriate action will be taken.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : May I know whether the new proposals include that proposal which has been recommended by the Committee on Defections.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : This proposal will also be considered.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Recently the Election Commission has published a report on the mid-term elections and it has suggested certain very important amendments. You must be aware that in the last mid-term elections a number of voters belonging to the poorer section of the society were not allowed to exercise their right of franchise by the richer section of the society because they used intimidation and undue influence and coercion. The Election Commission has recommended that as so many persons were not allowed their right of franchises mobile polling stations should be set up and polling stations in the Harijan areas should be set up. I want to know whether the new amending measure will include this measure. Secondly, election

expenses must be cut down and for that they have suggested that the expenses incurred by any other person or by a political party should also be included in the return of election expenses. I want to know whether these important recommendations have attracted the attention of the Minister and whether they are going to incorporate them.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I have repeatedly submitted that there are many proposals submitted by the Election Commission. They are more than a dozen. All those points are being considered. The proposals suggested by the hon. Member just now are also included in those proposals which had been submitted by the Chief Election Commissioner and are receiving our consideration. As soon as the matter is finalised, it will be brought to the notice of the House.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Does his reply take the House any further?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I want to ask whether the provision regarding election expenses is sought to be amended; if so, whether it is being increased or decreased.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The question of expenditure in elections is also under consideration. I cannot say at this moment whether it will be increased or decreased but it is receiving consideration and an amendment will be introduced in the light of the recommendations of the Chief Election Commissioner.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Sir, kindly pull up the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I pull him up?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में भी करप्शन न हो और ठीक प्रकार से कानून से राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव हो सके क्योंकि पहले ऐसी कोई समस्या नहीं आई है, यह समस्या पहली बार आई है, इसलिए उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या चीफ़ एलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने आप को राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं, यदि दिये हों, तो उन की

तफ़सील क्या है और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बारे में अभी कोई सुझाव हमारे पास एलैक्शन कमिशन के पास से नहीं आये हैं। एक एलैक्शन पेटिशन इस वक्त मुम्बई कोर्ट में चल रही है उस के बाद अगर चीफ़ एलैक्शन कमिश्नर महसूस करेंगे कि उस जजमेंट की रोशनी में कुछ प्रपोज़ल्स हमारे सामने पेश करने हैं तो जब वह आयेंगे तो हम उन पर गौर करेंगे और उन की रोशनी में हम जरूरी ऐक्शन लेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीब आदमी के वश का एलैक्शन नहीं रहा है। एलैक्शन इतना महंगा हो गया है कि कोई भला आदमी, शरीफ़ आदमी, इंटेलिजेंट वाला आदमी, सैल्फ़ रिस्पेक्टिंग आदमी यह एलैक्शन नहीं लड़ सकता है। मैं आप की मार्फ़त मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या करप्शन को दूर करके, एलैक्शन डेज को शॉर्टन करके ताकि खर्चा न हो और गरीब और भले आदमी भी चुनाव लड़ सके और जीत सके क्या क्या आप की तजवीज़ हैं जोकि आप अमल में ला रहे हैं ? हाउस को मेहरबानी करके अपनी वह तजवीज़ बतलायें जोकि आप करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : एलैक्शन के मसाले को कम करने और उस पर काबू हासिल करने के लिए भी एलैक्शन कमिशन ने कुछ तजवीज़ पेश की हैं और उन पर गौर किया जा रहा है। जब तजवीज़ें फाइनल होकर सामने आ जायेंगी और उन पर गौर पूरा हो जायगा तब उन्हें सामने रख दिया जायगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुख्य मुख्य उन की सिफारिशें या सुझाव क्या हैं वह मंत्री महोदय बतलायें (ब्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से क्या गोलमाल

जवाब आ रहा है ? आखिर वह क्या तजवीजें हैं पढ़ कर क्यों नहीं सुना देते ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : कम से कम वह दो दर्जन हैं। अगर आप फरमायें तो मैं उन्हें पढ़ कर सुनाने को तैयार हूँ। वह दो दर्जन हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्री महोदय उन्हें हाउस की टेबल पर रख दें।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : ठीक है मैं उन्हें हाउस की टेबल पर रख दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री महाराज सिंह भारती अगला अपना प्रश्न करें।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जैमी आप की मर्जी हालांकि मैं सप्लीमेंटरी मौजूदा प्रश्न 1411 पर करना चाह रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं आप अपना 1412 पूछिये।

विद्युत डीजल और भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों की प्रति घंटा औसत गति

* 1412 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल के वर्तमान इंजनों में से विद्युत् चालित इंजनों की प्रति घंटा औसत गति 20 किलोमीटर से अधिक है, डीजल इंजनों की 18 किलोमीटर है जबकि भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों की गति केवल 15 किलोमीटर है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय रेलों से भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों का कब तक परित्याग कर दिया जायेगा?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री रोहन लाल बहुबोली) :

(क) जी नहीं। 1968-69 में भाप डीजल और बिजली रेल इंजनों का परिचालन कार्य इस प्रकार रहा :—

लाइन पर प्रति दिन प्रति इंजन के हिसाब से इंजन किलोमीटर

	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन
भाप—	119	121
डीजल—	322	250
बिजली—	277	258

(ख) मौजूदा आर्डरों के अनुसार, बड़ी लाइन के रेल इंजनों का निर्माण-कार्य 1970-71 तक और मीटर लाइन के रेल इंजनों का निर्माण-कार्य 1971-72 तक पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है। भविष्य में भाप रेल इंजनों का निर्माण करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। वर्तमान भाप रेल इंजनों को अपनी पूरी अवधि तक काम कर लेने के बाद आयु और हालत के आधार पर गाड़ियों से हटा लिया जायेगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भाप के इंजिन बिल्कुल अप्रचलित हैं और उन का परफॉर्मंस अच्छा नहीं है और हम को करीब-करीब 18 प्रतिशत रेल क्षमता रेलों के लिये कोयला ढोने में खर्च करनी पड़ती है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कोयले से दूर जितने देश के इलाके हैं उन में भाप के इंजनों की काम्ट ज्यादा होती है, बिजली की कम आती है और इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हमारी बिजली की क्षमता सब से ज्यादा है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उन के बयान में ऐसा लगता है कि जब तक भाप के इंजिन मुर्दा नहीं हों त्रायेंगे तब तक वह उन का पिंड नहीं छोड़ेंगे, कि देश की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या वह इस काम में तेजी लाने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री रोहन लाल बहुबोली : जहां हां, हम इस काम में तेजी लाने का पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि फलां तारीख तक या इतने साल के अन्दर अन्दर वह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रेलों का कम से कम 75 फीसदी लोड डीजल इंजिनों से उठाने लगेंगे ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : इस बारे में कोई तारीख देना तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन इस वक्त जो हमारी पोजीशन है लोकोज में स्टीम इंजिनों की वह यह है कि 31 मार्च, 1969 तक हमारे पास ब्राड गेज के 6056 इंजिन थे, मीटर गेज के 3593 थे और नैरो गेज के 397 थे। डीजल के 737 थे और एलैक्ट्रिक के 493 थे। परन्तु माननीय सदस्य देखेंगे कि 31 मार्च 1970 तक ब्राड गेज के जो 6056 स्टीम इंजिन थे वह 5915 रह गये, डीजल के 737 के बजाय 797 हो गये और एलैक्ट्रिक के 493 के बजाय 524 रह गये। हम लोग धीरे-धीरे प्रगति करते जा रहे हैं इस में थोड़ा समय लगेगा, लेकिन हम लोग पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि 1971-72 तक प्रायेशिवली मीटर गेज के भी स्टीम इंजिन बनाना बन्द कर दें और डीजल एलैक्ट्रिक इंजिनों पर आ जायें।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मंत्री महोदय ने मीटर गेज और ब्राड गेज के सवालों का उत्तर दिया। नैरो गेज हटाने के बारे में जो दलील दी थी वह यह थी कि नैरो गेज इंजिन हम यहां बना नहीं पाते हैं, हम को विदेशों से लाना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जब नैरो गेज कन्वर्ट नहीं होगा, जो रहने वाला है, उस के इंजिन जापान से हम को लेने पड़ेंगे क्योंकि आप बना नहीं सकते, तो इस के बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? आप यहां एलैक्ट्रिक इंजिन बनायेंगे, डीजल इंजिन बनायेंगे या विदेशों से उन को ला कर नैरो गेज की क्षमता को बढ़ायेंगे ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : इस में कोई शक नहीं कि नैरो गेज लाइन पर कष्ट है, मैंने

काफी एरिया उस का देखा है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की सूचना के लिये मैं बतला सकता हूं कि नैरो गेज के दस डीजल इंजिन हम चौथी प्लैन में चित्तरंजन वर्कशॉप में बनाने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI K. RAMANI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been decided by the Railways to give up completely the production of steam locomotives and, if so, whether they are going to depend completely on the import of diesel engines from other countries. If that is so, will it not create a very serious problem of unemployment of the workers who are today employed for the production of steam engines as well as their operation. In that case, what is the understanding of the Government when they have decided to completely change over either to diesel engines or to electric engines?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : Sir, there is no doubt that it is our policy to do away with steam engines and shift to diesel and electric locomotives. As far as the other point raised by the hon. Member that unemployment will be created is concerned, I would humbly say that we do not visualise any such situation.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : डीजल हम को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है, जिस में हमारा काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज लगता है। इन को मंगाने पर हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज न खर्च करना पड़े इस के लिये क्या हिन्दुस्तान के इंजीनियर या वैज्ञानिक भाप से चलने वाले एंजिनों की गति को तेज करने का कोई प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जी नहीं, भाप के एंजिनों की गति को तेज करने का हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है। तजुर्बा बतलाता है कि डीजल और एलैक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिव्स से हमारा फायदा है।

श्री रवि राय : क्या यह सही है कि उत्कल एक्सप्रेस जो यहां से पुरी तक जाती है जब वह कलकत्ता हो कर जाती है तो उस में 30 घंटे लगते हैं लेकिन वैसे 56 घंटे लगते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या लांग डिस्टेंस

ट्रेनों में जैसे उत्कल एक्सप्रेस डीजल इंजिन लगाने का कोई प्रोग्राम है और अगर है, तो कब तक करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारे देश के बारे में सवाल है ।

श्री रवि राय : यह डीजल इंजिन के बारे में है ।

श्री रोहन लाल खुर्बेदी : यदि आप का आदेश हो तो मैं सिर्फ इतना निवेदन कर सकता हूँ कि यह मामला इन्फार्मल कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में उठाया गया था, और इस मसले पर गौर हो रहा है ।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि वाष्प इंजिनों को वह एलैक्ट्रिक और डीजल इंजिनों से रिप्लेस करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि डीजल को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चित्तूरजन और बनारस में जो एलैक्ट्रिक और डीजल इंजिन बनाने के कारखाने हैं उन की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई स्कीम है ताकि हम जल्दी से जल्दी स्टीम इंजिनों को रिप्लेस कर सकें ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि नैरो गेज में आप के जो इंजिन लगे हुए हैं उन को आप बाध्य से डीजल और एलैक्ट्रिक में बदलना चाहते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के नैरो गेज हैं या आप के हैं उन के बजाय जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके मीटर गेज कर दिया जाय या ब्राड गेज कर दिया जाय, इस के लिये कोई स्कीम है ? अगर है तो कब तक यह कर दिया जायगा ?

श्री रोहन लाल खुर्बेदी : पहला प्रश्न था जो हमारी डी० एल० डब्ल्यू और सी० एल० डब्ल्यू वर्कशाप्स हैं उन की क्षमता के बारे में । इस के बारे में मुझे केवल यही निवेदन करना है कि जितनी क्षमता है उस के मुताबिक हम लोग कार्य कर रहे हैं और हम को पूरी आशा है कि हम लोग जितनी

हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट है उतनी क्षमता को वर्कशाप्स में जल्दी पकड़ लेंगे ।

दूसरा प्रश्न जो उन्होंने किया वह इस से उठता नहीं है कि सारी नैरो गेज लाइन्स का क्या होगा । वह इस प्रश्न को किसी दूसरे रूप में पूछें तो मैं उस का उत्तर दे सकूंगा ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : जब कोल इंजिन की जगह एलैक्ट्रिक इंजिन और डीजल इंजिन को मंत्री महोदय रखना चाहते हैं तो एलैट्रिसिटी का उपयोग दूसरे कामों के लिये भी तो होता है । इसी तरह से डीजल जो है वह हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में एलैट्रिसिटी का कहां उपयोग किया जाय और कहां न किया जाय, या डीजल जो बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और हम को दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है, उस को किस हद तक इस के लिये उपयोग किया जाय, इस बारे में कोई ताल मेल या पालिसी मंत्री महोदय ने बनाई है ?

श्री रोहन लाल खुर्बेदी : इस मामले में हम लोगों ने काफी सोच विचार किया है । यह प्रश्न पहले भी उठाया गया था कि डीजल बाहर से आता है काफी मात्रा में । लेकिन सब पहलु देख कर यह उचित समझा गया कि हम लोग डीजलाइजेशन की तरफ जायें और जहां इलैक्ट्रिक एनर्जी मिल सके वहां इलैक्ट्रिकेशन करें । हर जगह जहाँ इलैक्ट्रिक एनर्जी मिल सकती है वहां हम इलैक्ट्रिक ट्रेक्शन नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि इलैक्ट्रिक ट्रेक्शन देने में और भी बहुत सी बातों को देखना पड़ता है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : इलैट्रिसिटी हमारे किसानों को भी चाहिये । उनको वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल नहीं पा रही है । जब हम उनको नहीं दे पाते हैं तो यहां आप इसका क्यों इस्तेमाल करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ से भी पूछ लिया करें । आपस में ही आप सब कुछ चला रहे ।

हैं। अगर ऐसे ही होना है तो मेरी क्या जरूरत है। आपस में ही आपका काम बन जाए तो फिर मेरी क्या जरूरत है।

REFORM IN MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW

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*1413. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) the reasons for not making any reforms in the Muslim Personal Law;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the Muslim ladies favour the Civil Code and it is opposed by some vested interests; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make a survey of it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) In matters of personal law relating to minority communities, it has been the policy of the Government to encourage reforms therein on the initiative of the concerned community.

(b) Government have no information in the matter.

(c) No such proposal is in view.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हमारे विधान के जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं उन में यह बात है कि देश में एक यूनिफार्म सिविल ला होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह सरकार मुस्लिमों के दबाव में आ कर मुस्लिम विमैनहुड की जो फीलिंग्स हैं, उसकी जो एसपिरेशंस हैं, उनको एप्रिशिएट नहीं कर रही है और एक तरह से उनको दबाने की कोशिश कर रही है शायद कुछ पोलिटिकल कारणों से, वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि मुस्लिम देशों में भी जैसे पाकिस्तान है, उसने 1961 में एक आर्डिनंस जारी किया था जिस के जरिये से दूसरी शादी नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि वह आर्डिटेशन काउंसिल की परमिशन न लें ले ? इसी तरह से सीरिया में, ईराक में,

ट्यूनिसिया में, ईरान में तथा और भी जितने मुस्लिम देश हैं उन्होंने भी कानून बना दिये हैं। मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला शरियत के अनुसार है और होना भी चाहिये। उस में दखल देना मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन क्या सरकार इस प्रकार का कमिशन बिठाएगी जिस में श्री हिदायतुल्ला जो कि चीफ, जस्टिस हैं वे चेयरमैन हों और सारे के सारे मुस्लिम जस्टिस हों लेकिन उस में मुस्लिम महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधि जरूर हों और वह कमिशन इस बात की जांच करे कि मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला में क्या क्या संशोधन होना चाहिये ताकि आज जो उनके साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है वह कम हो या हो ही नहीं ? अगर नहीं बिठाएंगे तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Hon. Member has made a good suggestion. I will accept it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I want to congratulate the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में करना।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे इस मुझाव को स्वीकार किया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि किसी भी माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के धर्म में हमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये और हर धर्म का हमें आदर और सत्कार करना चाहिये। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि गुड़गांव में कई हजार मुस्लिम महिलाओं ने तथा महराष्ट्र में भी प्रदर्शन किया है और मांग की है कि मुस्लिम ला में तरसीम होनी चाहिये और एक से अधिक विवाह करने की इजाजत एक्सपेशनल सरकम-स्टेंसिस में होनी चाहिये। अगर सरकार को यह मालूम है तो क्या सरकार उनके रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्स को बुला कर इसके साथ उनको भी एसोसिएट करेगी, जो कमिशन आप बना रहे हैं, उसके साथ उनको एसोसिएट किया जाएगा ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am glad to hear from the hon. Member that in

Maharashtra and in Gurgaon, Muslim ladies met and decided that there should be monogamy in their community. But I have not received any communication, nor have Government received any communication.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
पेपर में भी आया था। मेरे इलाके में भी यह मांग है। I shall give it to him.

MR. SPEAKER : Those ladies have asked the question through Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I want to plead it and if he does not accept it, then they will agitate. I am glad that at least he has agreed to examine my suggestion.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if Government have consulted Muslim divines and all sections of responsible Muslim opinion in the country before risking any reform of this character which vitally affects the structure of Islam and Islamic *Shariat*? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to seriously consider as to whether the opinion of half a dozen misguided women.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I want to protest against this remark. I have respect for my senior colleague. But strongly protest against this remark. They are the really enlightened women of India and we are proud of them.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Under the baneful influences of our political opponents who want to use them as pawns in the political chess-board for their party and political aggrandizement, will be the guiding factor in this matter or whether the Government will consult the opinion of the largest majority of Muslims all over India? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to consider as to whether there has not been a lot of misrepresentations about polygamy in Islam. Monogamy is an injunction in Islam. Polygamy is only a permission to meet eventualities as during war time and in other extreme circumstances when there is decimation of male population of Muslims; it is not an injunction. Mono-

gamy is an injunction consistent with the order and progress of human society, compatible with the course of evolution. Will the hon. Minister also be pleased to consider that 95 per cent of Muslims of India never practise polygamy? The majority among Muslims, only a few among the poorer classes in the population, resort to polygamy and that only under extreme circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has given some more information, and the hon. Minister should welcome it.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : I have put a question.

श्री सु० अ० खां : कुछ कम्युनल संस्थाएँ हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों के बेमिक प्रिंसिपल्स पर अटक करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि इस सदन में यह इतिहास दी गई है कि बाबजूद मुसलमानों के परमनल ला में इजाजत होने के कि एक से ज्यादा शादियाँ हो सकती हैं मैजोरिटी कम्युनिटी के मुकाबले माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी में एक से ज्यादा शादियाँ करने का रिवाज कम है। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने महाराष्ट्र की मिसाल दी है। वहाँ कुछ खरीदे हुए मुसलमानों और सी० आई० ए० के एजेंटों और कम्युनल संस्थाओं के हाथों में बिके हुए मुसलमानों जैसे महाराष्ट्र में एक संस्था है मुस्लिम सत्य सहोदक, उनकी तरफ ध्यान न देते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय एम्प्योरेंस देंगे कि मुस्लिम परमनल ला का जो कि मुसलमानों के रिलिजन का एक हिस्सा है, उसको डिसटर्ब करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाएगी?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have already stated that in matters of personal law, the wishes of the community and the initiative of the community, where they are minorities, will be looked into.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to article 44 of the Constitution. That is in the Chapter on Directive Principles. There is also article 25 of the Constitution which is in the Fundamental Rights chapter.

There, it is said that the religious rights of all communities will be allowed to be continued. And the Muslims claim that this marriage law and all other personal laws of theirs are part of their religion. That being so, without the consent or initiative of the communities concerned, to take any step in this direction will, apart from the inherent injustice of the matter, be against the provisions of the Fundamental Rights Chapter.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Though I am inclined to agree with my good friend, Shri S. K. Tapuria, that monogamy is monotony, there is a feeling of justifiable envy in the matter.....

MR. SPEAKER : Are you advising him or is he advising you ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I want to ask three specific questions, first, whether in all advanced countries, the civil law is personal and left to each community, second, whether in the last census or survey taken only 0.01 per cent of Muslims were found to have a second wife, and third, whether the Muslim law of polygamy is not bound by various restrictions which make it a matter of social safety and not a matter of social gratification or relief of such feelings as monotony as expressed by my hon. friend?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I accept the information of the learned member regarding the percentage of persons among Muslims who have more than one wife.

As for the question of personal law in other advanced countries, I am not in a position to give a definite answer as I have not looked up the matter.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाग (बी) के उत्तर में मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि सरकार के पास इस बारे में इनफ़ॉर्मेशन नहीं है। क्या सरकार को वास्तव में इस बारे में किसी इनफ़ॉर्मेशन की आवश्यकता है? क्या सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं है कि महिलायें इस बात का विरोध करती हैं कि पुरुष दूसरी शादी करें और पुरुष वे दूसरी शादी करने पर वे संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकती हैं? जैसा कि श्री कंबरला

गुप्त ने कहा है, पाकिस्तान और कई अन्य मुस्लिम देशों में महिलाओं की तरफ से पालीगैमी के विरुद्ध याचिकायें दी गई थीं और वहाँ की सरकारों की ओर से पालीगैमी को ख़त्म किया गया है। उस में रिलिजन को ख़त्म किया गया है। उस में रिलिजन की कोई बात नहीं है। अभी बताया गया है कि केवल एक परसेंट मुसलमानों ने पालीगैमी की है। जब कोई हिन्दू दूसरी शादी करना चाहता है, तो वह इस्लाम में कनवर्ट हो कर, उस के ला का शैल्टर ले कर, दूसरी शादी करता है। जहाँ तक प्रापर्टी राइट्स का सम्बन्ध है, मुस्लिम महिलाओं को प्रापर्टी में शेयर मिलता है, जब कि हिन्दू महिलाओं को वह अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। चाहे प्रापर्टी राइट्स हों और चाहे शादी, हिन्दू और मुस्लिम महिलाओं में कोई अन्तर नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उन के ईक्वल राइट्स होने चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई काम्प्रिहेंसिव कानून लाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is in force today the Special Marriages Act of 1954 which applies to all communities alike.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री बदरदुजा, ने कहा है कि मुस्लिम शरियत के मुताबिक एक से ज्यादा शादियां करना लाजिमी नहीं है, कुछ खास हालात में उस की केवल इजाजत दी गई है। उसी तरह यद्यपि हिन्दुओं में चार से ज्यादा शादियां कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन में भी सब लोग ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, ज्यादातर लोग एक ही शादी करते हैं। वहाँ भी एक से ज्यादा शादियां करना लाजिमी नहीं है, केवल उस की इजाजत है। इस लिए अगर हम सचमुच सब नागरिकों के लिये समान कानून बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उस में क्या दिक्कत है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में—शायद और जगह भी—जमीन के बारे में जो उत्तराधिकारी का कानून है, उस

में केवल टैनांसी के हिसाब से उत्तराधिकार मिलता है, चाहे कोई हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान। जमीन का कानून शरियत के मुताबिक नहीं है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकारी नौकरों के लिए, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान, एक से ज्यादा शादी करने पर पाबन्दी लगी हुई है? जब यह स्थिति है, तो इस तरह की बातें क्यों उठाई जाती हैं?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I did not raise any question here, if he wants to know from me. I do not know anything about the laws which he referred to as existing in Bihar and U. P. Regarding the prohibition of polygamy, I have said all I have to say. Regarding the Government servants, it is part of the service rules if they want to continue in service.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : इस सदन के कुछ सदस्यों ने दो तीन शादियाँ की हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA : There are Members of Parliament who have four wives.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We appreciate the feelings of the ladies. All Muslim ladies, are one on this issue.

श्री मु० आ० खाँ : यह झूठ बात है, गलत बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed a sufficient number of questions. This seems to be a very popular question.

PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC STONES

*1416. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of synthetic stones in the country within the last two years;

(b) the specific plan for the increase of the production of synthetic stones during the Fourth Plan period;

(c) whether synthetic stones are exported; and

(d) if so, the names of countries and the foreign exchange earned up till now therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The production of synthetic stones during the last two years i.e. 1968 and 1969 was 14326 and 19178 kgs. respectively.

(b) No target has been fixed for this item but the increased production is governed by the demand.

(c) and (d) : Synthetic stones are exported abroad. The important countries to which synthetic stones in the form of reconstituted precious/semi-precious stones cut/uncut are exported are Canada, Singapore, Thailand, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S.A. The foreign exchange earned through the export of these stones was Rs. 13.88 lacs for the year 1967-68, Rs. 24.07 lacs for 1968-69 and Rs. 36.11 lacs during 1969-70 (upto January '70).

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कृत्रिम नगों को दूसरे देशों में भेजा जाता है और उस से हमें फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त होता है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे देश में नैचुरल स्टोन्ज, प्राकृतिक नगों, की कमी है, जिस की वजह से सिन्थेटिक स्टोन्ज, कृत्रिम नगों, का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। क्या सिर्फ लक्सरी कनजम्प्शन के लिए सिन्थेटिक स्टोन्ज का प्राइवकेशन किया जाता है?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as the question is concerned whether the natural stones are available or not, I cannot immediately give the answer.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : हमारे देश में नैचुरल स्टोन्ज किस मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं और उन की कितनी जरूरत है और क्या वह जरूरत उन से पूरी नहीं होती है? क्या सिन्थेटिक स्टोन्ज का उत्पादन वास्तविक जरूरत के लिए किया जाता है या लक्सरी कनजम्प्शन के लिए; यदि लक्सरी कनजम्प्शन के लिए, तो क्यों?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : There is only one unit which is producing this. The synthetic stone is the raw material for lapidary industries which are mainly concentrated in Jaipur, Trichinopoly in Tamil Nadu. The Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing company produces synthetic stones which are again cut and polished and exported in the form of finished synthetic stones. There has been a progressive increase in exports to countries in the Middle-East, U. K. United States, etc. This is only one industry which is producing them and this is mainly an export oriented industry.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, इन्होंने कहा कि यू० एम० ए० में हम सिन्थेटिक स्टोन भेजते हैं तो यू० एम० ए० में पिछले दो-तीन साल से कितना सिन्थेटिक स्टोन आप ने एक्सपोर्ट किया है और खास कर के इस एक्सपोर्ट को वहां बढ़ाने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप की क्या नीति और प्रोग्राम है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : In 1967-68 export to the United States was 85,000; in 1968-69 the figure was Rs. 1,177,000 and in 1969-70 for United States, Rs. 534,000.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What is the difference between real stones and synthetic stones and for what purpose are they used? Is there any basic difference between them?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : This stone is intended for use in lapidary industries.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN AGARPARA & SODPUR STATIONS (EASTERN RAILWAY)

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*1417. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious Rail accident between Agarpara and Sodpur Stations on the Sealdah Division of the

Easter Railway took place on the 9th April, 1970;

(b) if so, the number of persons died and injured; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) No train accident took place between Agarpara and Sodpur stations on 9-4-1970. However on 9-4-70 some passengers of train No. R. 85 UP Sealdah-Ranaghat local, which was stopped between Agarpara and Sodpur stations to save a boy from being runover, were knocked down by train No. S. 116 Down Shantipur-Sealdah local, as they had got down from their train and were standing close to the down track.

(b) In this incident 5 persons were killed and another 4 injured of whom one sustained grievous injuries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : This is something more serious than ordinary accident. Some passengers were engaged in saving the boy from being run over and they were killed by another train. Were there no persons in the station yard who knew that something was going on? What were the station authorities doing to stop the other train from coming and killing those persons?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : There seems to be some misapprehension or misunderstanding. The passengers did not get down to save the life of the boy. The driver of the train saw the boy standing on the track and he naturally tried to save him and stopped the train. It was an electric train and at that particular time it had entered the neutral zone and once it stopped there it could not move unless another engine gave it a push to the electrified section again. Since the train stopped, the passengers got down. There were four lines and another train came in another line and the passengers who went on that track were hit by that train as I mentioned in the main reply.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Were any precautionary measures taken by the authorities

to save those passengers in those circumstances?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : No, Sir; as I pointed out, as far as the railways were concerned, they could not do anything at that time. Passengers are normally expected to remain in the train and not to move on the track.

This is the position. We are sorry for the incident, but these are the facts.

SHRI RANGA : Was any enquiry ordered into this case, and if so, what was the report? Did they find anyone at fault?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : An enquiry by senior-scale officers was conducted and it was found that there was no fault of the railways but that it was the fault of the passengers who tried to get down, out of impatience, from the train.

SHRI RANGA : Was any compensation paid to anybody?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, is the Minister aware that it is a very common feature that people are crossing the railway line especially nearabout Bombay where there is a complex network of electric trains? May I know from the Minister whether they have any plan under their contemplation to make the law very stringent, to put behind the bars for six months anyone crossing the railway line? That must be done; either you save lives or you do not do this. (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : We are trying to educate the public about this, and I hope the hon. Member would also help us. It is both ways. Only making stringent laws such as imprisonment for six months will not lead us anywhere. It is the education of the travelling public that needs more attention.

श्री रमेश चन्द व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे आर्गनाइजेशन कांफ्रेंस नाम का एक आर्गनाइजेशन है जिस को अंग्रेजों ने सेट अप किया था, इस का काम रहा है कि कोई भी बांगी बने तो उस का इंस्पेक्शन करे कि वह ठीक है या नहीं। उस के चेक अप करने के बाद ही वह बांगी भूब होती थी। धीरे धीरे रेलवे ने उस डिपार्टमेंट में अपने आदमी डेपुटेशन पर लगा दिए और

उस की स्वतंत्रता को खत्म कर दिया। उसके बाद ज्यादा ऐक्सीडेंट्स होने लगे। तो क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करूं कि उस आर्गनाइजेशन को उसी तरह का स्वतंत्र आर्गनाइजेशन बनाएं और जो रेलवे के डेपुटेशन पर गए हुए आदमी हैं उन को विदज्ञा करेंगे ताकि उन के ऊपर दबाव बगैरह न पड़ सके और इंडिपेंडेंट चैकिंग कर सकें? क्या इस तरह की कोई कोशिश वह करेंगे?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : यह प्रश्न ही दूसरा है। एक पर्टीकुलर इंसीडेंट का प्रश्न यह था। माननीय सदस्य एक बहुत बड़े मसले को इम में उठा रहे हैं।

आपात की स्थिति में सहायता के लिए जनाने डिब्बों में विशेष व्यवस्था

* 1420. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पैसेंजर गाड़ियों में जनाने डिब्बों में इकैतियों और हत्या की घटनाओं की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार जनाने डिब्बों में ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी जिससे आपात की स्थिति में माथ वाले पुरुषों के डिब्बों से सहायता प्राप्त कर सकें अथवा गाड़ों को सूचित कर सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी) : (क) और (ख). महिलाओं के डिब्बों में कुछ ऐसे माकूल इन्तजाम करने के लिए परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ताकि आपात के समय महिलाएं साथ वाले डिब्बों से सहायता ले सकें। जैसे ही ये परीक्षण सफल साबित होंगे, सभी डिब्बों में नियमित रूप से इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार के कोई आंकड़ें हैं कि गत

पांच वर्षों में महिलाओं के डिब्बों में डाकू और बदमाशों के घुस जाने और उन को लूटने आदि की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं और गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक कितने आदमियों को पकड़ा है और इस के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : I am sorry I have not got all the details that are required by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked certain measures to be taken; you did not ask for the figures.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्वेश्चन पढ़िए, यह क्वेश्चन है कि रेल में महिलाओं के डिब्बे में डाकू बदमाश घुस कर लूटते रहे हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You did not ask for the figures. You just asked whether the Government is planning and so on.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सब आंकड़े तो सरकार के पास रहते हैं, उन को देने चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : He is not expected to be keeping all these records ready with him all the time.

You just confine yourself to the question.

आप भी थोड़ा सा रीजनेबल हुआ करें ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रीजनेबल तो मंत्री महोदय को होना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Dont expect him to be super-human !

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न—अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे इस प्रकार का परीक्षण कर रहे हैं जिससे कि महिलाओं के डिब्बों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो सके कि आपातकाल में वे गाड़ को या दूसरे लोगों को सूचना दे सकें । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के तर्जुबे बहुत लम्बे हुआ करते हैं, क्या उस समय तक के लिये आप कोई इस प्रकार की अस्थायी व्यवस्था करने

के लिये तैयार हैं कि महिलाओं के डिब्बों के पास आम्डंगार्ड या इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था हो जाय, जिससे कि महिलाओं के डिब्बों के साथ ऐसी दुर्घटनायें न हो सकें ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्बेदी : जिस टेम्परेरी व्यवस्था के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हम इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही कोई कार्यवाही करने वाले हैं । जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है कि वहां आम्डंगार्ड या सिक्योरिटी का कोई आदमी रहे, इस के बारे में हम लोग व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : At one time it was suggested that there should be an easily available button that the ladies could press in the compartment, because the alarm chain is in such a position that should there be an emergency, it is not possible for a woman to get up and pull the chain. There was a talk at one time that the railways are thinking of some such button arrangement. Has that design, which is a Japanese design, been considered by the Railway Ministry? May I also know whether an attendant will be provided in the compartment when the ladies are travelling?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : This device was introduced and tried. It was found that some components were stolen and therefore, the system did not work. It did not give satisfaction. Now a shutter has been devised and experiments are being made on several lines. In a few months, it would be standardised and adopted generally.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ख़ुशी है कि इस वक्त नन्दा जी रेल मंत्री की हैसियत से नहीं, बल्कि एक साधारण व्यक्ति की हैसियत से काफी सफर कर रहे हैं—यह देखने के लिये कि लोगों को क्या सुविधायें मिल रही हैं और क्या नहीं मिल रही हैं । अभी मेरे मित्र श्री त्यागी जी ने एक सुझाव दिया है कि वहां आम्डंगार्ड रखने की व्यवस्था की जाय । अगर सरकार यह सुझाव

मानती है तो क्या आप इस चीज को भी देखेंगे कि जो आर्मर्ड गाईड रखा जाय उस का चरित्र भी लक्ष्मण के समान हो और वह पैरों की तरफ़ देखे, शकल की तरफ़ न देखे, बरना इस से खतरा पैदा होगा। यह ठीक है कि उस के पास राइफल रहेगी।

but only the correct person should be deputed. Otherwise there will be much more harassment from that sepoy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से सलाह कर लिया करेंगे।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There should be some criteria for selecting the person.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee is the best adviser for that!

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : महिलाओं के डिब्बों में डकैती या इस तरह की दूसरी घटनाओं को देखते हुए मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर दुनिया में कहीं भी रेलवे में मर्दाने और जनाने डिब्बे अलग-अलग नहीं होते? क्या रेल मंत्री जी रेलवे में जो इस तरह का मर्दाने और जनाने डिब्बों का अलग-अलग घरोँदा होता है, जैसे पहले हिन्दु और मुसलमान बोटर अलग-अलग हुआ करते थे इस को खत्म करने के लिये विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्री रोहन लाल चुतुर्बेदी : जी नहीं, अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I wish to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that in India the conditions being what they are separate compartments for women are absolutely necessary. May I know whether the Minister has heard some complaints to the effect that sometimes women are booked in mixed compartments with strangers, one man and one woman, leading to some difficulties, and whether strict instructions would be given so that such instances will not recur in future?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As for the first point, I have already stated in reply to a question by Shri Misra that we do not propose to have mixed compartments by doing away with ladies' compartment. As for the other point, it is a matter for consideration.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : स्टेशन पर जब गाड़ी खड़ी होती है, उस वक्त वहाँ लेडीज कम्पार्टमेंट के सामने पुलिस खड़ी रहे और कोई आदमी अन्दर न जा सके—क्या ऐसी कोई टेम्परेरी व्यवस्था करने के लिये तैयार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक सजेरिशन है।

PRODUCTION OF AUTOMATIC WATCHES

*1422. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of automatic watches will be lunched according to the agreement signed by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., with a Japanese firm;

(b) how much will be the annual output of the factory; and

(c) whether with this automatic watch production the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., will wipe out its heavy losses during the last two years by increasing foreign markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have submitted a Detailed Project Report for expansion of their watch production. This expansion provides for the manufacture of automatic watches with day-date mechanism in their existing watch factory at Bangalore in collaboration with Messrs Citizen Watch Company of Japan. The Detailed Project Report and the draft collaboration agreement with Messrs. Citizen

Watch Company are presently under examination of the Government. Production of automatic watches will start according to a phased Programme after Government have approved of the Proposals of the Company.

(b) The Detailed Project Report envisages an annual production of 200,000 watches of automatic types with day-date mechanism at the existing Watch Factory at Bangalore.

(c) The profitability and break-even analysis of the Watch Project is at present under examination of Government and it will not be possible at this stage to indicate the extent to which the production of automatic watches would affect the overall working of the Company.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Automatic watches are very much in demand in this country and since we are not able to provide automatic watches thousands of automatic watches are smuggled into this country every year. Hindustan Machine Tools have not taken up this problem seriously to this day. As things stand at Hindustan Machine Tools, I am afraid this project is not going to come up soon.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : This is very relevant because Hindustan Machine Tools are incurring losses. The Chairman of the Hindustan Machine Tools recently went to Australia at the expense of the company for being interviewed for a job in the United Nations Organisation. That is the performance of the Hindustan Machine Tools. Now my question is this. There is so much of demand for automatic watches in this country and the reply of the government says that they are going to have a phased programme, they are considering this and that. In the first place, I want to

know when will they finalise this agreement, and, according to the plan of the government, when will the first automatic watch roll out of the assembly line of the HMT?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : It is true that there is demand for automatic watches and it is for this reason that we have been trying to ascertain under what collaboration the manufacture of automatic watches can be undertaken. I may inform the House that we have already received a detailed project report and the detailed collaboration agreement is under the consideration of the Government and a decision would soon be taken. It will take two or three years before the manufacture is established.

INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION OF TRACTORS

*1423. **SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the specific makes of tractors licensed to be manufactured in India with foreign collaboration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pending their indigenous production, Government have restricted the import of tractors to the type licensed to be manufactured in India;

(c) whether such import of tractors is in fully or partly assembled condition; and

(d) the agency for such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The required information is as under :

S. No.	Name of company manufacturing tractors	Make and Model of tractor
1.	M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda	Hindustan HWD-50 (50 HP) 35 (35 HP)
2.	M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	Massey Ferguson MF. 1035, (35 HP)
3.	M/s. International Tractors Co. of India, Bombay.	International McCormic B-275 (35 HP)
4.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	Escort 37 (34.5 HP)
5.	M/s. Eicher Tractors of India Ltd., Faridabad.	Eicher Model 115/8 (26.5 HP)

(b) Subject to availability of foreign exchange, import is limited to such make(s) of tractors as have an approved manufacturing programme and or those, the manufacture of which is likely to be established in the country in the foreseeable future. Such imports are arranged by the Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and this Ministry.

(c) Imports are generally permitted in fully or partly assembled condition.

(d) The imports are channelled through the State Trading Corporation, who in turn distribute them to the various State Agro Industries Corporations for sale to the customers.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : In part (a) of my question I asked for the specific makes of tractors licenced to be manufactured in India with foreign collaboration. I find that the statement just gives the indigenous names. From the statement we cannot find the names of the collaborators. Which are the countries from which we are getting collaboration? Will the Minister please clarify this?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I can clarify that. So far as Tractors and Farm Equipments of Madras are concerned, they are manufacturing Massey-Ferguson tractors in technical collaboration with Messrs. Massey-Ferguson of Canada and their associates. So far as the International Tractor Company of India is concerned, the company which was originally licensed, they have entered into collaboration agreement with Messrs. International Harvester Company of the United Kingdom.

Messrs. Eicher Tractor Faridabad are in collaboration with M/s. Gehr Eicher Traktorenfabrick of West Germany and M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda are in collaboration with Motokou of Czechoslovakia. Messrs. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad are in collaboration agreement with Westing House Electrical International of U. S.A.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : May I know whether it is a fact that large number of tractors are lying unsold with M16LSS/70

S.T.C. and is it also a fact that these tractors cost Rs. 20,000/- and even when Government is willing to give a loan to the farmers to purchase these tractors the farmers are not lifting those tractors because they are not suitable for Indian conditions. Will the Government carry out a survey as to what are the tractors which are suitable to our country? Have these collaborations been sanctioned after going into this question, that is, to find out whether the tractors which are going to be manufactured will be acceptable to the Indian farmer.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already past 120' clock but I have tried to accommodate you.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I did not hear you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि खरम करिये, क्वेश्चन आवर से दो मिनट ऊपर हो गए हैं ! (व्यवधान)

I should have stopped you there and then.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You should behave in a proper way. We are not pupils here. We realise our responsibility. That is a wrong method of dealing with the Member. If you deal in this manner then there will be trouble here.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If any tractor is lying undisposed of with STC I shall make an enquiry into it. Before agreeing to import tractors from outside we take into consideration the views given by the Agriculture Department.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

CLASH BETWEEN INDIAN SECURITY FORCE AND REBEL NAGAS AT OKHA AND KOHIMA

SNQ. 28. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a clash between Indian Security Force and rebel Nagas at Okha and Kohima on the 26 April, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 14 army personnel including a Major were killed and 7 kidnapped by them;

(c) whether the activities of the Naga rebels since March, 1970, have been increasing and our security forces had to suffer heavy casualties;

(d) whether it is due to the reason that rebel Nagas have been obtaining heavy arms and ammunition from China and Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the action being taken to meet this challenge?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : A security patrol consisting of one officer and 15 other ranks was ambushed by about 100 underground Nagas on the 24th April, 1970 about 16 miles North-North-East of Phipema on the Wokha-Kohima Road. The officer and 13 other ranks were killed in the incident. No army personnel were kidnapped by the underground.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) While it is true that the hostiles have received assistance from China and Pakistan by way of arms and training facilities, this incident appears more to be in the nature of a desperate gesture on the part of the underground to boost the morale of their followers.

(e) All possible steps are being taken to block and intercept the underground Nagas going out to or coming back from China or Pakistan, and to prevent them from indulging in violent activities.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir for the last ten to twelve years the Government has not been able to take any action to put down this Naga trouble. For the last three months or so, after receiving orders from their leader in London, Mr. Phizo, they have intensified their activities in Nagaland, and there is every danger for our military personnel who are staying there. The Government of India have not given enough arms to those people who escort convoys and who go on patrol duty; I was told that out of 8 or 10 people only two or three are having automatic rifles and the rest are having only .303 rifles. May I know from the Government whether the Government takes a serious view of this and will fully equip all the people

who escort convoys and who go on patrol duty with automatic guns ?

May I also know whether it is a fact that the Chinese and the Pakistanis are not only not giving training to these Nagas but are also financing them and are in collusion with even the national-minded Nagas ? They are bribing them and are recruiting them for these unlawful activities. In view of this, may I know from the Government whether they have protested to the Chinese Government and also to the Pakistan Government for interfering in our internal matters and for giving training to these Nagas ? If that is not possible, may I know whether the Government is willing to pay them back in the same coin by giving training to the Tibetans who are in our country so that they may also do the same thing in China-occupied Tibet, and also to the Pakhtoons who are there in our country so that they will also create the same trouble in Pakistan ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. Member has mentioned that we are not giving enough of arms when convoys are escorted. This particular case was not of a convoy but of a patrol party in which every person in the party was armed.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : With .303 rifles.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have not got the details and, therefore, I cannot say that. But I can say that in this particular case everyone was armed though I am unable to say as to what was the type of weapon with each individual. However, we will ensure that they get the right type of weapon.

About the second question, it is true that Pakistan and China are not only supplying arms but are also giving money. Although for obvious reasons it is very difficult to prove it, we have definite information that money is also provided to these lawless elements.

The third question was about the protest. The hon. House might recall that some time back a copy of a protest note was placed on the Table of the House by the Minister of External Affairs which was delivered to Pakistan about the establishment of training camps in the Pakistan territory

where hostile Nagas were being trained in guerilla tactics and were also prepared for illegal activities in the country. In relation to China no useful purpose will be served by giving a protest note; I do not think any purpose would be served.

As to the last two questions, whether we should pay them back in the same coin I think, we would be serving our interests better if we stuck to the normal practice and did not interfere in the affairs of other countries. When we say that others should not interfere in our affairs, we cannot start by saying that the only way to stop that is ourselves to embark upon the same course of action which we do not like others to do. We have to take effective steps to counter the action which is taken by these elements and to a very large extent over the year we have succeeded in bringing the situation to not normal but I should say to near normalcy.

This is an act which is bad; it is one of those things which do happen. Most probably, our group was decoyed into this and they suffered. This is a normal hazard of activity in an area where the conditions are disturbed. I am sorry that we suffered losses. But we should also view that as a part of the game.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What is the use of the Minister being merely sorry ? That will not help the people there. That will not help the country also. I want the Minister to take a firm action so that these things may not be repeated in Nagaland again. In the last 10 years, we have sacrificed nearly 50,000 army men and civilians also. Even then you are not able to take stern action. You are not able to prevent it. This shows the ineffectiveness of the Government. In view of the ineffectiveness of the Government, will the Minister constitute a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 5 or 6 Members belonging to different parties, one from each party, who are interested in looking after the interests of our country, who are loyal to our country, so that they may advise the Government to take firm action, to avoid this loss of life and loss of property and also the loss of our prestige on account of that ?

I also want to know from the Minister whether there are Naxalites in that area and whether, in collusion with the Nagas, they are also operating there. If they are not doing it so far, will the Government take preventive action to see that these Nagas and Naxalites do not come together and do more mischief ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The House would, no doubt, recall that a group of Members of Parliament from different parties visited this area some years back . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Last year.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Earlier also; last year was the second one. I have been in touch with the hon. Members who have visited this area.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want you to constitute a Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Government has been in touch with the hon. Members who visited this area and regarding the various steps that have been taken, I have been influenced by the advice given by the hon. Members. We have kept informed all the leaders of the Opposition parties and hon. Members of our own party also about the developments in Nagaland. There is nothing that a formal Committee of Members of Parliament could do in a matter like this. It is a difficult situation, partly political and partly military. On the political front, we are in touch with the local Government which is in a position by the will of the people. There is an elected Assembly and a Government responsible to the elected Assembly. We are supporting them in every way to meet the situation.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The underground Naga problem is not handled by the Government of Nagaland.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : No useful purpose will be served by constituting a formal committee of the type mentioned by the hon. Member.

About Naxalites operating in that area, we have no information that Naxalites are operating in that area. It is true that we have some information that Naxalites were trying to establish some contact with

the hostile underground Nagas and also with hostile underground Mizos.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Have you read the newspaper this morning ? The Naxalite leader is supposed to be there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have information. We are watching the situation carefully with regard to all this and we will take necessary corrective action.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This is a very serious matter and what the Chief Minister of Nagaland said has been falsified by this incident. He said that the situation is under control. It has been falsified by this incident. Gen Mow Angami and his 134 cohorts were arrested recently when they were on their way back from China carrying arms and ammunition and now he is in jail in Nowgong in Assam. I would like to know whether he has been interrogated and whether his interrogation has revealed any connection between Naga hostiles and China and Pakistan.

Besides giving training in guerilla warfare in certain sectors in Pakistan, may I know whether it is a fact that made-in-China currency notes and made-in-Pakistan currency notes were distributed among the Naga hostiles by certain interested people ? If so, what steps are the Government taking to bring them to book ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The Chief Minister of Nagaland has been making various statements in his own Assembly and also outside giving the situation as it prevailed from time to time.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Saying that it is normal now.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true. But after this incident which is bad, the situation is definitely better than it was some years ago. The hon. Member is aware of it. This was brought by a judicious combination of giving support to the State Government and also taking action against lawless elements by the security forces and it was this handling on both these fronts—political through the State Government and through the security forces to tackle the lawless elements and this has been the policy that has been pursued. The number of persons who have surrendered over the last few

months is particularly pretty large and the number of weapons that have been recovered also is large, and if the House is interested, I would give briefly the figures relating to this. This will give some idea of the size of the operation.

Between 1st January, 1965 and 31st March, 1970 the total number of casualties inflicted on the underground is : killed—163, wounded—46 and in addition 2599 underground are: persons surrendered, and 2,957 were captured during this period. During the same period 3,202 weapons were captured from the underground personnel of which 295 weapons were those captured from China—returned Nagas. The weapons captured include medium machine guns, mortars, rocket launchers, light machine guns, rifles, sten guns, pistols and a large number of non-service pattern weapons also. This shows that as a result of these operations a very large number of surrenders and captures have taken place and also a very large quantity of warlike material has been secured. There is still a hard core against which we have persistently to pursue a policy of putting pressure so that they are unable to carry on their lawless activities. At the same time we have to act in consultation with the State Government so that the authority of the State Government is maintained.

About the currency notes, we have information that some money was provided by Pakistan and also China. But I have no information about currency notes said to have been printed either in China or Pakistan being possessed by them.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I want to know about Gen. Mow Angami.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Gen. Mow Angami is taking the trial and there was a very long interrogation. (*Interruptions*) Very useful information about the manner in which the gang of undergrounds went to China and the manner in which they received training and the type of indoctrination, was received as a result of the interrogation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no doubt at all that as far as external influence in Nagaland is concerned, the Government of India has to be most vigilant about what

is happening but when we read about clashes between the Indian security forces and the rebel Nagas, I want to know, is the Minister aware that many of the methods that we use in order to interrogate and investigate are somewhat, brutal, which is changing lawful and law-abiding Nagas against us, simply because of the methods that we use, instead of trying to persuade them, and seek their friendship in order to keep the security in that area?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, we have always adopted this policy, namely, not to take any action which might create any misunderstanding amongst the large mass of the Naga people and it is precisely for that reason that we have done this, although while doing so, the restraint that we show can sometimes be misinterpreted and can even be criticised. But we know that it is only the small hard core of hostile Nagas which is creating this trouble and we should not by our action create a wrong feeling amongst the vast majority of Nagas who want to live a democratic life and want to live as useful citizens of our country. It is for this reason that we have been pursuing this policy. It is not correct, Sir, that any brutal methods have been used in interrogation, and the information to that effect which the Hon. Member may have got, is not justified and is unfounded.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: I want to know whether the Naxalites have joined hands with the Rebel Nagas or not.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already answered that question, Sir.

SHRI RANGA: May I know, Sir, whether the kind of trouble we are still having is not very different from the trouble that Burma is having with the same sort of people in the Naga area, and on the whole the situation is much more under control now than what it used to be about a year ago, and in whatever way we are obliged to deal with these people of the hard core, may I have the assurance that Government is in complete harmony and cooperation with the local Nagaland Government?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is correct Sir.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, I want to know whether the Government of Nagaland has suggested to the Union Government that a Naga Regiment be established in the Armed Forces which would comprise of the Hostile Nagas who have surrendered themselves; and if so, what has been the reaction of the Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: A suggestion to that effect had been made and this is receiving our consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact and whether he is aware that the Nagas rebel leader Mr. Phizo is visiting London, Tokyo and other places, moving freely with international passport....

MR. SPEAKER: How it is concerned with this Question?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that still there is a regular correspondence between Mr. Phizo and the rebel Naga leaders and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to see that Mr. Phizo is brought here and brought under control in this country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Phizo has been given the British citizenship by the Government of U.K. and I do not know of any methods by which he could be brought to India.

It is, at the same time, true that Phizo still continues to give lot of inspiration to the hostile elements. We have to put up with it. I do not know how we can get rid of it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि लंदन में एक इस प्रकार की सोसाइटी वहां बनी है जोकि संसार में अल्प संख्यकों की रक्षा के नाम पर यहां की नागालैण्ड और मीजोलेण्ड समस्या को हैडिल कर रही है और क्या सरकार को यह भी जानकारी है कि उन के प्राइवेट एजेंट नागालैण्ड में हमारी सुरक्षा सेना के मनचढ़न्त अन्याय व अत्याचारों के और इस प्रकार के फोटोज प्राइवेटली वहां

पर लेने गये और उस की पुस्तिका वहां छाप कर दुनिया में प्रचार किया जा रहा है, यदि सरकार को इस सब की जानकारी है तो इस प्रकार के विदेशी एजेंट वहां पर न जा सकें इस के लिए कोई सरकार ने व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am not aware of the publication to which the hon. Member has made a reference, which, according to him, is published in the United Kingdom. If he gives me some more information, I shall collect the material.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Time and again, we have demanded over here that the Nagaland problem be handed over to the Nagaland Government as a law and order problem, but Government have not acceded to this. Today, the hon. Minister has, however, said that the Nagaland Government are also aware of the situation and they are also taking some action. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what particular action the Nagaland Government are taking with regard to the Naga trouble.

, There was a suggestion previously mooted on the floor of the House and which the External Affairs Minister of that time promised to consider favourably, regarding the grouping of Naga villages as in the Mizo Hills District. May I know the reaction of Government to that suggestion, whether they would consider that proposal and implement it quickly? May I also know whether the bodies of all those persons who were killed have been recovered or whether the Naga rebels took away some of them?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The precise action which is being taken by the Government of Nagaland to cope with the situation is the use of battalions of Armed police which are under their control. If they hear that the underground Nagas are creating trouble in any village, either by trying to collect any money forcibly or by trying to abduct people in the name of taking them in their illegal activities as soldiers and the rest, then they depute their police and take appropriate action. This is the very precise responsibility that is taken on by the Government of Nagaland.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: The hon. Minister is misinformed.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: As regards regrouping of villages, there is no proposal to undertake any regrouping in this region, because the situation here is entirely different from the one that prevailed in the Mizo Hills district when we resorted to voluntary regrouping of villages.

As regards the bodies, none of the bodies was taken away by the hostiles; all the bodies were recovered.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Although it is a matter of gratification that the activities in Naga areas have gone down, is it not a fact that the general availability of weapons in the north-east area has not gone down but has increased. Is that not due to the Burmese border route being open to the Nagas? May I know what action has been taken to seal this Burma route because it is *via* this route that weapons from China and other areas are pouring into the northeastern region?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Very tight security arrangements have been taken, and of late, there has been practically no movement of Nagas into the Burmese territory or through that to China. Lately, after that original party went, there has not been any further movement of the hostile Nagas into the Burmese territory or from there on to China.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड के उपद्रवियों को काबू में लाने के काम में असम राज्य की और नागा राज्य की शिवसागर जिले में जो सीमा है उस को ले कर जो विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ है क्या वह बाधा रूप बन रहा है ? अगर बाधा रूप बन रहा है तो उस को ठीक ढंग से सुलझाने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would request the hon. member to direct his question to the Home Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : होम मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह जवाब न दें। मंत्री महोदय सवाल समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The border dispute between Nagaland and Assam or the trouble that may be there does not arise out of the present question.

श्री मधु लिमये : असम और नागालैंड के बीच में जो सीमा विवाद है क्या वह बाधा रूप बन रहा है ? अगर उन का जवाब है कि नहीं बन रहा है तब तो मुझ को कुछ कहना नहीं है, लेकिन अगर बाधा रूप बन रहा है तो उस को मुलझाने के लिये सरकार क्या रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Though it is a very urgent question, I do not think it arises out of this. By the mere sight of the Home Minister, I cannot ask him to reply. He must be given due notice. I am sorry I am not allowing any further questions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Does it make any difference when you give him notice?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SAVING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

*1414. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange saved by his Ministry during the last three years as a result of import substitution;

(b) the items of goods in which foreign exchange has been saved as a result of import substitution; and

(c) what incentives are given to the organisations and individuals who are engaged in import substitution?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Although it would be difficult to assess the extent of foreign exchange saved during the last three years in exact terms as a result of the various measures taken in the field of import substitution, yet on a very conservative estimate the savings in foreign exchange on this account during the last three years are estimated at about Rs. 100 crores.

(b) Since the programme of import substitution covers the entire gamut of industry, it would be difficult to attempt any list which would completely cover the import substitution effort.

(c) A scheme for giving encouragement to the work in the field of import substitution is under operation and awards in the form of cash, shields and certificates of merit are given to the organisations and individuals with practical ideas which result in port savings.

REPORT OF TECHNICAL EXPERT COMMITTEE ON SCOOTERS

*1415. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:**

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Technical Expert Committee set up last year to suggest an indigenous design for the scooter has advised Government that the proposed scooter in the public Sector should be modelled on the designs of Lambretta and Vespa scooters now being manufactured in the country and that Government should buy the designs from the two countries as soon as their collaborations with foreign concerns come to an end next year;

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

(c) what are the other salient features of the report of the Committee; and

(d) whether Government have considered these points and, if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (d). Government has so far received only the first part of the Report of the Committee of Technical Experts. The second part of the Report is still awaited and is expected within the next few weeks. It is proposed to consider the recommendations of the Committee contained in both parts of their Report together. It would be premature to disclose the contents of the first part of the Committee's Report

and indicate Government's reactions thereon, before Government have examined the Report in its entirety and taken decisions on all the recommendations of the Committee.

AVAILABILITY OF RE-ROLLABLE BILLETS TO THE BILLET RE-ROLLERS

*1418. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quantity of re-rollable billets made available to the billet re-rollers during 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the quantity expected to be released during the year 1970-71;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government contemplate revising their re-rollable billets distribution policy instead of adjusting the allocation pro-rata to the quantity expected to be made available during the current years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It is expected that in 1970-71, about 618,000 tonnes would be supplied to registered billet re-rollers, but this figure may go up if production of billets improves.

(c) and (d). It has been the regular practice to review billet allocation policies from time to time, and to make changes after taking into account all relevant factors which influence billet allocations. A review on this basis has just been completed and a revised policy communicated to the Joint Plant Committee for implementation.

बीना-कटनी सैक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) पर दोहरी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

*1419. श्री राम सिंह अयरबास: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीना-कटनी सैक्शन लाइन को दोहरा करने का कार्य शीघ्रता से नहीं हो रहा है;

(ख) उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर सरकार का विचार पैसंजर, एक्सप्रेस और डाक गाड़ियों को बम्बई, कलकत्ता, जबलपुर, तथा दिल्ली के लिए उक्त सैक्शन से चलाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) और (ख). 263.35 किलोमीटर लम्बे बीना-कटनी खंड के 132.87 किलोमीटर में आंशिक रूप से दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्यक्रम 1963-64 में बनाया गया था। इस भाग में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है और इसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। बाकी इकहरी लाइन वाले भाग में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के सवाल पर अभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब यातायात की दृष्टि से और वित्तीय आधार पर ऐसा करने का औचित्य हो।

(ग) जी नहीं।

KAPADIA FAMILY'S CONTROL OVER STANDARD DRUM AND BARREL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BOMBAY

*1421. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kapadia family (i.e., family of Maganlal Chhaganlal) controls the 'Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay';

(b) whether it is a fact that a few years ago, this company was given a steel quota of 25,000 tonnes and if so, the details of the deal;

(c) the Government quota price and open market price of steel sheets, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(d) how the company, referred to above, could secure the Government steel quota of 25,000 tonnes?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The quota allotted to the company for barrels and small drums during the last five years was as follows:

Year	Quantity allotted (Tonnes)
1964-65	5365.32
1965-66	4184
1966-67	7898
1967-68	10453
1968-69	4430

The Government quota price of various categories of steel sheets (tested) was as follows during the last three years:

1967	Rs. 1000—Rs. 1565
1968	Rs. 1003—Rs. 1568
(upto 31-7-68)	
1968	Rs. 1074—Rs. 1804
(from 1-8-68 to 31-12-68)	
1969	Rs. 1177—Rs. 1866

The open market price of various categories of steel sheets was as follows during the last three years :

(Price per tonne)

Year	Madras	Bombay
	Rs.	Rs.
1967	960—2500	950—2700
1968	990—3110	1020—3000
1969	1300—3120	1350—3200
1970	2200—3150	2500—3000
(upto 31st March, 1970)		
	Calcutta	Delhi
1967	860—3000	1000—2850
1968	1040—2700	900—3000
1969	1400—3500	1200—3100
1970	2450—3000	2600—3150
(upto 31st March, 1970)		

(d) Does not arise.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF STEEL AT BOKARO STEEL PLANT

*1424. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production per tonne of the steel to be produce at the Bokaro Steel Plant will be much higher (at around Rs. 2,800 per tonne) than that of comparable types of steel produced at other public and private sectors plants;

(b) the comparative prices per tonne of steel at each plant in the public and private sector *vis-a-vis* the likely cost of production per tonne at the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(c) how far it is attributable to the very high rate of consultancy service charged by the Russians; and

(d) the names of the firms which offered consultancy services and their comparative charges?

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

(a) The figure of Rs. 2800 per tonne mentioned in the question refers, obviously, to the cost of investment at the Bokaro Steel Plant. After making an allowance for the production of nearly 900,000 tonnes of pig iron for sale, the investment on the Bokaro Steel Plant at the 4 million tonnes stage has been estimated at a little less than Rs. 2500 per ingot tonne of steel. The comparable figures for the other steel plants as on 31-3-70 are as follows :—

	(Per ingot tonne) Rs.
Bhilai	1447
Durgapur	1726
Rourkela	2268
TISCO	1275
IISCO	1156

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

(c) The consultancy fees are only a relatively minor item of the capital cost of the Project and have only a marginal effect on the cost of production.

(d) The consultancy work for the first stage has been divided between a Soviet Organisation, Tiajpromexport, and an Indian firm, M/s. M.N. Dastur & Co. It is not possible to make any comparative study of the fees payable to these two consultants, as the nature and scope of the assignment are substantially different and are not comparable in the two cases.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF RE-ROLLABLE BILLETS

*1425. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the distribution policy relating to the release of re-rollable steel billets to the re-rollers is being revised;

(b) if so, the basis therefor;

(c) whether the actual past performance of the re-rollers will be taken as the basis of new distribution policy and, if so, whether the performance during 1969-70 (up till 31st March, 1970) will be taken into account; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). It has been the practice to review the distribution policy relating to billets from time to time taking into account new factors and changed circumstances. Such a review has just been completed and the new policy has been communicated to the Joint Plant Committee. In this policy, many factors, including the need to regulate exports of bars and rods in view of the shortage in the country, the need to develop production of difficult sections not ordinarily rolled etc. have been taken into account.

(c) and (d). After meeting the needs of some special categories, the balance available billets will be distributed to the registered billet re-rollers *pro-rata* to their assessed capacity. It is considered more equitable to relate the distribution to assessed capacity, which has been carefully assessed by a Technical Committee as recently as in 1966, rather than on past performance.

SUPPLY OF STRUCTURALS TO BOKARO STEEL PLANT

*1426. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5410, on the 7th April, 1970 regarding the supply of structurals to the Bokaro Steel Plant and state:

(a) whether any action has been or is being contemplated against private sector suppliers and responsible Officers of the public sector for not supplying structurals in time and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the non-availability of Steel sections and plates of killed quality steel and components in India was not taken into account by the suppliers while undertaking the job and, if so, the responsibility therefor; and

(c) whether shortfall in the supplies by the Tiajpromexport consists of parts due to which construction has been delayed or of parts which may be required at a later stage?

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

(a) Unstarred Question No. 5410 answered in this House on 7-4-70 related to supplies of equipment as distinct from structurals. As regards structurals also there have been delays partly because of labour trouble at Bokaro in October and November, 1969 and partly because of shortage of steel plates, specially of killed quality. The Management of Bokaro Steel Ltd. are taking all necessary action, both punitive and remedial, in suitable cases consistent with the primary objective of speeding up the construction of the Project. The punitive action against the defaulting suppliers includes the cancellation of orders along with other actions permissible under the terms of the contract.

(b) Shortage of steel could not be fully anticipated as it arose on account of a sudden increase of demand from the middle of 1969.

(c) There has been some delay in the supplies from Tiajpromexport but this has not retarded the construction of the Project to any significant extent.

REPORT OF ELECTION COMMISSION RE:
MID-TERM ELECTIONS

*1427. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has, in its recent report on the Mid-term elections, suggested certain amendments of the electoral laws and rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are being examined.

DEMANDS OF MUSLIMS IN INDIA FOR COMMON CIVIL CODE

*1428. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a Muslim deputation has submitted a memorandum to Government demanding a common Civil Code particularly a reform in the Talaq (Divorce) system as defined in the Muslim Personal Law;

(b) what are their other demands;

(c) whether in view of this great demand by the Muslims majority in India, Government are considering their demands favourably and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a petition signed by majority of Muslims in India has also been submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

REPORT OF ELECTION COMMISSION
RE: FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS

*1429. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Election Commissioner has submitted his report about the Fourth General Elections in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has made a number of recommendations about cutting down influence of caste and money in the elections and has also suggested cutting down the number of political parties; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to implement these suggestions and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) The Report on the Fourth General Elections held in 1967 was laid on the Table of the House on 15-2-1968.

The Report recently submitted by Election Commission was on the Mid-term General Elections held in 1968-69. This was laid on the Table of the House on 21-4-1970.

(b) Recommendations made by the Election Commission in their Reports deal *inter alia* with the influence of money. In their recommendations Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 29 in the Report on the Mid-term Elections, suggestions have been made to solve problems relating to legal and illegal election expenditure.

The Commission has also observed in their Report that in the interest of the voters, a large number of political parties is definitely a great handicap.

(c) The recommendations are being examined by the Government.

SETTING UP OF NEW INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE STATE

*1430. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new industries started in Mysore State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Mysore have requested the Central Government for the allotment of some heavy industries; and

(c) the new industries proposed to be started in the near future in the public and private sectors ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Mysore have requested Central Government for allotment of heavy industries such as steel plant at Hospet and small car industry.

(c) The Central Industrial Project to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the investments proposed to be made in them are given on pages 253-260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report. The projects to be set up in Mysore during the Fourth Plan are also mentioned there. The decision to set up a steel plant in Mysore has also been announced.

So far as the location of projects in the private sector, this is primarily left to the initiative of private entrepreneurs. It is difficult to indicate precisely the industries which may be started in the private sector in the near future. However, during the last 3 years, 6 industrial licences have been issued for industries in this State. Of these, two are for manufacture of cotton seeds/ground nut oil, two for wheat products and two for sugar units. During this period, 14 letters of intent have also been issued. Six have been issued for sugar units and the other eight for different industries such as machine tools, tyre building machinery, vitrified ceramic tiles, freeze dried prawns, electronic components and cold rolled steel strips.

इस्पात की कतरनों की खपत

* 1431. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में इस्पात की खपत में वृद्धि के साथ साथ इस्पात की कतरनों की मात्रा भी जो वर्ष 1967-68 में

25 लाख मीटरी टन थी, वर्ष 1969-70 में बढ़कर 28 लाख मीटरी टन हो गई और वर्ष 1971-72 में उसके लगभग 34 लाख मीटरी टन हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में इस्पात की कतरनों की मांग लगभग पहले जितनी ही रही है और उसका निर्यात भी नगण्य है; और

(ग) इस्पात की कतरनों का बड़ी मात्रा में उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) रही माल (स्क्रैप) की कुल उपलब्धि के सम्बन्ध में विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित आंकड़े मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन द्वारा जुलाई, 1968 में तैयार किये देश में लोहे के रही माल की उपलब्धि सम्बन्धी अनुमानों के अनुसार हैं परन्तु ये आंकड़े पैदा होने वाले कुल स्क्रैप का अनुमान व्यक्त करते हैं जो कि उसी रिपोर्ट में दी गई स्क्रैप की उपलब्धि के अनुमान से काफी अधिक है। उसी रिपोर्ट में 1969-70 के लिए 16 लाख टन और 1971-72 के लिए 28 लाख टन की उपलब्धि का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) लोहा और इस्पात के कुछ प्रकार के रही माल के लिए ही देश में पर्याप्त मांग है। वर्ष, 1969 और उसके बाद हेवी मैल्टिंग स्क्रैप, साधारण इस्पात के टनिंग और बोरिंग से प्राप्त रही माल और चादरों की कतरनों की देशीय मांग में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। दूसरी ओर रही माल के निर्यात में कुछ कमी हुई है, जो 1967, 1968 और 1969 में क्रमशः 5.8, 5.0 और 4.5 लाख टन था।

(ग) रद्दी माल (स्कैप) के निर्यात की नीति का नियमन इस आधार पर होता है कि केवल उसी वर्ग और उसी मात्रा के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी जिनकी देश में उपयोग की आवश्यकता न हो। इस प्रकार हैवी मेल्टिंग स्कैप के निर्यात पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध है और साधारण इस्पात के टर्निंग और बोरिंग तथा चादरों की कतरनों के निर्यात की नीति का नियमन मेटल स्कैप ट्रेड कार्पोरेशन लि० द्वारा इस आधार पर किया जाता है कि निर्यात की अनुमति देने से पहले देशीय मांग की पूर्ण पूर्ति की जाए।

EFFECT OF DELICENSING OF INDUSTRIES ON SMALL SCALE SECTOR

*1432. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries of India has expressed fears that delicensing of industries upto the investment of Rs. 1 crore would adversely affect the growth of small industries;

(b) whether the Federation has demanded a differential tax structure for large and small industries particularly the delicensed industries with a view to make it prohibitive for the large scale sector to intrude in the field of small industries; and

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

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

(c) Government consider that the raising of the exemption limit in respect of industrial licensing upto an investment of Rs. 1 crore is not expected to affect the growth of the small scale sector as adequate safeguards have been provided for the purpose. The area of reservation of this sector is also being enlarged. As regards the Federation's request for a differential tax structure, any concrete proposals submitted in this regard would require to be examined in detail by the concerned Ministries.

RULES GOVERNING TRANSFER OF MARRIED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

1433. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a married Railway employee can insist on his or her transfer to the station where his or her life-partner—also a Government employee—has been transferred;

(b) if not, what are the rules governing the employment of married couples in Government employment; and

(c) the nature of relief given in such cases on grounds of compassion to prevent the break-up of the married homes?

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

(b) and (c). No specific orders governing employment of married couples on Railway have been issued by Government. However, requests from either of them for transfer to the place of posting of wife/husband are generally considered, sympathetically.

NEW COMPANIES IN PUBLISHING FIELD IN DELHI

*1434. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6363 on the 14th April, 1970 regarding new companies in publishing field in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Impact Publications (P) Ltd. has been granted permission to enter collaboration with two foreign parties;

(b) the action Government propose to take against this company and its Directors for not disclosing its foreign relations and foreign share-holders in statements filed with the Registrar of Newspapers and Registrar of Companies; and

(c) the penal action taken by the Company Affairs Department against the Impact Publications (P) Ltd. and Liberator (P) Ltd. for not complying with section 147 (1) (a) of the Companies Act by due time?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The Government had approved a proposal by the Impact Publications Pvt. Limited for sale of one share each of the value of Rs. 5,000/- to two foreign nationals, namely, Mr. Selig Harrison, an American and a former correspondent of 'Washington Post' in New Delhi; and Mr. Collin Rosser, a British national and an English Sociologist.

(b) The allotment of the two shares was effected by the company on 30-3-70. The relevant Annual Statement in which the information relating to the allotment of these shares is to be given is not yet due to be filed with the Registrar of Newspapers under the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867 read with Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956.

Return of allotment giving the names of of Mr. Selig Harrison and Mr. Collin Rosser was filed by the company with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi within the stipulated time. The nationality of the shareholders, however, is not required to be disclosed in the return filed by the company.

(c) The Registrar of Companies, Delhi has given show cause notice to the Impact Publications (P) Ltd. and the Liberator (Newspapers and Agencies) Private Ltd. for non-compliance with the provisions of section 147(1)(a) of the Companies Act.

BUILDING OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT BY TIAJPROMEXPORT OF U.S.S.R.

*1435. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3392 on 17th March, 1970 regarding building of the Bokaro Steel Plant by TIAJPROMEXPORT of U.S.S.R. and state:

(a) whether out of about 600 Soviet personnel working in the Bokaro Project about 250 are 'Foreman Instructors';

(b) whether the Foreman Instructors could have been recruited from among the engineers in India;

(c) if so, the reasons for recruitment of the Soviet Foreman Instructors from outside;

(d) whether in our contract with Tiajpromexport there is scope for reducing the number of Soviet Engineering and Technical personnel so that Indian engineers could be employed for the same type of work in the Bokaro Project; and

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

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

(a) to (c). As on the 31st March, 1970 there were only 156 Soviet Specialists in all at Bokaro. Out of these, only 24 were Foreman Instructors. The maximum number and categories of various specialists for deputation at Bokaro have been specified in a contract concluded between Bokaro Steel Ltd. and the Soviet Organisation, Tiajpromexport, signed on the 3rd May, 1966. The Foreman Instructors figure in one of these categories of specialists specified in the Contract. These foreman Instructors have specialised knowledge and experience in various areas of steel technology and it is not possible or prudent to do away with their specialised assistance altogether.

(d) and (e). The Contract between Bokaro Steel Ltd. and Tiajpromexport indicates only the operational ceilings for the deputation of Soviet Specialists. The actual number of Specialists in various categories is settled from time to time in consultation with the Management of Bokaro Steel Ltd. There is adequate provision in the Contract itself to ensure that the number of Soviet Specialists to be deputed to Bokaro is kept to the minimum that is considered necessary by Bokaro Steel Ltd.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT COM- MISSION

*1436. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Hindu Religious Endowment Commission are pending implementation;

(b) if so, when this Commission was appointed and when its report was submitted and who were the members of this Commission;

(c) whether there is any move to implement the Commission's recommendations; and

(d) if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hindu Religious Endowments Commission was constituted on March 1, 1960, and the Commission presented its Report on May 31, 1962.

The Commission consisted of :—

(1) The late Dr. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar—Chairman

(2) Shri Sankar Saran,
Retired Judge, Allahabad
High Court.

(3) Shri Mahabir Prasad,
Advocate General,
Bihar.

(4) Swami Harinarayanan,
General Secretary,
Bharat Sadhu Samaj.

(5) Shri P. Kameswara Rau,
Retired Commissioner,
Hindu Religious En-
dowments Board,
Madras.

(6) Shri K. Venkataswami
Naidu, Advocate,
Madras.

(7) Shri K.C. Sen,
Retired Judge,
Bombay High Court.

Members

(c) and (d). In the light of the recommendations made by the Commission a Bill entitled the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill 1965, was introduced in the Third Lok Sabha. Before the Bill could be considered by the Lok Sabha the Lok Sabha was dissolved and hence the Bill lapsed. A fresh Bill was prepared and circulated to State Governments and Union Territory administrations for eliciting their views. In view of the representations received the matter has again been referred to the Law Commission.

ELECTRIC LOCO TROUBLE DUE TO BAD WORKMANSHIP AND USE OF SUB-STANDARD MATERIALS BY CHITTARANJAN LOCO FACTORY

*1437. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some French experts who visited the Chittaranjan Electric Loco Factory found that all Electric Loco troubles were due to bad workmanship and use of sub-standard materials;

(b) whether the Mechanical Engineers have been placed in charge of the Electric Loco in place of the Electrical Engineers; and

(c) whether Government would make an enquiry into the causes of the Electric Loco troubles in the Factory?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary they found that good work was being done there.

(b) Both Mechanical & Electrical Engineers are employed in the manufacture of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(c) Each case of trouble with electric locomotives & their components is examined in detail by the Railway concerned and the Research & Development Organisation.

AMALGAMATION OF M/s D. MACROSPOLLO & CO. LTD. WITH M/s GODFREY PHILIPS INDIA LTD.

*1438. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the shareholders of M/s D. Macropollo and Co. Ltd., against the amalgamation of their Company with M/s Godfrey Philips India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the salient features of the representation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) A copy of an anonymous representation by a shareholder addressed to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay was received.

(b) It was represented that the scheme of amalgamation had been forced through coercive and pressurising tactics on a small company where the majority shareholders were Indians whereas about 90% of the shareholders of the transferee company were foreigners. It was also pointed out that the auditors of the company had not examined full facts of the transfer or company in their valuation report.

(c) On receipt of representation of the shareholder and the notice under Section 394A. of the Companies Act, 1956 from the Bombay High Court, a representation opposing the scheme of amalgamation was filed in the Bombay High Court. However, the Court sanctioned the scheme of amalgamation on 9-2-1970 mainly on the ground that the scheme of amalgamation has been approved by a majority of not less than 3/4ths in value of the members present and voting in person or by proxies, subject to the sanction of the Reserve Bank of India and any other authorities concerned being obtained in respect of any matter for which such sanction or approval is required.

CONTROL OVER CONCERNS BY BIG BUSINESS HOUSES

*1439. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what control, if any, do the big twenty business houses named in the Hazare Committee and Dutt Committee Reports continue to exercise over the concerns, which they used to manage as managing agents;

(b) whether their control is limited to the one exercised by any group of shareholders controlling a sizeable percentage of shares;

(c) the percentage of shares held by the individual big houses, in five each of their biggest units, according to the last report received from the individual companies by Government;

(d) whether Government proposed to continue the restrictions on grant of licences for new factories or expansion of existing units in the changing circumstances; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Full information regarding alternative forms of management chosen by companies consequent upon the abolition of the Managing Agency System as from 3rd April, 1970 has not yet become available.

(b) The information regarding the extent of shares held by the big Industrial Houses themselves in their erstwhile managed companies which would be indicative of the control possibly still being exercised by them is not fully available.

(c) The information is being gathered from the latest annual returns of the Companies.

(d) and (e). The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has laid down in para 2.16 of its report, the criteria for inclusion of individual concerns in a House. Even after the abolition of Managing Agency System, there will remain other criteria for identification of larger industrial houses. In view of this position, Government do not propose to revise the latest licensing policy according to which preference will be given to new and smaller entrepreneurs in the matter of grant of industrial licences.

CHANGES IN PROCEDURE BY HINDUSTAN STEEL RE : FIXED DEPOSITS AGAINST SUPPLIES TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

*1440. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter to the Editor published in the *Economic Times* on the 23rd April, 1970 under the caption "PFA for Small Industry" wherein it has been stated that the Hindustan Steel Limited had changed its procedure for permanent fixed deposits, against supplies to be made to Small Scale Industries:

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this change was made; and

(c) the reasons for not restoring the previous procedure?

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

(b) With scarcity of steel materials and consequent increase of speculative indenting, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have decided to stop extending permanent financial arrangement to new traders and to withdraw the same from those whose performance had not been satisfactory. The arrangement has not, however, been withdrawn from reliable small-scale industries and consumers.

(c) It is for Hindustan Steel Ltd. to decide the circumstances if any, in which the arrangement should be restored.

PAYMENT OF BLACK MONEY BY DELHI PHOTOGRAPHERS TO PROCURE PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER

8507. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Photographers were paying 1 crore and 68 lakh rupees annually as black money to dealers to obtain photographic paper;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the internal production of photographic paper and check black money deals;

(c) whether any photo-dealers have been caught in this connection; and

(d) if so, their names?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a), (c) and (d). There is no control on the prices of photographic paper. Hence the question of payment of black money by consumers to the dealers in this commodity or apprehending of any photo-paper dealer in this connection does not arise.

(b) Government have arranged import of 0.8 million square meters of photographic paper through State Trading Corporation to relieve the present shortage. Further, more foreign exchange is being

released to small units to import raw materials to enable them to increase their production. Besides, ban on the licensing of further capacity for the manufacture of Photographic paper in large sector has also been lifted.

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIAL USED BY PUMP MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

8508. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Pump manufacturers are facing difficulties in obtaining the necessary raw materials like proper grade of pig iron and steel and laminations and stampings by manufacturers of electric motors which were not prime movers for pumps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to help the pump manufacturers to set up a research centre in order to help develop new ideas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what has been the contribution of this industry in the export earnings during 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It has been represented by the Indian Pump Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta that they are experiencing difficulties in regard to the short supply of Electric Motors which are the prime movers for pumps. It has also been represented that the manufacturers of Motors are also experiencing difficulties in regard to the supply of laminations.

(c) and (d). No proposal in this regard has been received from the pump manufacturers. If and when any detailed proposal is received from them, it would be considered by the Government on merits.

There is a general shortage of pig iron (Grade I) and steel required by the pump

manufacturers and others. Government are taking remedial measures to improve the situation. In so far as laminations are concerned Government have issued *ad-hoc* import licences to actual users for copper and transformer grade steel.

(e) Export earning for pumps and electric motors for the period April, 1969 to January, 1970 was Rs. 1.31 crores.

REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

8509. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date of resignation of Shri Sri Prakasa, Chairman of the British India Corporation, together with his reasons for resignation ; and

(b) The reasons for delay in publishing the report of the Inquiry Commission which inquired into the affairs of the said Company ?.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Ministry has not received any intimation regarding the resignation of the Chairman of the company.

(b) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, does not provide for the publication of reports of investigations conducted under Section 15 of the said Act.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN PERSONNEL OF RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE AND SPECIAL FORCE

8510. SHRI BABURAO . PATEL : Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total personnel of the Railway Protection Force and the Special Force, the nature of distinction between them and their numerical distribution Railway-wise ;

(b) the salaries and grades of various personnel and the total annual expenditure on maintaining these Forces;

(c) the number of thieves and offenders shot dead by them during last year, Zone-wise; and

(d) the total amount of loss by way of thefts suffered by the Railway annually during the last three years and the reasons for increase in the loss?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A statement giving necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—3408/70].

(c) The number of thieves and offenders shot dead during last year, *i.e.* 1969, is as under:—

Central Railway	10
Eastern Railway	12
Southern Railway	1
South-Central Railway	2
South-Eastern Railway	4
Western Railway	3
TOTAL	32

(d) The total loss suffered by the Railways by way of thefts of booked consignments and Railway Material was Rs. 68.35, Rs. 118.29 and Rs. 99.66 lakhs in 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively. As there has been a decrease in 1969 as compared to 1968, the question of reasons for increase does not arise.

REGISTERED PRIVATE UNDERTAKING

8511. SHRI NANJA 'GOWDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the registered private undertakings along with their location ;

(b) the investment or share capital industry-wise;

(c) their production capacity;

(d) the total salary paid; and

(e) the profit earned or loss incurred during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There were 27,707 companies limited by shares at work in the country as on 31-3-1969 in the private corporate sector. Details regarding the names and location of these companies are given in this Department's publication, viz., Joint Stock Companies at work in India (Part II), which is an annual publication.

(b) Industry-wise paid-up capital of companies at work as on 31-3-66 is given in the annexed statement.

(c) Information regarding installed capacity and production industry-wise for the economy as a whole is published in the 'Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India' which is a Government publication.

(d) The information relating to the total annual wage bills of the workers earning less than Rs. 400/- per month employed in undertakings in the public and private sectors combined amounted to Rs. 617.2 crores for the year 1966.

(e) The overall profits, before providing for taxation, of companies in the private corporate sector for the three years 1963-64 to 1965-66 are given below :

Year	Profits
	(Rs. in crores)
1963-64	368
1964-65	446
1965-66	534 (estimated).

Statement

INDUSTRY-WISE BREAK UP OF THE NUMBER AND PAID UP CAPITAL OF NON GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AT WORK IN INDIA AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1966

(Rs. in thousand)

Industrial Code Number	Number of companies	Paid up capital
1	2	3
0 . . .	1,166	57,20,15
1 . . .	777	65,98,35
2 . . .	2,824	3,87,65,06
3 . . .	5,640	6,06,13,32
4 . . .	2,801	2,28,61,77

1	2	3
5 . . .	657	63,45,71
6 . . .	9,038	3,16,06,04
7 . . .	1,762	51,21,19
8 . . .	682	10,99,41
9 . . .	1,119	19,73,01
TOTAL . . .	26,466	18,07,04,01

रायबरेली और कानपुर (उत्तर रेलवे)

के बीच स्थानीय यात्री गाड़ी

8512. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायबरेली और कानपुर (उत्तर रेलवे) के बीच चलने वाली स्थानीय यात्री रेलगाड़ी ऊंचाहार से होकर जाती है जिसके फलस्वरूप कानपुर जाने वाले यात्रियों को बहुत देरी हो जाती है;

(ख) क्या इस गाड़ी को राय बरेली से दरयागंज तक और वहां से डालमाऊ होकर सीधे कानपुर को चलाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दरयागंज से डालमाऊ तक रेलवे लाइन थी लेकिन वह किसी कारणवश उखाड़ दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन को फिर बिछाने और यात्रियों की सुविधा तथा उनका समय बचाने के उद्देश्य से उपरोक्त स्थानीय गाड़ी को इस लाइन से होकर चलाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री मन्वा) : (क) से (घ).

इस समय कानपुर और रायबरेली, लखनऊ और ऊंचाहार के रास्ते रेलवे लाइन द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं। कानपुर-ऊंचाहार और ऊंचाहार-रायबरेली लाइनों को जोड़ने वाली डालमाऊ-दरियापुर लाइन 1940 में उखाड़ दी गयी थी ताकि सैनिक कार्यों के लिए रेल पथ के सामान की तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सके। यह लाइन उखाड़े जाने से पहले घाटे में चल रही थी। इस लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के सम्बन्ध

में पहले समय-समय पर विचार किया गया था, लेकिन इसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया।

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN FROM RAILWAY GOODS SHEDS, PARCEL OFFICES, PLATFORMS AND STORES DEPOTS

8513. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of property stolen annually from the Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices, Platforms, Workshops and Stores during the last three years;

(b) the number of Railway employees caught annually with regard to these thefts during the last three years;

(c) the Zone-wise break-up of these thefts;

(d) the reasons why the number of thefts is on the increase from year to year; and

(e) the number of employees dismissed annually on charges of theft during the last three years, Zone-wise?

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

Year	Goods Sheds, parcel Offices and Platform thefts.	Workshops and stores thefts.
	Rs. (in Lakhs)	Rs. (in Lakhs)
1967	2.05	2.52
1968	2.22	1.78
1969	1.84	1.47

(b) Year	No of Railway employees arrested in cases of thefts from	
	Goods Shed, Parcel Offices and Platforms	Workshops and Stores
1967	53	488
1968	31	233
1969	4	119

(c) Statement giving Zone-wise break-up of thefts from Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices, Platforms and Workshops and Stores for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3409 170].

(d) Does not arise in view of the decrease in the incidence of these thefts.

(e) Railways	No. of employees dismissed /discharged/ removed from service during the years		
	1967	1968	1969
Central	68	16	7
Eastern	—	—	—
Northern	18	3	1
North Eastern	14	—	—
Northeast Frontier	15	3	—
Southern	23	11	1
South Central	10	8	1
South Eastern	1	—	—
Western	25	9	—

LAYING OF COPIES OF LETTERS REGARDING ELYAPERUMAL COMMITTEE

8514. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would lay on the Table of the House :—

(i) a copy of the letter No. 14/3/69-SCT-II dated nil Addressed to Shri R. Achutan by the Department of Social Welfare referred to at page X of the Elyaperumal Committee Report on Untouchability etc;

(ii) a copy of the letter No. 14/3/60-SCT-II dated the 13th February, 1969 addressed to Shri Narain Din by the Department of Social Welfare referred to on page XII of the said report; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Copies of the letters asked for are not available as the relevant file has been sent to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**SALE DEEDS IN HINDI RECEIVED IN
LAW MINISTRY**

8515. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases with sale deeds in Hindi received by his Ministry during the last one year for seeking its advice; and

(b) the number of sale deeds in Hindi referred to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission for translation into English ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

**CLEARANCE FOR SETTING UP SEAMLESS
TUBES AND GAS-CYLINDERS PROJECTS IN
MAHARASHTRA**

8516. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether clearance has been given to the proposed public sector projects for seamless tubes and gas cylinders to be started in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the details of the two projects and the sites approved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a project for the manufacture of high pressure Gas Cylinders in the Public Sector at Naini through M/s. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Naini Uttar Pradesh. The capital cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 378.07 lakhs. As for the seamless steel pipes project, this is still under consideration.

**DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF HOUSE BUILDING
ADVANCE CASES**

8517. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of House Building Advances received by his Ministry from All India Radio during the period from June, 1969 to March, 1970;

(b) the number of cases awaiting final disposal ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cases are delayed on account of objections being raised in piece meal instead of raising all objections at one time; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) 42.

(b) No case is pending with this Ministry as on the 31st March, 1970.

(c) and (d). If Ministries asking for advice furnish complete information about title, etc. and send necessary documents, there will be no delay by raising piece-meal queries.

**MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS OF M/s. ITHAD
MOTOR TRANSPORT (P) LTD.**

8518. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shareholders meeting of M/s. Ithad Motor Transport (P) Ltd., (V Group) has not been held for the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when was the last meeting of the share-holders held; and

(d) the action being taken against the Company every year as required under the law ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The records in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Delhi show that Ithad Motor Transport Private Limited filed its annual return under Section 159 of the Companies Act, 1956 upto the year 1961. It is not known whether the company held its annual general meeting for the subsequent years, but it can be reasonably inferred that no such meetings were held.

(b) In 1960 or so, there were serious dissensions between two groups in the company. One group was led by Shri Kundan Singh and the other by Shri Vir Singh apparently referred to in the question as 'V Group'. The dissensions culminated in a petition under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, by Shri Baltej Singh and 29 others against the company and Shri Vir Singh and 29 others.

The said petition was disposed of by an order of a single Judge of the Delhi High Court on 12-5-1961. By the said order of the High Court a compromise between the dissenting parties was accepted and pending the implementation of the compromise which visualised the formation of two separate companies by the two groups, the Registrar of Companies was restrained from taking any proceedings against the company for not holding the meetings till the matter was finally decided in terms of the compromise. The matter has not yet been decided and the case is pending before the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court.

(c) On the basis of the records in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Delhi it can be said that the last annual general meeting of the company was held on 10th January, 1961.

(d) The Registrar of Companies has not been able to take any action against the company in view of the High Court's orders as mentioned above.

LOSS INCURRED BY M/s. ITHAD MOTOR TRANSPORT (P) LTD.

8519. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the M/s. Ithad Motor Transport (Private) Ltd. (V. Group) has been running into loss for the last many years;

(b) whether the reason for this is that the Managers/Directors of the Company are misappropriating the hard-earned money of the shareholders;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the Company to safeguard the public money; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The latest Balance Sheet filed by Ithad Motor Transport Private Limited with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi related to the year ended 31-12-1959. It showed that there was an accumulated loss of Rs. 78,803/-. The Company did not file Balance Sheets of the subsequent 9 years and as such the latest position is not known.

(b) No material suggesting misappropriation of the Company's funds by the Managers/Directors has come to notice so far.

(c) and (d). No proposal to institute any inquiry into the affairs of the Company is presently under consideration especially in view of the petition pending in the High Court *vide* answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8518 of 5th May, 1970.

NARI NIKETAN, DELHI

8520. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3354 on the 17th March, 1970 regarding Nari Niketan, Delhi and state :

(a) the number and date of the letter sanctioning the following posts in Delhi State Nari Niketan by Government and in which grade:—

(i) Khaddi-Loom Teacher, (ii) Tailoring Instructor, (iii) Store-Keeper, (iv)

Driver, (v) Class IV employees, (vi) Adult Literacy Teacher, (vii) Music Teacher, (viii) Doctor and (ix) Cook;

(b) whether the services of any of the aforesaid employees were terminated;

(c) if so, the names and designations of the employees; by whom the services were terminated and for what allegations; and

(d) for what period the employees concerned served in the Nari Niketan and whether any compensation was paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):
(a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d). Services of Kumari Manorma Bhargava, Tailoring and Craft Teacher who served in Nari Niketan from 1-4-1964 to 11-12-68 were terminated by Nari Niketan Board. She was not charged with any allegation. No compensation was paid to her.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the post	No. & date of the letter sanctioning the post	Grade
1. Khaddi Loom Teacher		Not readily available	110-180
2. Tailoring Instructor		Secretary (Home) Delhi Administration's letter No. F. 22(14)/54-Home dated 31-3-1955.	118-225
3. Store-Keeper		—do— dated 7-4-55	110-180
4. Driver		Not readily available	110-139
5. Class IV employees		Secretary (Home), Delhi Administration's letter No. F. 22(14)/54-Home dated 31-3-55	70-85
6. Adult Literacy Teacher		—do—	110-139
7. Music Teacher		—do—	118-225
8. Doctor		Directorate of Social Welfare Delhi Administration's letter No. 12(37)/67-Dev./DSW/6161 dated 30-3-68	Rs. 100/- p.m. (fixed)
9. Cook		Secretary (Home) Delhi Administration's letter No. F. 22(14)/54 Home dated 31-3-55.	Rs. 45/- p.m. (fixed)

TEXT-BOOKS IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES FOR L.L.B. STUDENTS

8521. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of standard books published in Hindi and in other Regional languages so far, for the L. L. B. students which have been accepted as text books by Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Hindi Advisory Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : The Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Law have recommended publication of a few standard text books for L.L.B. students

in Hindi only. No such text book has so far been accepted or published by Government.

PROHIBITION OF POLYGAMY IN DELHI

8522. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-
WALE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Metropolitan Council has adopted a resolution recently urging the Union Govern-

ment to prohibit polygamy in the capital; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As required by sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, the recommendation of the Metropolitan Council, after having been duly considered by the Executive Council, is forwarded by the Administration to the Central Government with the views, if any, expressed thereon by the Executive Council. No such reference has been received so far.

PENDING DISPUTES IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

8523. SHRI M. H. GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of public undertakings under his Ministry have a number of disputes pending in regard to the question of payment of contractual commitments since the devaluation;

(b) if so, what are the names of these companies ;

(c) the number of disputes over such non-payments;

(d) the amount under dispute; and

(e) the steps taken to settle these disputes?

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

MANUFACTURE OF WEAVING MACHINES FOR COTTON AND JUTE TEXTILES

8524. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacture of weaving machinery for Cotton Textiles and Jute Textiles for the first time in India will save money and also provide foreign exchange;

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

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of such machines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Manufacture of weaving machinery for cotton textiles and jute textiles has already been established in the country for quite a long time; there is, as such, no question of weaving machinery for cotton textiles and jute textiles being manufactured for the first time in the country and any savings in foreign exchange accruing on that account for the first time. Most of the major items of weaving machinery for cotton textiles and jute textiles are already under production. A part from meeting the internal demand a part of the machinery produced is also being exported.

(c) In respect of some of the sophisticated items of weaving machinery for cotton textiles and jute textiles for which indigenous manufacturing capacity is yet to be established, steps are being taken to create the necessary indigenous capacity with suitable foreign collaboration, wherever necessary.

SETTING UP OF A SHIPYARD IN PRIVATE SECTOR AT SIKKA PORT (SAURASHTRA)

8525. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for establishing a shipyard in the private sector at the Sikka Port in Saurashtra near Jamnagar to build ships upto 14,000 D.W.T. capacity with Danish collaboration was received by Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to build a shipyard at Sikka?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). M/s. Digvijay Cement Company Ltd., Bombay, submitted their application on 21-4-69 for grant of a licence under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951 for setting up a shipbuilding yard at Sikka (Gujarat) for an annual capacity of 25,000 D. W. T. Subsequently, the company informed that they were willing to modify their scheme for the manufacture of small-sized ships, i. e. ships below 10,000 D. W. T. capacity if construction of ships above this capacity was intended for development in the public sector. As shipbuilding industry, as such, is reserved for development in the public sector, the application was finally rejected. After the Cochin Shipyard and the Visakhapatnam Shipyard expansion materialise, the need for another shipyard will be examined.

EMPLOYMENT OF TRANSD BLIND MEN

8526. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to provide employment to the blind men and women who acquired training in various units organized by the Central Government;

(b) the number of the blind men and women employed during 1969; and

(c) the total number of those who are still without employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHUL-

RENU GUHA) : (a) The following major steps have been taken :—

(1) 9 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have been set up in different parts of the country to assist physically handicapped persons, including the blind, in securing employment.

(2) A sheltered workshop has been set up as part of the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun.

(b) 105.

(c) 768 blind persons were on the live register of the special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped on 31-12-1969.

INVESTMENT IN SHARES OF IMPACT PUBLICATIONS (P) LTD.

8527. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Impact Publications Private Ltd. was given the certificate of commencement of business;

(b) whether on completion of one year, the company has submitted the lists of its share-holders;

(c) whether Mr. Selig Harison, a US national resident of Japan, has been allotted a share in this company;

(d) whether Dr. Ram Tarneja, an official of M/s. Bennet Coleman Co. Ltd. and share-holder of M/s. Durga Das (P) Ltd. has also invested Rs. 5,000 in the stock of this company; and

(e) whether Dr. Tarneja and Mr. Harison have invested in the stock of this company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) M/s Impact Publications Pvt. Ltd. was incorporated under the Companies Act on 26-2-1969. As a Private Limited Company it was not required to obtain the certificate of commencement of business and could start business any time after its incorporation.

(b) According to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, a company can hold its first Annual General Meeting within 18 months from the date of incorporation. M/s Impact Publications Pvt. Ltd. was incorporated on 26-2-1969 and can, therefore hold its first Annual General Meeting upto 25-8-1970. As it has not held any Annual General Meeting so far it has not submitted any list of shareholders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no information with Government in regard to the investment of Rs. 5,000/- in the stock of Impact Publications Pvt. Ltd. by Dr. Ram Tarneja, an official of Bennet Coleman Co. Ltd. and shareholder of Durga Das Pvt. Ltd.

(e) Mr. Harison holds one share of the value of Rs. 5,000/-. Information about Dr. Tarneja in this regard is not available.

AGREEMENT FOR SETTING UP A WAGON MANUFACTURING PLANT IN IRAN

8528. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Iran for setting up of a wagon manufacturing plant in Iran; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise, at this stage.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, HARYANA AND CHANDIGARH

8529. Shri SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up some industrial projects in the Public Sector in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab,

Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The industrial projects proposed to be set up by the Central Government in the various States and Union Territories during the Fourth Five Year Plan, their nature, locations and the investments proposed to be made on them are given on pages 253—260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report. As far as projects locations for which have not yet been decided, are concerned it is not possible to state at this stage where these will be located. It has however been decided by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. to set up a watch factory in the Kashmir Valley and the Cement Corporation of India have under consideration the establishment of a cement factory at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh.

SETTING UP OF A SEPARATE FUND TO HELP PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

8530. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a separate fund for extending help to physically handicapped people in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the source of income for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PRINCIPLES ADOPTED FOR DRAWING UP LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

8531. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government in their reply to Dr. H. N. Kunzru, M.P. and 15 other Members of Parliament had on the 15th February, 1951 categorically stated that 'The principle has been adopted that the tribes which did not find place in the list of Primitive tribes of 1931 and backward tribes of 1935, should not be now in India as "Scheduled Tribes", and

(b) if so, the reasons for the inaction on the part of Government and omission to act accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : (a) No records of such a reply are traceable.

(b) The Scheduled Tribes were specified after consultation with the Governors of the States concerned as provided in article 342 of the Constitution. These lists were amended by Parliament in 1956. Now a Bill for amending the lists (as reported by a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament) is before the House.

हिन्दी में तारों न स्वीकार करने के कारण नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर तार घर के विरुद्ध शिकायत

8532. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन तार घर के विरुद्ध कुछ मास पूर्व की गई इस शिकायत की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उक्त तार घर के कुछ कर्मचारी हिन्दी में तारों को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार करते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त शिकायतों की जांच की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(घ) दोषी व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा क्या दण्ड दिया गया है?

रेलवे मंत्री श्री नन्दा : (क) से (घ). हिन्दी में तार को स्वीकार न करने के बारे में एक शिकायत 21-7-69 को नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर शिकायत-पुस्तिका में दर्ज की गयी थी। शिकायत की जांच की गयी थी और इयूटी पर तैनात तार बाबू को भविष्य में ऐसी गलती न करने और सावधान रहने की चेतावनी दे दी गयी थी।

RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR HARIJAN ADIVASIS IN CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

8533. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no reservations have been made for the Harijan Adivasis in the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) if any reservations have been made, the percentage of the reserved posts filled up; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) As on 1-1-1970, the percentages of the posts filled up by Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates are as follows:-

	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes
Posts equivalent to Class III . .	2.6%	1.9%
Posts equivalent to Class IV . .	8.6%	3.5%

(c) Does not arise.

DELETION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT RELATING TO PROPERTY

8534. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to delete the property right from the chapter of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what will be its implications; and

(d) whether Government have examined the legal aspects of this question and, if so, the details thereof?

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

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

SCHOLARSHIPS TO HANDICAPPED SCHEDULED CASTES

8535. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of scholarships given in 1969-70 to the Schedule castes who are handicapped/disabled;

(b) the number of applications pending from each State; and

(c) how many scheduled castes were given scholarships in Kerala.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). The scholarships are awarded to physically handicapped students on the basis of the following criteria :—

(i) nature of the disability;

(ii) income of the parents/guardians; and

(iii) performance at the previous annual examination.

Caste is not taken into account nor is information on this point solicited in the prescribed application form. However, no application from any student is pending.

शोलापुर जिले में आदिवासियों का पुनर्वास

8536. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला शोलापुर में पन्डरपुर के निवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिये ओवल मैदान, दक्षिण बम्बई में एक आदिवासी महिला, श्रीमती सोनाबाई लक्ष्मण चव्हाण, ने भूख हड़ताल की थी और 8 दिन की भूख हड़ताल के पश्चात् 7 अप्रैल, 1970 को वह मर गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों का रवैया क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) तथा (ख). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1964-65 में सिग्नल गिरिजन सहकारी कृषि संस्था को, जिसमें 100 प्राधी शामिल थे और स्वर्गीय श्रीमती सोनाबाई लक्ष्मण चव्हाण जिसकी सदस्या थी, एक साल के पट्टे पर लगभग 32.37 हेक्टर भूमि दी थी। संस्था ने पट्टे वाली तथा उसके पास वाली भूमि से अनाधिकृत रूप से सरकारी पेड़ काट लिए थे। इसलिए, संस्था से पेड़ों के मूल्य के रूप में, 1.37 लाख रुपये देने के लिए कहा गया था। प्राधियों ने 31 मार्च, 1970 से भूख हड़ताल शुरू कर दी। जब राशि को घटाकर 15,000 रुपये कर लिया गया तो प्राधियों ने, जिनमें स्वर्गीय सोनाबाई चव्हाण भी शामिल थीं, 6 अप्रैल,

1970 को भूख हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी। स्वर्गीय सोनाबाई बीमार हो गई तथा 7 अप्रैल को 5.45 बजे प्रातःकाल जी० टी० हस्पताल में उनका देहान्त हो गया। हस्पताल की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उनका देहान्त डी-हाईड्रेशन तथा गेस्ट्रो-एन्ट्रीटिस से हुआ था। यह भूमि अब भी प्राधियों के पास है उन्हें उनके द्वारा खेती की गई भूमि से बेदखल नहीं किया गया है। इस विषय का सम्बन्ध पूर्णतया राज्य सरकार से है।

RESTRICTIONS ON FUTURE CONTRACTS IN GUR

8537. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDH-
ARY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take steps to restrict future contracts in Gur only between, with or through, the Members of the Associations recognised under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the factors which are responsible for taking these steps?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The entire matter is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Forward Markets Commissions.

ठंडे पेय पदार्थों (कोल्ड ड्रिंक्स) के मूल्य
8538. श्री राम चरण :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली के सिनेमाघरों में कोका कोला तथा फेन्टा जैसे ठंडे पेय पदार्थों के मूल्य 60 से 70 पैसे तक हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये तुरन्त कार्रवाई करने का है कि सिनेमाघरों में ठंडे पेय पदार्थ उचित मूल्यों पर मिलें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) सिनेमा गृहों में अधिक मूल्य होने का कारण सेवा तथा व्यवस्था खर्च आदि का होना बताया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). चूंकि शीतल पेय अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं अतः मूल्यों पर कानूनी नियंत्रण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिकट कलेक्टरों की कमी

8539. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद स्टेशन से अधिक रेलगाड़ियों के गुजरने के फलस्वरूप वहां पर अब टिकट कलेक्टरों की कमी महसूस की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर टिकट कलेक्टरों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) जी नहीं
(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

भटनी स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर टिकटों
की बिक्री और अन्य मामलों में अनिय-
मितताएं

8540. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या रेलवे
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे
में भटनी स्टेशन तर टिकटों की बिक्री और
अन्य मामलों में अनियमितताओं के बारे
में सरकार को एक ज्ञापन भेजा गया है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस
पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) भटनी
स्टेशन पर टिकटों की बिक्री में अनियमितताओं
के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन नहीं मिला है,
लेकिन भटनी के नये माल गोदाम के
प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था के लिए एक
ज्ञापन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को
प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) इस काम को 1970-71 के
निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने का
विचार है।

WAITING ROOM AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS AT CHANDIGARH STATION (NORTHERN RAILWAY)

8541. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government had assured
on several occasions to improve the Chandigarh
Railway Station by constructing more
Waiting Rooms and starting a Refreshment
Room ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present
Co-teen is not in keeping with the dignity
and requirements of the Chandigarh Station ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a num-
ber of V. I. Ps. and foreign tourists come

to the Chandigarh Railway Station for
travelling as well as to see off their guests;
and

(d) if so, whether Government are tak-
ing any concrete steps to redeem their pro-
mises and assurances for effecting improve-
ments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (d). No. How-
ever, a proposal for providing a new station
building at Chandigarh with upper class
waiting room, tea stall, and other facilities,
is under consideration.

(b) At present there is only a tea-room
at this station, serving snacks, tea etc.
and not a proper refreshment room with
arrangements for serving meals. Since
out of 10 passenger, mail and express trains,
only 1 train passes through this station at
meal time, provision of a refreshment
room is not considered justified.

(c) Yes.

BETTER PAY SCALES FOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

8542. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-
TRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the permanent
Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent
Way Inspectors under the Port Commis-
sioner are getting better salaries than those
working in the Railways in accordance with
the recommendations of the Wage Board ;

(b) if so, whether the same pay scales
have been demanded by the Permanent
Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent
Way Inspectors of the Railways ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA): (a) The scales of pay of
the category of permanent Way Inspectors
and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors
on Indian Railways are higher in some
cases and lower in other cases when
compared with the scales of similar
categories in the Port Trust Railways.

(b) and (c). Representations have been
received that the scales of pay of the Per-

manent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on the Railways should be revised as in the case of similar staff in the Port Trust Railways. Government have since appointed a new Pay Commission to look into the emoluments and other conditions of service of Central Government employees including Railway employees, and it is not considered appropriate to revise the scales of pay of individual categories at this stage.

DEMAND FOR A WAGE BOARD BY ALL INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

8543. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Railwaymen's Federation has demanded appointment of a Wage Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up of a Pay Commission or a Wage Board for Railwaymen has been raised by organised Railway Labour, including the All India Railwaymen's Federation. The case of railwaymen cannot be dealt with in isolation as they are also employees of the Central Government and any change in their service conditions or pay scales will have repercussions on other services also.

Government have since announced the appointment of a third Pay Commission, for Central Government employees.

ISSUE OF FREE INSURANCE POLICIES TO CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

8544. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to issue free Insurance policies worth rupees one thousand to five thousand, for labour, Guards, Drivers, Firemen, Ticket Checkers and other staff; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to have any such scheme?

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

(b) No such scheme is under consideration.

COMMITTEE TO REMOVE SHORTAGE OF WHITE PRINTING PAPER

8545. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had appointed a Committee to consider the problem of shortage of white printing paper in the country;

(b) if so, the decision of the committee to remove the shortage and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether the shortage of white printing paper will be removed from the current season;

(d) the total quantity of white printing paper manufactured by each paper manufacturing concern in India in the last three years; and

(e) whether Government will force these concerns to produce more printing paper and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b), (c) and (e). The *ad hoc* Committee on Paper met on the 17th and 18th April, 1970 at New Delhi and on the 23rd April, 1970 at Calcutta. The Committee took the following decisions which were accepted by the Paper Industry and Trade :—

1. The production of light-weight paper (56 GSM) will be maximised by the Paper Mills in the country in the coming two to three months so that all essential educational requirements for writing material and text-books in the coming season are fully met.

2. The Paper Mills will make available an extra quantity of 5000 tonnes of the light-weight paper (56 GSM) per month during the next three months. This will be in addition to the normal supplies.

3. The Paper Industry would set up a Cell at its Headquarters at Calcutta to look into all genuine complaints about quality, overcharging, shortage of supplies and other allied malpractices.

4. The representatives of the Traders assured that they would also in the trade and set up a cell to attend to the complaints in this regard.

5. The Committee would meet periodically and, for the present, they will hold monthly meetings to review the position about paper supplies from time to time and take appropriate decisions to remove the causes of complaints where-ever required.

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

EXPLORATION FOR RAW MATERIAL FOR CEMENT FACTORY AT SUWAKHERA (M.P.)

8546. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government conducted exploration for raw material for a cement factory at Suwakhera, near Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what was the technical report on the quality of the raw materials;

(c) the expenditure incurred in respect of such exploration;

(d) the reasons on account of which the project is not being taken up immediately even though the entire project is ready for implementation; and

(e) whether Government would immediately implement the project and order machinery for the same so that employment in the area is increased and economic development takes place ?

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

(b) Adequate quantities of cement grade limestone are available both at Suwakhera and Bisalwas which are situated approximately at a distance of 8 kms. from Neemuch.

(c) Rs. 6.22 lakhs.

(d) and (e). The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to my reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3842 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24-3-1970. Madhya Pradesh is surplus in the production of cement.

SETTING UP OF AUTOMOBILE TYRE AND TUBE FACTORY IN KERALA

8547. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up two or three automobile tyre and tube factories in the country;

(b) whether one of it is going to be set up in Kerala;

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have also sent a proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). Government have issued a Press Note inviting applications from new entrepreneurs willing to set up units for manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes for a total additional capacity of 15 lakhs Nos. each. The Press Note specifies that preference will be given to applicants who wish to locate their units in industrially backward regions of the country. 42 applications have been received in response to this Press Note of which two are for setting up capacity in Kerala and three for setting up capacity in Tamil Nadu. All these applications are under consideration of the Government.

NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

8548. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the provisions of the Constitution remain non-implemented so far and, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for non-implementation;

(b) whether a Commission like the Law Commission is proposed to be set up to find out ways and means for the implementation of these provisions;

(c) if so, by when the Commission is likely to be appointed; and

(d) if no such Commission is proposed to be set up, in what way these provisions will be put into force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (d). The Question is too vague and general and raises question of policy too large to be dealt with. A reply will be given if a question relating to a specific provision of the Constitution, with which the Ministry of Law is concerned, is put.

PRODUCTION OF QUALITY GOODS

8549. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to produce quality goods both for home consumption and export and while increasing its productivity emphasis is to be laid to conserve its resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what guidelines are given to the entrepreneurs in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The question of im-

proving the quality of production, together with the manufacture of quality goods in various industrial sectors, both for home consumption and for export is constantly under review and it is Government's policy to encourage such production. The import policy for 1970-71 has made certain relaxations in imports with a view to facilitating the import of necessary raw materials, components and spares required for stepping-up production of quality goods both for the home market and for exports. At the same time, the quality aspect of several products is looked after by various organisations such as the National Productivity Council, Indian Standards Institution, Textile Committee etc. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser deals with the quality and production of food and fruit products. Every year, sugar standards are prepared by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and approved by the Government and the enforcement of these standards is being looked after by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati. In addition, associations like the Indian Engineering Association are looking after the productivity and quality control aspect of commodities with which they are concerned. Also, several laws (e.g. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Textile Committee, Act, Cement (Quality Control) Order 1962, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Fruit Products and Sugar Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act) have been enacted for the maintenance of quality standards covering a variety of products. In addition the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963, which came into force from the 1st January, 1964, is a comprehensive enactment for export commodities. No consignment of a commodity brought under the purview of this Act, can be exported unless it is accompanied by a certificate or the articles or package carries a recognised mark indicating that it conforms to recognised specifications. These certificates are issued by the Inspection Agencies duly recognised for that purpose by the Government. The Act has also provided for the establishment of the Export Inspection Council to advise the Government in regard to the measures to be taken for quality control and pre-shipment inspection of the exportable commodities. Eminent technologists and representatives of the trade and industry are represented in the Council and technical know-how of various agencies in

the country in the field of grading, standardisation and inspection have been pooled together under the overall co-ordinating role of the Council so as to carry out the pre-shipment inspection programme in an efficient and scientific manner.

**SETTING UP OF BEER FACTORY IN
LUDHIANA**

8550. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :**
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Punjab Government to set up a Beer factory at Ludhiana in Punjab;

(b) what will be the capacity of the factory and what will be the cost involved in it;

(c) whether it will be in collaboration with some foreign firm;

(d) is so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF STEEL TECHNOLOGY

8551. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether Government have been successful in making a beginning in the export of Steel Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries to which consultancy service is being provided at present; and

(d) the projects for which this service has been provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Export of steel technology in the case of India is so far limited to rendering consultancy services for the preparation of feasibility reports, project reports, demand and techno-economic studies etc.

(c) Indian Consultancy organizations are, at present, rendering service in Syria, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Singapore, Nigeria and East Africa.

(d) The particulars of assignments already executed by the Indian consultancy organizations are given below :

Country	Particulars of Assignment.
Pakistan .	Consultancy services to National Steel of Pakistan Ltd. on their Karachi Steel Project for an integrated steel works.
Latin America .	Study on 'Economics of scale at small integrated steel works.' This study was assigned by the United Nations Organisation Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).
Ceylon .	Project Report for expansion of Ceylon Steel Corporation's steel works at Oruwala, Ceylon.
Iran .	(a) Report on ferro-alloy plants and alloy steels plant. (b) Demand study for ordinary steels and alloy and special

Country	Particulars of Assignment
	steels. These studies were commissioned by United Nations.
Thailand .	Engineering Services to Thai-India Steel Co. Ltd., Bangkok on the installation of a new rolling mill.
Argentina .	Designs for coke oven plant in collaboration with a German firm.
Madagascar .	Investigations for setting up a Rolling Mill.
Singapur .	Preparation of Feasibility Report for a Billet Mill.

In addition, negotiations are also in progress with a number of other countries.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS ATTACHED TO THE HIGH COURTS IN INDIA

8552. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) the number of Official Liquidators attached to the High Courts in India and total number of persons employed in their Offices, category-wise;

(b) the conditions of service of these employees and the criteria for fixing their pay;

(c) whether it is a fact that their pay is fixed in an arbitrary manner and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix their scale of pay on par with other Government employees and, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) No. of Official Liquidators—15.

Total No. of persons :

Govt. Staff 221

Staff paid from the funds of companies in liquidation, 268

(b) The conditions of service of the Government Staff are similar to other Government staff in Central Government Offices. The pay of this staff is fixed according to Rules and instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

The staff paid from out of the funds of companies in liquidation is employed with the approval of the respective High Courts in accordance with the provisions of Rule 308 of the Companies (Court) Rule, 1959. Their remuneration is fixed by the High Court.

(c) The pay of the Government staff is fixed according to Rules and instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time. The pay of the staff paid from the funds of companies in liquidation, is fixed by the High Court taking into consideration the availability of funds in the companies under liquidation.

(d) So far as the Government Staff is concerned, their scale of pay are at par with other Government employees. The staff paid from the funds of companies in liquidation is engaged with the approval of the respective High Courts as a purely temporary and stop-gap arrangement. The Government cannot prescribe any scale of pay for this category of staff as the sanctioning authority is the High Court under Rule 308 of the Company (Court) Rule, 1959.

SETTING UP OF PIG IRON PLANTS AROUND BHILAI STEEL PLANTS

8553. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for setting up pig iron plants in the iron ore bearing areas around the Bhilai Steel Plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the locations of the proposed plants, their capacity and cost and the progress made so far in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SETTING UP OF GLAZED TILES FACTORY IN NORTH BIHAR

8554. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up glazed tiles factory in North Bihar;

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government, of Bihar have reported that there is paucity of raw materials and lack of good market.

PRODUCTION OF KHADI GOODAS

8555. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been more production of Khadi goods than their sale within the last two years;

(b) is so, the specific reasons therefor and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have chalked out any policy to dispose of the surplus Khadi goods; and

(d) is so, the details thereof and, if not, reasons therefor ?

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

CHECK ON SHIFTING OF OFFICES OF BIRLA FIRMS FROM WEST BENGAL

8556. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU
SHRI K. HALDER :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government are examining the legal steps to be taken to prevent the Birlas from shifting the Head offices of their firms from West Bengal to other States ;

(b) if so when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether the Birlas have dropped the proposal of shifting their offices in view of the President's rule in that State ?

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

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY A DEPUTATION OF STANDING COMMITTEE OF GANDHI CENTENARY ON PROHIBITION TO P. M.

8557. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SING
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the Standing Committee of the Gandhi Centenary on Prohibition presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister demanding that Government should evolve a national policy on prohibition; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is under examination.

POLICY RE TRANSFER OF OFFICERS FROM CALCUTTA AREA

8558. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of his Ministry to transfer an officer from any area after he has worked in that area for a maximum period of five years continuously; and

(b) if so, how many exceptions have been made amongst the Accounts officials in the Calcutta area during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Transfers are made when administratively considered necessary. There is no rigid limit but officers holding key posts are not normally retained at one place for unduly long periods;

(b) Does not arise.

STAY OF OFFICERS OF ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT IN CALCUTTA AREA

8559. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) for how many years continuously the present Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officers, Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officers

and Senior Accounts Officers have been working in the Calcutta area; and

(b) how many years each one of the above Officers has spent in Calcutta area in his entire period of service together with his total period of service with the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be by placed on the table of the Sabha.

दानापुर के लोको शेड में ठेकेदारों के अधीन कार्य कर रहे कोयला खलासियों की सेवा की शर्तें

8560. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर की लोको शेड में कोयला खलासी ठेकेदारों के अधीन काम करते हैं; और यदि हां, तो इन खलासियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनको कितनी दैनिक मजदूरी दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इनके लिए सेवा की कोई निर्धारित शर्तें नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन खलासियों ने एक मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

COLLISION OF SOUTHERN EXPRESS WITH GOODS TRAIN NEAR FARIDABAD

8561. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Southern Express after passing Faridabad main station, hit two goods train bogies on the 11th April, 1970;

(b) is so, the circumstances of the accident; and

(c) the action taken to fix responsibility against those found responsible for the accident?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). On 11-4-70 at 21.40 hrs. while train No. 22 Up New Delhi-Hyderabad Dakshin Express was passing through Faridabad station, it collided with 5 goods wagons which were on the main line.

(c) An administrative officers joint inquiry has been held with a view to finding out the cause of and fixing responsibility for the accident.

कन्याकुमारी तक रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था

8562. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कन्याकुमारी के धार्मिक तथा राजनीतिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ तक रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस रेलवे लाइन को कब तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग) . तिरुनेलवेलि-नागरकोइल- तिरुवनन्तपुरम रेल सम्पर्क लाइन को कुमारी अन्तरीप तक बढ़ाने से सम्बन्धित 1964 की पिछली सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों को अधुनातन बनाने और विकल्प के रूप में एक बड़ी लाइन के लिए नया सर्वेक्षण करने का काम चल रहा है। लेकिन निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने और उसका परिणाम. बालूम हो जाने के बाद ही किया जाएगा।

रेलवे स्टेशनों में प्रतीक्षालय तथा प्लेटफार्म

8563. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अब तक यात्रियों के लिए कोई प्रतीक्षालय नहीं बनाए गए हैं;

(ख) देश में कितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ अब तक प्लेटफार्मों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार देश में सभी स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालयों तथा प्लेटफार्मों की कब तक व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) ऊंचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था केवल उन्हीं स्टेशनों पर की जाती है, जहाँ पर आने-जाने वाले ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए इनकी व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य होता है। यात्रियों के लिए तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय, जो फ्लेग स्टेशनों सहित (लेकिन हास्ट स्टेशनों को छोड़कर) सभी स्टेशनों के लिए एक बुनियादी सुविधा है, की व्यवस्था भारतीय रेलों पर स्थित कुल 7487 स्टेशनों में से अब केवल 100 स्टेशनों पर होनी बाकी है।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से ऐसे स्टेशनों पर ऊंचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर की जाती है जहाँ ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्री यातायात को देखते हुए इनकी व्यवस्था जरूरी समझी जाती है। जहाँ तक नीचे के दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों का सम्बन्ध है, रेल प्रशासनों को हिदायत दी गई है कि 31-3-1971 तक बाकी 100 स्टेशनों पर भी इनकी व्यवस्था कर दी जाए।

रेलवे इंजनों के लिए अच्छी किस्म का कोयला

8564. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि धनबाद आदि स्थानों पर कोयला सप्लाई करने वाले कोयला खानों के मालिक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ साठ-गांठ करके अच्छी किस्म के कोयले के नाम पर घटिया किस्म का कोयला सप्लाई करते हैं जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप रेलवे इंजनों के कार्यकरण पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार धनबाद के अलावा मुगलसराय पर भी कोयले की जांच करने का प्रबन्ध करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) से (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

KILLICK GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES CONTROLLED BY M/s. KAPADIA BROTHERS

8565. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Killick group of industries' is actually controlled by one 'M/s. Kapadia Bros.' of Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the share-holdings by Kapadias in each company under the Killick group of industries; and

(c) who used to control these concerns Previously ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Enquiries made have revealed that the Kapadias have acquired

substantial shareholding interest in 'Killick Industries Ltd.', which as Managing Agents controlled the Killick group of industries, through purchase of shares in the open market and thus are in control of the said Company.

(b) The details of shareholdings by Kapadias in each company under the Killick Group of Industries are not readily available.

(c) The Killick Industries Ltd.' was previously controlled by British nationals from whom some Indian shareholders purchased the shares to take over control of the company.

DISPARITY BETWEEN FARES FOR MONTHLY TICKET HOLDERS FROM BALLYGUNGE TO BARANAGAR AND BALLYGUNGE TO BELGHARIA STATIONS

8566. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total distance in kilometres from Ballygunge to Baranagar Stations, and Ballygunge to Belgharia Station *via* Sealdah Station in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway;

(b) the current and proposed fares for monthly tickets on the above-mentioned two routes, separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of same distance, the monthly ticket fare on one route is comparatively higher than another; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The distance in both the cases is 18 kilometres.

(b) The current monthly season ticket fares, for Ballygunge to Baranagar are Rs. 28 and Rs. 9.35 for First and Third Classes respectively. For Ballygunge to Belgharia the fares for First and Third Class monthly season tickets are Rs. 24 and Rs. 7.40 respectively. No change is proposed in these fares.

(c) Yes.

(d) For the purpose of monthly season tickets Ballygunge to Belgharia is treated as one section and the fares are worked

out on the total distance at the telescopic rates applicable. But the distance from Ballygunge to Baranagar is treated as lying on two sections, viz., Ballygunge to Dum Dum and Dum Dum to Baranagar. The season ticket fares for these two sections are calculated separately for issuing one inter-sectional monthly season ticket from Ballygunge to Baranagar without applying the telescopic basis of rates over the entire distance.

गाड़ियों में सरकारी धन के लिए सुरक्षा व्यवस्था

8567. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल गाड़ियों में सरकारी नकद धन को ले जाने के लिए क्या विशेष सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) गुंडों तथा गाड़ियों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले लोगों से रेल के कर्मचारियों की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) गाड़ियों में ले जाए जाने वाली सरकारी रोकड़ जैसे बैंक के खजाने, टकसाल के खजाने और राज्य सरकारों के खजाने के साथ राज्य सरकारों की सशस्त्र पुलिस चलती है।

रेलवे की आमदनी रोकड़ पेटियों में जमा की जाती है और यात्री गाड़ियों में गार्ड की देख-रेख में ले जाई जाती है। लेकिन बेतन क्लर्क कभी-कभी छोटे स्टेशनों पर रेल कर्मचारियों को बेतन बांटने के लिए माल गाड़ियों से रकम ले जाते हैं। इसके लिए रेल सुरक्षा दल के मार्ग रक्षियों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(ख) रेलवे पुलिस महत्वपूर्ण यात्री गाड़ियों में गुण्डों और बिना टिकट यात्रियों से रेल कर्मचारियों की रक्षा करने और

कानून और व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिए उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करती है। जब कभी बिना टिकट यात्रा के विरुद्ध विशेष अभियान चलाए जाते हैं, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की सहायता ली जाती है। कभी-कभी विशेष अवसरों पर यात्री गाड़ियों की मार्ग में रक्षा के लिए उनके साथ रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के दस्ते भी चलते हैं।

रेल भाड़ा घटाने की मांग

8568. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सड़क परिवहन में वृद्धि होने के कारण रेलवे को माल यातायात में होने वाली हानि तथा माल को रेल द्वारा भेजने के लिए अधिक आदमियों को आकर्षित करने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार रेल भाड़े में कमी करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : संशोधित भाड़ा दरें, अभी हाल में 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से लागू की गई हैं और माल-भाड़े की दरों में सामान्य कमी करने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है।

लेकिन, जहां औचित्य होता है, सड़क परिवहन से प्रतियोगिता का सामना करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट मामलों में स्टेशन से स्टेशन तक घटायी गयी दरें घोषित की जाती हैं।

POSTING OF ADDITIONAL STAFF AT VIJAYA-WADA AND RAJAHMUNDRY

8569. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RAM SWAROOP
VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the shifting of office, general increase in movement of Goods and Passenger trains and introduction of Third Class Reservations etc., the volume of Telegraph work at Vijayawada has considerably increased ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to change of routing of telegrams to stations between Medapadu and Jaggaya palam via Rajahmundry (which used to be via Waltair) the volume of traffic has increased at Rajahmundry;

(c) whether it is further a fact that job analysis was conducted at both Vijayawada and Rajahmundry and proposals for additional hands submitted long back; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay and the action being taken in this regard ?

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

(d) The proposals for additional staff were kept pending as introduction of microwave and teleprinter services called for a further review of staff needs. This review has now been completed and the proposal for creation of additional posts is now under examination.

मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय, इन्दौर द्वारा अनियमितताओं के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराए गए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही

8570. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इन्दौर स्थित मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय ने भवानी मंडी कोटा डिबीजन में की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में निर्माण निरीक्षक, श्री नर्सो मल्हू तथा अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध मामले में अपना निर्णय दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध उक्त निर्णय दिया गया है; और

(ग) उक्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

रेलवे के स्कूलों में अध्यापकों के वेतनमान

8571. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 21 दिसम्बर, 1967 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सभी अध्यापकों के वेतनमान बढ़ा दिए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे विभाग के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में वर्ष 1970 से वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार (शिक्षा मंत्रालय) द्वारा 21-12-1967 से संशोधित कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कूलों के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनायी गयी कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर रेलवे स्कूलों में काम करने वाले अध्यापकों के वेतनमान भी 1-5-1969 से न कि 1970 से संशोधित करके बढ़ा दिए गए थे। कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को रेलवे स्कूलों में लागू करने के उद्देश्य से उनकी जांच करने में कुछ समय लग गया और जैसे ही फैसला हुआ आदेशों को लागू कर दिया गया। यह निर्णय जिस तारीख से केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कूलों के अध्यापकों पर लागू किया गया था उसी तारीख से उसे रेलों पर लागू करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है क्योंकि ये वेतनमान रेलवे स्कूलों पर स्वतः लागू नहीं होते।

रेलवे अस्पताल, कोटा (राजस्थान) की निकटस्थ भूमि में कृषि

8572. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा स्थित रेलवे अस्पताल की निकटस्थ भूमि में कृषि करने

हेतु विक्रिस्ता विभाग की ओर से कितने व्यक्ति रखे गए हैं ;

(ख) अस्पताल को चावल तथा सन्जी की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की जाती है; और

(ग) उक्त भूमि से गेहूँ का कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) दो ।

(ख) चावल 6 क्विंटल ।

सन्जी प्रतिदिन 5 रुपए मूल्य की ।

(ग) 10 क्विंटल ।

MANUFACTURE OF CAR BY U. S. A. WITH PLASTIC COMPONENTS

8573. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government has decided to manufacture cars this year which will have 300 lbs. of plastic components;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are also considering to introduce this system in India which will be very useful and will also reduce the chances of major accidents in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Government are not aware of any decision of the U.S. Government to this effect. Attention of Government has, however, been drawn to a recent newspaper report that cars manufactured in the United States this year will have 300 lbs. of plastic components.

(b) Government have no proposal under consideration for the introduction of plastic components for the manufacture of passenger cars.

(c) The introduction of plastic components in passenger cars in India on any

large scale may not be feasible at the present stage of development of the automobile and plastic industries in the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUNDERBANS AREA IN 24-PARGANA DISTRICT (WEST BENGAL)

8574. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a three member team from Sunderbans (West Bengal) met the Prime Minister and other Central Ministers to impress upon them the need for an integrated plan to develop this long neglected backward area in the 24 Pargana District;

(b) if so, whether they have stated that there is ample opportunity to open small scale industries there; and

(c) whether Government have sent any expert team for finding suitable sites and establishing some industries for the benefit of the population of that area ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

LOOTING OF PASSENGERS OF III-CLASS COMPARTMENT OF MORADABAD-CHANDAU-SI-ALIGARH PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN MAJOLA-BAHJOI STATIONS (NORTHERN RAILWAY)

8575. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six bandits carrying revolvers, daggers, knives and lathis robbed passengers of the III-class compartment of the Moradabad-Chandausi-Aligarh Passenger Train on the night of March 31-April 1, 1970 between Majola and Bahjoi Stations ;

(b) if so, whether some of the women passengers were molested and cash and jewellery stolen from the passengers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no arrests have so far been made ;

(d) the steps being taken to improve the Railway Protection Force of the Railways so that the safety of the passengers is assured; and

(e) whether the Railway compartment which is reserved for the Security Force is being misused by the Security police and passengers are being accommodated after charging extra money for the seats in that reserved compartment and, if so, whether any enquiry is being conducted in this regard ?

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

(b) No report regarding molestation of women passengers has been received. One passenger, who was travelling with his wife, was deprived of his wrist watch and cash including ornaments of his wife worth Rs. 5,000/-.

(c) Yes.

(d) The responsibility for protection of life and property of passengers travelling in trains, as well as, the provision of escorts on passenger trains, is a 'crime duty' devolving on the State Police/Government Railway Police. However, as a measure of expediency, re-inforcements of the Railway Protection Force are given to Government Railway Police, where feasible, to augment their arrangements. Close liaison is also maintained with Government Railway Police.

(e) No compartment is reserved for Government Railway Police, hence the question of charging of extra money for the seats given to passengers does not arise.

इलाहाबाद स्थित मंडल-अधीक्षक के कार्यालय (उत्तर रेलवे) के कर्मचारियों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किया जाना

8576. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद स्थित मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय में कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी है जिसको प्रथम वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किए जाने पर 1 जनवरी,

1947 से लेकर 23 मार्च, 1947 तक की अवधि तक वेतन अन्तर की बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कर्मचारी का नाम क्या है तथा उसको अब तक बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उसको अब बकाया राशि कब तक दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

इलाहाबाद मंडल-अधीक्षक के अधीन कार्यालयों के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति

8577. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंडल-अधीक्षक इलाहाबाद के अधीन कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे कई कर्मचारियों के बच्चों का जुलाई, 1967 से लेकर सितम्बर, 1967 तथा जुलाई, 1969 से लेकर दिसम्बर 1969 तक की अवधि का शिक्षा शुल्क उन्हें प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं की गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त कर्मचारियों को अब तक शिक्षा शुल्क का भुगतान न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उक्त शिक्षा शुल्क कब तक वापिस किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा-शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं की गई है उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अवधि	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
(i) जुलाई, 1967 से सितम्बर, 1967 तक	23
(ii) जुलाई, 1969 से दिसम्बर, 1969 तक	58

(ग) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा देर से और गलत बिल पेश किए जाने के कारण शिक्षा-शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं की जा सकी ।

(घ) मई, 1970 के अन्त तक ।

PROMOTION OF STENOGRAPHERS IN
NORTHERN RAILWAY

8578. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway Administration and the Railway Board have failed to give cognizance to various assurances given through answers to Parliament questions and D.O. letters addressed to various authorities in the matter of non-inclusion of large number of vacancies in the recent selection held for promotion of Stenographers from grade Rs. 130-300 to grade Rs. 210-425 depriving a large number of qualified candidates to be empanelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES IN J. J.
COLONIES IN DELHI

8579. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that social work is becoming mere a fashion with some upper class people instead of a means of service to the weaker sections of the society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that J. J. colonies and other slum areas in Delhi and elsewhere which need social welfare activities most are generally neglected both by the governmental as well as private agencies engaged in social work; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken to give a new orientation in keeping with socialistic professions of the Government to social welfare activities of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [Dr. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) No information is available.

(b) and (c). Social Welfare services are being promoted in Delhi subject to the limitations of resources, and no discrimination is made against any areas in the matter.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND RING
RAILWAY FOR DELHI

8580. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of Ring Railway for Delhi has been virtually shelved and the avoiding line for Delhi has taken its place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of single track, absence of over-bridges and electrification, the Railways play a very nominal role in the transport system of Delhi;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the population of Delhi has already touched 40 lakh mark and the existing transport facilities have become hopelessly inadequate;

(d) if so, whether Government would take immediate steps to complete the Ring Road and run fast electric Suburban trams on it to ease the transport situation in the capital; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Recently the Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic facilities project has been completed and opened to traffic. Though the project was primarily meant for through goods traffic to bypass the congested New Delhi and Delhi main yards, the question of opening it to passenger traffic is being considered and a decision will be taken after the completion of several important road over/under bridges on this project. The question of electrification can be considered only when the Tundla-Delhi section is electrified and electrification reaches Delhi.

(c) to (e). The transport requirements of the Delhi Metropolitan Area are being studied by the Metropolitan Transport team set up by the Planning Commission. After this team arrives at conclusions, survey for the Railway portion including mass rapid transit system, will be undertaken by the Railways.

SURVEY OF RAILWAY LAND IN DELHI AND CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR RAILWAY STAFF

8581. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made of the Railway land in Delhi which has been or is being occupied by squatters because of the negligence of the Railway authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, whether such a survey would be made in the interest of proper protection of the Railway land and property;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Railway employees in Delhi have not been provided residential accommodation because of nonavailability of land to put up new quarters for them; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to get the Railway land cleared of squatters and utilise it for building houses for the Railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes. Details are given in the statement. These encroachments, however, are not due to any negligence on the part of the Railway authorities but are a result of forcible and unauthorised occupation by the squatters.

(c) and (d). Construction of quarters for Railway Staff is not connected with the removal of squatters. Removal of squatters from the Railway land is being dealt with by the Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the matter is being pursued vigorously with them.

Statement

S. No.	Colonies	Total No. of squatters
1	2	3
1.	Minto Road . . .	516
2.	M. K. Road . . .	16
3.	Gas Factory . . .	23
4.	Salim Garh . . .	42
5.	Moresarai . . .	24
6.	Loco Shed, Kashmiri Gate . . .	48
7.	Bungalow No. 101 . . .	16
8.	Sri Ram Road . . .	7
9.	Delhi Main Rly. Hospital . . .	10
10.	Hamilton Road . . .	23
11.	Tis Hazari . . .	22
12.	Motia Bagh . . .	16
13.	Subzimandi . . .	75
14.	Shakti Nagar . . .	38
15.	Rana Partap Bagh . . .	168
16.	Hardinge Bridge Rly. Colony . . .	23
17.	Hari Nagar Ashram (Hazratnizamuddin) . . .	92

1	2	3
18. Delhi Kishanganj . . .		211
19. Dayabasti Ramjas Hill . . .		955
20. Okhla (including Harkesh Nagar)		19
21. Shakurbasti		425
22. Azadpur		77
23. Tughlakabad		52
24. Dhola Kuan		127
25. Delhi Sarai Rohilla at KM 3/7-10		92
26. Delhi Sarai Rohilla Colony		41
27. Delhi Queens Road Hamilton Road		27
28. Delhi Queens Road		28
29. Delhi Queens Road Tokriwala Colony		6
30. Delhi Cantt. Railway Colony		12
31. Palam Railway Colony		1
TOTAL		3,232

ऑकारेश्वर (मध्य प्रदेश) में नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

8582. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऑकारेश्वर में नर्मदा नदी पर पुल बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में धन की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नर्मदा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

STOPPAGE OF VARANASI EXPRESS AT HARSUD ON ITARSI-BHUSAWAL SECTION

8583. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation was received from the public requesting Govern-

ment to arrange for the stopping of Varanasi Express train at Harsud (Madhya Pradesh) on the Itarsi-Bhusawal Section; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The stoppage of 27 Dn/28 Up Bombay-Varanasi Express has been provided at Harsud station with effect from 1-4-1969.

सिवानी बनपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) के दूसरी ओर स्थित तृतीय श्रेणी यात्री-शौचालय का बन्द करना

8584. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन मध्य रेलवे के दूसरी ओर तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए बना शौचालय पिछले कई दिनों से बन्द कर दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सभी यात्री प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए बने शौचालय का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त स्टेशन पर प्रथम श्रेणी यात्री शौचालय की ओर संकेत करने वाले बोर्ड पर इस आशय का कोई नोटिस नहीं लगा है कि वह शौचालय केवल ऊंचे श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्टेशन के कुएं विशेषतः ग्रीष्म ऋतु में सूख जाते हैं और उनसे रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा यात्रियों की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती और इन कर्मचारियों तथा यात्रियों को एक नाले से, जिसका पानी रुका रहता है बिना साफ किए पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार शिकायतें की गई हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती; और

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर बने शौचालय का दुरुपयोग बाहरी व्यक्तियों द्वारा किए जाने के कारण उसे बन्द कर दिया गया। यात्री अब अप प्लेटफार्म पर बने शौचालय को काम में लाते हैं जो सभी यात्रियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए बना है न कि केवल ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) स्टेशन के कुएं का पानी गर्मी में कम हो जाता है और ऐसे मौकों पर नदी के किनारे स्थित दूसरे कुएं का पानी जो छन कर आता है और जिसे छानने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती, इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। एक तीसरा कुआं भी है जो नाले के पास है, और जिसका इस्तेमाल गम्भीर स्थिति में और वह भी बिना छाने जल की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए किया जाता है।

(घ) इस बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

CONSTRUCTION OF COLONIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

8585. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned therefor ?

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

[Dr. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). The details are being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

8586. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway accidents which occurred on the Central Railway during the last year;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured and the loss of property;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the next of kin on account of loss of life or property; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) During the year 1969-70, 105 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains took place on the Central Railway.

(b) In these accidents 10 persons were killed and 25 injured. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 21,22,322/-.

(c) and (d). In the case of one Railway employee who was killed on duty a sum of Rs. 10,000/- was deposited with the Commissioner for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. No compensation has however been paid so far in terms of the Indian Railways Act and the Law of Torts.

QUOTA OF B.P. SHEETS FOR RAJASTHAN

8588. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota of scarce categories of Iron and Steel viz., B.P. Sheets, G.P. Sheets, and G.C. Sheets, as allotted to the State of Rajasthan falls short of its requirement and the Government of Rajasthan have written to the Centre for increase in the quota;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that for failure of the Centre to accede to the request

of the Rajasthan Government, several rerolling mills have been forced to close;

(c) in view of the hardship faced by these mills and to develop Rajasthan industrially, whether the Centre would allot the required quota at an early date; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a), (c) and (d). There is a general country-wide shortage of steel at present, especially in categories like sheets, plates and wire rods. As such it has not been possible to meet the demand of the industries depending in full. Government of Rajasthan have written to the Central Government about backlog in despatches, particularly those already accorded priority by the Steel Priority Committee. This is being looked into.

(b) Government is not aware of any rerolling mills in Rajasthan having been forced to close down for want of B.P. Sheets, G.P. Sheets and G.C. Sheets.

GRANT OF PAY SCALES TO TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON RAILWAYS

8589. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted the pay scales to the Travelling Ticket Examiners on the Railways as recommended by the Second Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) Yes. A statement showing the scales of pay recommended by the Second Pay Commission for the Travelling Ticket Examiners and the scales of pay allotted to these staff with effect from 1-7-1959 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3410/70.]

भारतीय रेलवे तथा रेलवे बोर्ड के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों पर किया गया व्यय

8590. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे के कार्यालयों, उनके मुख्यालयों और रेलवे बोर्ड में अलग-अलग कितने कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं और वर्ष 1969-70 में उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ और यह व्यय कुल रेलवे बजट व्यवस्था का कितने प्रतिशत है;

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में अधिकारियों के लिये वातानुकूलित कार्यालयों तथा सैलूनों पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 में रेलवे बोर्ड तथा सभी रेलवे जोनों के कितने अधिकारियों को वातानुकूलित सैलून उपलब्ध किये गये और उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ;

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव है कि वातानुकूलित सैलूनों का अधिकारियों द्वारा दुरुपयोग न हो; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

रेलगाड़ियों की दुर्घटनाएं रोकने के लिए उपाय

8591. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से रेलवे लाइनों पर "स्कने का अंतिम सिगनल" की व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि स्टेशन में दाखिल होने वाली गाड़ियों में स्टेशन पर लाइनों पर खड़ी गाड़ियों से टक्कर को रोका जा सके, क्योंकि आम तौर पर पहले से खड़ी गाड़ियों के साथ आने वाली गाड़ियों की दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे आदेश देने पर विचार कर रही है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये

कि जब एक स्टेशन पर एक गाड़ी पहले से खड़ी है तब तक आने वाली गाड़ी के लिये हरा सिगनल न हो सके और जैसे ही गाड़ी स्टेशन में दाखिल हो हरे रंग का सिगनल अपने आप लाल रंग वाला हो जाये; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 'अन्तिम रुको सिगनल' की व्यवस्था एक स्टेशन से छूटकर अगले स्टेशन की ओर आने वाली गाड़ियों के संचलन पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए है, स्टेशन परिसर में दाखिल होने वाली गाड़ियों के प्रवेश पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए नहीं। इसलिए किसी स्टेशन की उस लाइन पर, जिस पर कोई गाड़ी पहले से खड़ी हो, दूसरी गाड़ी का प्रवेश रोकने के लिए 'अन्तिम रुको सिगनल' की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। स्टेशन की लाइनों में गाड़ियों के इस तरह प्रवेश पर नियंत्रण आदान-सिगनलों द्वारा रखा जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). स्टेशन की चालू लाइनों पर 'ट्रक सर्किट' की व्यवस्था होने से जिस लाइन पर पहले से कोई गाड़ी खड़ी हो, उस पर, आगत गाड़ी के आदान के लिए, आगत सिगनल को 'क्लियर' होने से रोकता है। इससे यह भी सुनिश्चित हो जाता है कि ज्योंही वह गाड़ी जिसके लिए सिगनल को 'क्लियर' किया गया हो, आदान-लाइन में दाखिल हो जाती है, त्योंही वह सिगनल अपने आप फिर 'आन' स्थिति में लौट आता है। रेलों की यह स्वीकृत नीति है कि ट्रक मार्गों और मुख्य लाइन मार्गों के सभी स्टेशनों और शाखा लाइनों के महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशनों पर यात्री गाड़ियों की चालू लाइनों पर, 'ट्रक सर्किट' की व्यवस्था की जाए। फिर भी, भारी पूंजी निवेश को देखते हुए यह व्यवस्था खर्चबंद रूप में ही करनी पड़गी। पहले खर्च में अग्रता के आधार पर

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ट्रक मार्गों के स्टेशनों की उन लाइनों पर एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ट्रक सर्किट की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जहां गाड़ियां तेज रफ्तार से बिना रुके निकल अती हैं।

ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR TO CONTEST ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

8592. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to give financial assistance to the poor classes to contest elections to Parliament and State Legislatures; and

(b) if so, by what time a decision would be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PAYMENT OF OVERTIME TO RAILWAY INSPECTORS OF COMMERCIAL BRANCH

8593. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU, DHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Labour Court at Bombay decided in 1969 that the Railway Inspector of a Commercial Branch should be paid overtime;

(b) whether other Railway Commercial staff also represented their cases to the Zonal Railways and, if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the Railway Board issued directions to the Central Railway or other Zonal Railways in this connection and, if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(d) whether the Railway Board's direction is against the spirit of the above Labour Court's decision; and

(e) the total amount paid as per the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A petition filed by certain Commercial Inspectors is sub judice before the Labour Court at Bombay, and the Court have not yet decided the case.

(b) Some of the employees of the Commercial Department on the North-Eastern Railway—but not Commercial Inspectors—have recently represented for payment of overtime and the matter is under the Railway's consideration.

(c) No.

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

LOSS OF TEAK LOGS SENT FROM BHILAIKHEDI YARD TO ITARSI STATION

8594. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2361 on the 10th March, 1970 regarding the loss of teak logs sent from Bhilakhedi Yard to Itarsi station and state :

(i) whether the empty wagons were available when Box wagons were used and crane took four days to unload these Boxes;

(b) whether the logs were sent to Khandwa and brought back and auctioned at Itarsi;

(c) whether any of the logs bore markings;

(d) the total transportation haulage charges, Box wagon detention charges, loading and unloading charges, wharfage, demurrage etc., arising out of these logs and the amount received by auction; and

(e) whether any persons have been held responsible for all these irregularities and losses and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (i) Yes. Crane was utilised for three days and not for four days.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Total haulage charges Rs. 3,280-00

Detention charges Rs. 23,556-00
(Approximately).

Loading/Unloading Rs. 4,656-00
and crane charges.

Amount realised Rs. 9,640-00
from auction.

(e) Action is being taken to fix responsibility with a view to take adequate action against those found at fault.

DETENTION OF PARCEL AND GOODS TRAINS AWAY FROM ITARSI STATION

8595. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Parcel and Goods trains are detained at Dulariya and Powerkheda stations for want of room at Itarsi;

(b) whether the Passenger trains coming from four directions are detained at connecting stations of Itarsi or at distant Signals for want of room at Itarsi;

(c) whether the duration of Goods trains is between 4 to 6 hours; and

(d) if so, how is it that Itarsi is said to have sufficient line capacity?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) Detentions to passenger/goods trains short of Itarsi junction take place only occasionally when several trains arrive in a bunch at about the same time or when any accident takes place or any unforeseen operational exigency arises;

(c) 4 to 6 hours detentions to goods trains are few and far between.

(d) The existing facilities of reception and despatch in the Itarsi yard are adequate for the present level of goods/passenger trains handled in this yard. As explained above, detentions to trains short of Itarsi occur only occasionally when abnormal situations as described above arise.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ENQUIRY COMMISSION ON CAUSES OF DELAY IN SETTLING PUBLIC CLAIMS

8596. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Commission, under the Chairmanship of Shri R. B. Lal, was set up

by his Ministry to enquire into the causes of delay in settling public claims;

(b) if so, when it was set up and whether it has completed its work;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Commission and whether these are being implemented; and

(d) whether the upgrading of the post of Senior Commercial Officer was recommended and, if so, the reasons for not complying with the said recommendation by the Central and Western Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A One-man Expert Committee on "Compensation Claims" consisting of Shri R. B. Lal was set up on 1st August, 1969, to examine, among other things, the causes of delay in settling compensation claims. The Committee has completed its work on 29-4-1970.

(c) The details of the observations and recommendations of this Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3411/70.] As the Report of the Committee has been submitted only on 29-4-1970 no decision on the recommendations has yet been taken.

(d) No such recommendation has been made and therefore the question of its non-compliance by Central and Western Railways does not arise.

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध अनिर्णीत मामले

8597. श्री बेबेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके विरुद्ध मामलेगत तीन वर्षों से कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ख) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व यह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दो जायेगे।

मद्यपान के परिणाम

8598. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मद्यपान के गम्भीर परिणामों से जनता को अवगत कराने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) मद्यनिषेध राज्य विषय होने के कारण शराब पीने के परिणामों से जनता को अवगत करने के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। भारत सरकार ने कुछ वृत्त-चित्र बनाए हैं, जिनमें मद्यपान के कुप्रभावों को दर्शाया गया है। भारत सरकार मद्यनिषेध के हक में विभिन्न तरीकों से शैक्षिक प्रचार करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय मद्यनिषेध परिषद् को सहायक अनुदान भी देती है।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कतिपय धर्मों के लिए सिविल संहिता

8599. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन धर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के अनुयायियों के लिए सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात सिविल संहिता बनाई है ;

(ख) शेष धर्मों के अनुयायियों के लिए सिविल संहिता न बनाने और उनको सामाजिक न्याय की परिधि से बाहर रखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सनातन सिविल संहिता के निर्माण में असफलता धर्म-निरपेक्षता की न.ति के कहां तक अनुरूप है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद युनुस सलीम) : (क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् हिन्दुओं, बौद्धों, जैनों और सिखों के लिए स्वीय विधियों की एक संहिता बनाई गई

(ख) बाकी अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय अपनी-अपनी स्वीय विधियों से शासित होते हैं। किन्तु सभी नागरिकों के लिए एक समान सिविल संहिता अभी तक अधिनियमित नहीं की गई है क्योंकि समाज के भिन्न वर्गों के बीच विचारों की एकरूपता नहीं है।

(ग) समान सिविल संहिता का अभाव धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति के साथ असंगत नहीं माना जाता है।

INCLUSION OF GOTHI KOYA, KONDA KOYA, DOLI KOYA, KATTI KAPU, KAMMARA VAJULU, MANNI DORA, AGENCY VALMIKI AND KONDA MALA IN SCHEDULED CASTES LIST

8600. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation dated the 8th December, 1969 has been received by Government from the Nasta Samaj, Visakhapatnam District;

(b) whether Government have considered the inclusion of Gothi Koya, Konia Koya, Doli Koya, Katti Kapu, Kammara Vajulu, Manni Dora, Agency Valmiki, Konda Mala with their allied names Konda Paidi, Konda Dombu, Konda Tanjam, Konda Kumaari, Muriya, Jadia, Dulia, Musari in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the Christian converts from the Scheduled Tribes are treated on the same level as the ordinary Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) whether the Central Government issued any directions to the Government of Andhra Pradesh with regard to the assignment of Pattas to the Scheduled Tribes and whether they vary from the orders of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) A representation dated 3rd December, 1969 from the Nasta Samaj, Visakhapatnam has been received.

(b) All references received regarding the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been considered.

(c) Yes.

(d) While conveying the President's assent to The Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Regulations, 1969 and The Andhra Pradesh Mohalas (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Regulations, 1969, some observations were made for the consideration of the State Government for further appropriate action to amend the Regulations by making formal amendments in due course.

सहायक रेल-पथ निरीक्षकों के वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण

8601. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहायक रेल-पथ निरीक्षकों के वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है;

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

(ग) उक्त वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण कब तक किया जाएगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सहायक रेल-पथ निरीक्षकों का 205-280 रुपए का वर्तमान वेतनमान, सम्बन्ध कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है और यह वेतनमान इन पदों से सम्बद्ध कर्तव्यों और उत्तरदायित्वों के अनुरूप समझा जाता है। सरकार ने ऐसे सिद्धांतों की सिफारिश करने के लिए नए वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति कर दी है जिनके अनुसार, रेल कर्मचारियों सहित, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों के ढाँचे और सेवा की शर्तें शासित होनी चाहिए। इसलिए, इस समय, कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग कोटियों के वेतनमानों का संशोधन करने के बारे में विचार करना उपयुक्त न होगा।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कतिपय पदों की प्रतिशतता में असमानता

8602. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में तार लिपिक, ट्रेन लिपिक और वाणिज्यिक लिपिक श्रेणीकृत पदों के कितने-कितने प्रतिशत हैं और टिकट कलक्टर और चल-टिकट निरीक्षक उक्त पदों के कितने-कितने प्रतिशत हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त दोनों प्रतिशतताओं में बहुत असमानता है;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस असमानता को मिटाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतता दी गई है, सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-3412/70]

(ख) से (घ). चूंकि इनमें से प्रत्येक कोटि की झूटी और उत्तरदायित्व, वेतन ढांचा और पदोन्नति सरणि अलग-अलग हैं, इसलिए इन सभी कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न ग्रेडों में पदों का समान प्रतिशतता के आधार पर वितरण संभव नहीं है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेल दुर्घटनाएं

8603. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कितनी रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं हुईं;

(ख) उन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा घायल हुए;

(ग) उन दुर्घटनाओं में रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई है और उनमें से कितनी दुर्घटनाएं मानवीय

भूलों और कितनी विभागीय गलतियों के कारण हुईं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1-10-69 से 31-3-70 तक की अवधि के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर टक्कर, पटरी से उतरने, गाड़ियों का समपादों पर सड़क यातायात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों की 29 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 7 व्यक्ति मारे और 29 घायल हुए।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 2,71,087 रुपए की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

(घ) इन सभी 29 दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई थी और 21 मामलों को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। इनमें से 12 दुर्घटनाएं रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुईं तथा एक दुर्घटना एक रेल उपस्कर में खराबी के कारण हुई। विभागीय चूक के कारण कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई।

पूर्व रेलवे में रेल दुर्घटनाएं

8604. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में पूर्व रेलवे में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं;

(ख) उन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा घायल हुए;

(ग) उन दुर्घटनाओं में कितनी रेलवे सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई; और

(घ) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई है और उनमें से कितनी दुर्घटनाएं मानवीय भूलों और कितनी विभागीय गलती के कारण हुईं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1-10-69 से 31-3-70 तक की अवधि के दौरान पूर्व रेलवे पर टक्कर, पटरी से उतरने, समपादों पर सड़क यातायात से गाड़ियों के टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों की 24 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 4 व्यक्ति मरे और 39 घायल हुए।

(ग) रेलवे सम्पत्ति को लगभग 6,16,232 रुपए की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

(घ) इन सभी 24 दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई थी। इनमें से 14 घटनाएं रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण तथा 3 रेल उपस्करों में खराबी के कारण हुईं। विभागीय चूक के कारण कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई।

मध्य रेलवे में रेल दुर्घटनाएं

8605. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में मध्य रेलवे में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं;

(ख) उन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा घायल हुए;

(ग) उन दुर्घटनाओं में कितनी रेलवे सम्पत्ति को हानि हुई; और

(घ) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई है और उनमें से कितनी दुर्घटनाएं मानवीय भूलों और कितनी विभागीय गलतियों के कारण हुईं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1-10-69 से 31-3-70 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य रेलवे पर टक्कर, पटरी से उतर जाने, सम-पारों पर सड़क यातायात से गाड़ियों के टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों की 53 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 10 व्यक्ति मरे और 11 घायल हुए।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 19,82,392 रुपए की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

(घ) इन सभी 53 घटनाओं की जांच की गई थी और 50 दुर्घटनाओं की जांच के काम को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। इन 50 दुर्घटनाओं में से 30 रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण और 8 रेल उपस्कर में

खराबी के कारण हुईं। विभागीय चूक के कारण कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई।

TRANSFER OF STAFF OF ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL RAILWAY TO SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

8606. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Accounts Department Staff, categorywise over the Central Railway who exercised option for transfer to the South Central Railway, the number transferred accordingly up-to-date and the number still on the Central Railway awaiting orders of transfer; and

(b) the specific steps contemplated by the Railway Board to effect the transfer of the remaining optees of the Accounts Department of the Central Railway to the South Central Railway and the exact date set for accomplishing the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. of optees : 228

(Category-wise distribution given in the statement)

No. transferred	30
No. not transferred	198

(b) This does not arise as there is no obligation on the part of the Government to transfer all the optees :

Statement

S. No.	Category of Optees	No. of Optees
1.	Senior Accountants	18
2.	Senior I.S.A.	2
3.	Jr. Accountants	42
4.	Jr. I.S.A.	6
5.	Sub-Heads	22
6.	A.S.Vs.	14
7.	Steno	6
8.	Typists	5
9.	C.G.Is.	82
10.	C.G.IIs.	23
11.	Genl Operator	1
12.	Daftries	2
13.	Peons	2
14.	Hamals	3
TOTAL		228

**CHARGE-SHEET SERVED ON BOOKING
CLERKS OF JAIPUR STATION (WESTERN
RAILWAY)**

8607. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about twenty Booking Clerks of Jaipur Station of the Western Railway have been served with charge-sheets for severe punishments;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a mass punishment and the nature of punishment imposed on the employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that employees are representing their grievance since long but no action has been taken so far by the Administration; and

(d) the action taken to remove the difficulties of the staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Disciplinary action for minor penalty was initiated against 15 (not 20) booking clerks at Jaipur for failure to submit monthly returns in time in spite of repeated instructions, which they used to do in the past. Warnings have been given in 13 cases and the remaining 2 cases are under consideration.

The request of the employees for extra staff for preparation of the returns has not been found justified. However, overtime working is allowed whenever justified. No further difficulties have been represented.

**MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY RAILWAY
EMPLOYEES AT RATLAM STATION TO
GENERAL MANAGER, WESTERN
RAILWAY**

8608. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of Railway employees belonging to the different categories met the General Manager, Western Railway at Ratlam Station on his visit on the 12th March, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a memorandum was also handed over to the General Manager;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A memorandum addressed by certain sectional unions to the General Manager was handed over to the Divisional Superintendent during the annual inspection of the General Manager.

(c) The demand was for a channel of representation for such unions on a formal basis for communication with the Administration.

(d) As they are not recognised, no such channel can be permitted; it is not also proposed to recognise the multifarious category-wise unions.

TYPISTS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

8609. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of typists working on Indian Railways, zone-wise;

(b) the number of typists who have opted for the Clerical cadre; and

(c) the number of typists who have actually been allowed to come over in the clerical cadre and the number of typists whose requests were not considered favourably to come over to the Clerical cadre, with reasons thereof, giving the names of the offices where such Typists are working?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Having regard to the fact that the information is required in respect of All Zonal Railways, the time and labour involved in the collection of the detailed information as asked for may not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. However, if this information is required in respect of any particular Division of a Railway, the same will be collected and furnished.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATION
OF SECOND PAY COMMISSION IN RES-
PECT OF CLERICAL CADRE**

8610. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission in its report has recommended for the merger of the cadre of Typists working on the Railways into the Clerical Cadre, because of no separate cadre existing in any other Departments of the Government of India, as also in the State Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India and Secretariats;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the above recommendations of the Second Pay Commission by Government;

(c) whether Government are now considering to merge the cadre of typists, being a small cadre on the Indian Railways in the cadre of Clerks, as recommended for the Railways, to seek better promotional chances upto the grade of Rs. 450—575 (A); and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It has not been possible to merge the cadre of Typists with the clerical cadre on account of administration difficulties.

(c) and (d). No. Typists are, however, allowed to change over to clerical cadre at their option within five years of service and if they change over, they are eligible for promotion to the grades Rs. 130—300, Rs. 210—380, Rs. 335—425, Rs. 350—475 and Rs. 450—575 in the clerical cadre. They are also eligible to become stenographers in the grade Rs. 130—300 and obtain promotion to higher grades, viz., Rs. 210—425 and Rs. 380—530. Government have, besides, appointed recently a Pay Commission to review the emoluments, service conditions etc. of Central Government employees, including Railway employees. It is not, therefore, considered appropriate to make any change in the existing position in respect of any individual category at this stage.

RAILWAY LAND GIVEN ON LEASE NEAR JAGADHRI (NORTHERN RAILWAY)

8611. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Northern side of Jagadhri Railway Yard (Delhi Division), about 5,000 square

yards of Railway land is given on lease annually for the last about 14 years to some person not in any way connected with the Railway in contravention of para 813-A of Chapter VIII of the Railway Code (Engineering Department);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said person has established a Saw mill (permanent construction) there; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to set aside the wrong done?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). 6,500 sq. yards of Railway land has been licensed for stacking of materials to M/s. Sampuran Saw Mills at Jagadhri Station. The party have put up a Saw mill in a structure erected by them on this land which has been treated as temporary. Since temporary structure is permissible under the licence agreement and also in terms of para 813 A of the Engineering Code there has been no violation of extent instructions.

(c) Does not arise.

DEMAND OF FERGUSON TRACTORS IN NORTH INDIA

8612. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great demand in North India for the Ferguson tractor made by M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipments Ltd., Madras;

(b) the step taken to ensure that these tractors are used in the North also and may be made available at cheaper rates, as they are being sold at very high prices in black market; and

(c) whether any directive has been issued to the Agro-Industries Corporation, Madras in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There is a demand for Massey Ferguson tractors throughout the country. The demand in North India is relatively larger compared to the rest of the country. A larger percentage of Massey Ferguson tractors produced in the year 1969 was also sold in North India.

(b) The selling prices of indigenous tractors have been fixed under the Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967. Hence no dealer can charge a higher price.

(c) No, Sir.

LOOTING OF BILPUR STATION (NORTHERN RAILWAY)

8613. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway station of Bilpur of the Northern Railway was looted on the 14th March, 1970 by dacoits; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the loss suffered and the steps taken to arrest the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). On the night of 13/14-3-1970, five dacoits are alleged to have looted the station earnings amounting to Rs. 2,482/30 P. at the point of pistol and knives. None was killed or injured in this incident. One suspect was arrested by the Railway Police, Moradabad, on 22-4-70 in this connection. A case at crime No. 54 under section 395 I.P.C. was registered at Government Railway Police Station, Bareilly Jn. on 14-3-70 which is still under investigation.

DISQUALIFICATION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT OR A MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AS A SEQUEL TO RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY MUDHOLKAR ENQUIRY COMMISSION APPOINTED BY BIHAR GOVERNMENT

8614. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mudholkar Commission appointed by the Government of Bihar has made several recommendations for disqualifying any one to be a Member of Parliament or a Member of the Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DÉPARTEMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MOHD. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An extract from the Report of the Mudholkar Commission of Enquiry set up by the Government of Bihar is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The matter will be considered by the Government.

STATEMENT

Extracts from the Report of the Mudholkar Commission of Enquiry set up by the Government of Bihar

Recommendation

The Representation of People Act may be suitably amended by disqualifying from candidature at any election for a certain period of time every person who had held the office of a Minister at every level :—

- (a) who by his deliberate act or omission caused loss to the State Exchequer, or
- (b) who generally commits breaches of procedural rules to the detriment of the State or of any individual, or
- (c) who has been found guilty by a court of law or a Commission of Inquiry of indulging in corruption or self-aggrandisement in any other manner or who improperly confers benefits-pecuniary or otherwise on persons in whom he is interested, or
- (d) who deliberately violates his oath of office or oath of secrecy, or
- (e) who brings about the defeat of a Government of which he is a member and secures office for himself in the succeeding Government in consideration of the part played by him in throwing out the Government in which he was a Minister.

पूर्व रेलवे खण्ड युनिट की स्थिति, कर्मियों, सीकरमें एक्सप्रेसन द्वारा सापन

8615. श्री रामचतार साहू : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 अप्रैल, 1970 को उनके पटना के दौरे के समय पूर्व रेलवे खण्ड यूनिट की स्विचमैन, केबिनमैन, लीवरमैन एसोसिएशन ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच उस ज्ञापन पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) एसोसिएशन की मांगों में सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार जैसे वेतन के वर्तमान ग्रेड, पदोन्नति की सरणि, में संशोधन, कर्मचारियों की अवरुद्धता को दूर करने के लिए उपाय की आवश्यकता आदि के अलावा यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान करने की बात शामिल है ।

(ग) और (घ) . जहां तक इस यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान करने का सम्बन्ध है, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि नीति के रूप में इस प्रकार की कोटिबार यूनियनों मान्यता प्राप्त करने की पात्र नहीं हैं । जहां तक अन्य मांगों का सम्बन्ध है, एक वेतन आयोग नियुक्त किया गया है, जो अन्य कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ इन कोटियों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों की जांच करेगा ।

भारतीय रेलवे सिगनल तथा दूर-संचार विभाग की दानापुर शाखा का अपने मंडल-अधीक्षक को ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत करना

8616. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे सिगनल तथा दूर-संचार विभाग की दानापुर शाखा ने अपने मंडल अधीक्षक को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त ज्ञापन की एक प्रति उन्हें भी भेजी गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

LATE ARRIVAL OF 1-UP KALKA MAIL (EX-HOWRAH) AT DELHI

8617. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the 1-Up Kalka Mail ex-Howrah reached Delhi late by one hour during the last three months;

(b) whether it is a fact that this train reached Delhi late many times during the month of March, 1970, and especially on the 8th March, 1970 it reached nearly an hour late because a Union Minister was travelling by this train and he was being felicitated by his admirers at every station;

(c) whether it is also a fact that catering services for lunch on this train were suspended only after operating for half-an-hour as most of the staff was busy attending the VIP and many passengers were put to great hardship and to go without food as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to see that such hardships are not caused to the travelling public when the V.I.P. travel by trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) During the three months January to March, 1970, 1 Up Mail arrived Delhi late by 1 hour or more on a total of 14 occasions.

(b) In March, 1970, this train arrived Delhi late on 18 occasions. On 8-3-70 the train arrived 40 minutes late on account of several factors including alarm chain pulling from Air Conditioned Coach. No

detention is reported to be due to any felicitation of the Union Cabinet Minister.

(c) No. The lunch service on 1 Up Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mail commenced on 8-3-70 at 11 hours and continued upto 1430 hours without interruption. Normal services are not interrupted to give service to V.I.Ps.

(d) Does not arise.

BEGGAR HOUSES

8619. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beggar houses functioning in the country, state-wise;

(b) the number of beggars in each State; and

(c) the steps taken to employ them gainfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :
(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3413/70*].

(b) No national survey has been made recently. A statement showing the State-wise figures of persons grouped as vagrants and beggars in the census report of 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3413/70*].

(c) The various Work Houses and Beggar Homes set up by the State Governments provide training in different trades, e.g., tailoring, laundry, bakery, weaving, printing, toy making etc. to enable them to secure gainful employment after discharge from the beggar homes.

FIRES IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

8620. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to check fires in the industrial Establishments in the country;

(b) whether any norms have been laid down in this regard, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far they have reduced or helped to reduce the incidence of fires; and

(d) how far the 'National Fire Services Day' observed on the 14th April, 1970 proved to be a success?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) All public sector undertakings and important private sector undertakings have been brought under the Industrial Security Scheme and proper fire fighting measures have been devised for each such undertaking. The Security Adviser ensures their implementation and also sometimes arranges a rehearsal to see as to how the Fire Fighting Wing acts in case of fire.

(b) Norms for Fire Fighting have been laid down and the fire fighting scheme for each plant is based on them. The Norms in general are :

- (i) There will be a proper Fire Services Wing in each Plant, whose strength will be commensurate with the requirements of the plant.
- (ii) The Fire Services Wing will be headed by a trained and experienced Fire Officer.
- (iii) That requisite number of Fire extinguishers will be placed at the required places.
- (iv) That the Fire extinguishers will be of the proper type and checked at periodical intervals with a view to ensure that they are fully effective.
- (v) That in bigger Plants Fire brigades will be maintained and necessary hydrants will be provided.
- (vi) That inflammable material in the Plant will be carefully guarded and specially segregated from things which may lead to fire.
- (vii) That fire consciousness will be instilled in the workers and Fire demonstrations held periodically.
- (viii) Other miscellaneous measures for fire fighting.

(c) We do not have any statistics at present, but can say that there are very few fires in the undertakings and that the measures adopted have considerably helped to reduce the incidence of fire.

(d) The National Fire Services Day was observed on the 14th April, 1970 in the manner shown in the enclosed note and from all indications it appears that the Day was a success.

Note on Observance of Fire Service Day

Like previous years, the Fire Services Day was observed throughout the country on 14th April, 1970 to bring consciousness amongst general public to prevent fires.

2. A particular theme is highlighted every year and the theme for the 14th April, 1970 was Fire Prevention in industries. Suitable posters depicting the theme were printed and sent to all the State Governments for display. Likewise folders with appropriate photographs and hints for fire prevention were also printed and sent to all the State Governments.

3. The State Governments were advised to prepare appropriate cinema slides for exhibition in the local cinema houses for a week preceding 14th April, 1970.

4. A Newspaper supplement containing articles on fire prevention with particular reference to fire prevention in industries was brought out on the 14th April in various newspapers throughout the country in Hindi, English and different regional languages. Instructions were also issued to the State Governments to advise the local Fire Services in the States to arrange lectures and demonstrations on fire prevention and fire fighting, at important places of gathering for the benefit of the general public. They were also requested to illuminate fire stations on this day.

5. All India Radio was requested to broadcast small features dealing with the dangers of and protection from fire from their broadcasting stations all over the country.

6. The P&T Department arranged special cancellation of stamps with slogans 'Fire Services Day—14th April' in important

post offices of the country on the occasion of the Fire Services Day from 1st to 14th April, 1970.

7. The celebration of this day has been covered by the newsreel also and will be displayed in the cinema houses throughout the country.

8. A special demonstration on fire fighting and fire prevention was arranged under the auspices of the State Govt. in the industrial city of Bombay to which high dignitaries were invited and wide publicity was given to focus attention of the general public on the importance of fire prevention and the purpose of Fire Services Day. In the year 1969, similar demonstration was organised at Calcutta.

9. In addition to the above, television coverage was given in Delhi. The Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had arranged a drama which was staged at a few Fire Stations in Delhi where general public was also invited to further highlight the importance of the Day. Hand-bills depicting fire prevention hints were air-dropped in Delhi, particularly in the industrial areas.

10. Fire Services Day pin-fls were sold on the Fire Services Day throughout the country, the collections therefrom being used for the benefit of the Fire Services Personnel, their families and the families of the deceased firemen.

**CONDITION OF FIRST CLASS COMPARTMENTS
ATTACHED TO DE-LUXE TRAINS BETWEEN
HOWRAH AND NEW DELHI**

8621. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently First Class coaches of other trains are frequently attached to De-Luxe trains running between Howrah and New Delhi;

(b) whether such coaches very often remain dirty, unclean, without Attendant at night and having no arrangement for Sweepers between Mughal Sarai and Jhajha Stations;

(c) whether First Class compartments on most of the occasions, are attached either at the end or with the engine;

(d) whether as a result thereof, first Class passengers and Members of Parliament frequently travelling by such De-Luxe trains are denied of connecting corridor with the dining car and as such, meals, tea and breakfast served to them either get cooled or become dirty and they are also denied of choice of meals and proper services; and

(e) if so, whether Government would take steps to remove these difficulties and ensure that First Class coaches are attached in a way that corridor facility to dining car can be availed of?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. Only when the regular vestibuled coach of the De-Luxe Air-conditioned Express rake is defective, then it is replaced by another ICF built First Class coach.

(b) No. These coaches are properly cleaned and are provided with a coach attendant. Safaiwalas are also posted at all stopping stations to attend to coaches between Mughal Sarai and Jhajha.

(c) and (d). The coaches provided on the De-Luxe rakes are all wired to operate on 400/110 volts A.C., the power for which is supplied from the generator cars marshalled at the ends. The generator cars are only vestibuled at one end. When the regular coach in this formation is defective, the replacement coach, which is equipped with 24 volts D.C. wiring has necessarily to be marshalled at the end.

In such cases orders for meals etc. are obtained from passengers in advance and they are served in trays which are properly protected from dust by means of covers and served as hot as possible.

(e) All efforts will be made to ensure that as far as possible the regular First Class coach of the Air-conditioned De-Luxe rake is attached, to avoid inconvenience.

NEW INDUSTRIES SET UP IN MAHARASHTRA

8622. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new industries started in Maharashtra in public and private sectors during the last three years;

(b) the new Industries proposed to be started in the near future in Maharashtra in both the sectors; and

(c) the employment opportunities expected to be increased as a result of starting the new industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

ENFORCEMENT OF RULE REGARDING ENTRY TO RAILWAY PLATFORMS WITH PLATFORM TICKETS

8623. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at many small and medium Railway stations in the country entry to Railway Platforms with proper platform tickets is not enforced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. Entry on the platforms at small stations, where heavy passenger traffic is not dealt with, is allowed without platform tickets.

(b) At small stations, the number of persons, other than intending passengers, seeking entry to the platforms being negligible, entry through platform tickets is not enforced and permission to enter the platforms during train timings is given by the Railway staff concerned, on duty.

(c) The position is reviewed from time to time and platform tickets are introduced at stations, where justified.

REPRESENTATION SUBMITTED BY CLEANERS OF GANDHIDHAM TO GENERAL MANAGER, WESTERN RAILWAY

8624. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cleaners of Gandhidham recruited at the time of introduction of dieselisation have recently made any representation to the General Manager, Western Railway;

(b) if so, their grievances; and

(c) the action taken to redress their grievances?

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

(b) Their main grievance is that on the merger of steam and diesel cadres, some of the staff have been reverted as Cleaners.

(c) The interests of the original diesel staff have been safeguarded upto the stage of Shunters till the last Diesel Cleaner appointed in the original Diesel cadre till 12-10-64 gets promoted as Diesel Shunter in the original Diesel cadre (NBL) as existing on 12-10-64. They have brought injunction order from the Court against these reversions and the matter is *subjudice*.

FIXATION OF SENIORITY IN THE GRADE OF GUARDS 'C' ON WESTERN RAILWAY

8625. **SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the basic principles, if any, laid down for the fixation of relative seniority of the direct recruits and promotees in the Grade of Guards 'C';

(b) whether the relative seniority of the two categories on the Western Railway has actually been fixed in accordance with those principles; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The criterion for determining relative seniority of non-gazetted staff in posts which are partially filled by direct recruitment and partially by promotion is the date of promotion in the case of a promotee and the date of joining the working post in the case of a direct recruit, subject to the condition that *inter-se* seniority of promotees and direct recruits respectively is not disturbed. In cases where promotees and direct recruits happen to join the working posts on one and the same date the

promotees and direct recruits should be put in alternate positions subject to the condition that the *inter-se* seniority of the two categories already assigned is not disturbed.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

CLERKS GRADE I IN GENERAL AND TRAFFIC SENIORITY UNITS OF ZONAL ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENTS

8626. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of Clerks Grade I in the Accounts Department working in the General Accounts Seniority Unit and Traffic Accounts Seniority Unit on each Zonal Railway, separately, for each seniority unit?

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

PROMOTION OF CLERKS GRADE II IN ZONAL TRAFFIC AND GENERAL ACCOUNTS SENIORITY UNITS

8627. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRIVISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Clerks Grade II qualified and unqualified on each Zonal Railway in the Traffic Accounts Seniority Unit separately for each category;

(b) the total number of Clerks grade II qualified and unqualified on each Zonal Railway in the General Accounts Seniority Unit separately for each category; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote the above staff?

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

SUCCESS OF CLERKS GRADE II IN APPENDIX II-A EXAMINATION, 1970

8628. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Clerks Grade II in each Zonal Railway who appeared in the Appendix II-A examination held in the year 1970; and

(b) the total number of Railway employees who passed the said examination in each Zonal Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3414/70.*]

ABSORPTION OF SURPLUS STAFF IN FOREIGN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE OF WESTERN RAILWAY

8629. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the case regarding deployment of surplus staff in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Delhi is lying pending for years together;

(b) whether the reply "The matter is under consideration" had always been given since more than a year; and

* (c) if so, the reasons for such a long delay and when it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). In Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, 117 posts became surplus due to mechanisation in the year 1965. As protection against transfer out of Delhi was extended to staff concerned, after adjustments against other vacancies in the same office as well as in other offices in Delhi, 19 surplus Clerks are being continued in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi. A proposal for creation of clerical posts in Foreign

Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi and deployment of the above surplus clerks against these posts, has been received from Western Railway in September 1969, which is under examination. A decision will be taken very shortly.

OBSERVANCE OF SILENCE HOURS TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY IN OFFICES OF RAILWAY MINISTRY

8630. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3235 on the 9th December, 1969 regarding observance of silence hours in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office (Western Railway) at Delhi and in Traffic Accounts Office at Ajmer and State:

(a) the reasons for restricting movement of staff for about two hours daily in certain offices of the Western Railway only; and

(b) the reasons for not extending these orders for increasing efficiency in the offices of his own Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Orders have been issued in consultation with the recognised Unions restricting the movement for about 2 hours daily during the normal working time in certain offices of the Western Railway only in order to ensure efficiency and for the convenience of staff. It has not been considered necessary to extend these orders in the offices of the Ministry of Railways.

MEMORANDUM BY TRICHUR RAILWAY PORTERS' UNION

8631. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently any memorandum from the Trichur Railway Porters' Union;

(b) if so, the main demands of the Porters; and

(c) whether Government have since considered these demands and, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) the matter is under consideration.

Statement

DEMANDS MADE BY THE TRICHUR RAILWAY PORTERS' UNION

(1) The name 'Licensed Porter' should be changed to 'Railway Porter' and the porters treated as Railway Employees.

(2) The minimum salary of a Porter should be fixed at fifty rupees.

(3) Porters should be allotted three shirts and three turbans per year as uniforms.

(4) The rate per head-load should be raised from 30 paise to 50 paise.

(5) The rate of luggage per trolley should be raised from ninety paise to two rupees.

(6) Medical assistance, residential facilities and concession of free travel should be given to porters and their families.

(7) The children of the porters should be given educational assistance and preference for the posts advertised by Railway Service Commissions.

(8) Porters should be given preference when barren-lands under the Railway Board are assigned.

(9) Porters should also be given the benefit of Provident Fund and Gratuity Schemes.

(10) Porters should be allotted six trolleys for the convenience of passengers.

(11) Supply of uniforms for 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(12) Payment for loading and unloading work done for two months.

RESTORATION OF HOLIDAYS AND UNIFORM FACILITIES TO CLASS IV STAFF (SWEEPERS, BHISTIES ON EASTERN RAILWAY)

8632. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from October, 1969 the Railway Administration has restored certain facilities (holidays) to Class IV staff (Sweepers, Bhistics etc.) working under the headquarters, Eastern Railway, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the low paid staff has not been given the facility of uniform as yet; and

(d) if so, whether Government would take an early decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). Instructions were issued in September, 1969 extending the benefit of closed holidays to this category of staff by treating them like any other staff employed in offices.

(c) and (d). Based on the recommendations of the Departmental Uniforms Committee appointed in 1965, uniforms for Railway staff were standardised in 1963. In accordance with these orders specific categories of low paid staff, including sweepers and Bhistics were made eligible for supply of uniforms. In 1966, the operation of these orders was held in abeyance as a measure of economy.

It may be mentioned that another Departmental Uniforms Committee was appointed in March, 1969. The Committee have since submitted its report which is under examination.

CONFIRMATION OF WORKERS UNDER EASTERN RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS

8633. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20 persons working since 1958 under the Headquarters, Eastern Railway, Calcutta have not been confirmed, although they are holding permanent posts; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make them permanent?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes, but persons working elsewhere hold lien on these posts.

(b) Temporary posts are being converted into permanent to the extent permissible to admit confirmation of staff.

PERMANENT ABSORPTION OF CASUAL LABOURERS AGAINST PERMANENT VACANCIES IN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, CHARBAGH, LUCKNOW (NORTHERN RAILWAY).

8634. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that upto March, 1968 for over ten years there were ten casual labourers in the Locomotive Works, Northern Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the 5th April, 1968 and 6th April, 1968 a panel was formed and the result declared on the 26th April, 1968 and these workers were called for an interview in June, 1969;

(c) whether it is further a fact that these workers were declared fit and sent for Medical examination; and

(d) if so, the reason why all of them have not been absorbed in the permanent vacancies?

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

DIFFICULTIES OF GUARDS OF LUMDING HEADQUARTERS IN THE ABSENCE OF BRAKESMAN

8635. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards of Lumding Headquarters, Northeast Frontier Railway are to work 3Up/4Dn Assam Mail and 201Up/202 Dn Cachar Mail without any Brakesman;

(b) whether it is also a fact that without a Brakesman to such trains they face immense trouble to load and unload packages

from the front TLRS within the short halt of 2 minutes and

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the steps being taken to set free the Guards of those trains to maintain the safety outlook of the train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). No brakesman has been provided on No 3/4 Assam Mail and No. 201/202 Gauhati-Silchar Passenger trains in view of the fact that the number of parcel packages carried by these trains is very small and can be handled without difficulty by the guards of these trains. On No. 3/4 Mail, which comparatively is a much longer train, two Guards are provided, and the second Guard can easily deal with the parcel packages.

CONFIRMATION OF GUARDS OF MALDAH AND KATIHAR DIVISION (NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAYS).

8636. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Railway Guards of the Maldah and Katihar Division, Northeast Frontier Railway, are not being confirmed in their services although they are working for over six years in this category;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the last confirmation list of Guards was circulated by DS/KIR in September, 1963;

(c) what are the guiding principles and factors to decide the confirmation of the Running staff; and

(d) if the Railway Guards of the Katihar Division, Northeast Frontier Railway, Working for over six years as Guard are not being confirmed in service, the action being taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Out of the total sanctioned strength of 259 Guards on Katihar Division, including Maldah only 24 Guards with over 6 years service have not been confirmed in the initial grade of Rs. 130-225(AS).

(b) No. After 1963, on ten occasions orders confirming Guards have been issued on Katihar Division.

(c) Like other staff, confirmation of Running Staff depends upon availability of permanent vacancies and fulfilment of other prescribed criteria.

(d) Action to convert temporary posts into permanent ones, wherever justified, is being taken by the Administration, and eligible staff will be confirmed against these posts.

NON-PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO GUARD OF MARIANI OF TINSUKIA DIVISION (NORTH-EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY)

8637. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Guard of Mariani of the Tinsukia Division North-east Frontier Railway, has not received his arrear bills under Br. No. 925 of the 14th October, 1965 of Rs. 441 and Br. No. 189 of the 4th May, 1967 of Rs. 841/-;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the arrear bills pertain to the year 1964;

(c) whether it is further a fact that General Manager (P), Frontier Railway vide his letter No. WB/HQ/T/335 of the 17th May, 1969 to DCS/DBRT, Northeast Frontier Railway gave a target date for final disposal of the case which has also passed; and

(d) if replies to parts (a) (b) and (c) above be are in the affirmative, the action being taken to settle the case?

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

(d) Action is being taken to settle the case without any further delay.

SHIFTING OF INDUSTRIES FROM WEST BENGAL

8638. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Shri A. K. Jain, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, had recently disclosed at a news conference in Calcutta that at least half a dozen States had approached the chamber with attractive proposals for shifting industries from West Bengal to their respective States and

some of the States had even opened liaison offices in Calcutta to pursue the matter;

(b) whether the statement is factually correct;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have approached the Chamber for the purposes and what are the details of the proposals made by these States in this respect;

(d) whether any industrial units are likely to be shifted from West Bengal to these States in the near future; and

(e) the Centre's attitude in regard to shifting of industries from one State another?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (d). A press report appearing in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated the 14th April, 1970, in regard to what Shri A. K. Jain, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, is said to have stated in a press conference in Calcutta on 13-4-1970, has come to Government's notice. In the Press Report, there is no reference to any specific States which had approached the Chamber with proposals for shifting of industries from West Bengal.

(e) Government's policy is to discourage shifting of Industrial Undertakings from one State to another, except that a change of location may be considered in exceptional cases on strong techno-economic grounds, after considering the views of the both the State Government concerned.

पटना स्टेशन पर तूफान एक्सप्रेस की एक रेल डिब्बे के साथ टक्कर

8639. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हाल ही में पटना स्टेशन पर दिल्ली आने वाली तूफान एक्सप्रेस और उस लाइन पर खड़े एक रेल डिब्बे के बीच टक्कर हो जाने के कारण कुछ व्यक्ति मारे गये थे और बहुत से व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस दुर्घटना के बाद से पटना स्टेशन का एक स्टेशन मास्टर तथा अन्य कर्मचारी फरार हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की है और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मामले में क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) 17-4-70 को पटना स्टेशन पर जो टक्कर हुई थी उसमें किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। लेकिन 16 व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए जिनमें से एक को गम्भीर चोटें आयीं।

(ख) रिपोर्ट मिली है कि पटना की रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा जमानत पर छोड़ जाने के बाद सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और लीवरमैन फरार हो गये।

(ग) और (घ). रेल अधिकारियों की एक समिति ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच की है और उसकी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार है।

BOUNDARY WALL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENTS FOR RAILWAY HIGH SCHOOL, KHURDA ROAD

8640. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Railway Administration is aware of the fact that the Railway High School at Khurda Road has no boundary wall, no common room, and no laboratory equipments;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that because of inadequate furniture, the Students are made to sit on floor.

(c) the annual expenditure incurred on this School; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to improve the School and provide it with necessary facilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes, As science is not a specialised subject taught in the school, there is no need for a science laboratory. However, scientific equipment is available for teaching general science.

(b) Due to temporary shortage of furniture as a result of their being broken or damaged, some students of primary section are made to sit on the floors. Arrangements have been made to replace them.

(c) Rs. 1,68,187.24 for the year 1969-70.

(d) Arrangements have been made to provide adequate furniture. Arrangements are also being made for provision of a barbed wire fencing with cement poles on one side to isolate the compound from the hospital area.

ALLOTMENT OF VACANT GOVERNMENT LAND TO PERSONS DISPLACED FROM LAND ACQUIRED FOR HASSAN-MANGALORE RAILWAY LINE

8641. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) the reasons why the vacant Government land has not been assigned to those whose land has been acquired for the Hassan-Mangalore Railway as has been done in the Panambur Harbour Project;

(b) the reasons why the Railways do not approach the Revenue authorities for such exchange; and

(c) what is the total of private land acquired for the Hassan-Mangalore Project in the South Kanara District?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). Land for railway projects is acquired through the agency of the State Government and compensation as fixed by the latter is paid to them for disbursement among the concerned landowners. It is for the State Government to consider alternative modes of compensation.

(c) The total land acquired for the Hassan-Mangalore Railway Project in the South Kanara District is 1384 acres.

CONSTRUCTION OF OVER-BRIDGE ON THANJAVORE-TRICHY RAILWAY LINE

8642. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Thanjavore Municipality through the Government of Tamil Nadu

for re-construction of over-bridge on the Thanjavore-Trichy Railway line;

(b) if so, the action thereon;

(c) whether the proposal has not been accepted by the Railway Board;

(d) whether any proposal for the reconstruction of the bridges has been accepted in the case of any other bridge in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not accepting this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). A request was received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for rebuilding of the over-bridge at km. 355/12-13 near Thanjavore with provision for wider roadway. Since the bridge is otherwise sound and the rebuilding thereof is required only to cater to the needs of road traffic, the entire cost of reconstructing the bridge as desired by the State Government shall have to be borne by them, who have already been apprised of the position.

(d) Yes, but on the same basis as adopted in this case.

(e) Does not arise.

SENIORITY AND PROMOTION OF 'A' GRADE GUARDS ON DIVISION BASIS.

8643. SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except on the Western Railway, seniority and promotion to the 'A' grade Guards are made on one Division basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the chances of promotion of Guards from Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' which are made Division-wise, differ from Division to Division;

(c) if so, does this dual method not confer unintended benefits on the Guards of certain Divisions who are promoted earlier to 'B' grade in their Division and then to 'A' Grade due to their accelerated promotion to 'B' grade.

(d) whether the reasons for making Division-wise promotion to Grade 'B' do not equally apply to promotion to Grade 'A'; and

(e) whether Government propose to remove the anomalies by either ordering promotions to 'A' Grade on one Division basis or by ordering promotion to 'B' Grade also on four Division basis in the Western Railway?

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

NON-ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS TO EMPLOYEES AT KHURDA STATION (SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY).

8644. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Type (I) quarters Block No. 226 (Unit A, B, C and D) in New Developed Colony at Khurda Road was completed, the date of handing over the quarters by the contractor to the authorities and the date of allotment of quarters to the employees;

(b) whether the following quarters in Retang Colony at Khurda Road were not allotted to the staff though they were completed since long;

(i) Block DI to D-9 (35 units) Type II.

(ii) Block No. D/10 to D/24 (60 Units) Type I quarters, and

(iii) Block No. 524/B (one unit) Type III;

(c) if so, the date of completion of these quarters, the date of handing over of the quarters by the contractors to the Department and the date of allotment of these quarters to the members of staff; and

(d) what is the rent lost to Government for non-allotment of these quarters to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Date of handing over of the quarters by Contractor—30-6-65.

Date of completion in all respects including ancillary work—22-8-65.

Date of allotment: Allotment orders were issued to the GRP staff for whom

these were meant on various dates from March, 1968 to March, 1970 as and when persons who had occupied these quarters unauthorisedly were removed.

(b) and (c). The information is given below:-

Quarters	Date of handing over by the contractor	Date of completion in all respects.	Date of allotment
Blocks			
DI to D9	Sept., 68	Nov., 68 to Sept. 69	} Nov., 68 to Dec., 69
D-10 to D-24	Do.	Nov., 68 to Dec., 68	
524-B	March, 69	8-12-1969	

(d) No loss of rent was sustained as a total sum of Rs. 13,002 was realised by way of penal rent from unauthorised occupants and from the staff who had occupied before the quarters were fully ready as against estimated rent of Rs. 9624/- based on assessed rent.

DELICENSING OF INDUSTRIES

8645. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government deny to 20 large business houses the benefit of delicensing, when the All India Manufacturers Organisation representing smaller concerns, declared at their annual conference in favour of all industries contributing to the development of the economy;

(b) the reasons why coal, textiles, roller flour milling, leather and matches have not been delicensed upto one crore;

(c) since the AIMO Presidnet was against statutory reservation of products for small scale and ancillary industry and voluntary demarcation has worked better as in the automobile industry, the reason why it is proposed to extend demarcation to another 25 industries;

(d) which are these industries and what are the reasons for reservation; and

(e) whether the interest of the consumers has been considered?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The changes in licensing policy announced recently have been made with a view to ensure more broad-based entrepreneurship and management control in different sectors of industry and to prevent concentration of economic power.

(b) Since 1964, the exemption from licensing has not been made applicable to these industries as they are considered to need special assistance and support

(c) & (d). It is Government's policy to promote the growth of small-scale industries for a number of socio-economic reasons. For technological and other reasons, certain small-scale industries have been found to require protection against larger units in the respective industries. Government have decided to continue the policy of reserving certain industries for development exclusively in the small-scale sector and also to extend the area of such reservation to the extent possible. A list of industries which have been reserved for the small scale sector is given in the Notification of the Government dated the 19th February, 1970 laid on the Table of the House as one of the enclosures to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 311 on the 24th February, 1970.

(e) Yes, Sir.

12-31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLASH OVER FORCIBLE OCCUPATION OF LAND IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention, Shri Tapuriah.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. Kindly see the wording of the calling attention motion :

"To call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported clash between jotedars and a mob led by Communists over forcible occupation of land in Midnapore District of West

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Bengal resulting in the death of several jotedars".

About six or seven days ago, three peasants including a lady who was pregnant, were brutally murdered by the jotedars.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was considered to be a law and order situation, when peasants were killed by the jotedars. When that is so, can such matters as referred to in the calling attention motion be allowed? I have got information that peasants were killed six or seven days ago. Kindly allow our call attention motion on that. If this is allowed, when jotedars are killing peasants, that should also be allowed to be raised by way of a Calling Attention motion.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): You will not kindly shut us out merely on the technicality of the rule. I have had occasion a few days back to raise a similar matter when three peasants were killed in West Bengal. Several of our members had given notice of a calling attention motion. I am not questioning your authority. But on that occasion, it was disallowed. When it is a question of jotedars, it is a pity that it is being allowed. As I said, I am not questioning the authority of anybody.

When we see this kind of thing happening in this House, we have to bring it to the notice of the Speaker (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): It is not a question of killing of jotedars or peasants. It is a question of the growing violence in the State.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस नोटिस को स्वीकार करते समय शायद दो मुद्दों पर ही आप ने विचार किया होगा। एक इस में कानून और राज्य का सवाल है और दूसरा यह कि क्या इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी है। चूँकि पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन है इसलिये शायद आप ने सोचा होगा कि इस में केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी आती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्योरली इसी बात को सोचा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कार्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार यह है कि हम लोग यहां कोई आवाज न उठाये, जब कानून एक प्रकार से किसी एक वर्ग से टूटता है तभी इस मामले को यहां उठाया जाये। लेकिन मणिपुर के बारे में हमारी सीधी जिम्मेदारी है। यह मैं कानून और राज्य की बात बतला रहा हूँ। मणिपुर में उड़ीसा राज्य का प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट लागू किया गया है। इस के बारे में पन्द्रह दिन पहले मैंने काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। मुझ से कहा गया कि वह विचाराधीन है। पन्द्रह दिन के बाद भी हम को इस का जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है कि कब वह आयेगा। यह भी कानून और राज्य का एक अंग है। इसी तरह आज मुझे तार मिला है कि विलासपुर जिले में दो सतनामी हरिजनों की हत्या हुई, पटियाला में एक हरिजन परिवार को पकड़ कर रक्खा गया और उन्हें अपनी फसल नहीं काटने दी गई, इसी तरह से बढ़िया में दो हरिजनों को गायब कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानून और राज्य का यह दूसरा पहलू भी आप महेंजर नहीं रखेंगे? क्या जब सिर्फ जमींदारों और पूँजीपतियों पर हमला होगा तभी विचार किया जायेगा। इस लोक सभा की कार्य प्रक्रिया से यह इम्प्रेसन नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम सिर्फ जमींदारों और पूँजीपतियों की रक्षा के लिये हैं और हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, खेतिहर मजदूरों या मणिपुर की जनता की रक्षा के लिये नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : If you go into the selection of these motions, you will see that they relate to all sections and all parties, sometimes from this side and sometimes from that side. On this about 20 Members gave notice from all parties; five were ballotted, others are still there. So far as your motion is concerned, I have not rejected it, is still pending along with others. They will have their turn.

श्री मधु लिमये : पन्द्रह दिन हो गये ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अब भी उस को ऐडमिट करवाइये । मणिपुर के लोग हिंसा के रास्ते पर जाने के लिये तैयार हो रहे हैं । अगर आप उन का खयाल नहीं करते तो वह हिंसा का रास्ता ले लेंगे ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : हफ्ते में दो बार मैंने काल अटेंशन दिये जो किसानों को कत्ल किया गया बंगाल में । आप ने उस को नहीं माना । जोतदारों की बात मान ली । किसानों और हरिजनों के ऊपर भी आप का वही रवैया होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not here to reply to all this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : There are so many calling attention motions. Can we go into all of them. If you permit some Members like this, we should be also allowed. It is a very wrong thing for some people to take the law into their own hands.

MR. SPEAKER : I assure you that I am not here with any views leaning on this or that side. Whatever I think of urgent public importance, I admit. [No personal inclination at all.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : किसानों का हित भी पब्लिक इम्पार्टेंस है ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported clash between jotedars and a mob led by Communists over forcible occupation of land in Midnapore district of West Bengal resulting in the death of several jotedars."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have been standing. While you have been indulgent to other Members to raise points of order, you are not allowing me.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 1st May, a procession was taken out in Chakmakrampur area, district Midnapore, allegedly with the intention of taking forcible possession of land. Apprehending that his land might be occupied, one Shridhar Bera along with his three sons and a private tutor and armed with two shot guns came out to resist. They were surrounded by the processionists whereupon they fired shots killing two persons and injuring six. Thereafter, the mob snatched away their guns, killed Shridhar Bera his three sons and the private tutor. The District Magistrate and other officials have visited the area. 31 persons have been arrested. The case is under investigation.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : As many of our friends, including some from this side, said this incident cannot be viewed in isolation. The sense of insecurity, terror and violence let loose in West Bengal during the United Front regime still looms large over West Bengal. The common man in West Bengal had hoped for peace and restoration of law and order but the contempt for law and the desire for violence bred by Naxalites and CPM during the UF rule is allowed to continue and increase under an incompetent Governor... (Interruptions.) Not a day passes; we see it here and we can imagine what happens in west Bengal; not a day passes without a bomb exploding, without an armed clash, without a pitched battle in some educational institution, without the national flag being dishonoured and replaced by red flag, without the photograph or picture of Mahatma Gandhi being dishonoured or disfigured at one place or another. While all this happens just to please a few friends Mr. Chavan sits here silently and smugly twiddling his thumbs (Interruptions.) God will save the followers of Gandhiji and will teach a lesson to the followers of Mao in this country..... (Interruptions.) In the past this Government used to shirk its responsibilities by saying that law and order was a State subject but now that West Bengal is under President's rule and the authority to rule Bengal and to keep it peaceful had been delegated to this House and to Parliament, what has this Government done to improve the situation? Mr. Chavan is trying to

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

develop a new cliché and he says that the socioeconomic problems of the State are to be blamed for what was happening in West Bengal. Are not those problems the creation of this Government? Is it not this Government that has been ruling the Centre for 22 years? Were they not in power in West Bengal during the last 20 years? What did they do to remove those socio-economic problems during those years? Even today have they come up with a programme to see that those problems are removed, which Mr. Chavan considers, make him helpless in his attempts to create a climate of peace and law and order there? In view of this may I know from him whether the existing provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act have been enforced in full in West Bengal to create a climate of peace? May I know whether the West Bengal Administration have forwarded to the Central Government draft legislation to tackle growing violence and lawlessness in the State and if so, what arrangements have the Government made to see that such legislation enacted? May I know, because of the failure of the Governor to tackle the situation and also because of the partisan manner in which he had been acting and his continuous failure to get along with his advisers and administrators, will the Government transfer the Governor? Finally will the Government undertake an enquiry to find out and establish whether any relation or link exists between the Naxalites and the CPM?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The entire question is irrelevant.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the specific question that he put at the end of his long speech was whether the present provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Calcutta Police Act have been utilised completely. I think they are. (Interruption) I think they are.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: The Police Act does not provide for dealing with smugglers, armed smugglers, smugglers possessing daggers etc., and daily processions are going on with spears and lathis. Has any single man been arrested for that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The other question asked was whether...

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Would he make further enquiries?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly, I will make enquiries.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Has anyone been arrested for taking out processions with arms and spears and daggers... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will he sit down? He has already put his questions.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*... (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): ...Mr. Speaker, Sir, Please tell these puny little Communists behind me...

AN HON. MEMBER: You are the stooge of the jotedars.

SHRI PILOO MODY: ...that shouting in this fashion in this House is not going to yield them one inch of territory, certainly not in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: We do not want all this muck.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Sir, you called us to order, but what about these people who are shouting? Do you want us to listen to them? (Interruption)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): You called us to order, but can't you condemn them? What are you doing, Sir? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Please sit down. I requested Mr. Tapuriah not to interrupt the Minister who had hardly begun. He is a young man; a young MP. (Interruption) I also request the hon. Members on that side not to disturb. Why are they shouting at each other?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Send those people to China.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They should be sent to America.

श्री रवि राय: हम भारतीय यहाँ बैठे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry. If you people go on behaving like this, I will have to think of some other alternative. Five to six Members sitting together on the one side and a few on the other side—you are

holding the whole House to ransom. What is this?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : If nobody abuses, no party is abused, then I will assure you on behalf of my party that we will not abuse. But if they abuse us, then they must take it back.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They are all taking rot. We always listen patiently in this House but when they talk like this, they should be called to order. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I am surprised. This is an august body where all of you meet. If you do not allow each other to speak, to express themselves, what is the use of this Parliament? Do you think by shouting at each other you are serving any purpose?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The second question that he asked was, whether any suggestion had been made by the Bengal authorities for having some new legislation. The answer is, yes. The supplementary to that was, what the Government of India propose to do. We propose to put the suggestion before the consultative committee for West Bengal.

The third question was about the Governor. There is no proposal to transfer him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Send Mr. C.C. Desai. Do they agree?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : You are looming large.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Shall I remind the Minister of the other points?

SHRI PILOO MODY : There was one important question which has not been answered.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You can see the record.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It has not been replied. He just wants him to refresh his memory.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The question was whether he would make an enquiry

to find out whether any link exists between the Naxalites and the CPM

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is rather too general a question to make an enquiry as such.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Samar Guha, your name is not there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I know that. You have been indulgent with so many members who raised points of order. But I do not know what has happened to you. When I was standing, you said, I am looming large. I do not know how I can shut myself in a corner of this House. Is it justice? I was testing myself, experimenting with myself to see what is your reaction if I keep silent. (*Interruptions*). My point of order is very relevant. The land problem in West Bengal is the most explosive and complex issue at the moment. Unfortunately you are allowing this issue to be discussed as a law and order problem. That will do greatest disservice to the people of West Bengal. It should not be allowed in this form. There should be a short duration discussion on land problem in West Bengal so that representatives from West Bengal may take part in it.

MR. SPEAKER : That can be discussed at some other time. It cannot be a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It will only help reactionary elements; it will not solve problems of west Bengal but create more problems.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, all types of motions come. I will allow this and I will allow others also. But this is not a point of order. That is why I was doubting whether you will raise a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Nobody has raised any point of order; yet you have allowed everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : You are in a complacent mood and you are addressing the Chair. Why can't you control your party member?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You leave the Chair and I will manage him. This is not a party meeting. Here you will have to manage him.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome. This is not an easy chair. You are very Welcome (*Interruptions*). At

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This is not a party meeting. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : As a leader, you should be have properly. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, not even agrarian problems can be solved by violence or through the use of lethal weapons. Unfortunately this country has headed for violence. People all over the country thought that with the ushering in of President's rule, things will improve in West Bengal. But unfortunately the Governor of West Bengal is a politician; he is not an administrator. He is interested in politics only. Peasants are killed by peasants. Workers are killed by workers. Students are killed by students. Please do not forget that. That is what is happening in this country, particularly in West Bengal, in spite of President's rule there. Sir, who is a jotedar? Mr. Hare Krishna Konar said that a man can possess 25 acres of land. If 25 acres are too much, Government can put another ceiling and reduce it further if it likes. Land has to be distributed to landless people. There is no doubt about it. There are landless people in this country and they are creating a problem. The Adibasis, particularly the harijans, should get land; they are landless and they are very poor. In the context of that, may I know whether government propose to appoint a Land Commission to review the entire land policy in West Bengal and in other parts of the country to see that the landless people get land? Will they also take steps to see that law and order is maintained in each State.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the land policy is concerned, the advisers are applying their mind to this question. I think the United Front Government passed two legislations about land policy.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is unfortunate that thought the UF Government ruled for 13 months they did not solve this problem.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Really speaking, the problem is one of implementing these legislations. Unfortunately, what happened during this period was that there was a large number of unauthorised occupations. Now, one has to go into the character of those unauthorised occupations. It is a complicated question.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is binami land.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Binami land and other lands as well. It is a very complicated problem which will have to be very carefully considered. If necessary, further measures will have to be taken. Ultimately we have to see that the binami land or other surplus land which vests in the government is distributed to the landless. There is no doubt about that, because the entire land policy will have to be based on that. The land hunger is there. If there is a large number of people with more land than what is allowed under the Ceilings Act, or in possession of binami land, naturally the Act will have to be enforced. But one thing will have to be taken care of. When the Act is implemented the due processes of law will have to be given more emphasis.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The United Front Government was ruling the State of West Bengal for thirteen months. What have they done to solve the agrarian problem in the State?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to go into what the United Front Government did or did not do, because ultimately there were serious differences in the United Front Government itself. Now it is our responsibility, the responsibility of Parliament and this Government to deal with law and order with firmness and implement the land policy.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : (Cooch-Behar) : The hon. Home Minister has not applied his mind properly to the Calling Attention Notice. It has been stated here :

"....reported clash between jotedars and a mob led by Communists over forcible occupation of land....".

So, in the original statement only one instance has been mentioned. But there are other reported deaths. Though I am not going into the depth of this matter, the agrarian problem in West Bengal has reached a near explosive stage. There is no doubt about it. There is a hitch in the Act. Even though in the Act of 1953 there is a provision for a ceiling of 25 acres of agricultural land, due to certain loopholes in this Act certain landlords, so-called landlords and jotedars have managed to keep more land than is provided under the Act. That creates trouble. The United Front Government encouraged landless agricultural workers to occupy land which has created a very difficult situation. The agricultural workers have got the impression that the law can be violated with impunity, be it binami land or some other land. So, if the Government really want to solve this problem, the whole problem should be looked into. There are 7 lakhs persons who have no land at all, neither homestead land nor agricultural land. Then there are 22 lakhs persons who have no agricultural land. Then there are about 30 lakhs persons who have a very small quantity of land, $1/3$ acre to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. So the problem relates to about 69 lakhs or 70 lakhs persons in West Bengal. But what was the estimate in 1953? In 1953 it was estimated that by the passing of the State Acquisition Act the Government might have in possession surplus land or waste land to the extent of 10 lakhs of acres. But actually upto 1966 Government came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to have more than three lakh acres whereas as a matter of fact upto 1966 this Congress Government had in possession a few thousand acres of this surplus land. It is on that footing that United Front Government decided that this problem must be solved and landless persons settled on surplus land.

13 hrs.

Now, there are certain provisions. If we have three lakh acres of land and we have about 70 lakh persons who have no land what would be the position? One acre of land is to be distributed to about twenty to twenty-five persons. It is utterly

impossible. The only solution to this problem and to satisfy this land hunger in West Bengal is that this present land ceiling will have to be reduced. A proposal was mooted by All-India Forward Block that in West Bengal in the irrigated areas let there be ceiling to the extent of 10 acres and in non-irrigated areas it should be 15 acres. That also, not on the basis of the individual concerned but on the family basis. Now, according to present Act it is on individual basis. This creates all the troubles. Moreover, whatever the surplus land West Bengal had this Congress Government for ten to twelve years were not in a position to distribute this land to landless persons and give the tenancy rights to them. So, I would like to know from the Government whether Government will pass an immediate Ordinance stating that all landless persons who have occupied the land from the persons who have excess land, that is, beyond the ceiling of 25 acres, will remain in possession of that land. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government will just gear up the Administration to send out the forms for the land settlement process. I quote a report published in Calcutta '*Statesman*' of 13th April, 1970:

"Some JROs felt that many of the problems arose from the Government's failure during the last 10 years to have rayatwari settlement for vested land distributed among the 'genuine peasants' who were allotted plots of lands on the basis of annual licences. It was stated that in 1968, Mr. Dharma Vira, then Governor of West Bengal under President's Rule had ordered prompt measures for rayatwari settlement and the Government Press was asked to print the necessary forms. But these were yet to be delivered."

I want to know from the Home Minister whether he will give direct instructions to the local officers to print as many number of forms as necessary and distribute these forms to clear up this issue otherwise not only in the case of Midnapore or some other places these sorts of clashes will come up every now and then. So to stop all this violence it is necessary that Government should pass an Ordinance banning further legislative matters that may be taken up by the Consultative Committee. Secondly, May I know whether they will just pass

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

an Ordinance banning the proposed land commission as was suggested and whether they will give immediate settlement rights to those who are in occupation?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The implementation of the land legislation and the consideration of new measures that have to be taken are under study by the Governor and the Advisers of West Bengal. They have taken certain preliminary decisions in the matter and have communicated those decisions to us which are under study here. Our Food and Agriculture Minister will study the implications of the decisions that they have taken.

The other question he has raised is about the ceiling. At the present moment, I think, throughout the country the ceiling on the basis of the individual as a unit is accepted. This is a new idea which is being canvassed, namely, whether there should be a ceiling on the basis of a family. That is a matter for consideration. He is a member of the Consultative Committee and he can raise it there. I might also raise it for discussion of the principle in the Consultative Committee. At the present moment there is no intention of passing an Ordinance as such. Without giving proper consideration to this idea, one cannot rush to pass an ordinance. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I think, it is very significant that all the Communists have moved out of this House to go to the American Embassy to protest about Cambodia. They have concern for Cambodia and no concern for what is happening in Bengal. I think, this should be noticed by this House.

13.07½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD. 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, on behalf of **SHRI F.A. AHMED**, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. *[Placed in Library. see No. LT-3407/70]*

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUNA (East Delhi) : Sir, you should allot time for discussion on the Naxalite activities.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot tell you at present about it.

13.07½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES, 1970

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): Sir, hon. Members may be aware that the IX Commonwealth Games are scheduled to be held in Edinburgh from 16th to 25th July, 1970. Government have received a request from the Indian Olympic Association for financial assistance for participation of Indian contingent in these games. It has come to the notice of the Government that 13 African countries; who are members of the Commonwealth, have threatened a boycott of the Commonwealth Games by all African countries of the Commonwealth if the projected South African Cricket Team's tour to U.K. for playing matches against MCC is allowed to go through. They have called upon the British Government to cancel this tour. It is learnt that the British Government have made it clear to the MCC that Country Cricket Clubs will themselves have to bear the financial burden for policing their grounds from public demonstrations expected during the South African tour and any damages to their property that may result from these demonstrations. A sizeable public opinion in U.K. is suggesting cancellation of the tour.

In the light of these facts as also in line with our consistent and continuous opposition to the policy of apartheid in any field Government has carefully considered the question of India's participation in the forthcoming Commonwealth Games.

We are aware that there will be no representation from South Africa in Commonwealth Games but we cannot forget the overall effects of permitting apartheid in any field of sports. MCC is an important sports organisation. They themselves had in the past cancelled their South African tour because South Africa insisted that MCC should field only an all-white team. It is a matter for regret that they should have decided to invite South Africa to play a series of matches in U.K. and thus reversed their earlier decision and gone against the strong public opinion in their own country. It is all the more regrettable that they are inviting apartheid-practising South Africa to send a cricket team to play in the U.K. during the very year when South Africa has been excluded from the Commonwealth Games that will be played in the same country.

Government have decided that they should advise the Indian Olympic Association to inform the Commonwealth Games authorities that if the South African Cricket team's tour to U.K. is not abandoned, India will not participate in the Commonwealth Games. The I.O.A. is being advised accordingly.

RE-CALLING ATTENTION (Query)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Sir, yesterday we submitted a calling-attention notice in regard to the interim order passed by the Madras High Court. In that order the Madras High Court has ordered the Election Commission.....
(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I received your calling-attention.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am coming to another point.

In that order the Madras High Court has ordered the Election Commission not to issue instructions to the returning officer or the election officer of Tamil Nadu not to allot the bulls symbol to the Congress candidate of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

The Election Commissioner had intimated us the time-table for the bye-election to the Cheran Mahadevi Assembly

Constituency in which the notification was to be issued yesterday, the nominations were to be filed up to 11th, the scrutiny was to be held on the 12th, the date of withdrawals was 14th and the date of election, if necessary, was 5th June. But today, they have sent another letter saying that the entire time-table intimated to us is being cancelled. This is something which is unusual.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : This is a serious contempt of the court. The Chief Election Commissioner should be asked to explain.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister to make a statement.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Let him make the statement in the afternoon.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : The Law Minister should make a statement on this. It is a serious contempt of the court....
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Even though I had not conveyed anything about my permission, your leader got up. Being the Leader of the opposition, I agreed with him. I will be sending it to the Minister to make a statement.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The time may be fixed so that we might be present here.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say now without contacting him.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : This is a clear case of misuse of power.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am really at a loss to understand the way the things are going on in this Parliament. I may be wrong. But I see something in future which is very disappointing. (Interruption) I can tell you it is clearly written on the wall. (Interruptions) May I request you to please observe some silence?

FINANCE BILL, 1970—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we have a balance of 5 hours and 30 minutes for the General Discussion. So, the Prime Minister will reply at 5.30 P.M.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : The Prime Minister may reply at 6 O'Clock. you give us half an hour more.

MR. SPEAKER : You will differ with everything. God help you. You raise controversy about everything. (Interruption).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: If you permit us, we will sit outside from tomorrow.... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I will very much welcome....(Interruption)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We are all Members of this House; we are elected Members....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You go on shouting.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : This is not the way to treat the Members in this House.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : May I sit down so that you go on shouting for some more time?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): There need not be any provocation from either side.

MR. SPEAKER : No provocation. (Interruption) There is no lunch hour today. So, you will have more time. The Prime Minister will reply at 5.30 P.M.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to continue his speech.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं कह रहा था कि अबन बैल्य टैक्स, शहरी सम्पत्ति कर जिस रेट से लगाया जा रहा है, देखने से तो यह मालूम पड़ता है कि यह रेट बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन हकीकत में ऐसा नहीं है। जैसा मैंने कहा था— जिसके पास 50 लाख की सम्पत्ति है, मौजूदा रेट से जो कर लगाया जायगा, उस से वह 1 लाख 99 हजार रुपये देकर छूट जायगा और इस तरह से उस के पास 48 लाख रुपया बच जायगा। अब जिस के पास 48 लाख रुपया बच जाता है, उस पर कितना बोझ पड़ा, हम अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

देखने में तो इस वित्त विधेयक से हम ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि सम्पत्ति कर बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन हकीकत में जिस के पास सम्पत्ति है, उस पर कोई बोझ नहीं पड़ा रहा है।

अबन प्रीपर्टी में एक दूसरी बात यह है कि शहरों की जो विभिन्न कैटेगरीज पहले थीं, अब उन का खात्मा करने की बात हो रही है। पहले ए०बी०सी०डी०—शहरों की चार कैटेगरीज थीं, लेकिन अब इन में यूनीफोर्मिटी लाने के लिये पांच लाख तक के लिये एक आम रेट रखा जा रहा है। देखने में तो यह कदम बड़ा प्रोग्रेसिव मालूम पड़ता है कि छोटे शहर और बड़े शहर में भेद नहीं रहेगा, सब पर एक समान टैक्स लगेगा, लेकिन यदि इस के पीछे हम जाएं तो हमें मालूम हो जायगा कि एक हाथ से लिया जाता है तो दूसरे हाथ से कई लखपतियों को इससे छूट भी मिल रही है। अभी तक ए० बी० सिटीज में एकजम्पेशन लिमिट 4 लाख थी, लेकिन इस रेट के मुताबिक 5 लाख होने से उन की एकजम्पेशन लिमिट ऊपर उठ जाती है, जिससे अनेकों लखपतियों को छूट मिल जाती है। सी० सिटीज में जिनकी सम्पत्ति है, उन को तीन लाख की छूट है, लेकिन अब मौजूदा हिसाब से 5 लाख की छूट हो जाती है, इस तरह से ये लोग बेदाग निकल जाते हैं।

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
डी० सिटीज में इस समय 2 लाख की एकजम्पेशन लिमिट है, लेकिन अब 5 लाख की एकजम्पेशन लिमिट होने से वे बेदाग निकल रहे हैं। देखने में तो यह मालूम पड़ता है कि छोटे शहरों को बड़े शहरों के मुकाबले ला कर बड़ी सम्पत्ति वालों को एक धागे में बांध रहे हैं, लेकिन हकीकत में बहुत से लखपति इससे बेदाग निकल जायेंगे। उन को इस वित्त विधेयक से राहत मिलती है।

अबन प्रापर्टी की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिस जगह 10 हजार की

आबादी है और 8 किलोमीटर दूर तक का क्षेत्र इस में शामिल किया जा रहा है। देखने से यह मालूम पड़ता है कि इस परिभाषा में उस के दायरे को बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन बात ऐसी नहीं है। जो पूंजीपति यहां पर काम करते हैं, वे तो 30-30 मील दूर रहते हैं, 30 मील दूर से आ कर काम करने हैं, इस लिये 8 किलोमीटर की दूरी बहुत कम है, इस को ज्यादा करना चाहिये और इस के साथ ही जो 10 हजार की आबादी का एरिया इसमें किया जायगा, उस के बजाय 7 हजार की आबादी के एरिये को इस में लेना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर जो टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है, उस में इवेजन नहीं होगा, इस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी क्या गारन्टी देती है। सरकार कौन सी गारन्टी देती है कि टैक्स इवेजन नहीं होगा और उसको रोकने के लिए इनके पास कौन सी मशीनरी है? काल्डोर का कहना है कि अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर टैक्स के इवेजन को रोकने के लिए एक सेंट्रल मशीनरी की जरूरत है जिसके जरिए से इसको रोका जा सकता है लेकिन न तो बजट में और न फाइनेंस बिल में ही इस तरह की मशीनरी की कोई बात कही गई है। इसलिए टैक्स इवेजन की सम्भावना बहुत है।

जहां तक इनकम-टैक्स का सवाल है, 48 सौ से पांच हजार की एग्जेंशन लिमिट कर दी गई है। इसके लिए दलील दी जा रही है कि चूंकि टैक्सपेयर की संख्या कम हो जायेगी इसलिए टैक्स इवेजन को रोकन में आसानी होगी। मैंने जैसाकि उस दिन भी कहा था कि यह बचकाना तर्क है, एक चाइल्डिश आर्गुमेंट है। थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि जितने असेसीज हैं उनकी संख्या दो ही रह जाये तो और भी आसानी हो जायेगी; इससे साफ जाहिर होता है

कि सरकार की मशीनरी का कितना ज्यादा दिवालियापन है। यह बात जरूर है कि पांच हजार की लिमिट कर देने से एन्टरप्राइजिंग नौजवान लोगों को जोकि महीने में 417 रुपया कमाते हैं उनको कुछ राहत मिलेगी और इसलिए मैं इस कदम का स्वागत कर सकता हूं।

उसी तरह से चैरिटेबिल और रेलिजस ट्रस्ट की बात है। रेलिजस ट्रस्ट की बात तो समझ में नहीं आती कि उसको छूट क्यों दी गई है। कुछ संशोधन भी इसके लिए लाये गए हैं लेकिन हकीकत में रेलिजस ट्रस्ट को कोई छूट देने की जरूर नहीं है। यूनिट ट्रस्ट से जो डिवीडेन्ड आता है उसपर अभी की छूट एक हजार है लेकिन अब वह छूट तीन हजार तक होने जा रही है। इसकी वजह से आज कारपोरेट सेक्टर फूले नहीं समा रहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं पोलिटिकल एंड एकोनामिक वीकली से थोड़ा सा पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

The immediate cause for their exultation is the increase in the tax free limit for unearned income from Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 1,000 from unit trust units and Rs. 500 from dividends) to Rs. 3000 (from units and dividends). This should enable a man to own wealth upto Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 and live wholly on untaxed income by not working.

इस तरह से पैरासाइटों को बढ़ाने का एक तरीका रखा जाना है। उसी तरह से उसमें कहा गया है:

Stock Market is all Smiles: 3 Cheers for Indira: The stock market has cast off its slough of despondency and is all smiles now. Nobody ever thought that the radical Prime Minister could present a market oriented budget.

इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारे डाइरेक्टर साहब जो काम करना चाहते थे वही काम इस विधेयक से हो रहा है। इनकम-टैक्स में जहां

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

पर छूट होनी चाहिए वहां पर तो है नहीं और जहां पर नहीं होनी चाहिए वहां पर छूट दी गई है। इससे आम लोगों को कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है बल्कि ज्यादा इनकम वालों के फायदे की ही बात आती है। वेल्थ टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स, दोनों से ही टैक्स इवेजन् की बात आती है और इस लूपहोल को प्लग करने के लिए कालडोर ने कहा है कि एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स लगाना चाहिए। उसको लगाया गया था लेकिन हटा दिया गया क्योंकि श्री मोगरजी भाई ने कहा कि उसमें कुछ आता नहीं है। और अब प्रधान मंत्री भी उसी को फालो कर रही हैं। तो एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स को लागू करना चाहिए। अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि उससे मिलता नहीं है तो मैं कहूंगा कि जो आपके कोलीग हैं उनसे भी दस साल तक आपको टैक्स नहीं मिला। यह सारी खराबी आपकी मशीनरी की है कि दस साल तक आप अपने बगल के कोलीग से भी टैक्स रियालाइज नहीं कर सके। अगर आप एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स से ज्यादा कलेक्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं तो यह आपकी मशीनरी का दोष है।

गिफ्ट टैक्स में आप सख्ती करने जा रहे हैं, 10 हजार से पांच हजार पर लिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि पांच हजार कौन लोग देते हैं और कितने लोग देते हैं। सफ़रजंग में जितने लोग रहते हैं उनमें कितने पांच हजार का गिफ्ट देते हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को छोड़कर। इसलिए उसकी सीमा और कम होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)...

जहां तक 225 करोड़ के डेफिसिट फाइनंसिंग का सवाल है, यह हिन्दुस्तान के बजट का एक पार्ट हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान की कोई भी फैक्टरी अगर चौबीस घंटे चलती है तो वह है नासिक प्रेस। और उद्योगों में तो सुस्ती है लेकिन नोट छापने के लिए जो फैक्टरी है उसमें कोई सुस्ती नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि 225 करोड़ की ही बात नहीं है बल्कि इस रकम के और बढ़ने की बात है। किताब का कन्सेशन इन्होंने बताया। विद्यार्थियों की

कलम, पेंसिल, औजार बक्स पर कन्सेशन की बात ठीक है लेकिन वह बहुत थोड़ी है। किताब पर कन्सेशन आपको कुछ ज्यादा देना चाहिए था।

बजट के वित्त विधेयक से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि टैक्जेशन की नालेज होने जा रही है... (व्यवधान)... मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं। (व्यवधान)... मेरा कहना है कि रियायतें कम हैं वह और ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)... कोल्ड स्टोरेज के पार्ट्स पर छूट देने का एलान किया गया है। ठीक है, यह तारीफ की बात है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने प्रोग्राम्स होते हैं और जितने प्रोडक्ट्स होते हैं मोटे तौर पर वे कोल्ड स्टोरेज में चले जाते हैं इसीलिए शायद उनका बढ़ना जरूरी है लेकिन प्रैग्मेटिक दृष्टिकोण से कोल्ड स्टोरेज पर कोई छूट देने की जरूरत नहीं है। (व्यवधान)... चाय के बारे में मैंने उस दिन निवेदन किया था। मेरा कहना है कि आप कानून तो बना सकते हैं लेकिन इतिहास नहीं बना सकते हैं। इस देश का और समाज का तकाजा है कि हम इस विधेयक के जरिए या दूसरे विधेयकों के जरिए से केवल कानून ही न बनायें बल्कि इतिहास भी बनायें। वित्त विधेयक में सर्टेन फंडामेंटल प्रिंसिपल्स का समावेश होना चाहिए। इसमें आपको एक और दस के हिमाब पर इनकम पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात करनी चाहिए। 93 परसेंट देने के बाद भी लोगों के पास बहुत रह जाता है। आपको समाज में मिनिमम और मैक्सिमम का हिसाब करना होगा और उसी के हिसाब से टैक्जेशन करना होगा। (व्यवधान)... चांसलर ऑफ़ एक्सचेकर ने कहा है कि टैक्जेशन का प्रिंसिपल यह नहीं है कि कितना आप पाते हैं बल्कि आप किस तरह से पाते हैं। उसी तरह से इसमें परिवर्तन करना होगा। (व्यवधान)... दस हजार से ऊपर सकुलेशन के अखबारों को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए और प्रीवी पर्स का खाल्ता करना चाहिए। और इनकम सीलिंग एक और दस के रिशियो में मुस्ती से लागू करनी चाहिए तभी जाकर

हम कह सकते हैं कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना हो सकती है।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : The Prime Minister deserves congratulations on presenting a budget which aims at reducing inequalities, at reducing poverty, at enlarging exports, at taxing luxuries more heavily, which gives relief to the weaker sections of society by raising the exemption limit for taxation, by giving relief from taxation on necessities of life and which aims at the establishment of a socialist pattern of society. The budget aims at reducing inequalities by imposing taxation in the form of income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax, estate duty and using these revenues for the development of the nation for providing more avenues of employment by building public sector industries, by opening more social welfare schemes and so forth.

A theory has been propounded by some that we are the highest taxed nation, that the present budget imposes the maximum tax which is not found anywhere else in the world. My complaint, on the contrary, is that the taxation is very liberal; in fact, it does not tax to the extent or limit it should. Take, for example, estate duty. In Great Britain, the rate is heavier than here. Estate duty is one of those taxes which can bring more revenue and at the same time inflict the minimum pain on the tax-payer because it is levied on the death of the tax-payer. A heavy estate duty is also supported by our ancient mythology. One of our rishis was doing a lot of *tapas*. Then Lord Vishnu appeared before him and asked 'What do you want?' The rishi said: 'I want wealth which would last for generations'. Lord Vishnu asked: 'Why do you want wealth which would last for generations? For example, if you have a *kuputra* (a bad son), he will dissipate the wealth in a short time. If you have a *suputra* (good son), why do you need it? He will earn on his own. So either way you do not need wealth which would last for generations'.

My submission is that estate duty should operate with that object in view. Therefore, the rate of taxation should be raised to what it is in Great Britain at least.

So the theory that India is the highest taxed nation is, so far as estate duty is concerned, an exploded one.

Coming to income-tax, it is said that it is the highest when compared to the rates in the US and UK. I think our taxation is not very heavy. Not only this; we have completely left out the rural sector from agricultural income-tax. In fact, 80 per cent of India lives in villages and in that sector also there are wealthier sections who have plantations, gardens etc. and who own lakhs. There is no justification for leaving them out. The industrial section of the society is going in for large farms for the purpose of evading income-tax.

So income-tax is more liberal here than in other countries because we have completely left out one sector, the agriculture sector. I would request the Prime Minister to see whether it would not be more feasible to introduce agricultural income-tax. I believe it is a State subject. In any case, the States can be forced to go in for it, and, in fact, some States have gone in for it. Therefore, I submit that even on the income-tax side, the taxation is not very heavy, and is, in fact, on the liberal side.

Another theory is that the wealth tax is also very heavy. The wealth tax is imposed after granting an exemption limit of Rs. 1 lakh, and on the next slab it is hardly Rs. 400, a year, which is not very heavy. After a particular limit, it goes up to 10 per cent, but by no stretch of imagination can it be deemed to be very heavy taxation.

In fact, the taxation in India is not to an extent which will reduce wealth to a considerable extent. In spite of such alleged heavy taxation for the last 20 years, not a single industrial house has got lesser assets, in fact their assets have gone up. This really shows that ours is not a very heavily taxed country.

Another attack on the Budget is that it still supports the public sector undertakings. Public sector undertakings have given the greatest benefit to this country. No industrial house could have invested such a huge amount of Rs. 800 crores in industry. Not only this. They provide support to the ancillary industries. Further, they pro

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

vide employment. Of course, it is true that some are running at a loss, but there are industries in the private sector also which are running at a loss. In certain industries it takes a very long time for yielding large profits. The criticism of the public sector undertakings only on the ground of profits is totally meaningless because the object is not to make profits, but to create a public sector industry in the country which can provide a take-off for the future industrial development of the nation.

The wealth tax is reasonable and it cannot be heavier, because the maximum limit goes up to ten per cent, and the normal rate of return is ten per cent on any investment. Therefore, we are, in fact, taking away, by imposing a wealth tax of ten per cent, the entire income which accrues. More than this would mean that we are trying to take away the property as such.

The non-gazetted officers of Himachal Pradesh were promised Punjab scales when they came to Himachal Pradesh after the reorganisation of Punjab. They did not opt for Himachal Pradesh, but under the Act they were forced to go. Therefore, they should not be penalised for being forced to go to Himachal Pradesh. They should be given sufficient compensatory allowance and Punjab scales.

There are a few economies which can be effected without difficulty. The Prime Minister has been gracious enough to raise the exemption limit for income-tax to Rs. 5,000. This has resulted in the reduction of five lakh cases in the Income-tax Department. At the same time, wealth tax has been imposed on the agricultural sector which will result in creating about a lakh of cases. The net result is that there will be a reduction of about four lakh cases, and hence there should be a reduction in the Income-tax Department staff as such, but I find from the newspapers that due to the imposition of wealth tax, more than a hundred income-tax officers are to be appointed. I request the Prime Minister to look into this.

Secondly, there can be economy effected in the political structure of the country itself, and that money can be used for the development of the nation, for providing more basic industries which can create more

employment. One of this is the new trend of development in our country: the abolition of upper Houses like Punjab, West Bengal, etc. They have saved millions for those States. The time has now come to reconsider whether the second House is necessary in Parliament also. The second House in Parliament has not contributed anything to Parliament as such. It was a theory propounded by some vested elements that the upper House gave maturer consideration than the lower Houses. The experience of the past twenty years has shown that the lower Houses are more mature than the upper Houses and in fact they act in a more responsible fashion whereas the Members of the Rajya Sabha are not so responsible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No reference to the other House.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: The upper Houses are not responsible either to the people or to anyone else.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The position of the Rajya Sabha is different from the Upper Houses in the States; in our Constitution it is called the Council of States.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Their abolition would save money and from the point of view of our economy I feel that the money so saved could be used for the development of the nation.

The penalties which are provided under the Income-tax Act are very heavy and have not served their purpose; penalties are so heavy that the entire income is taken away plus a little more. The result is that the assessee who were willing to compromise before these penalties were introduced are not willing to compromise now and in fact the earnings by way of penalties had gone down instead of going up. For instance, penalty for late filing of returns was nominal previously and it could be collected. But now it is not so. A little money is given to the lower hierarchy of the income-tax department and the matter is squared up. This needs to be reconsidered.

In conclusion I submit that the present budget could not be better. Considering the situation prevailing at present this is the best budget and we support it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The Finance Bill and the budget proposals reflect the economic policy of the Government and determine to a large extent the economic activity and the financial stability not only of the Central Government but also of the State Governments. In a federal structure with an inbuilt bias in favour of the Centre it is bound to be so. In recent months, in the Indian economic landscape the Centre-State relations, particularly financial relations, have dominated the discussion. Apart from being an academic discussion, it is a very urgent problem, crying for immediate relief and solution. We should make a review of some of the important provisions of the Constitution regarding financial relations between the State and the Centre and see whether they had been observed in letter and spirit; it is a timely review. Article 274 of the Constitution particularly wants the prior recommendation of the President for bringing in a Bill affecting taxation in which States are interested. On how many occasions has the Centre approached or consulted the States before taking a decision on measures affecting States? For instance, the tax on railway passenger fares which was levied in 1957 was repealed in 1961 without consulting the States. Also, a surcharge on income-tax was levied without consulting the States. An increase in excise duty by Centre on petrol restricts the scope of the levy of sales-tax by the States. In all these cases, we require that the Centre should consult the States before they take action. The Fourth Finance Commission has noted:

"An explicit provision for a recommendation by the President should normally entail some mechanism other than the usual briefing and advice from the concerned Ministry at the Centre."

It is no use saying that we are consulting the concerned Ministry and then proceeding. A mechanism should be devised.

In this connection, I may draw the attention of the House to a private Member's resolution tabled by me, but which unfortunately could not be reached on that day. In that resolution, I have demanded:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps for formation of a permanent institution to make searching review of the Centre-State relationship in all aspects and to evolve and ensue functioning of full federalism, in spirit and in form, with greater devolution of power and maximum autonomy possible to the States in India."

Whether this can be done within the four corners of the present Constitution or we require any constitutional amendment should be considered, and it is time that we went into this matter. Unless the financial relationship between the Centre and the States is put immediately on a satisfactory basis, in the present context of different political parties putting strains and stresses on the Indian Constitution, it may become very late in the day to arrive at a solution.

The Administrative Reforms Commission has also gone into this question in a very exhaustive way and they have said in their report that the present state of affairs in the States' economy rests on the following three points: first, the resources for raising funds available to the States are comparatively inelastic. Two, the functions allocated to the States are such as lead compulsively to expanding responsibilities, particularly in the context of ambitious development plans; three, important resources for national plan financing are foreign aid and deficit financing, both tending to strengthen Central rather than State resources. Because of these three bases, the States have not been till date given a fair deal.

I want to concentrate on only one aspect of the States' instability of the financial resources. For example, the most disturbing feature of the State finances is the increasing burden of indebtedness. It is a very alarming position. Speakers in the Centre-State relations conferences have always drawn the attention of the Government, to the authorities that be, to the growing burden of debts on the States. The debt burden of the States in 1951-52 was only of the order of Rs. 445 crores. It has gone in 1968-69 to the tune of Rs. 7,032 crores. The debts of the States to the Centre—which is a more crucial one—stood in August, 1947, when

[Shri Sezhiyan]

India attained Independence, at only Rs. 44 crores. The entire States put together owed to the Centre only Rs. 44 crores at that time. Now, in March, 1970, it has gone to the tune of Rs. 5,997 crores: from Rs. 44 crores to nearly Rs. 6,000 crores, is a long track.

Then, about debt services; debt services by the States is a big burden put on their slender resources. In 1951-52, all the States put together, had allotted only Rs. 8.49 crores for debt services. Now, in 1969-70, it has gone up to Rs. 640 crores, along with Rs. 264 crores of rupees as interest. The interest alone comes to Rs. 264 crores apart from the instalment payment. What happens is, unmindful of paying these things, the States go on taking loans. Whether they have got any idea of repaying in a future date, I do not know. (*Interruption*) Whatever loan is being given by the Centre to the States, a major portion of it is taken back by the Centre itself. In 1950-51, for Tamil Nādu Government, the amount repaid was less than 4 per cent of the financial loan assistance received from the Centre. But during the fourth plan the Tamil Nadu Government has been offered Rs. 140 crores of loan assistance from the Centre. But the Tamil Nadu Government is going to repay during the fourth plan about Rs. 160 crores. So, instead of the Centre assisting the States, the reverse is the process, the States are assisting the Centre. So, it is high time a Federal Debt Commission is appointed to go into the entire question. If you do not want to encourage reckless spending, if you want to infuse some responsibility to the States, it is high time you analyse the debts taken by the States and offer them a solution as to how best those loans could be avoided or liquidated.

In this connection, I have some suggestions to offer. Firstly, loans that have been taken for financing schemes that do not bring in a direct financial return to the State such as for education, medical facilities and rural manpower programmes should be treated as grants. Secondly, repayment of loans given as relief to goldsmiths or to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon or for relief of distress caused by natural calamities

should be insisted upon only to the extent the State Government is able to recover it. The States did not want the Gold Control Act. *Suo motu* the Centre brought it. When thousands of goldsmiths were thrown out of employment, they were offered loans by the Centre, but all the loans were written in the name of the States and whether the loans have been recovered or not, the States are being asked to pay back the instalments of those loans. Therefore, when the State Governments have not had any share in taking the decision here to bring forward the Gold Control Act, the Centre should hold itself responsible for recovering the loans. We did not ask for the Gold Control Act. The Centre wanted it and they should face the consequences also. Why should they burden the States with the repayment of these loans?

Thirdly, repayment of loans taken for irrigation and power should be over a longer period. At present these schemes are financed through Miscellaneous Development Loans, which are repayable in 7 annual instalments with a grace period of three years. Irrigation and power schemes have a longer gestation period and returns will come only slowly. Therefore, repayment of loans taken for such schemes should be spread over 20 to 25 years. Whenever the Centre takes loan from the World Bank, it is spread over 40 to 50 years. They are soft loans with low rates of interest. But when the loans are given to the States, the repayment period is restricted to 7 years and the interest rates are high. As I said, important sources for national planning are foreign aid and deficit financing. For foreign aid, the period is longer and the interest rates is very low. For deficit financing, the interest is zero and the repayment period is infinite. When both these things are combined, to ask the States to repay it within 7 years and to charge a high rate of interest is not unjust and cruel, but it is going to upset the entire federation structure as far as financial relations are concerned.

Fourthly, adequate provision should be made in the States Revenue Account for amortisation of at least open marked loans and loans from Government of India at the end of a fixed period. These provisions are

not being made these days. Then at the end of the period, the States are put to a lot of hardship. The element of grant in Central Assistance for State Plan should also be considered and should be stepped up. States will continue to be burdened with heavy debts.

Now, I want to discuss about the wrong, if not mischievous propaganda that is being carried out that the State of Tamilnadu is receiving special attention from the Centre, that is, from the Indira Government. They say because we are in the good books of the Prime Minister that is why we get much grant. I do not know what kind of book is being kept by the Prime Minister; but the book-keeping of the Tamil Nadu Government does not show any encouraging results. Actually, we have not been given a fair deal. At every stage the due shares of Madras State have been slashed down. When the draft Plan was considered in 1966 they fixed the Tamil Nadu Plan at Rs. 564 crores. At the time we said it is not enough and wanted a higher rating to be given. The present Government considered very sympathetically and fixed it at Rs. 502 crores! I appeal to them that at least a minimum plan 574 crores is required. As regards Central Assistance in 1966 we were allocated Rs. 250 crores but the Central Government and the Prime Minister considered sympathetically and said it will Rs. 202 crores. In other things also, for example, take devolution percentages by the Finance Commission. There also percentages of sharing in regard to income-tax, additional customs duty have been done down as far as the State of Tamilnadu is concerned. Therefore, Tamil Nadu Government has suffered at all points and at all stages.

The Central Government has appointed a pay commission to go into the salaries and allowances structure of the Central Government employees. The State of Tamilnadu has also appointed a Commission but the Finance Commission when it came refused to take into account the consequences of the Pay Commission appointed by Madras Government as on the day of the sitting up of the Finance Commission the Tamilnadu Pay Commission had not finalised their award. I would like

to state here that scales of pay for the Tamil Nadu Government employees are much lower than that available in Kerala or Mysore. So, the Centre, they should take into account the pay-rise that will be demanded by State employees because *suo motu* if you do something, the State employees will clamour for parity. Unless we make a re-appraisal of the constitutional provisions relating to the finances of both the States and the Centre, we will not be able to put the financial stability and make them really State on and truly partners with the Centre in building up the nation truly healthy.

श्री राज बेब सिंह (जौनपुर) : बजट प्रोजेक्ट और वित्त विधेयक हमारे सामने है। इसके पहले भी हर साल यह लोक सभा बजट पास करती रही है। उन बजट प्रोजेक्ट में और जो वर्तमान बजट प्रोजेक्ट हैं, बहुत फर्क है। इसमें पहली बार कोशिश की गई है कि इस देश की गरीबी को मिटाने की दिशा में जितना काम किया जा सके, किया जाए। इसके लिए हम एक वित्त मंत्रालय को और खास तौर पर वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हैं। जब इस सदन में बजट पेश किया गया था तब कोई अखबार या कोई ओपिनियन ऐसी नहीं थी जो उस से सैटिसफाई न हुई हो। इसी से जाहिर हो जाता है कि हर वर्ग के लोगों ने इसका स्वागत किया था।

देश में जो गरीबी व्याप्त है, उसको देखते हुए कुछ बातों की तरफ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी आपने कुछ चीजों पर एक्साइज इयूटी घटा कर राहत दी है लेकिन दो आइटम ऐसी हैं जिन पर जो एक्साइज इयूटी बढ़ाई गई है, उससे कामनमैन हिट होता है। एक सफेद कैरोसीन आयल है। लाल पर नहीं। लेकिन सफेद कैरोसीन आयल पर आपने एक्साइज इयूटी बढ़ाई है। गांवों में, देहातों में लोग इस तेल को लालटेनों में जलाते हैं। यह तेल अच्छी रोशनी देता है। मैं मानता हूं कि जो अमीर लोग हैं गांवों में या कसबों में या शहरों में वे भी इस तेल को जलाते हैं। लेकिन उनके यहां बिजली भी है, पेट्रोलियम भी है। लेकिन सब से ज्यादा सफेद

[श्री राज देव सिंह]

कैरोसीन आयल पर इस ड्यूटी का जिन पर असर पड़ा है, वह गरीब तबका है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो एक्साइज टैक्स इस पर बढ़ाया गया है, इसको हटा लिया जाए।

दूसरी आइटम पेट्रोल है। पेट्रोल केवल बड़े आदमी इस्तेमाल करते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। टैक्सी चलाने वाले, स्कूटर चलाने वाले और वे जो किराये पर चलते हैं, भाड़े पर चलते हैं, वे भी इसको इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इन वाहनों को कामनमैन भी इस्तेमाल करता है। इस टैक्स के बढ़ जाने से उनका किराया भी बढ़ जाता है। यह कामनमैन की पाकेट को एफ़ैक्ट करेगा। इस वास्ते इस पर भी आप पुनः विचार करें तो अच्छा होगा।

22 साल के बाद आज भी हम अपने देश में छोटे-छोटे कसबे, मध्यम साइज के शहर और बड़े शहर और साढ़े पांच लाख गांव देखते हैं। स्वराज्य के पहले जब हम गांवों में आते थे उस समय हमें ऐसे लोग देखने को मिलते थे जिनकी पूरी जिन्दगी बीत जाती थी लेकिन उनको पैर में जूता पहनना मयस्सर नहीं होता था, पूरी उनकी उम्र बीत जाती थी जाड़े के मौसम में उनके बदन पर ऊनी कपड़ा नहीं होता था। आज 22 साल के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था नहीं दिया गया। लेकिन इस बजट में प्रोपोजल है उन गांवों की तरफ ध्यान देने की जिनका जिक्र मैं अभी करूंगा। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमने बहुत से कारखाने खोले हैं, बहुत सी चीजें जो हम विदेशों से मंगाते थे अब हमारे देश में बनने लग गई हैं और हमारे देश की नैशनल वैल्यू और नैशनल इनकम बढ़ी है। लेकिन जो नैशनल वैल्यू या नैशनल इनकम बढ़ी है उसका प्रापर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हुआ है। उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं गया है। नतीजा क्या निकला है, इसको आप देखें। आज हमारी सोसाइटी में टॉप पर पांच परसेंट लोग हैं और ये पांच परसेंट तीस परसेंट

नैशनल इनकम और नैशनल वैल्यू को दबाए बैठे हैं। अगर नैशनल वैल्यू और नैशनल इनकम का प्रापर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ होता तो यह हालत न होती। इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

हमारे देश की आज आबादी 52 करोड़ के करीब है। आप यकीन मानिये कि इस आबादी में से पांच करोड़ लोग रोज भूखे सोते हैं। बीस करोड़ ऐसे हैं जो किसी तरह एक समय खा लेते हैं। और बीस करोड़ ऐसे हैं जो पेट भर लेते हैं दोनों समय। उनका खाना अनबैलेंस होता है, वह हैल्दी खाना नहीं होता है। पांच परसेंट ही हैं जो सचमुच खाना खाते हैं। अढ़ाई परसेंट वे हैं जो जो चाहते हैं वह खा लेते हैं। यह तस्वीर है हमारे देश की। आज तक जो हमने किया है वह बहुत नाकाफी है। तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया हमने इरिगेशन पर खर्च किया है। लेकिन आज भी 22 परसेंट से अधिक जमीन उस जमीन में से जो कल्टीवेबल है, हम इरिगेट नहीं कर सके हैं। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी से दो चीजों पर एक्साइज टैक्स घटाने का अनुरोध किया है। लेकिन प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि पैसा भी तो आना चाहिये। मैं बताऊंगा कि किन मदों से आपका पैसा मिल सकता है। हमारे साथी जो हम से पहले बोले हैं और हमारे दल के हैं उन्होंने एक सुझाव रखा है कि जो सैंकिड चैम्बर हैं लैजिस्लेचर्स में, स्टेट्स में,—यहां की बात नहीं करता हूँ—उनको एबालिश कर दिया जाए। देश के लोगों का थिंकिंग इसी ढंग से चल रहा है। उससे बहुत-सा पैसा बच जाएगा। सैंकिड चैम्बर का एक महत्व था, एक इम्पार्टेंस थी, एक इस्तेमाल था। लेकिन अब अपर चैम्बर लोअर हाउस के इंडेक्स हो गए हैं। हारे हुए पार्लिटिशियन्स को बैंक डोर से उनमें जगहें मिलने लग गई हैं। जो मकसद था सैंकिड चैम्बर का वह समाप्त हो गया है। इसलिए उनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है।

इस बास्ते मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिन स्टेट्स में सैकिड चैम्बर हैं, वहां इनको समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

गांवों की समस्या आज जटिल है। गांवों की हमने उपेक्षा की है। उनकी हमें उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये थी। कारण यह है कि गांवों की जो कृषि है उसका राष्ट्रीय आय में स्तर परसेंट का योगदान है। हम गांवों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे कर इसको अस्सी परसेंट बढ़ायें या इससे भी आगे बढ़ायें।

पचास लाख लोग हर साल गांव छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े शहर जहां उद्योग धंधे हैं, उनकी आबादी हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। कारण यह है कि गांवों में उन्हें कोई पेशा नहीं मिलता। गांवों में उन्हें काम दे कर शहरों की तरफ भागने से रोका जा सकता है। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

गांवों में लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान ऐसे हैं जो रहने लायक नहीं है। उनकी जो सराउंडिंग हैं, वे बीमारी लाती हैं। न्यूट्रिशस खाना उनको नहीं मिलता है। कर्ज के बोझ से वे लदे हुए हैं। यह 95 परसेंट गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की हालत है। कुछ पार्टीज हैं जो अगर गांवों से टैक्स वसूल किये जाते हैं तो उसका विरोध करती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिनके पास पैसा है, जो वहां टैक्स देने लायक हैं, उनसे जरूर लेना चाहिये लेकिन कोशिश यह की जानी चाहिये कि जो देने लायक नहीं हैं उनके ऊपर ज्यादा बर्धन न पड़े।

अनएकाउंटेड मनी हमारे देश में इतनी ज्यादा है कि सरकार भी उससे परेशान है। है। इसको निकालने का भी आपको तरीका ढूँढना होगा। किस तरह से इसको खर्च किया जाता है, इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हूं। बनारस में एक तुलसीदास मानस मंदिर बना है। सुरेका नाम का कोई कैपिटलिस्ट है जिसने अनएकाउंटेड मनी में से अठारह लाख रुपया खर्च करके इस मंदिर को बनवा दिया है। जो एनफोर्समट सैफेशन है, फाइनैस

मिनिस्ट्री का, वह इन चीजों की रोकथाम नहीं करता है। देखा जाना चाहिये कि अनएकाउंटेड मनी बाहर आए और वह अच्छे कामों में लगे, प्रोडक्टिव परपोजेज में इस्तेमाल हो।

बजट में 115 करोड़ रुपया स्माल फार्मज और एग्रिकलचर लेबर की तरक्की के लिए रखा गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको बढ़ा कर दो सौ करोड़ कर दिया जाए।

67.5 करोड़ रुपया स्माल फार्मज की हालत को अच्छा बनाने के लिए रखा गया है। इसके लिए आपने कहा है कि आप 45 सेंटर चुनेंगे। आपके पास फैंक्ट्स एंड फिगरज हैं, आंकड़े हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो सब से गरीब 58 जिले हैं, कम से कम उन 58 जिलों के गांवों को तो इसमें शामिल किया जाए।

गांवों के लोगों के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट अपरचूनिटीज उपलब्ध करना बहुत आवश्यक है। इंडस्ट्रीज का डिसपर्सल करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही गवर्नमेंट को स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। उसको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि कोई जिला उनसे खाली न रहे। गांवों के पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों को बोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए। उनके लेबर को-ऑपरेटिव और इंडस्ट्रियल को-ऑपरेटिव बनाये जायें और नैशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से उन्हें लोन दिये जायें। इस प्रकार उनको काम मिलेगा और देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी।

न्यूट्रिशन प्रोग्राम के सम्बन्ध में जो पहला कदम उठाया गया है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन इसमें गोल-माल बहुत होता है। छोटे बच्चों और प्रीगनेंट मदरज की परवरिश के लिए हमें कई देशों से मिल्क पाउडर मिला है। हमारे जिले में, और कई दूसरे जिलों में भी, प्राइमरी स्कूलों के टीचर उस मिल्क पाउडर को ब्लैक में बेचते हुए पकड़े गये हैं। चाहे टीचर हो और चाहे हैड-मास्टर जो कोई बच्चों की खुराक

[श्री राज देव सिंह]

को बाजार में बेचने का हिनियस फ़ाइम करता है, उसको सल्ट से सल्ट सजा देनी चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश एक तरह से हमारे देश का बीमार राज्य है। बड़े-बड़े नेता वहां के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर हुए हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश जहां 1947 में था, उससे आगे नहीं जा सका है। 1951 में जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की नैशनल पर कैपिटा आमदनी 247.50 रुपये थी, यू० पी० की पर कैपिटा आमदनी 259.62 रुपये थी, लेकिन तीन फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान्स और तीन सालाना प्लान्स चलने के बाद जब पूरे देश की नैशनल पर कैपिटा आमदनी 315 रुपये हो गई, तब यू० पी० की पर कैपिटा आमदनी घट कर 254 रुपये हो गई।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वहां की जनसंख्या बढ़ गई है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : जनसंख्या तो हर प्रदेश की बढ़ी है। उत्तर प्रदेश की पर कैपिटा आमदनी इतनी कम बढ़ी कि बढ़ी हुई जनसंख्या ने उसमें पहले से भी कमी कर दी—259.62 रुपये से 254 रुपये कर दी। एक तरह से हम पीछे गये हैं।

डी० एम० के० के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मद्रास के साथ कोई पक्षपात नहीं किया जाता है। मैं भी कहता हूं कि नहीं किया जाता है। लेकिन मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं कि एल० आई० सी० ने हाउसिंग के लिए 14 करोड़ रुपया हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री को दिया, जिसमें से यू० पी० को 100 लाख रुपया मिला और मद्रास को 150 लाख रुपया मिला, जब कि आबादी के हिसाब से यू० पी० को 300 लाख रुपया मिलना चाहिए। हम यह नहीं कहते कि मद्रास को ज्यादा मिला है। हम यह कहते हैं कि हमें कम मिला है; आबादी के अनुपात से हम को मद्रास से दुगना मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन हमें उससे कम मिला है। हम महसूस करते हैं कि यू० पी० को दबाया जाता है। चूंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमारे

यहां की हैं, इस लिए वह इस बारे में कुछ बोलती नहीं हैं। यू० पी० का खयाल रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह काफ़ी पिछड़ चुका है। अगर यू० पी० पिछड़ा रहेगा, तो देश नहीं उठ सकता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रूरल पावर स्कीम को बन्द कर दिया है। मालूम नहीं, केन्द्र में उसके लिए क्या प्राविजन है। उस स्कीम से गांवों के लोगों को छोटी-छोटी मजदूरी मिल जाती थी और समाज को सड़कें और पुल मिल जाते थे। उससे दोहरा फ़ायदा होता था। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह दबाव डाल कर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस स्कीम को चालू करायें और उसके लिए काफ़ी रुपया-पैसा दें।

इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। चेकोस्लोवाकिया के कोलैबो-रेशन से एक ट्रैक्टर फ़ैक्टरी रामनगर में लगने वाली थी। लेकिन वह पिंजोर में लग गई। वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन दूसरी ट्रैक्टर फ़ैक्टरी उत्तर प्रदेश के ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट में लगनी चाहिए। वह एक एप्रीकल्चरल एरिया है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जौनपुर का जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, जिसके बारे में पटेल कमीशन ने सिफ़ारिश की थी। हमारी यह डिमांड है कि जो स्कूटर फ़ैक्टरी पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगने जा रही है, उसको जौनपुर में लगावा जाये। अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहेंगे, तो ऐसा हो सकता है। मेरा आग्रह है कि वह इस बारे में सोचें।

एक बैगन बिल्डिंग फ़ैक्टरी को यू० पी० में लगाने की बात थी। मालूम नहीं, उसको क्यों मुलतवी कर दिया गया है।

एटामिक पावर स्टेशन के लिए यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट नरुला, अलीगढ़, में सब इन्तज़ाम कर चुकी है। वहां पर फ़ैब्रिकेशन का काम हो चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर सब प्रकार की सप्लायमेंट भी उपलब्ध हैं। नार्थ इंडिया के

लिए वह सब से अच्छी जगह है। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इसका प्राविजन करे।

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the provisions of the Finance Bill which are well known. It would suffice if I say to-day that the measures proposed have not been of such a nature as to enthrall those who are of my persuasion of thought.

I would rather prefer to utilise this opportunity in highlighting the economic and financial problems of the State of West Bengal. It is not very often realised in this House that the problem with which West Bengal is confronted to-day is not so much a law and order problem or a political problem but primarily it is a financial and economic problem.

The United Front Government broke up just on the eve of passing the budget. But the state of finances in West Bengal were as such that even if the budget were passed by the legislature, the state of economy would have been in doldrums. That is why, as one coming from that State, I have to come here and plead before the whole House, not only before the Government, not only before the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister, but before the whole House to plead the case of West Bengal. The other day when the Bill for the delegation of Legislature powers of Parliament for West Bengal, to the President, was being discussed, I uttered a word of caution and said that Bengal was just on the brink of a revolutionary explosion. The real meaning of the violent manifestations of political disturbances and disruption have become almost the order of the day in West Bengal, and in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs and will not be understood unless we relate them with the state of economy there. But, before I do that, I would like to appeal to all sections of the House not to take my pleadings for West Bengal as coming from a regional spirit or narrow spirit. The previous speaker who spoke just now pleaded the case of Uttar Pradesh. As a matter of fact we are a very poor country and our politics to-day and for many years to come would remain a politics of scarcity and naturally representatives of every State

assistance for their States. That is why I want particularly to impress upon the House that West Bengal is not only a State problem or a regional problem, it is primarily a national problem. It is not very often realised, Sir, what stakes people of other States have in the State of West Bengal. I have collected some figures from the Hazari Committee Report to which I would like to just make a casual mention. Before I come to Hazari Committee's report, I would refer to another significant figure. West Bengal provides jobs to above 60 lakh workers and other employed persons from different States. From the census taken in 1961 it was found that Rs. 28 crores were remitted from Calcutta every year in small postal money orders. That is the savings of small men without bank account. This was remitted to almost every State in India, but mostly in Bihar, Eastern UP, Eastern MP, Orissa, Andhra, Tamilnadu and Kerala. Where would these people go if the economy of West Bengal collapses?

Coming to the figure given in Prof. Hazari's final Report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy, I find there very interesting figures Prof. Hazari has shown that out of total approved investments of Rs. 275 crores between 1959 and 1966, only 14 crores or a little over five per cent represented investments by Bengali entrepreneurs while Rs. 32 crores or 48 per cent were by Marwari entrepreneurs, Rs. 55 crores or 20 per cent were by Gujaratis, Parsees, Punjabis and other Indians, Rs. 8 crores or nearly 3 per cent from domiciled foreigners and Rs. 66 crores or 28 per cent from international combines. These figures represent only approved investments for a period of 7 or 8 years only and from that we can get an indication what total investment stakes people of other States have in West Bengal. If the economy of West Bengal today is in shambles let it not be thought that only Bengalis will suffer. As a matter of fact, the economy of the whole of the eastern region of India would suffer and that is why it is necessary to highlight this aspect of the problem. Somehow or other this problem, although it has been debated over decades, has not been solved and tackled. I do not have much time at my disposal and I would just mention what the main aspects of the problem of West Bengal are.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

Firstly, the rate of population growth here is 32·8 per cent, second only to Assam, compared to the all-India figure of 21·5 per cent. You may add to that the problem created by the refugee influx from East Pakistan. Only yesterday the P.T.I. reported that during the last 3 months, 30,000 new refugees have come. And if our past experience is any guide, then all these people will ultimately become a burden on the economy of West Bengal.

Then, there is the chronic food problem and the problem of rice shortage. Rice is our staple food crop. But this rice shortage has been created mainly by transferring land from food crops to jute. The twin effects of this transfer and the industrial recession has been that we are confronted with a tremendous problem of unemployment. I do not want to go into the details, because that would take time. But in the jute industry, in 1952, the total employment figure was 2,75,000. In 1966, even before the United Front Government came into power, it had come down to 2,30,000.

Then the Calcutta region and Bengal as a whole is particularly dependent on the engineering industry. But the recession in the engineering industry has created another problem, and today, we are confronted in the State of West Bengal, according to the calculation of the experts, with a backlog of employment of 1,500,000, which before the end of the Fourth Plan will reach the figure of 3,300,000. Unless we tackle these basic aspects of the problem, the present problems, the political problems and the problem of disruption or violence that we witness in West Bengal cannot be tackled, and that can only be done if the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission take matters seriously.

I can do no better than to quote from the budget speech of Shri Ajoy Mukerjee. Unfortunately, the budget could not be passed. But Shri Ajoy Mukerjee points out in his budget speech:

"Originally, it was thought that an investment of more than Rs. 600 crores was necessary for West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period."

It was after a great deal of higgie-haggle negotiations that it was brought down to

Rs. 321 crores. Shri Ajoy Mukerjee concludes his speech by saying:

"It is a matter of no small regret that for the time being, the available resources do not add up to more than Rs. 321·50 crores. It may be remembered that we had spent Rs. 304·74 crores on our Third Plan. Indeed, having regard to the steady rise in price level since the end of the Third Plan and our Fourth Plan, if limited to Rs. 321·50 crores, it will in physical terms be smaller than the Third Plan."

Then, there is the problem of Calcutta. Several years back, the World Bank dealt with this problem, and as a matter of fact, a team of experts had come. The World Bank is still prepared to give sizable loans for rehabilitating the city of Calcutta. Government have agreed to a plan of Rs. 80 crores, of which Rs. 40 crores should be contributed by the Centre, but up till now, no implementation machinery has been created for this. So unless the Centre comes forward with determination to tackle these problem resolutely, I am afraid things cannot be improved, whatever may be the political measures you may think of. Now the new administration in West Bengal, after the imposition of President's rule, if we go by press reports and the information given by the Home Minister today, have suggested some kind of legislation for preventive detention and other repressive measures. But I would tell Government with all the emphasis at my command that these repressive measures would not do. Unless they are followed up with large scale constructive measures, the entire economy of Bengal will collapse, and if it does, it will bring down the entire eastern region of India. Not only West Bengal, but part of UP, a larger part of Bihar, a larger part of the economy of Assam, Orissa and North-Eastern Andhra Pradesh have Calcutta and West Bengal as their hub. This is a very strategic region, a part of the South East Asian region, and we must not forget that if we allow things to deteriorate in that fashion in West Bengal and in eastern India, a border area and a strategic area, not very far from Vietnam and other South East Asian zones, which are ablaze to-day, it will have disastrous consequences. If we move in a manner which allows things to drift it

would inevitably prepare the ground for a violent mass upheaval and a revolutionary explosion which will immediately engulf the whole country.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : At the outset, I would unhesitatingly say that this year's budget certainly reflects the urges and aspirations of the common man. This is really a production-oriented budget. It is a very bold and clever budget, though it is called a political budget in certain quarters.

This Bill spells out the philosophy that strengthens the corporate sector to some extent and at the same times removes glaring inequalities of wealth through increased taxation of incomes over Rs. 40,000 and by placing additional burdens through tax and additional wealth tax on urban lands and buildings. If anyone makes a detailed calculation, one will realise that the taxation works out to more than 100 per cent. In referring to this matter, I am not unaware that it might lead to disincentives in earnings for the betterment of the economy. An imaginative budget could have exempted corporate profits to the extent of about 30 per cent as in Sweden when they are ploughed back into the industry. This alone can really solve our industrial problem and the unemployment problem. This will certainly increase the job potential and gross national product. I believe Government will assess its implications and would take requisite steps to provide reliefs wherever possible.

The Bill has led to a healthy rise in the share market to some extent because of the tax reliefs on incomes up to Rs. 3,000 on shares and also bank deposits, and the extension of Wealth-tax exemption etc. to Industrial shares and securities. In fact, the rise has been caused by taking advantage of these facilities for reduction of tax liability.

These, I feel, are only one aspect of our aims and aspirations. We have a lot of homework to do before we can hope to move in the direction of our goals.

Firstly, one must do some hard thinking on further improving agricultural, industrial and mineral production. Unfortunately, the impact of the Green Revolution has not percolated to cash crops. The transfer of

improved technology can reach desirable proportions only if it covers cotton, jute, oil seeds and other types of agricultural produce, including tobacco, so that their increased per acre yields will result in cost reduction, larger exportable surpluses and, in some cases, release of acreage for further food production. Increase in mineral production through appropriate incentives can result in greater employment. As for industrial production, I am afraid, we are making too much of the recent improvement. Let us put the achievement in a proper perspective. From 1960 to 1965, we were achieving an annual growth at a compound rate of 8 to 9 per cent. There was a slide-back due to recession in 1966 when the index went down. In 1967, it further went down over 1966. If it improved by 6.4% in 1968, it has to be remembered that it was still below the index reached earlier. Similarly the improvement of about 7% last year would put our index perhaps only slightly above 1965. Therefore, what transpires is that we have only recovered the lost ground in the industrial field as a whole. Now to improve production further, new investment has to be generated with an appropriate balance as between consumer goods and heavy industries. The present situation is such that shortages have begun to develop in the raw material supplies of a larger number of items. The Economic Survey itself drew attention to the shortages in Oil seeds, cotton, iron and steel, staple fibre, non-ferrous metals, etc. Let us realise the implications of these shortages. Costs have risen and the profitability in some of the industries would go down either because of the existence of controls or because of the incapacity of the consumer to buy the goods at higher prices. In either case, two consequences flow—profitability goes down and with that there will be lower corporate earnings and fall in corporation tax realisation. Besides, shortages will lead to disillusionment in the society. I, therefore, suggest that a crash programme must be initiated to see what can be done to overcome these shortages and to augment industrial production.

Secondly, the ingenuity of the framers of the Budget proposals must come into play to correct a situation which has arisen, viz., disincentive in purchasing new equity issues *vis-a-vis* investment in existing shares.

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

This has occurred because of the withdrawal of the scheme of tax credit certificates in respect of investments in new equity issues and also because of the long gestation period in realising dividends from new companies. Already, there is a decline in the consents for the issue of capital as per Economic Survey of our Government. The decisions announced by Government on the Dutt Committee Report have opened a new Pandora's box in view of a number of legal and other issues that will require to be tackled. Also, the growth of new enterprises may be effected because of various factors. Here I refer to only one problem, viz., that of streamlining the procedures for re-licensing of 41 delicensed industries, which is required to be done within a period of three months from the issuance of the notification on 19th February. At the same time, the real advantage of raising the exemptions limit to Rs. 1 crore can only be secured if appropriate facilities of foreign exchange for raw materials are provided.

In my view, the real solution to tackling the price situation is not at all through artificial controls, but through freeing the economy and creating an environment in which production can really increase. We already have appropriate strategic controls. Special consideration is essential for initiation of further welfare measures, as spelt out in the Central Budget, the scope of deficit financing which has been placed at Rs. 225 crores and what is most important, the continuing tendency of some of the State Governments to rely on over-drafts, without being able to raise additional resources.

Very unfortunately the Budget is not Export-oriented, because export duties on various items still continue, especially on tobacco. Export of considerable portions would suffer; unless the export duty is immediately abolished, tobacco will not be in the history of export commodities.

I suggest that we should endeavour to increase employment and employment opportunities through growth and productive efforts and not through increase in administrative expenses. The schemes outlined in the pamphlet "Towards Growth with Social Justice" will go some way in tackling the problem marginally. Here again, I would like to caution that these schemes

must be implemented with a new missionary zeal through an ably chosen band of official who are dedicated to the spirit underlying the schemes, so that the problem to which our Government has turned its attention are gradually but surely, solved.

Coming to my State of Andhra Pradesh, the people are still subjected to droughts, famines and also cyclones. The *per capita* income in Andhra Pradesh is the lowest and much below the national average. It is industrially very backward; practically in the absence of sizable public sector projects, the possibilities of attraction of ancillary industries is also considerably narrowed down. I am heartened at the announcement of the Prime Minister about the three Steel Plants—Vizakapatnam, Hospet and Salem. I suggest that the formation of separate units is most essential so that work can be taken up in a serious manner. This will solve to some extent the unemployment problem in the local population.

The need for one more Refinery on the East Coast, especially at Kakinada, is keenly felt. This must be established at once, thus giving room for opportunities for petro-chemical projects on the East Coast. Priority must be given for rural electrification.

I am happy that the Government has inaugurated the scheme for mining copper, zinc and lead at Agnigundala. Here, I would like to appeal to the Government to create dynamism to put the plant into commission. The officers must work with missionary zeal. This project will be a very good foreign exchange earner, producing considerable quantities of lead, zinc and copper, for the betterment of the economy of our country. A full-fledged and Independent organisation is to be formed at once, for exploitation of the deposit with Headquarters in the Mining area.

Establishment of ZINC Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam in Fourth Plan is also urgent. Government of Andhra Pradesh, already offered adequate land and water facilities and cheap power. This has been already approved by Government of India. Immediate steps for installation should be taken to avoid increased costs and bitterness and frustration in the minds of the people. With these remarks I support the proposals

of the Prime Minister and Finance Minister.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapāra) : We are not at the last stage of the discussion of the financial proposals and we have to consider seriously whether the Lok Sabha which is the watch dog of public finances is doing justice to all the demands that are being voted here. Whether it is due to lack of time or due to lack of proper arrangements....(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) :—or due to Members taking excessive time.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He is talking rot. What I wanted to say is that we could not discuss as many as 11 Ministries. It was all guillotined. Actually speaking, I made a count. I find that only 16 per cent of the demands were discussed by this House. So, necessarily, I want the Leader of the House—of course she is never present—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She was present; only a little while ago, she went out.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : She is sometimes present : I amend my statement. So, I want the Leader of the House and also the Chair to consider seriously when we discuss the budget in all stages, whether we should not arrange our programme in such a manner as to enable us at least to discuss each and every Ministry. It is essential because on the Appropriation Bill also, this House does not discuss the Ministries which have been left out. If time was given for discussion, during the Appropriation Bill, of the Demands of those Ministries which were left out, that could be done. But that is not being done, and so unless we all apply our mind to this, I think the Lok Sabha will be failing in its duty because the Rajya Sabha has not got this right or power to discuss these matters.

About the Finance Bill, I do not want to go into the details. I spoke in greater detail while speaking on the general budget. The Prime Minister has announced some small concessions. This concession, I take it, is very marginal. The concessions in respect of tea and other things is of course welcome. But what I find is, the additional

revenue of Rs. 170 crores that would accrue, after this concession was given will be reduced by only Rs. 1.8 crores. That is nothing. Actually speaking, this indirect taxation will hit the common man. There is no doubt about it. The attempt should be, as far as possible, to arrange this taxation in such a manner as would not hit the common man much. We were thinking that there is some rational thinking, and actually the taxation proposals would be formulated in that manner. What little is given to the common man, as they say, in the shape of other concessions by this indirect taxation and fresh taxation, is neutralised.

Let me take the question of sugar. The Prime Minister did not mention about this at all, or, she did not think it proper—I do not know—although, as you know, almost all those who have spoken on the budget proposals in this House including Members of the ruling party have all opposed this levy on sugar and have pleaded that it should be withdrawn.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : None has spoken during this debate.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That is what I am saying. When the general budget was discussed, all mentioned about it, I have given an amendment about this in the Finance Bill. Now, let us see whether it actually hits the common man or not. If we take the figures since 1948, I think the price of sugar has increased four times. Take the present levy, and see how it will affect. 75 per cent of the total production of sugar is on a quota basis and the rest for the free market. The price of the free market sugar fluctuates according to demand and availability. Because the Government has fixed the basis of the quota so low individually and also because there is a large section of the population who do not come under the quota system, and are compelled to buy outside the quota system, the run on the free sugar is almost compulsive. The result is, not only does the price of free sugar increase but Government tax thereon would also increase in greater proportion.

I have also figures to show that the *per capita* availability of sugar has come down

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

and the total production of sugar in terms of gur has remained almost static. The recovery percentage has come down from 10.1 per cent in 1964-65 to 9.9 per cent in 1967-68 and to 9.4 per cent in 1968-69. Hence, whatever be the percentage of control, the whole of the excise duty will be passed on to the consumer. The excise duty on sugar, the sales-tax, octroi duties and other levies on sugar were to the tune of 25 per cent of its value. By this increase in duty, the percentage will increase very sharply. If the Government think that this is a luxury item, I have nothing to say. But if they do not think so, I will still plead with them that they should accept my amendment and withdraw this levy.

We have all welcomed agricultural wealth tax. But Government is still showing hesitation. I do not understand the purpose of the new announcement that farm houses should be excluded from the purview of taxation. According to the present Act, up to the value of Rs. 1 lakh, it was already being exempted. Really speaking, these farm houses are residential houses and people stay there. If you exclude the farm houses, then practically nothing will be left for taxation. For whose benefit is it being done? Probably the Government has in mind big landlords in Punjab or other places. Probably there are some people who have amassed great wealth through agricultural income and they have influenced the Government to do it.

14.53 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

The plantations also would come under the purview of this Act. Actually I find that as in factories, even small plantation owners have to build houses, schools, hospitals, etc. These are statutory obligations. If such cases are exempted, I can understand. But I really fail to understand for whose benefit they want to exclude farm houses. I hope Government would give serious consideration to these two matters.

I have already given an amendment about raising the exemption limit for income-tax to Rs. 7500, as recommended by the Bhoothalingam Committee. Government have accepted many other recommendations, but I do not know what prevents them from

accepting this recommendation. If they do not want to go up to Rs. 7,500 as a compromise they could have at least gone up to Rs. 6,000. But they have not done so. It appears that by going up to Rs. 6,000 they could have removed 17 lakhs assesseees out of a total of 28 lakhs assesseees from the list and the total loss of revenue would not have been more than Rs. 7 crores to 8 crores. At the same time, the income-tax officers would have more time to deal with bigger cases.

SHRIS. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : In the ultimate analysis, there would be no loss of revenue.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : My hon. friend says that there would be no loss of revenue. At the same time, there would be some relief to the lower middle class people. Otherwise, this concession will have no meaning because of the rise in the cost of living. I do not think this proposal will give relief to anybody.

There has been much talk about the public sector industries, especially the steel plants. I have dealt with it in detail in my budget speech. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to it here. We have no concrete proposals before us in this House as to how the management of the public sector is going to be improved. What are the concrete measures that the Government of India propose to take to improve the situation, keeping in view the criticism of the public sector undertakings not only by those who oppose it but also by various Committees of Parliament as well.

I am told that recently there was a seminar organised by some non-official body in which the Prime Minister and other Ministers participated. I do not know whether any instructions were issued by the government or not, but I am told that the representatives of management and workers of the public sector industries came and participated in this conference. At whose expense did they come? Did government issue any instructions that they should participate in a non-official conference? I may warn you that you are creating a very bad precedent by surreptitiously managing these things in such a manner that you make a show that your own men of the ruling party are organising this and then issue instructions to the

management and workers to participate in it. I know it for a fact that the representatives of the workers have been paid first class fare and their accommodation had been arranged so that they could participate in this seminar. Yet, most of them said that they do not know what was the purpose. So far as the discussions and decisions of the conference are concerned, they have no bearing on their own problems in their plants.

During the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Steel Ministry the Prime Minister announced the location of three steel plants in the south. We all welcome it. But it looks as if in this country there is only north and south and no east and west.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : (Chittoor) : North have steel plants; there is one in Orissa.

15 hrs.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Why do you bring Orissa into the picture? Madhya Pradesh is very much in the picture. Now, what is the basis on which the locations have been decided for these three new steel plants? If the basis is that we must disperse our industries in different States and as Mr. Naidu insists that at least each State must have one steel plant then I have no objection; the economy of the country may go to dogs but we must have a steel plant in every State. If Government's consideration is that, I will not quarrel with them. In this connection I want the Government to consider and let us know whether location of industry—either steel plants or any other public sector industry—should be considered on State basis or political considerations, or on economic basis taking into consideration the national economy as a whole. I have collected some statements made by our friends—a statement by a Minister in Tamil Nadu Government and a statement by Mr. Brahmanand Reddy. The Tamil Nadu Minister says because we were supporting the Government and Government could not afford to displease us, so we have got Salem steel plant.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Minister did not say that it is because of the support that we got it. He did say: "We fought for it and we got it."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : They fought for the Salem plant and got it and, therefore, they are celebrating the victory for it. One must fight to get it whether there is economic viability or not. Now, what does this Government want—it wants there must be fight, burning of trains, burning of houses, disturbances, etc. There will be all these agitations in order to enable a State to get a steel plant.

Take Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In 1964 the late Governor of Orissa, Mr. Khosla, who is a technician himself has submitted a proposal. There are two places which are quite close to Rourkela—Bonai and Nayagarh—where the deposits alone would be to the tune of 29,000 million tonnes and for future we could have an integrated steel plant the capacity of which can easily be increased to 10 million tonnes. These facilities are there. All these places which economically or otherwise would also have got first priority according to me but when we plan something we must have at least some consideration to the overall economy of the country. That was completely ignored. The only answer that the Steel Minister has given here is that the Orissa Government sent their proposals only on the 5th March. The Orissa Government might fail in its duty. It may be possible that the Orissa Government was not very much interested; but now they say that they are very much interested. But will you consider it only from the point of view whether a particular Government wants it or not or whether your national economy demands that you must select the place and on your own you should take the initiative to find out which is the proper place for the location of such industries?

The steel industry has already got a bad name. Bokaro is failing and you are injecting politics into it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Bokaro has not failed.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It has not yet started and it might never start. It may take four years more. Before production the cost has been calculated to be three times more than what we are having in Rourkela. It is all in the formative stage. We do not know in which year Bokaro is coming.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

I want to know from Government why these cases, which were already with the Government, before the Planning Commission and their own ministry, were not given consideration and while deciding the location of these steel plants why they were ignored.

I will conclude by saying that if the Government believes that the only policy which will work and to which they will listen is agitation, I can give the Prime Minister this assurance that in Orissa—and, I think, Madhya Pradesh will join us—all parties irrespective of any political differences and the people of Orissa will start an agitation to see that the steel plant is ultimately located in Orissa, not by withdrawing what has been given to others but in addition to that. We must have a steel plant.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: We support it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Thank you. Why I say this is because it will contribute to the national economy.

श्री बी० बी० तारोडकर (नांदेड़) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के प्रति अपने फर्ज और जनता की क्वालिफिकेशनों को अच्छी तरह समझ कर उन्होंने चाय और दूसरी चीजों में कर्तों की छूट दी है। उन्होंने जो छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जिनका उत्पादन 2 लाख रु० तक का होता है उनको कर से मुक्त किया है। इसी तरह से मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस सदन में ही नहीं बल्कि देश में कई सालों से बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग हो रही थी उन्होंने उसको मान लिया। हम देखते हैं कि बैंकों से हमारे देश के गरीबों को, सारे देश के करीब 80 प्रतिशत लोगों को, जो देहातों में रहती हैं, अभी तक जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये थीं, वह नहीं मिल रही थीं। लेकिन बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद एग्रीकल्चर (काश्तकारी) में लगे लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर लोन आदि की सुविधायें मिलने लगी हैं। इसके लिये भी मैं प्रधान मंत्री और

वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस अवसर पर मैं इसके लिये भी प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट को बढ़ा कर 4200 से 5000 रु० कर दिया।

लेकिन साथ साथ इस बारे में भी मैं अपनी राय रखना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त श्री मोरारजी देसाई वित्त मंत्री थे, उन्होंने रिटर्न देर से दाखिल करने के लिये कड़ी पेनैलिटी इम्पोज की तथा इनकम टैक्स का असेसमेंट थोड़ा बहुत भी इन्फ्रीज्ड होता है तब उस पर इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट हेवी पेनैलिटी इम्पोज करता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत से करदाता अंदरूनी तौर पर इनकम टैक्स आफीसर को मिलाने की कोशिश की जाती है और इनकम टैक्स की राशि की कमी की जाती है। इस वास्ते इसमें थोड़ा-सा एमेंडमेंट करने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मैं एग्रिकल्चर वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि इस टैक्स का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। आप देखें कि हमारे देश में जमीन का छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बटवारा होता जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में हमने देखा है कि लैंड सीलिंग की बजह से जमीन एक व्यक्ति के पास ज्यादा नहीं रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में लैंड सीलिंग आ चुका है। वहां तीस एकड़ की लिमिट लगाई गई है। हम नारा देते हैं कि एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन हमारा बढ़ना चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखें कि एग्रिकल्चरल वैल्यू टैक्स अगर इम्पोज किया गया तो उसका क्या असर पड़ेगा। आपने इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट को पांच हजार तक बढ़ा दिया है। जिसकी बजह से दो लाख केसिस इससे कम हो गए हैं। लेकिन यह जो एग्रिकल्चरल वैल्यू टैक्स आप लगा रहे हैं इसकी बजह से पचास हजार से ले कर एक लाख केसिस बढ़ेंगे। इस कारण से काश्त करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन पर कितनी बड़ी मुसीबत आएगी, क्या इसका भी अंदाजा आपने लगाया है? उनको

इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न फाइल करनी पड़ेंगी। अगर वे सही न हुई या उन्होंने इनको देर से दाखिल किया तो उन पर बड़ी पैनलटी चार्ज हो जाएगी। इसका सीधा असर अनाज की पैदावार पर पड़ेगा। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पैदावार बढ़े तो बैल्ड टैक्स को आपको खतम करना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा आपने किया तो जनता आपको बधाई देगी और खास तौर पर जो काश्त करने वाले लोग हैं, वे आपको बधाई देंगे।

रिजनल इन्फ्रैस्ट्रक्चर के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा मराठवाड़ा का इलाका है। हम पहले हैदराबाद स्टेट में रहते थे। यह देश का एक बहुत ही आर्थिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड एरिया है। यहां कोई भी पब्लिक सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगाई गई है। जिस वक्त यह एरिया महाराष्ट्र में विलीन हुआ था उस वक्त रेलवे के साथ एक एग्सीमेंट हुआ था। जितना भी इस एरिया का सरपलस एमाउंट है वह उसी एरिया में रेलवे के एक्सटेंशन (बढ़ौती) पर लगाया जाएगा। इस एग्सीमेंट को हुए बारह चौदह साल हो गए हैं। वहां एक मील का भी एक्सटेंशन नहीं हुआ है। कई करोड़ रुपया ऐसे ही चला गया है। मराठवाड़ा के लोगों का ख्याल ऐसा है कि सेंटर का उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं है। वहां के लोगों ने मनमाड मुदखेड़ ब्राडगेज की मांग की थी। लेकिन ब्राड गेज भी नहीं दी गयी। आज हमारे देश में जगह जगह एजीटेशन चल रहे हैं। हर स्टेट में हम देख रहे हैं कि एजीटेशन चल रहे हैं। नई नई स्टेट्स बनाने की मांगें उठ रही हैं। पृथक तेलंगाना की मांग चल रही है। मराठवाड़ा के लोगों के मन में इस तरह की कोई फीलिंग न हो कि उनको इग्नोर किया जा रहा है, इस तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है। पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्री आप वहां दे सकते हैं। लेकिन वह भी आपने नहीं दी है। किसी चीज में सेंटर से कोई मदद नहीं मिली है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सेंटर की ओर से हमारे इस एरिया की तरफ ध्यान

नहीं दिया जा रहा है, और उसके लिए कुछ किया जाना चाहिये, उनकी मदद की जानी चाहिये।

मैंने पहले भी जानकारी दी थी कि नांदेड, औरंगाबाद आदि मराठवाड़ा के एरिया में बहुत भारी फ्लड आया था जिसकी वजह से हजारों एकड़ जमीन वहां बह गई थी। इससे वहां पर अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलैम पैदा हुई। इसको ले कर महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने एक डेलीगेशन वहां पर भेजा है जो सर्वे कर रहा है। जिस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान तथा दूसरी स्टेट्स की मदद कर रही है सूखे आदि की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए, उसी प्रकार से वहां भी मदद सेंटर की ओर से होनी चाहिये और कुछ बिल्डिंग, रोड्स पीने की बाबलिया, टेलीफोन के खंभे आदि काम निकाले जाने चाहिये ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। इसके लिए स्पेशल फंड, आप निकालें और उनको काम दें। इससे जो एम्प्लेज बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, उनको कुछ सुविधा मिल सकेगी। मराठवाड़ा में सबसे कम काम टेलीफोन और पोस्ट का है—अभी तक तालुका और 10,000 की आबादी को फोन नहीं है जितने मैं भी एक या दो डाइरेक्टर लाइन्स है, जिससे बाहेर गांव के फोन 6 और 9 घंटे तक नहीं मिलते। पोस्ट आफिस के लिए बिल्डिंग नहीं है।

अब मैं एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट लोगों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। देहातों के कितने ही लोग शहरों की तरफ आ रहे हैं। जो लोग पढ़ लिख जाते हैं वे शहरों में आ कर बसने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस कारण से जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्राबलैम है वह बढ़ रहा है। मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ड्राई लैंड (वगैर पानी की जमीन) के बारे में बड़ी अच्छी योजना बजट में पेश की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ड्राई लैंड वालों को और ज्यादा सुविधायें आप दें। साथ ही साथ जो गांव के विद्यार्थी पढ़ लिख जायें और जो शहरों में जा कर बसना

[श्री बॅ० बा० तारोडकर]

चाहते हैं उनके लिए आप वहीं पर इंडस्ट्रीज की तथा दूसरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दें। वहां आप एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज खोल कर इनको काम से लगा सकते हैं या इनको प्रोत्साहन दे कर इनके द्वारा इन इंडस्ट्रीज को चालू करा सकते हैं। इससे काफी तरक्की हो सकती है। जापान एक छोटा-सा देश है। वहां एग्री-इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत ज्यादा हैं और हम देखते हैं कि वहां बड़ी तरक्की हो रही है। हमारा देश एक विशाल देश है। फिर भी वहां सुविधाओं के अभाव में ये इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं खुल पा रही है और देश उस देश की तरह से तरक्की नहीं कर पा रहा है। मैं आपको इसके साथ साथ इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इस साल आपने 58 जिलों को सिलेक्ट किया है जहां पर आप खास तौर पर ध्यान देंगे और धन लगा-येंगे।

महाराष्ट्र की दृष्टि से गोदावरी और कृष्णा का जो प्राबल्य है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्राबल्य है। प्रधान मंत्री जी को मालूम ही है कि इसकी वजह से महाराष्ट्र में बड़ी परेशानी है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में इस वक्त केवल छः परसेंट भूमि में इरिगेशन का प्रबन्ध है जबकि बाकी देश को देखा जाए तो वहां 26 परसेंट में इरिगेशन होती है। महाराष्ट्र की ओर देश की भी यह ख्वाहिश है कि हमारी पैदावार बढ़े। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ प्राजेक्ट्स हैं जिनको हम हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं। सैंटर के पास महाराष्ट्र के बहुत से प्राजेक्ट सैंक्शन के लिए पड़े हुए हैं। उनके सैंक्शन नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको जल्दी स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। साथ ही गोदावरी और कृष्णा का जो सवाल है और जो कई साल से लटका हुआ है, उसका हल भी निकाला जाए। इसमें खास तौर पर आप दिलचस्पी लें और इसको सल्व करें। तथा कयादू मराठवाडा का सबसे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। ये महाराष्ट्र सरकार की निधि से चल रहा है। उसे सेन्ट्रली स्पॉन्सर्ड करे तथा दूसरे

प्रोजेक्ट जैसे ऊपर परगना, अपर वर्धा, अपर ताप्ती, पेंच, दूधना, लोंडी तीलारी, मांजरा को स्वीकृति जल्दी दें।

महाराष्ट्र ने ज्वार का मौनोपोली प्रोक्थोर-मेंट शुरू किया है, इसको अपने हाथ में लिया है। इसका वहां लोगों ने स्वागत किया है और इसके लिए वहां की सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है। महाराष्ट्र में कपास भी बहुत ज्यादा पैदा-वार होती है। कपास की कीमत भी ज्वार की तरह किसानों को ठीक नहीं मिलती है। महाराष्ट्र का इरादा है कि जिस तरह से ज्वार को अपने हाथ में लिया है उसी तरह से कपास की काश्त करने वालों को पूरी कीमत दिलाने के लिए, वह इसको भी अपने हाथ में ले ले। वह इसमें सैंटर से मदद चाहती है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उसको यह मदद दी जाए।

अन्त में आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं और अगर प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री ने मराठवाडा की प्राबल्य की तरफ खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया तो मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद दूंगा।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Sir, there is a wrong notion among politicians in all Parties that the agriculturists are making lot of money due to the green revolution. This is a very wrong notion. I am only sorry for them. These people who do not know A, B, C, D of agriculture have become our leaders. It is unfortunate. About 80% of our population depend on agriculture. Agriculturists and labour, both combined, constitute 85% of the population and the balance 15% who do not know A, B, C, D of agriculture have bossed over them and they do a lot of harm.

Last year when Morarji Bhai was the Finance Minister, he introduced this Agriculture Wealth Tax and Fertiliser tax. At that time some members said that it was Morarji Bhai who did it and the Prime Minister has got all sympathy for the agriculturists. Now Morarji Bhai is gone and the Prime Minister is the Finance Minister. She must show her sympathy by withdrawing this wealth tax. She has shown only a small mercy of exempting the farm houses. Who

is having such big farm houses? Not the poor farmers. I want the Prime Minister to tax the farm house and leave off the land. Let her tax this farm house and leave off these lands from the agricultural wealth tax. Only the rich people, the rich peasants who can afford to spend Rs. 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs could have farm houses. The poor agriculturists have not got these farm houses. So, please tax the people who have got big farm houses and exempt these lands from the tax. This is my request to you. Agricultural wealth tax by the Centre is itself a wrong thing. Some people say, agriculturists have made lot of money. Only within 2 or 3 years they are able to see some money but for all these years, for all these centuries together, they were downtrodden and they were not able to educate their children and they have suffered. It is only now that they see some money and now these people's eyes have become sore. May I know whether these agriculturists are having air-conditioners in their houses or air conditioned cars? They are only investing this money in levelling the land, deepening the well, purchasing the tractors, etc. They are using more fertilisers. When they are doing all these things, why should you tax them? This method of taxation, the agricultural wealth-tax, is itself a wrong thing. For the States, this is the only main income. The main income of the States is from land revenue. And, you want to encroach on that also. You want to encroach there and have that amount and you say you will distribute that amount. To whom? To whom soever supports you and others won't get it. I tell you, in so many States the land revenue has been doubled and trebled. Why do you think that they have not taxed? They have already taxed. The State Governments have already taken steps and they have already taxed. And now, in addition to that, if the Central Government also wants to tax, is it fair? I am asking you. My only request to the Prime Minister is this: Don't take away this main income from the States. Wherever they have not taxed, ask the States to tax them, but wherever they are already taxed you can't impose another tax. This is my only humble suggestion. My only request is that the Prime Minister may consider this and in the end this tax may be withdrawn. Otherwise, Madam, what happened to Morajibhai will happen to you. Please consider this.

Regarding sugarcane I want to bring this thing to the notice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has got only 5 acres of land and she has grown some wheat only. She might know about wheat, but about sugarcane she does not know. That is why I want to tell her about this. Now the Government has fixed the price of sugarcane at Rs. 73 minimum price. Do you know the cost of firewood in the city, Madam? It costs Rs. 125. For growing firewood you have given more concession. You have got more sympathy to the people who grow firewood than to the people who grow sugarcane. Sugarcane needs more watering, more manure, more labour. But in respect of firewood, within two years, you get double the quantity and you can make Rs. 125.

You will please consider this. Since you do not know anything about agriculture, I am bringing this fact to you.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He is addressing the Prime Minister. Let him address the Chair.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am addressing her through you, Mr. Chairman.

Now take the cost of fertilisers. It is the highest here. Nowhere in the world the fertiliser costs so much as in India. Though the prices of other commodities have gone up, at least Government should see that the price of fertilisers is not high. Agriculturists are expected to use more manures. And there is a wrong notion that only the rich people use the fertilisers and the poor do not use them. I am sorry for it. Actually, the rich people do not care for this whether they grow or not. But, the poor people have to put in a little more efforts for growing more foodgrains. And if the poor agriculturists are taxed even on fertilisers how can you expect them to grow more? I only appeal to the Government to remove the fertiliser tax from the taxation proposal so that the poor people may use more and more fertilisers and grow more foodgrains so that you need not have to depend upon America.

The Prime Minister has said in her budget speech that she is going to give some relief or some help to the people in the dry-farming area. In the dry-farming areas, only the

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

rich people purchase lands. In Delta areas they purchase lands and they have better water facilities here whereas the poor people are having their lands in dry areas because they cannot afford to purchase lands in the delta areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I have got four or five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are five speakers from your party. I do not mind your exhausting the entire time that will be required by the other members of your party. However you may take one more minute if you want.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I was telling that these people are growing groundnut oil seeds and other things in the dry land areas. What relief are you going to give to them? You have not even fixed the minimum price for the groundnuts and other things. When the agriculturists get the produce to the market the price is low. But, when the merchants get them, the price goes up. Why cannot the Government fix the minimum price? Every year, this Government is importing lakhs of tonnes of soya-bean oil from America. We want to be self-sufficient in food-grains as also in soya-bean edible oil. But, we are getting them from America and Russia. Is it not telling on our efficiency?

So, I request the Prime Minister to fix up the minimum price for the oil-seeds. Only the oil-seeds are grown in dry land areas. If you have got really sympathy for these poor people, please fix up the minimum price for this that sufficient quantity of these oil seeds is grown and these are given to the oil manufacturers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you must conclude.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am concluding. I agree that the Prime Minister wishes to collect some tax for the development. For whose development does he collect the tax? Not for our development but for the development of Russians. Every Russian Engineer, for example, is paid Rs. 35,000 per month with air-con-

ditioned rooms etc., etc. With this amount, you can feed seventy unemployed engineers in our country. What are you doing? Every useless item of machinery is bought from Russia and is assembled here. In Hyderabad, there is a synthetic drugs factory. The plant there is an old one. There is another synthetic drugs factory in Rishikesh. That is also an old one. All these plants were rejected by China, but they were painted and brought back to India and fitted here. If things are going on like this, I do not know what is going to happen.

I have to congratulate the Prime Minister on withdrawing the concession in regard to having guest-houses so far as the corporate bodies are concerned. That is very good. But what about the Prime Minister? She has appointed communist card-holders as chairmen of the public sector projects, and they are having guest-houses. Why should the corporate sector be deprived of these guest-houses, while at the same time, the public sector projects are allowed to have them? I cannot understand this. Why should there be this discrimination between private sector and public sector in the matter of guest-houses? Our communist friends have complained several times about the misuse of these guest-houses for political purposes in Kerala. Very recently, some Gujarat MLAs were brought here and accommodated in some guest-house in Delhi. This is how the guest-houses are misused by them. I appeal to the Prime Minister to see reason, and to see the agriculturists' plight. Let them not be taxed. There is only one tax left to the States, and that is the agricultural land revenue. Let the States not be deprived of this. I only appeal to the Prime Minister once again to see that the agricultural wealth tax is withdrawn. Otherwise, in 1972, the people will show what it would mean.

श्री मयूङ्गय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : सभा-पति जी, मैं आपके द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान पहले तो इस बात की ओर दिलाऊंगा कि उन्होंने बार बार कहा है कि जो कुछ कृति-सिद्ध होता है, आलोचनाएं होती हैं वह मोटि-वेटेड मतलब से होता है। होती होंगी। मैं इनकार नहीं करता। किन्तु साथ ही साथ उसका दूसरा पहलू है कि जो तारीफें होती हैं

वह भी तो मोटिवेटेड होती होंगी। यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि तारीफें तो सोलह आने सही होती हों और क्रिटिसिज्म ही मीटिवेटेड होता हो। इसलिए जब तारीफें अच्छी लगती हैं तो कड़वी बातें भी सुनने की आदत डालनी चाहिए। नहीं तो जो राजा अपने मंत्रियों से सिर्फ मीठी मीठी बातें ही सुनना चाहता है वह अपने राज को अधिक दिन टिका नहीं सकता।

इस समय यहां देश पर बहुत बड़ा खतरा आ रहा है, बाहर से भी और भीतर से भी। बाहर का खतरा यह है कि हर मोर्के पर जो असली चीज है उसे परदे में डाल कर दूसरी बात कही जाती है। बंगाल में और और सब जगह स्टूडेंट्स अनरेस्ट और ला ऐंड आर्डर की प्राबलम छावों में क्रोध, क्षोभ तथा सामान्य सुरक्षा की समस्या कही जाती है और ला ऐंड आर्डर की प्राबलम की जड़ में एकोनामिक डिस्ट्रेस गरीबी की बात कह दी जाती है। यह बात पीने सोलह आने सही है कि एकोनामिक डिस्ट्रेस है, बहुत दिनों से है। लोगों पर जुल्म हुए हैं और हो रहे हैं। लेकिन इसमें कोई वही असल अकेली चीज नहीं है। यह बातें तो सैंकड़ों सालों से चली आ रही हैं। मगर आज इसको बहाना बना कर किया क्या जा रहा है। उस पर आप को सोचना है और सोचना चाहिए। आज तो इस मुल्क में यह बात हो रही है, बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसे देखिए, हर जगह गांधी जी के नाम पर, हर जगह नेहरू के नाम पर, अब तो यहां तक कि सुभाषचन्द्र बोस और टैगोर के नाम पर भी कालिमा लगाई जाती है, गालियां दी जाती हैं और माओ का जय जयकार मनाया जाता है, इसके मानी क्या है? आज किसकी जान, किस की इज्जत, किस का धन वहां पर सुरक्षित है? कुछ भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। किसी का कुछ भरोसा नहीं है। इसी का क्या भरोसा है कि आप के साथ सुरक्षा व्यवस्था न रहे तो आप कलकत्ते घूम आएंगी सुरक्षित हो कर? तो आज यह क्यों हो रहा है? यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि नक्सलपंथी केवल जोतदार और भूमिहीन का झगड़ा लेकर नहीं आए हैं,

वह झगड़ा तो है ही झगड़े के नाम पर उसकी आड़ में वे दूसरी आग लगा रहे हैं और बढ़ा रहे हैं इसलिए कि आप की ओर से, बंगाल सरकार की ओर से और हमारे सारे समाज की ओर से जिसमें हम भी शामिल हैं, उनके दुःख-दर्द को दूर करने का अब तक काफी उपाय नहीं किया गया। जनता की सही शिकायतों को बहाना बना कर वह आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। बल्कि यह कहिए कि वह उस चीज को ईंधन बना कर इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। असली कारण तो दूसरा है। चीन आया हमारे ऊपर चोट करने 1962 में, मगर उसने देखा कि सारा देश एक हो गया। 1965 में चोट की पाकिस्तान ने। उसने देखा कि सारा देश एक हो गया। अब वह सोच रहे हैं कि ऐसा करो कि जिसमें देश एक न हो सके और उसके लिए एक ही उपाय है कि बीच बीच में झगड़े लगाओ, ऐसा इन्तजाम करो कि लोग लड़ते भिड़ते रहें और साथ ही साथ किसी के जान माल की सुरक्षा न रहे तो कोई किसी की परवाह नहीं करेगा। अभी उनके हिसाब से ठीक समय नहीं है। अब उनके हिसाब से सब ठीक हो जायगा तब उनको जो करना होगा वह करेंगे। इस बीच में वे हमसे फौजी लड़ाई क्यों करें, क्योंकि उनकी अगली सेना तो आगे बढ़ी हुई है। केवल बंगाल में ही नहीं, दूसरी जगहों में, भी, आन्ध्र में भी और बिहार में भी वह बढ़ते आ रहे हैं। मगर आप से हम यहां पार्टी के नाम पर नहीं, विरोधी पक्ष के हो कर नहीं, आप के प्रधान मंत्री होने की हैसियत से बहुत नम्रता से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि इस समय आप पार्टी को झुला कर देश की बात पर विचार कीजिए जो कि नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि नहीं हो रहा है कि आज आप अपने को बचाने के लिए, अपनी सरकार को बचाने के लिए, उन दलों के साथ हाथ मिला कर चल रही हैं जो यह सब हथकंडे करा रहे हैं। इसके एक नहीं, हजार उदाहरण हैं। मैं सिर्फ एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखूंगा। एक उदाहरण तो यह है कि केरल में जो कुछ हुआ था 1959 में आज उससे दस गुना ही

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

नहीं, सौ गुना बंगाल में हो रहा है मगर उस समय 1959 में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को उतनी अकल नहीं थी जितनी आपको है। उस समय पंडित गोविंद वल्लभ पंत को उतनी अकल न थी जो आज चव्हाण साहब को है और उन बुजुर्गों ने अपनी कम अकली से नम्बूद्रीपाद गवर्नमेंट को तोड़ दिया यह कह कर कि यह लोग बहुत बुरा काम कर रहे हैं और कांस्टीट्यूशन भंग हो गया है। आज यह उपद्रव उस समय से कितना आगे बढ़ गया है, लेकिन चव्हाण साहब ने कभी यह नहीं माना कि कांस्टीट्यूशन भंग हो गया है। ला ऐंड आर्डर प्राबलम छोड़ कर और कोई बात ही नहीं वह मानते हैं। बराबर ला ऐंड आर्डर के बहाने पर बात को दबा देते हैं। न मालूम कितने काल अटेंशन हमने दिए, शार्ट नोटिस स्वेचर्स दिए, एक नहीं आ पाया। कोई सबाल ही नहीं उठने पाता। कोई चर्चा ही नहीं होने पाती क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि यहां आपकी सरकार टिकी हुई है तो कम्युनिस्ट दलों के बल पर टिकी हुई है और उसका एक नमूना मैं अभी आपको बताऊं। 6 तारीख को जब कि ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन यहां पर आया था तो सी पी आई ने अपने दो आदमियों को छोड़ कर बाकी को भगा दिया, बाहर बैठा दिया जिससे कोई आपके खिलाफ वोट न कर सके। मगर सी पी एम ने आपके खिलाफ वोट किया और उसका नतीजा उन्हें मिला। एक हफ्ता दस दिन बाद एक छोटा सा चुनाव हुआ जिसमें एक ही जगह खाली थी जहां आप अपना कैंडीडेट खड़ा करते तो वह निर्विरोध चुना जाता? मगर वह तो आप ने नहीं किया। आपके दल में लगता है जैसे कि कोई भी हरिजन नहीं कोई भी आदिम जाति का नहीं उस समिति के लिए आपने किसी को खड़ा ही नहीं किया और साथ ही साथ व्हिप निकाला कि सपोर्ट दि गवर्नमेंट स्टैंड और गवर्नमेंट स्टैंड लिखा नहीं जिससे किसी को मालूम न हो जाय। लिखित सबूत विरोधियों के हाथ लग जाये मगर सब को जबानी कह दिया कि सी

पी एम के कैंडीडेट को सपोर्ट करो। तो यह कीमत आप दे रहे हैं। लेकिन यह समझ लीजिए कि किसी को आप खरीद नहीं पाती हैं। आप तो महज नौकर बनाती हैं। इसलिए हर महीने वेतन, मुशाहरा देना होगा, हर महीने कीमत देनी होगी। जिस दिन उनकी कीमत कम पहुंचेगी, तनख्वाह न मिलेगी, उस दिन वह आपके खिलाफ हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश बड़ा है। अगर देश ही न रहा तो आप की गद्दी क्या रहेगी। मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं कि आप उनकी मदद से पपेट गवर्नमेंट कठपुतली सरकार बनाने को राजी होंगी उनके हाथों में क्योंकि कल जो बातें चल रही थी कि कम्बोडिया में सिंहनोक तो उस वक्त निकाला गया जब कि वह अपनी गवर्नमेंट का प्रतिनिधि बना हुआ था, उसके बाद विदेशों से फौजी मदद ले कर अपने ही देश को जीतने वह आ रहा है, अब यहां पर जो इशारा था उसके माने तो कुछ ऐसा ही लग रहा था लेकिन मैं नहीं मानने को तैयार हूं कि नेहरू की बेटी इस बात को मानेगी, यह कबूल करेगी, मगर उनका यह इशारा था, फिक्क न करो, अगर यह बदमाश तुम्हें हटा देंगे तो हम बाहर से फौजी मदद ले कर तुम्हें फिर गद्दी पर बिठा देंगे। मैं नहीं मानता कि नेहरू की बेटी के मन में यह बात आएगी या कभी आ सकती है। मगर उनकी ओर से तो इशारा कुछ ऐसा ही जान पड़ता था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि भीतर का जो बहुत बड़ा खतरा आया, वह आपके ही हाथों आया। आपने राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए अपने दल के उम्मीदवार का नामजदगी का पर्चा दाखिल किया, उसके बाद उसको हराने में कोई कोशिश उठा न रखी और जब वह हार गया तो बड़ी खुशी जाहिर की गई, बड़े जश्न मनाये गये। इस सम्बन्ध में बकिंग कमेटी में 25 अगस्त को जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ उसकी सिर्फ तीन लाइन ही पढ़ा—

"After hearing what the President has said, the Working Committee is of the

opinion that the allegations made...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to be relevant. We are discussing the Finance Bill.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : आज जनतन्त्र पर चोट हो रही है, इसलिये कह रहा हूँ। फिनेन्स बिल पर देश की सभी बातें आया करती हैं, अगर आप को एतराज है तो नहीं बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप जरूर कहिये, मगर आप बहुत सीनियर आदमी हैं, थोड़ा रेलवेंट कहिये।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : उस मीटिंग में यूनैनिमस रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ था, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री थी, बाबू जगजीवन राम थे, श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद थे और उसमें पास हुआ—

“...the allegations against the President were on wrong assumptions based on information available at that time, and therefore they are untenable.”

यानी आप लोगों ने कबूल कर लिया कि जो कुछ वहां आप लोगों ने किया था, वह अनटीनेबल था, गलत था, निराधार था, और यह आपने स्वीकार भी किया था क्योंकि वहां आपने कोई प्रोटेस्ट नहीं किया था, उस प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध आपने वोट नहीं दिया था।

खैर, अब इस बात को जाने दीजिये। लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? जब बड़ी नाव डूबने लगती है तो आस-पास की छोटी नावों को भी खतरा बढ़ जाता है। आपकी पार्टी तो डूबी ही, लेकिन दूसरी पार्टिज में भी दरार पड़ गई, एक भी सुरक्षित न रह सकी एक बार कांन्सेंस का झगड़ा आपने लगा दिया, तो अब तक वह कांन्सेंस सोया नहीं है, चला आ रहा है चाहे जिस इलैक्शन को रोइये, जिसको चाहे कहिये, मगर कौन किसकी सुनता है।

अब मैं पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग पर आता हूँ। बहुत सी बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं, लेकिन मैं दूर न जाकर आपकी बातों को

लूंगा। यह आपकी ही किताब है। आपने कहा है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के जस्टीफिकेशन में तीन बातें आती हैं—पहली चीज है—इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बनता है, दूसरी बात—ये उद्योग वहां पर कायम किये जाते हैं, जहां दूसरा कायम नहीं करना चाहता है और तीसरी बात है—इससे रिजनल इम्बैलेंस दूर होता है, सोशल गेन्ज होते हैं। इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर तो समझना या समझाना दोनों बड़ा मुश्किल है, जब तक आप उसकी डिटेल् न बतलायें, इस लिये उसमें मैं इस समय नहीं जाऊंगा। जहां तक दूसरी बात का सम्बन्ध है कि जहां दूसरा नहीं करना चाहता, वहां आपने कायम किये हैं—ऐसा कौन सा बड़ा काम है, जो दूसरा नहीं कर रहा है और आपने पहले-पहल किया है। लोहे के कारखाने यहां पहले से कायम हैं। पिछले दिसम्बर में आपने रेलवे का जिक्र किया था—वह भी आपकी बनाई हुई नहीं है, पुरानी चीज है। मैं आज की ही एक ताजा खबर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—आज ही आपने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है—लोहे में पर-इन्नाट-टन आप का क्या लागत खर्च पड़ता है? आपने बतलाया है कि भिलाई में 1447 रु० टन, दुर्गापुर में 1726 रु० टन और रूरकेला में 2268 रु० टन, जब कि टिस्को में—उन्होंने दो कीमतें दी हैं—1275 रु० टन और 1156 रु० टन। आपके कारखानों में लेटेस्ट टेक्नीक है, आपके कारखाने मोस्ट-मोडर्न हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आपके यहां कास्ट ज्यादा पड़ती है। अब जो सब से लेटेस्ट कारखाना बोकारो में आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें आपके अनुमान से ही 2500 रु० टन पड़ने वाला है—अब बतलाइये, इसमें कौन सा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर आपने खड़ा कर दिया है?

अब जहां तक अदर-वेनिफिट्स का सवाल है—मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन कामों से एम्प्लायमेन्ट रोजी रोटी में कुछ नहीं बढ़ाया है, एम्प्लायमेन्ट रोजी जितनी पहले थी अपनी जगह पर ही स्थित है, आप चाहें तो फिगर्स देख लें। इस समय मेरे पास सभी

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

आंकड़े मौजूद हैं किन्तु समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं उन फिगर्स को भी आपके सामने प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूँ। आज आपके सभी कारखाने, दो-चार को छोड़ कर, लो-कैपेसिटी पर अपनी क्षमता से बहुत ही कम काम कर रहे हैं, उनके अन्दर आइडल-कैपेसिटी पड़ी हुई है, जिसका सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह होता है कि आदमी उनके अन्दर बेकार बैठा रहता है, जिससे उसकी आदत खराब हो जाती है, वहाँ के वर्क नाम्ब्रं काम की मात्रा की अपेक्षा में हमेशा के लिये खराब हो जाती हैं, इस तरह से उस संस्था का भविष्य खराब हो जाता है।

आपने इधर एक और काम किया है—पता नहीं कब किया, कैसे किया, किससे सलाह ली? आप कहते हैं कि हम कहीं भी अपनी ओर से डिक्टेटोरियल एटीचूड नहीं रखते। आपके बजट में नहीं है, इस किताब में नहीं है, प्लान में नहीं है, लेकिन आप ने एक दम तीन लोहे के कारखाने कायम करने का वायदा कर लिया। बहुत अच्छा किया, इस बात से मेरी लड़ाई नहीं है, लेकिन यह तो मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह किसने तय किया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने तय किया या कैबिनेट ने तय किया, प्लानिंग कमीशन से कब पूछा गया? अचानक यह चीज कहाँ से आ गई और आ गई तो जब तक कोई स्कीम न बने, कोई प्लान न बने, किसी डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट का पता न हो, जब तक आपने स्थान भी तय कर दिया, फलां प्रदेशों ही तक नहीं बल्कि फलां शहरों में इनको स्थापित किया जायगा। यह क्या है? यह पोलिटिकल डिजीजन है, न कि इकानामिक डिजीजन।

उधर आपने बोकारो स्टील लि० का चेयरमैन एक ऐसे आदमी को बना कर रखा है जो एक समय आप का सैक्रेटरी था और साथ साथ चेयरमैन भी रहा है। अब कहा जाता है कि वह इतना पुराना हो गया है कि उसके स्थान के लिये दूसरा आदमी नहीं मिलता है। पेंसन के बाद भी बहुत दिनों तक की रोखी

लग गयी, काम चाहे हो या न हो। दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में, जो देश का सब से बड़ा संस्थान है, एक ऐसे आदमी को चेयरमैन बना रखा है, जो महज बैरिस्टर साहब हैं, क्या वहाँ कोई मुकदमा लड़वाना है। लोहे इस्पात का कोई अनुभव उन्हें नहीं था। क्या इसी तरह से बिजनेस चलेगा, इसी तरह से देश को उठा-येंगे। इन सब चीजों से यही कहा जा सकता है—आपकी नीयत अच्छी है, मगर कुशलता नहीं है, प्रवीणता नहीं है, बनाना आता नहीं बनाना कुछ चाहते थे, बन गया कुछ और, फिर भी आप खिद के पक्के हैं कि हम बनायेंगे, जरूर बनायेंगे और उसी आदमी के हाथ में फिर आप सारे स्टील ट्रेड को दे रहे हैं। चलिए—डूबना तो है ही, क्योंकि यह तरीका काम को सम्भालने का नहीं है, जिसको कोई अनुभव नहीं था, उसको आपने चेयरमैन बना दिया। चार हजार रुपये महीना कोई कीमत नहीं रखता, जहाँ इतने करोड़ रुपयों की बात है। इधर बोकारो में जो आपकी कन्सल्टिंग-इन्जीनियरिंग फर्म है, वह कुछ कह रही है, आप कुछ कर रहे हैं, अगर वह नाकाबिल हैं तो उसको हटा दीजिये, मगर आपके चेयरमैन कहते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बेस्ट फर्म है। चेयरमैन कुछ कह रहे हैं, आप कुछ कह रहे हैं, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर का काम ठीक से होना चाहिये। एक-दो जगह हुआ भी है, लेकिन भगवान की कृपा से हुआ है, आपकी दया से नहीं हुआ। बोकारो को ही ले लीजिये—कितने करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट बना था, कितना लग चुका है और पता नहीं कितना और लगेगा। बन जाने के बाद भी जब उसकी फुल प्रोडक्शन होगी, 4 मिलियन टन की प्रोडक्शन हो जाने के बाद अगर आपके ही अनुमान से लागत खर्च फी टन 2500 रु० होगा, तब उसका माल कहाँ बिकेगा? कौन खरीदेगा?

इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में आज ही जवाब में आपने कहा है—लोहे की चादरों, शीट्स की

कीमत 1967 में 960 रु० से 2500 रु० तक पहुंची थी। सन् 1968 में 990 और 3110 थी और 1970 में 2200 और 2150 हो गई। पहले सस्ती शीट्स 960, 950 और 860 तक थीं लेकिन आज उसकी कीमत 2450 और कम से कम 2200 तक है। तो कीमत बढ़ने का फायदा टाटा को हुआ। आप तो अपना घाटा पूरा करने के लिए दाम बढ़ा रही हैं लेकिन जो ज्यादा एफिशिएन्टली काम करते हैं वह उससे पैसा कमा रहे हैं। कहने के लिए तो यह गरीबों के लिए है लेकिन उन लोगों को फायदा हो रहा है।

15-51 hrs.

RE : INTERIM ORDER OF MADRAS
HIGH COURT ABOUT ELECTION
SYMBOLS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. Barua.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): Sir, this morning the Speaker has ordered that the Law Minister should make a statement. Now I think the Law Minister is not going to make any statement on the decision of the high court which is going to be flouted. Therefore, I request you to see that the statement is made just now, today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The statement will be made tomorrow.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is wrong, because this decision was given by the high court. The interim order was given on the 30th and the election procedure was to have started yesterday. That was communicated on the 27th. And now, yesterday, after the decision of the High Court, the Election Commission has postponed everything. This is a conspiracy which must not be allowed to materialise. Therefore, I request that you should see that a statement is made today. Why is it going to be made tomorrow? Because they want to do further damage to the cause. There is nothing to be collected from Trivandrum, because everything is here available in the Election Commission's office. Why is it going to be made tomorrow? Therefore, I would request you to direct them that the statement must be made today.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I contacted the Law Minister, and I pointed out to him the anxiety of the House that he should make a statement. He said this is not an order passed by the Ministry; it is passed outside. He is going to enquire and he would be able to give full information only tomorrow. I have twice telephoned to him. He said he is anxious to do it, but he is unable to do it today.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is not the correct procedure. He has already got the cause of the Pradesh Committee damaged so heavily that it is not going to be repaired. If they take more time, I do not know what is going to happen. Therefore, he should not be allowed to consume one more day, because if they flout the high court's interim order... (Interruption).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that the Law Minister was anxious to make the statement but that he has not been able to get the full information which he wanted to get.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is available to him. The Law Minister is hiding the facts. A conspiracy is going on.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : He need not go to America to get the information. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, your sentiments will be conveyed to them. Both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs have heard what you have said.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is wrong. (Interruption)

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Sir, you should satisfy yourself: why they could not get information which is here in the Election Commission's office itself. Why not get the information? (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bajaj, Mr. Naidu, your leader has spoken.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They want to file another appeal in the Supreme Court and get a stay.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly sit down. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, please sit down. Your leader has already spoken. He has dealt with the point.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Either the order is to be complied with or it will create confusion. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Sir, what is the matter? We do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Nair, in the morning, a demand was made by the Leader of the Opposition and by his colleagues that the Law Minister should make a statement on the high court judgment regarding the allotment of symbols to either groups of theirs.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The interim order is that the Election Commission has been asked, not to communicate to the Returning Officer or the Election Officer of Tamil Nadu, not to allow the bullocks with the yoke symbol to the Tamil Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee candidate pending a final decision of the high court. But the Election Commission had announced on the 27th that the entire election procedure is going to commence from the 4th. Now the letter we have received says that everything is being put off. This is something unthinkable and unheard of in democracy. Therefore, we thought this was a conspiracy. The conspiracy is further going to be hatched by the Government in regard to torpedoing the election procedure there. Therefore, I demand that the statement should be made today. Every paper connected with it is available in the Election Commission here.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am sorry the word "conspiracy" is being used. The Law Minister has told me clearly that the Ministry of Law has nothing to do with it and it must have emanated from somewhere else. He is making enquiries. If he was in a possession of the information, he would have come straight and given the information. I am sure the House would like fuller information. He says he can obtain it only by tomorrow morning. I do not know what

great difference it would make between now and tomorrow morning. If the hon. members are patient, full information would be given tomorrow morning.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If they do not want to collect the material from the Election Commission and make a statement why the election procedure was cancelled yesterday, it would be difficult for us to co-operate.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : That is exactly what he wants to find out and place before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your sentiments have been conveyed to the Prime Minister. You cannot compel a minister to make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

सुबह स्पीकर महोदय की यह हिदायत थी कि ला मिनिस्टर आज इस पर अपना बयान दें। तो उनकी हिदायत को अभी आप मानते हैं कि नहीं? आपको कहना चाहिए कि स्पीकर साहब की यह हिदायत थी उसके मुताबिक ला मिनिस्टर यहां बयान दें।... (*व्यवधान*) ... उनकी यह डायरैक्शन थी कि आज ला मिनिस्टर यहां पर बयान देंगे। आखिर एलेक्शन कमिश्नर का दफ्तर यहां से कितनी दूरी पर है? अब तक उन्होंने बयान क्यों नहीं दिया? आप उनसे कहिये कि बयान दें। वे चेयर के डिस्ीजन को फ्लाउट कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : उनको सारी सूचनायें प्राप्त करनी हैं। केरल से भी उनको सूचना प्राप्त करनी है, ऐसा उनका कहना है।... (*व्यवधान*)...

There should be an end to it. Now, Mr. R. Barua.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There can be no end to it. We would not allow the proceedings to go on until that statement is made.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is not a question of conveying the sentiments from one side of the House to another. An undertaking was given this morning and there is a section of the House demanding that that undertaking be fulfilled. It is for you to order the Law Minister to appear here and make the statement. Let him flout your order if he wants to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was not an undertaking. There was a demand but they never committed that the statement would be made today.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The Speaker clearly said that they should make the statement today.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If it is not possible for the Government to collect the information, I am giving them the information. I will read out the letter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You wait for some time.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Prime Minister is here. She should tell me for how many minutes I should wait. If they want to violate the democratic procedure, how can we cooperate here? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : If it is possible for the Law Minister.....

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Deputy Law Minister was here earlier....

श्री रवि राय : ला मिनिस्टर आयें और बोलें कि वह क्यों समय चाहते हैं। वह सदन में और हम से अनुमति लें।

MR CHAIRMAN : Whatever information the Law Minister has, he may convey it to the House. He may kindly be contacted.

16 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1970—contd.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr Chairman, at the outset I must say that this is the first time that the budget was acclaimed as a good one by all sections of the people in the country. Here I am not giving my own opinion. It is apparent that in a democratic country responses come from different quarters and all section of the people

have acclaimed it. Secondly, if the stock market is any indication, the behaviour of the stock market after the presentation of the budget created a favourable atmosphere in the business community in the country. Therefore, when Shri Dandeker says that there was a dramatic element on the stock market in the beginning that is not correct.

Having said so, I would like to point out that the Finance Bill, in order to assess the right perspective, must keep in view the following realities.—One is the mounting unemployment in the country which, according to the Reserve Bank of India figures, stands at 12.6 million today; secondly, there is stagnancy in the *per capita* income in the country which is now Rs. 319 at constant prices, which is less than the 1964-65 figure of Rs. 333.6; thirdly, paucity of public and private savings. Keeping these three subjects in view, let us look at the budget proposals.

As the Prime Minister rightly stated, the budget is the most important instrument to implement our planned development for the national growth. In order to do that, we shall have to look at the two sectors—investment in the public sector and the private sector. So far as the public sector is concerned, both the management and the direction depends on the public authorities. Therefore, the responsibility for gathering resources also lies with them.

Now, with regard to the private sector, their contribution is a bit indirect. But, all the same, the fiscal policy should be so directed in order to direct the private sector investment towards productivity and towards national growth. It is all the more important because in our national economy the largest proportion or the major portion of the investment comes from the private sector. Therefore, the fiscal policy and public policy on that sector is very important.

So far as the private sector is concerned, in our plans we estimated that the growth rate will be 5½ per cent and investment will be to the tune of Rs. 9,000 crores. If that is so, we shall have to see that there is sufficient savings in that sector, because we shall have to transfer the savings of the private sector to the public sector. Therefore, conditions will have to be created so that savings increase. Today our public

[Shri R. Barva]

savings is only six per cent whereas previously it was eight per cent. Now, if we want to achieve our plan target we shall have to increase it to the tune of 16%. Let us look at the outlay of plan period for the current year. In the current budget the resources for the Central Plan are calculated to be Rs. 1,487 crores from different sources. The balance from current revenue plus additional taxes are supposed to yield Rs. 465 crores. Looking into the past performance this is not going to happen unless a miracle happens.

Secondly, with regard to the performance of the State budgets the spectacle is very poor and disappointing. We expect the States to mobilise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 340 crores but there is no hope because in the last year although the States were expected to raise resources to the tune of Rs. 317 crores they could only raise Rs. 60 crores. The rest of the thing had to be contributed by the Centre. Therefore, this deficit which we have, that is, Rs. 225 crores, is not going to remain at Rs. 225 crores. If we look at Rs. 465 crores from the balance of current revenues plus additional taxes and contribution to the States it is going to be much higher. There is bound to be deficit financing, further increase in money supply and greater pressure on prices will follow. If the prices start increasing—I have already indicated before that the price rise is there and the indication is that it will go up; there is no sign of prices being checked. Once it happens what remains of the plan period. In the first two years of the Plan we have spent Rs. 4876 crores. This would leave Rs. 10,995 crores for the remaining three years, that is, an average of Rs. 3665 crores per year. Now to finance this domestic savings have got to be increased to the level of 14 to 16%. Will it be possible? If it is not possible the difficulty will arise that we shall not be able to go ahead with our Plan programme and the result will be that unemployment will remain and may take rather further increase.

With regard to mobilisation of resources I submit that from non-agricultural sector on 1700 crores a tax of 750 crores is assessed whereas with regard to agricultural sector the estimate is 1500 crores and out of that Rs. 11 crores come as tax. Why is it so? Now, we have also exempted farm houses from tax-

ation and we have also exempted the transfer of agricultural land in town area. These two items, although they may help somebody, are not to my taste, because I know today the price of land in urban areas has gone to such a fantastic height that it will be wrong to exempt them from taxation. How can a farm house which is worth Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs be exempted and how will it help the common peasant? Today we need real resources if we want to implement our Plan. Therefore I would submit that we should try to give relief to areas in which it is really needed.

Coming to the backward areas, the Wanchoo Committee report suggested fiscal incentives to be given in the backward areas so that industrialisation may grow. They suggested the grant of a higher development rebate, grant of exemption from income-tax, exemption from the payment of import duty and also transport subsidy. Because of want of these facilities, the backward areas like my State which are far away from important places have not been able to do anything. Our contribution to the industrial growth is 1.81 per cent whereas the contribution of Maharashtra is 23 per cent. Therefore these things should be taken note of by the Prime Minister so that we get sufficient facilities.

I am extremely grateful to the Prime Minister for the declaration of the package deal and for the petro-chemical complex but in the Fourth Five-Year Plan paper for the National Development Council I find only Rs. 10 crores have been put down for Assam's petro-chemical complex. If it is only Rs. 10 crores, I submit that within the Fourth Five-Year Plan period it will not be possible to have the petro-chemical complex, not to speak of a second refinery. Therefore I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether we are going to have the petro-chemical complex and the refinery or the added refining capacity during the Fourth Five-Year Plan or in the next five-year plan because, otherwise, a confusion is being created that we are going to get it immediately. If people cannot get it, the trouble will be why it is not being done.

Then, from the time of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri we are being given the assurance that a paper mill and a cement factory will be

established in Assam and that preparations are being made. But I do not know at what point of time this is going to be done because, after all, within the four corners of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the Budget we must have the requisite finance for that. After all, we function in a particular style and manner. Nobody can find out money beyond what is provided in the Plan paper and the Budget. Therefore it is also necessary that in order to develop backward areas, which are very sensitive, something should be done.

Lastly, Calcutta is another important point. I will submit that the city of Calcutta needs to be re-organised and rebuilt, whatever it may cost to the country because it is very sensitive to the entire eastern region. Transport and communication is in such a wanton stage that something should be done, if necessary, by taking big loans from outside so that it will create employment for the people, bring satisfaction to the area and we shall be able to deal with the violent activities there. It is no good just blaming the Naxalites as such; it is also the anger and disappointment of the frustrated young people which is largely responsible for the violent activities that are there in the area.

With these words I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, while we discuss the provisions of this Finance Bill our economy continues to be in a bad shape. Near stagnancy in industrial production has resulted in overall shortages in practically all the commodities; inflationary tendencies, in spite of a rise in food production, have firmly set in, resulting in a steady rise in prices of all commodities all over. Exports have recently started showing signs of decline and unemployment is rising at a very, very fast pace.

The provisions of the Finance Bill have got to be examined in the context of this situation because it is the Finance Bill which provides the mechanism for giving a proper direction to the economy. However, in view of the very limited time available to me, I would confine my remarks to some such aspects of the Budget proposals where I feel that I should be able to make some contribution.

Coming to direct taxations, I am afraid, the programme for the construction of new houses is likely to be one of the severest victims of the new proposals. In India, as you are aware, as many as 400 million people, approximately 80 per cent of India's population, do not have adequate housing facilities. You go to cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and you will find the pathetic conditions under which the people are made to live. What is going to happen in respect of all these cities with imposition of additional wealth tax? Most of the owners will not be able to pay their additional wealth tax. Are all their properties and houses going to be auctioned? Not only that these houses are going to be auctioned but nobody is going to buy those houses because whosoever purchases the house has to pay a similar tax. The impact of additional wealth-tax is going to be severe on the construction activity of the industrial houses.

The definition of urban property has been extended in a very peculiar manner to include all places which fall within the municipal limits of having a population of 10,000 and which fall within a radius of 8 kms within those municipal limits. May I ask the Prime Minister what is then left out? Will it be very wrong to say that the very definition of "urban" has been completely distorted and misused to make this amendment in the Bill?

The agriculturists who for the first time have started showing up, who for the first time have started contributing to the growth of economy will be very severely affected. Apart from the agriculturists, I was just now told by one of my friends that these provisions are likely to affect the plantations to a great extent. There is a very peculiar confusion in the whole Bill. This additional wealth-tax is not applicable in the case of the corporate sector, that is, the limited companies. Any plantation land which is owned by the corporate sector will not be subject to this tax. But a similar plantation land used for similar purposes for growing cash commercial crops will be subject to this very tax if it is owned by individuals and firms. This appears to me a very strange way of dealing with such an important provision. I request and urge upon the Prime Minister to see that this

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

type of anomaly that prevails by which the same type of plantation land used for the same purpose, for cash commercial crops, is subjected to tax in one case and is exempted from tax in another. It is a case of discrimination against those who are not in the corporate sector.

In view of the repeated demands made by all sections of the House, irrespective of men and women, I would not like to repeat very much about the injustice done to the women of India by clubbing together the incomes of the husbands and the wives. I hope, the attitude of the Prime Minister also appears to be somewhat favourable which I can understand by the smile on her face.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ:
Unless the smile is deceptive.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The smile is never deceptive. I think, it is acceptable to her.

To what extent are these new proposals going to affect the savings of the community? As various hon. Members have said, the total incidence of taxation in respect of any well-to-do person who is having some property will now be more than hundred per cent. The incentive to save and the incentive to earn has been completely lost. It becomes a penalising exercise for a man to earn more and a rewarding exercise for a man to indulge in dishonoured dealings. I am more particularly worried about that section of the community which belongs to scientists, and technicians and to the selected calibre of the country who contribute so much to the welfare and the growth of the country. What will happen to them? Have we offered them sufficient inducement to stay in this country? Have we offered sufficient inducement to them to have a reasonable earning? There is already sufficient brain drain out of our country. (Interruptions) I can tell you with the imposition of these provisions of taxation, no good scientist and no good technologist will any more be willing to stay here. He will be much more rewarded by going outside. The effect of all these provisions will be to accelerate the pace of brain drain out of this country.

With regard to the corporate sector, enough has been said and whatever has been said, I would not like to repeat. The fact remains that the effect of taxation on corporate sector has been considerably increased by various ways. Nevertheless one particular provision of discontinuing tax credit certificates in respect of the holders of new equity shares is going to affect the investment climate in the country and is going to affect the growth of new industries. It is well known that for any new industry for the first few years it is not possible to make any profit and in order to encourage the selling of such equity shares in these new enterprises and in order to compensate the shareholder who would not get any dividend otherwise, this scheme of tax credit certificate by which any person who is holding shares worth Rs. 35,000 would get a benefit of Rs. 1250, was introduced. Now this facility has been withdrawn. The effect will be that investment in new equity shares will be completely frustrated. Already our industrial activity is at a very low level. I do not know what will happen after the withdrawal of the tax credit certificate scheme. I can say that there is not going to be any public enthusiasm in regard to purchase of shares in new companies.

With regard to indirect taxation, the effect will be equally savage. Excise duty alone will fetch Rs. 130 crores. It is wrong to say that with the imposition of excise duty to such an extent the prices will not rise. Items like aluminium, petroleum products and preserved food are items used by the common man and in respect of these items there is going to be a steep rise in the prices.

Now, Sir, what is going to be the effect on exports? At the beginning of the year, it was expected, looking at the rising trend of exports in the course of last year that we shall be able to achieve a minimum growth in exports of about 7%. But look at the performance of the last 3 or 4 months. Ask Mr. Bhagat as to what is happening to him. Exports are clearly showing signs of decline and it would be a great achievement for him and the country if we are able to achieve even 4% growth in exports this year. This has been so partly because there is shortage of all commodities and partly because we are no more competitive in the world market in respect of prices.

What will be the effect on employment ? Has anybody looked at the proposals as to the impact these provisions will have on employment ? Will these taxation proposals be able to generate growth, help construction of new industries and various economic activities ? There appears to be no incentive for growth at all and the problem is rising at a fast pace.

To quote the figures, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan the total number of unemployed persons in our country was 5 million and to-day it is 15 million. 15 million unemployed are more or less equal to the 16 million employed in the organised sector. If the present pace of unemployment goes on, at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, we shall be confronted with a huge figure of 28 million unemployed in our country.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : That will be a growth.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Coming to the public sector and the performance and contribution made by the public sector to the economy of our country, the other day, addressing a convention organised by the Institute of Social Education, the Prime Minister lashed out at the detractors of the public sector and charged them with motivated criticism. I can understand her annoyance. I can understand her difficulty. But I can tell you that her annoyance will not be able to improve the performance of the public sector.

The performance is eloquent enough to speak about up itself. The recent reports of the public undertakings committee are still more eloquent. To quote only a few instances, Sir, take the case of the MAMC. According to the report of the public undertakings committee it has already incurred an aggregate loss of Rs. 20 crores., it produces only 11% of the targeted capacity and the public undertakings committee has come down with a recommendation to close down the MAMC for good.

Then, Sir, coming to Bokoro, the report of the public undertakings committee says this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude; your time is over.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The report says that it will continue to incur an annual loss of Rs. 20 crores after completing the first phase. Even in respect of the first phase itself, the original target was Rs. 590 crores and now it will end up with an investment of Rs. 1,000 crores. There are so many such cases. Sir, I am only reminded of the times of the 2nd World War when Hitler was the dictator of Germany. At that time Nazi Government took over management of MESSERCHMIDT the largest aircraft manufacturing factory of Germany and when the taking over was criticised Hitler declared that those persons who criticised the taking over will be eliminated. I am sure the Prime Minister did not mean that. But I can tell you this much. If this is the situation of the public sector then there is no doubt this public sector will not only not be able to make any contribution to the growth of economy but will be a positive deterrent. This poor country cannot afford to have this luxury of public sector which will go on losing year after year. The conditions under which Indian economy is working and behaving will not be properly understood unless you examine the economic performance in the country in the context of what is happening elsewhere in the world. I would therefore quote only a few illustrations of what is happening in Europe, in Asia and in various other countries. Take the case of Japan, Sir, Japan is a wonderful example of the success of human enterprise with cooperation between the State and the private citizens. They have been able to achieve a steady growth of 15% after the war and their savings are as much as 30% of the national income as against that of 8% in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude; you have taken whatever you wanted.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In respect of steel, the pre-war figure in Japan was 1/2 million and now it is 90 millions. In U.K. 10 million sq. feet of industrial sheds are constructed every month. In USA every year capital assets are formed to the extent of 75,000 crores and in the case of USSR they have recently invited Ford, an American firm, to manufacture cars. These are the conditions prevailing in other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude; even 15 minutes are over.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The conditions in our country on the other hand are: in respect of our exports, 8 years ago we were 15th and now we have become 22nd. In respect of gross national product 22 years ago we were 5th and now we are 9th. In our country 71% of our population is directly dependent upon agriculture whereas in the case of the USA it is only 5%. Proper direction is needed to be given for the growth of the economy. We have to create incentives and not to curb enterprise. We have to create conditions in which man is made work to and earn, to save and to re-invest his savings. Thank you very much for the time that you have given.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : Sir, the hon. Member from the Swatantra Party who just now spoke drew a very bad picture of our economy. All the time he is under the fear that his own income may be reduced and also that the quantum of property which is held by him may get reduced. The leaders of the Swatantra Party who have spoken today and also yesterday are apprehensive not so much about the country, though they speak in the name of the country as a consequence of the government's policy as about their personal income and property.

Shri Dandekar who made a very brilliant speech in his own way, I must admit, gave a very alarming picture that out of every Rs. 100 one earns, he can only retain Rs. 6 1/2 after paying taxes. That is right, only at a certain level. In the matter of personal income-tax, we have to look at it from another point of view. When you produce, whether it is in the factory or in the field, the entrepreneurs and industries have to take into account three factors. They are not the sole factors. There is the investment or the capital; there is the management and there are workers. All the time, I presume, they think that only the management counts and the other two factors do not count. This is not correct. The management has to see that it is only one of the three factors that are involved in production.

Take the case of Income-tax. We have taken into consideration not what is given to the Government but what is left in the hands of the man who earns. It is argued that the maximum marginal rate of income-

tax which was 82.5% at Rs. 2.5 lakhs will now be increased to 93.5% at Rs. 2 lakhs. It is true. The correct assessment of the tax pattern is not what is taken away by the tax but what is left in the hands of the individuals. The rates of tax have been stepped up only on slabs above Rs. 40,000/-. In a country where the *per capita* income is only about Rs. 545 per year, it cannot afford to allow sky-high income in a few hands. A person who has an income of Rs. 50,000/- a year is still left with Rs. 31,300/- making an average of Rs. 2,608/- per month which is 57.4 times the *per capita* income. A person who has an income of Rs. 1 lakh will still be left in his hands Rs. 42,800/- per year making an average of Rs. 3,566/- per month which is 78.5 times the *per capita* income. A person who has an income of Rs. 5 lakhs will still have in his hands Rs. 74,300/- per year making an average of about Rs. 6,191/- per month which is 163.3 times the *per capita* income. And the person who has got Rs. 10 lakhs as income will still have in his hands Rs. 1,06,800/- per year making an average of about Rs. 8,900/- per month which is 196 times the *per capita* income. (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Say it is 750 times the *per capita* income.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : When exploitation is increasing and when concentration of wealth is considered a sin, we have to re-adjust our mental attitude.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Ministers earn 750 times more than the *per capita* income. Why don't you give that example?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : Let him quote Gandhiji on the subject.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : For fighting Naxalites, they have to take away the amounts from those who put in labour?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend thinks, and Shri N. Dandekar also thought yesterday, that they were on very strong grounds in attacking the salaries and emoluments of the Ministers. Even granting. What my hon. friend suggested, what did Gandhiji prescribe by way of salaries to Ministers? It was Rs. 500, about forty years ago. Now, in terms of the deflated value of the rupee,

if they take about three or four times of that amount, it comes more less to round about the same amount of salary that is being paid to a Minister. But what about the ICS people ? Even when in service, they always look with a covetous eye on employment in the private sector. Even when they are paid the highest salaries in Government service, they think that they will be able to get twice or thrice that amount in the private sector. These industries not only pay high salaries of this magnitude, but the perquisites are also much greater.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): Not more than the Ministers'.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I want to ask Shri N. Dandekar to tell me whether they will not have a free car, whether they will not have a free residence. .

SHRI N. DANDEKER : About the same as the Ministers.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:..... whether they will not have entertainment allowance and so on. I have got full faith in my hon. friend's judgment and reasonableness. If industrial executives are paid much more than twice or thrice the amount that a Minister gets, including perquisites, does the Cabinet Ministers who manage the affairs of their departments for the whole of India deserve less ?

Then, I shall catch him by another effective argument also. He is a respected leader of the Swatantra Party, fortunately, I would say, and not unfortunately. His party has a government of their own in Orissa. Has he ever thought of instructing through his party's High Command the Swatantra Government in Orissa to change the salary pattern ? If the Swatantra Party shows the way in Orissa as to what is the correct salary pattern or structure, including perquisites and other things, we shall certainly consider in that light how we should reshape the salary structure of the Central Government Ministers.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why does he not hand over the Government to us ? And we will do it.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : So, it is only for purposes of propaganda that

they talk here and not for effective action.

Further, Ministers are not industrial executives lasting in the employment for years and years. Most of the Ministers are there for a definite term, at best for one or two terms; they have no pension; they have no provident fund; they have no money to purchase cars. If these people are provided with facilities for a temporary period of five or ten years and provided with some amenities, could that be made as a ground for criticism ? If that is made a ground for criticism, then how much more is it so in the case of industrial executives ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : May I reply to him ? He is asking me questions.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : He is answering the hon. Member's points.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : He has asked me some questions and I would like to answer them.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : There must be fair debate. He has made his points. He has to answer my points on another occasion when he gets an opportunity. He cannot encroach upon my time, even as he encroaches upon the income of the poor and the working classes.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : My heart bleeds.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If his heart bleeds, I am sorry.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : If my heart bleeds, there will be a bloody mess all over here.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend himself has said it. I do not want it to happen. How much is the industrial executive to curtail his expenditure ? It is with this view that Government frame the policy of taxation so that concentration of wealth may not take place in particular hands.

I want to remind my hon. friends of the Swatantra Party and people of their way of thinking that India is not a capitalist country. We have not opted for a capitalist society. We have opted for a socialistic society. The preamble and directive principles of the Constitution clearly.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : He did not tell me that when I was born.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : . . . lay down the direction in which Government have to work.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He cheated me.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We have to see that every act of ours, every measure Government takes, leads the country and the nation towards social, economic and political justice. Therefore, if they presume that we have to opt out of socialistic society and argue all the time for a capitalistic society, they will not be on firm ground. . . .

I have to remind them that even as the members of the Congress Party here took oath to the Constitution, they have also done likewise. They have to be serious about the preamble to the Constitution for purposes of implementation. They cannot take oath to a Constitution which guarantees economic justice and plead the next day for a capitalistic system of society.

The other day I heard with appreciation the passionate plea Dr. Sushila Nayar was making in favour of environmental purity. Water, air and other environment are being so polluted that the very Ganga or Yamuna water is almost becoming poison because of the sewage and wastage added to it. Why is this happening in India ? Do we not see the lesson that the westerners have bitterly learnt and are now paying for it in terms of billions and billions of dollars and pounds.

All this environmental pollution takes place because of the process of urbanisation going on. Industries are concentrated in towns and cities. Therefore, the sewage, waste and smoke. Hence if environmental purity has to be guaranteed, this process of urbanisation has to stop. We must frame our policy in such a way that the population gradually begins to live in villages, and likes to live there. For that purpose, the only way is to disperse industries, to start small scale industries. I have given a report on small scale industry to Government and hope Government will implement the recommendations contained therein.

This country being predominantly agricultural, you have to give the profession of

agriculture the most favoured treatment among the professions, as in the case of tariffs between country and country. We are used to the phrase 'most favoured nation' treatment. Among the professions in India, agriculture has to be accorded the most favoured treatment. That will not only facilitate growth of foodgrains so that all of us may have sufficient food and sufficient amount of calories of food but will also stop imports. It is also the base of industrial progress. If Government gives some concession to agriculture exempting farm houses from taxation you must see in that step an encouragement for people to go and settle down in the rural areas and do agriculture. Agriculture and rural economy have to be given all possible protection. The taxation in this sector must be as little as possible so that people automatically stop this process of over-urbanisation and live happily and peacefully and with purity of environment in this country in the rural areas.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : संभा-
पति महोदय, मैं वित्त मन्त्री और प्रधान मन्त्री
महोदया से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ
और आज हमारा देश जिस परिस्थिति से
गुजर रहा है उस की तरफ ध्यान खींचना
चाहता हूँ। आज हम ऐसे आर्थिक और राज-
नैतिक संकट से गुजर रहे हैं जिस से देश के
विभिन्न हिस्सों में और जनता के विभिन्न
हिस्सों में असन्तोष और निराशा की लहर
दौड़ रही है। कहीं पर हम को बिस्फोटक
स्थिति भी दिखाई पड़ रही है। इस का कारण
क्या है ? हमने सोचा था कि जो नए एलान
हो रहे हैं, वित्त बिल आएगा, उस में एक ऐसी
दिशा होगी जो इस आर्थिक और राजनैतिक
संकट से निकलने में देश को दिशा देगी।
लेकिन उसे देखने से लगता है कि उसी पुरानी
लकीर पर हम चल रहे हैं जो इस संकट को,
इस राजनैतिक और आर्थिक संकट को और
गहरा करेगा और देश की परिस्थिति एक
भयावह स्थिति में पहुंचेगी। सरकार की तरफ
से जितनी भी कमेडियां बनाई गई इस
संकट का पता लगाने के लिए उन कमेडियों की
रिपोर्ट देखने से पता लगता है कि कमेडियों

ने कहा है और सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि आज देश में जो गहरा आर्थिक और राजनैतिक संकट व्याप्त है, उस की जड़ में ग्रामीण अंचल का संकट है। मूल संकट ग्रामीण संकट है। क्यों ऐसा ग्रामीण संकट है? सब से पहले इस बात को कहा गया, बराबर 22 साल से कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान एक नए दौर से गुजर रहा है जब कि उस के लिए बाजार चाहिए। आज हमारे औद्योगिक माल तैयार होते हैं, देश में जो चीजें तैयार होती हैं, उन के लिए देश के अन्दर और बाहर बाजार की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन 22 साल की जिन्दगी क्या साबित करती है कि अन्तरराष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारे बाजार सिकुड़े, देश में जनता की खरीदने की शक्ति बराबर गिरती चली गई और इस का नतीजा हुआ कि हमारा मार्केट देश और विदेश में सिकुड़ा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप के पास आज की दुनिया में बाहरी बाजार नहीं होगा तो देश की जनता की खरीदने की शक्ति बढ़ानी होगी। उस की परचेजिंग शक्ति बढ़ानी होगी, तभी हमारे उद्योग धन्धे पनपेंगे, बड़े और छोटे सभी उद्योग धन्धे चल सकेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में जब हम देखते हैं तो गांवों के अन्दर हमारे 70 प्रतिशत, 75 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं। उन की जिन्दगी के बारे में कहा गया है कि 22 साल में जितने भी खेती में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए वह सभी बेकार साबित हुए और आज ग्रामीण संकट ऐसा बुनियादी संकट बन गया है कि अगर उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो ग्रामीण अंचल में विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह सरकार की रिपोर्टों में कहा गया है। लेकिन आज हम फिर क्या सुनते हैं कि उस से कोई सबक लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है जिस से कि हम आर्थिक ढांचे में कोई आमूल परिवर्तन करें और देश को एक नई दिशा देने की कोशिश करें। आज दिखाई हम को यह पड़ता है, कहीं पर हरी क्रान्ति की बात होती है, कहीं नीली क्रान्ति की बात होती है, कुछ ऐसी बातें की जा रही हैं। तो हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उन्हीं पुरानी पिटी पिटाई

बातों पर चलने से और सारे दोष को दूसरों के सिर पर मढ़ देने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। 22 सालों से हम ने समस्या को हल करने की कोई चेष्टा नहीं की, सच्चाई को नहीं पकड़ा, वास्तविकता को देखने की कोशिश नहीं की और हमेशा किसी न किसी के ऊपर सारा ब्लेम डाल कर निकल भागने की कोशिश करते रहे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो छोटे छोटे उद्योगधन्धे हैं, उन की क्या दशा है? आज हमारे देश में भाषा का सवाल, जातीयता का सवाल, साम्प्रदायिकता का सवाल, देश के विकसित अविकसित क्षेत्रों का सवाल, यह सारी समस्याएं खड़ी हैं। बम्बई में जाइए, कलकत्ता में जाइए, चाहे जहां जाइए, इण्डस्ट्रीज बन्द हो रही हैं, कटनी-छटनी जारी है, बेकारी की समस्या तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। ये सारी समस्यायें पिछले 22 वर्षों में बढ़ी हैं, तीखी हुई हैं, जटिल हुई हैं या उन में हम ने रस्ती भर भी सफलता प्राप्त की है? यदि नहीं की है, तो अब समय आ गया है जब सरकार को गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, आज की परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना चाहिए।

जब संकट गहरा हो गया है, लोगों में असन्तोष फैलता जा रहा है, लोगों में निराशा फैलती जा रही है, जगह-जगह फूट पड़ रही है, तब हमारे बहुत से मित्र कहते हैं कि सरकार को कड़े हाथों से समस्या से निपटना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—खास तौर से जो मित्र इधर बैठे हुए हैं, उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो कहते हैं कि फर्म-हाथों से समस्या को डील करो, समस्या हल हो जाएगी—जरा इतिहास को उठाइए, दुनिया के इतिहास को देखिए, क्या किसी ने कड़े हाथों से जनता से निपटने का प्रयत्न करके समस्या को हल किया है? अगर इस तरह से समस्या हल हुई है, तब तो आप को भी कोई हल मिल जाएगा, यदि नहीं हुई है, तो आप को भी हल नहीं मिलेगा। आप हाथ कड़े करते जाएंगे, तो दूसरे लोगों के हाथ भी आप के हाथ से

[श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह]

कड़े होते जाएंगे—इस बात को मत भूलिए। हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास हम और आप इस पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर नहीं बनाते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता, जो देश का निर्माण करती है, जिस के हाथ में देश को बनाने की शक्ति है, वह इतिहास का निर्माण करती है। उस की समस्याओं को हल करने की बजाए, उस को फर्म-हैंड से ढील करने की बात जब मैं सुनता हूँ, तो मुझे दुख होता है। पार्लियामेंट इस काम के लिए नहीं बनी है, आप को उन की समस्याओं को हल करना होगा। उन के लिए उद्योग-धन्धे कायम करने होंगे जिस की ओर सही तरीके से आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को ले लीजिए। आपने पटेल कमीशन बनाया, हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्य, हर पार्टी के सदस्य प्रधानमंत्री जी के पास बार बार गए, उन का ध्यान इस क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को ओर खींचा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की आज क्या हालत है और पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की आज क्या हालत है—यदि आप और देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि पिछले 22 सालों में वहाँ एक भी उद्योग-धन्धा नहीं खोला गया, जहाँ आज गरीबी की सब से विकट समस्या छाई हुई है। मैं आप के सामने एक ही उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ—पिछले दिनों जब मैं एक हरिजन के घर में गया, तो मैंने देखा—छोटा-सा घर था, उस का आधा हिस्सा गिरा हुआ था, कड़ाके का जाड़ा पड़ रहा था, हवा चल रही थी, वह बीमार पड़ा हुआ था, जीवन की आखरी सांस ले रहा था। उस के पास ओढ़ने-बिछाने के लिए बोरे का एक टुकड़ा नीचे पड़ा था और एक बोरा उस के बदन पर पड़ा था—यह है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की कारुणिक दशा का एक चित्रण। कब तक लोग इस को बरदाश्त करेंगे। क्या इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए आज तक आपने कोई कदम उठाया जिससे कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता महसूस करती कि आज हम इस संकट को झेल सकते हैं, वर्तमान में जो भी मुसीबतें

देश के लिए और समाज के लिए आएंगी, उनको हम झेलेंगे, लेकिन इन मुसीबतों को झेलने के बाद जो कल का आनेवाला दिन है, वह हमारा अच्छा दिन होगा? यदि ऐसा होता तो निश्चय ही हमारी आशाएं बढ़ती, लेकिन 22 सालों से हम निराश ही होते आए हैं, हमारी आशाएं पूरी नहीं हुई।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से कहूंगा—आप देश की तरफ देखिए, जिन-जिन मौलिक परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता है, उन के लिए कदम उठाइए। आप यह भी देखिए कि देश के अन्दर वे कौन सी शक्तियाँ हैं जो आप के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर खड़ी हो सकती हैं और कौन सी ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं जो आप के मौलिक सुधारों से भी मतभेद रखती हैं, आप के हर अच्छे काम का विरोध करती हैं। उन शक्तियों को हमें हराना होगा, पछाड़ना होगा। यदि यह डाँवाडोल स्थिति देश के अन्दर बढ़ती रही, तो यह देश राजनीतिक और आर्थिक संकटों से कभी भी नहीं उभर सकेगा और इस की जिम्मेदारी हम-आप सब पर होगी। यह सदन एक ऐसा सदन है, जिस को देश की धर्मनिरपेक्षता की धड़कनों का पता होना चाहिए, जो चारों तरफ दिखाई दे रही हैं। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है—हमें देखना होगा कि इस के मूल में क्या बात है। आज तक देश की जनता निराश होती गई, उस का दिल टूटता गया, आज वह चाहती है कि देश की सरकार की नीतियों में मौलिक परिवर्तन हो, उस की जिन्दगी में सुधार आए, उस के सूखे हुए चेहरे पर कुछ हरियाली दिखाई पड़े, उस की खाली पोंकेट में कुछ पहुँचे। मैं आशा करता हूँ—यदि आप इस दिशा में तेजी से कदम उठाएंगी, देश को ले चलेंगी तो देश की जनता की, मेहनतकश मजदूरों की सहायता देश के निर्माण में आप को मिलेगी, वे आप की नीतियों के पक्ष में काम करेंगे। जब-जब देश पर कोई संकट आया है, देश की जनता देश के साथ खड़ी हुई है, ऐसी नीतियों के साथ खड़ी हुई है जिस में वह देखती है कि

देश का विकास होगा, देश की तरक्की होगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगी और उन तमाम शक्तियों के सहयोग से, उनकी ताकत से देश के निर्माण को आगे बढ़ाएंगे, ताकि आज के इस गहरे संकट से, आर्थिक और सामाजिक संकट से, देश को निकालने में हम मददगार साबित हो सकें।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, uncovered deficits, printing of notes and minting of monies, public borrowing—all these three things have been going on simultaneously for the last 25 years. My suggestion is, only take one of the courses, not the three together. The country has been brought to this deplorable position by this process adopted by the Government and I ask the Prime Minister, bold as she is, whether she cannot get away from this old method of combining these three courses and then bringing the country to ruin. In fact, all the plan projects have been ruined. We have not been able to attain our targets and we have not been able to attain them either by way of production or been able to keep to the money schedules, and because of this discount has grown all around. Its expression is taking many, many kinds of undesirable shapes, and the cost of living index has arisen like anything.

Before I go to other points, Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to the question of steel plants which has been raised here. So far as Visakhapatnam is concerned—from where I come and I therefore know something about it—I might tell you,—and in order that I can make the record straight—that as long back as August or September, 1963, when the Department was nothing that there must be two new steel plants in addition to the existing ones, taking also Bokaro into account, at that time it was that Shri C. Subramaniam came to Hyderabad and in a public meeting announced that on the advice of foreign experts and in accordance with modern trends the Government had decided to set up a coast-based plant at Visakhapatnam with a capacity of 1.5 million tonnes. It is not yesterday, because of Mr. Karun anidhi's pressure, that something has

come up. Shri Subramaniam then said that he was thinking also of the special steels plant at Salem, and if he continued in office, I believe, these two steel plants as well as the special steels plant would have come long, long ago, and perhaps would not have attracted any of the present kind of political criticism which is now being levelled at them.

17 Hrs.

But then the Ministers change, and then the Ministers changed later, and two steel plants became one steel plant, putting competition between H and V and even that one V was lost in 1966, and it has taken two or three years again to come back to the same position which they took up in 1963, and these steel plants have been announced. I do not find anything political in this. I find only something economical and something national about this. The Planning Commission itself in its interim report, while making an assessment of the third Plan and was thinking of the fourth Plan, actually said, "Do not put all the steel plants in one area and in the same place, but disperse them; it would also have some advantage in removing regional imbalances." It was these factors that guided the Steel Minister. Now having regard to the flexibility and export possibilities of the steel plant at Visakhapatnam, the Prime Minister should make a definite announcement that the size of the plant shall be 1.5 m. tonnes, as was thought of in 1963, as later recommended by experts and as now demanded by humble persons like myself.

Apart from plefcit financing, printing of notes and public borrowings, there is the question of excise duties. Year after year it has become a habit like drinking to increase excise duties. How can you be correct about your planning, how can you think of the future with any amount of certainty without knowing what excise duties you are going to be asked to impose by your bureaucratic machinery? You may be asked to increase the duty in March, December or at any time of the year. In all humility and seriousness, I submit to the Prime Minister: Give a holiday to these excise duties for some three or four years. Unless you do that and at least stabilise them at the present level of Rs. 1600 crores

[SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM] for some time; you will not be in a position to think about your future plans and projects and future demands of developmental and non-developmental expenditure.

17-02 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We always thought that the demand made at the time of the general discussion of the budget for reduction of excise duties on common necessities would be heeded to. I find the minister just now saying, that nobody has made any such demand in the discussion on the Finance Bill. It is very peculiar. But it is good he has said it good-humouredly. I demand on behalf of the people of this country that excise duties on common necessities should be taken away, not only the increases, but the excise duties themselves. If you want money, you can get it from those who are capable of giving it. But nothing has been done to reduce the duties on common necessities like kerosene, sugar, preserved fruits, etc. Preserved fruits now have become a luxury for the rich men, whereas nearly 40 per cent of the fruits in this country are wasted, because they cannot be canned and preserved cheaply for the poorer classes. The excise duties on preserved fruits are so heavy that the cost is far beyond the reach of the ordinary man. You have excise duty on the bottle, on sugar, on the can and on the end-product. Excise duties have got a very peculiar nature. Government produces security paper in the security press at Nasik for its own purposes. Excise duty is imposed on that also. I wonder why you do not impose excise duty or Incometax on the money you allot to the various departments, which amounts to about Rs. 7000 crores. Why don't you collect excise duty and income-tax on all those departments also? You will get a lot of money.

There was a continuous demand that the exemption limit for income-tax must be raised to Rs. 7500. I will repeat that demand. You are going to loss not more than Rs. 4 crores. If you increase the rate on the slab above 2500 upto Rs. 40,000, you are going to get nearly Rs. 8 crores. So, you are not losing anything on the whole on account of that.

Therefore, I once again appeal that it should be done.

Then, I do not understand this change in income-tax as the income of husband and wife put together. It does not very much affect the rich people because in the very rich families the wives do not earn; they depend upon their husbands. It is only in the middle class families, small income group families that both husband and wife are obliged to earn.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betal): Separately earned incomes are not clubbed.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Then I have nothing to say on that.

Then, there was a lot of enthusiasm when the banks were nationalised. Please consolidate the position, form an all India organisation in which you involve the banks, the Central Government, the State Governments and co-operative organisations, make it a multi-purpose organisation which will help stream clearance the rural housing, remove the difficulties of drinking water supply and also attend to agricultural and other wants.

Lastly, sir, we were discussing Centre-State relationship recently. The attitude which the Central Government had been adopting for the last 15-20 year was that it was in the position of a donor, because it has got large resources, and the States are in the position of the donees. This attitude must change. Do not generate pressures and agitations in the States by continuing this policy because you have more money. Both your money and the State money is peoples' money. Please treat the States as joint partners in your efforts to make the country march forward. Please change your attitude towards the States.

I once again repeat: consolidate the gains which you have made on the occasion of the nationalisation of banks; please let everybody say that during this year, before the next budget comes, they have actually seen the results, the concrete results of the operation of nationalisation.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been patiently sitting for the last two days and hearing the debate on the Finance Bill and have given thoughtful consideration to the points made out by various members. I have come to the conclusion that this 1970-

[71 budget is a unique budget. It is a budget with a difference. There has been so much criticism of the past budgets in the country but today even though we have heard some strong speeches from the opposition members some members trying to say these things are not there or those things are not here, some of the excise duties are a little higher, some of the direct taxes are a little crushing, with all this, if one takes note of the budget reaction outside this House, one would come to the positive conclusion that this budget has been hailed not only by the capitalists but also by the radicals; and even the Young Turks of our party have nothing to say against it. But this is the way the budget has been received.

I have to give a little background to the budget. There had been a split in the Congress Party due to certain ideological reasons. When the party was divided into two groups, new challenges were thrown, new social obligations were cast on the party and because of these challenges a lot of care had to be taken in formulating this budget and one would rightly say that proper care has been taken in this budget to give a new direction to this country.

While talking of this budget we will have to look into its salient points, we will have to apply some yardsticks to find out whether the budget is really good or not. Merely saying this budget is good or bad is not going to serve the purpose. We have to find out whether this budget generates production, whether the budget gives incentives for savings and whether the budget takes us towards the development of the country. I am sure that if one makes an analysis of this budget from the point of view of these salient points one would come to the conclusion that this budget helps us to march towards a goal of progress.

This is the second budget which has been presented by the Prime Minister of this country after independence. The first budget was presented by the late Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1958 and this is the second budget which has been presented by a Prime Minister, which is a hallmark in giving new directions to our Country. I would also draw attention to the remarks made by one of our Communist friends, Shri Sharma, who said that our budget

is no good as compared to the British budget which had been piloted by the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Jenkins. If I would draw your attention our budget is very much in parallel to the British budget. Our budget as presented this year has got the same salient features. We have today raised the exemption limit. Similarly, the limit of exemption has been raised by the British budget. We have not levied any new taxes on the corporate sector. The British budget has also not levied any new major taxes. In Britain there is a Labour Government, a socialist government; we are also today marching towards socialism.

We will have to take these vital factors into consideration. After all we have to have some comparison; we cannot just decry that the budget presented is not good or a few odd taxes here those are not healthy. In this budget there has been some criticism on points like entertainment tax, tax on trusts, etc. I would not like to go into detail on these aspects because we have ample opportunity when we take up the matter for clause by clause consideration. Today when we have launched on a new programme to develop this country at a faster rate—we have seen what has been clamoured for in this House. I have been hearing throughout the last month while going, through the demands of the various Ministries that there is clamour for increase in the outlay; every State wants an increasing share for the Fourth Five Year Plan. There has been demand for steel plants, demand for taking up big canal projects like Rajasthan Canal, Farrakka Dam and industrialisation. There has been demand for creating industries in the backward areas and lastly, Sir, in this House we have the demand for producing Atom Bomb in the context of unfriendly neighbours like Pakistan and China that we have had. There is demand for defence preparedness so that we could keep the country away from these unfriendly neighbours. We have to look into these things. If we want all these things—we want development programmes; we want steel industry; we want our dams—ultimately there is no reason why we can not have progress if the taxes are there. Taxes have got to be there and that is what my friend, Shri T. Viswanathan, was just now saying. He has put a demand for

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Visakhapatnam. We can quite see the aspirations of the people. There is rise in the demands of the people, and they want everything that the world has and there is no reason why they should not have them. To meet all these challenges we shall have to take many unpleasant steps, that is to tighten up our belt and we shall have to mop up the last rupee that is available in the country. With these things in view we shall have to take into consideration the budget we are discussing.

I would like to draw your kind attention to direct taxes. Today what is our tax administration? Are the people unwilling to pay taxes or there is something radically wrong, with our tax administration. People today in this country are very much alive to their demands. They are willing to pay the taxes but I would say the taxation machinery is completely neglected and a new structure has to be created. To go into the background I will go back to 1860 when we had the first Income Tax law. After many changes we had the Income Tax law of 1922. In 1961 we had a new Income Tax Act. It was hailed as a piece of new dynamism and one which will create confidence in the people to pay taxes. During the last nine years what has become. We had 400 amendments and three hundred provisos, substitutions, deletions and additions. What has come out of it? It has become a piece of all jumbles. The whole thing has been completely ruined. Today a man in the street, a businessman, an engineer does not know what is his responsibility towards the direct taxes. Today he shudders. Today when even Members of Parliament are asked to file their return of income tax they feel it very difficult and have been making so many representations and requests to the hon. Speaker that their income tax should be deducted directly and they may not be asked to file a return. This is the temper of the people today. We have to do something to see that a proper image is created in the recovery of direct taxes and to achieve this goal we have to do a lot of things.

We have had many Commission going into this system. In 1947 we had the Tax Investigation Committee, then we had the Mathai Commission; later we had the Tyagi Commission in 1959 and then we had the

Administrative Reforms Commission. It was after all these Commissions that we had the new legislation of 1961—Income Tax Act 1961 that we are all today applying. Thereafter the Bhoothalingam report was produced.

We have had a report of the Administrative Reforms Commission to make some dynamic changes in the Act but we do not bring about those changes. We implement them in piecemeal, bit by bit, with the result that we are not able to do anything. We will have to take up the matter radically.

Recently a new committee, the K. N. Wanchoo Committee, has been formed to go into the larger ambit of direct taxation. I would appeal that when we go into this matter, the whole gamut of the thing should be taken together so that we can give a good, understandable law and a man should be able to know his responsibility and liability fairly so that he may become a better citizen.

To make the administration of taxes better we have also to do many other things. Every year we come out with a new law. We have the tax schedule and we keep on increasing the direct taxes or the excise duties this way or that way. But when we make fundamental changes every year in the Income-tax Act, the officers are not able to tackle them. Before the law is digested by them when it comes into operation; the next year comes round and a new law comes up and the whole thing is forgotten. Even the tax advisers and consultants are completely not conversant with the law, with the result that it creates a lot of difficulty.

Then, in between these budgets we have new theories propounded by the Finance Ministers who come from time to time. When Shri Krishnamachari came, we had the Kaldor theory. Then we had the compulsory deposit scheme. Lately we had the annuity deposit scheme. We found all these were faulty. It is because of these that we have to change the law and it is for these reasons that the Wanchoo Committee should take the matter squarely and properly to see that a proper tax law is given to the country. Today it is not a matter whether the taxes are high or low but the whole emphasis is whether the tax officers are doing as much duty as is required of them in this country.

We have also to consider as to what has happened to the income-tax officers and the department. The officers are completely demoralised and disgruntled. What is the reason? Today even the Chairman of the Direct Taxes Board is of the status of an Additional Secretary; the members are of the status of Joint Secretaries. What to talk about Class I and Class II Officers? The Class II Officers have been slogging in their places for the last 15 years. Unless we can find a way out to give them their due, we cannot find dynamism in these officers to discharge their duty to the people. These officers are expected to complete a large number of cases. But today what is their status? Class I officers go up to Rs. 1200 and Class II officers go up to Rs. 900. He is supposed to deal with people with a higher strata of society. He is also expected to complete cases involving revenue of crores of rupees. In that context we expect them to keep their character. If you go and look to their standard, they do not own a motor cycle or a car. They have to assess the income of high income assessee. It creates all the more difficulty. It is time we thought about it and did something.

About the working of the Direct Taxes Board, whenever there is a legal matter they have no answer to it. I would give you an example from the practical working of the Direct Taxes Board. When a man impress his self-acquired property in the Hindu Undivided Family, the department says that one was liable to pay gift tax. People had to go to the AAC, the Tribunal and the High Court. The High Court came to the conclusion that the money thrown into the hotchpotch, was not taxable. The department takes every assessee to the appeal. They file an appeal to the Tribunal and again to the High Court. They completely flout the decision of the High Court. They want to tax at source what is not taxable according to the law. They are well within their right to bring forward an amendment to the tax law but this kind of witch hunting is not good; it is not going to do any good to the country.

Then, take the case of mine-owners. They used to pay some royalty. The department came out with the proposal that they will not be allowed this as revenue expenditure or even depreciation as on capital expenditure.

They had to go right up to the Supreme Court and it took a number of years. If this is the outlook in the working of this department, we cannot have any faith in it.

Lastly, today there is a black law in the income-tax law; that is section 34. Cases are lying reopened today for the last 30 years. There is no time limit. There are not one or two but thousands and thousands of cases under section 34 of the 1922 Act which are lying open. Today we want to complete the assessment in two years. But may I know from the hon. Minister and the department the reason why these cases cannot be completed? Even a man who commits murder is given life imprisonment for 14 years. At present under the Income-tax law, under section 34 of the Income-Tax Act of 1922, we expect these cases to go on for years and years together. Today, these people are dead and their children and heirs are being pursued. This matter has to be seriously looked into.

In conclusion, I say, a new dynamism has to be given to the administration of the the Department. We will have to create a sort of fellowship and understanding between the tax-payer and the tax collector. Then only we shall be able to carry the country forward to a goal of progress and prosperity.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very happy to hear Shri Hanumanthaiya speaking about environmental sanitation and river pollution, its dangers, etc. I wish to bring to the attention of the Prime Minister that the Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development have not been discussed since 1967. We have not been given an opportunity to bring out some of the defects and shortcomings and highlight some of the very necessary things that need the attention of the House and the Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the Report of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. If she has the time to glance through the Report, she will note therein they have

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admitted that the number of sterilisations and the loop insertions, the two foolproof methods of family planning, have considerably declined. They have said, on the other hand, that the number of conventional contraceptive users has increased. Now, the conventional contraceptives and the pills need constant use from day to day, month to month, year to year, over such prolonged periods to produce any effect on the birth-rate that they are not likely to have the desired effect on checking the increase of population of India. Unless the population growth is checked, no efforts at growth and development of the economy of the country are going to raise the standard of living of the people. It is very necessary to give serious attention to it.

Why has there been such a steep decline in the family planning performance with regard to sterilisations, loops, etc. ? It is for the simple reason that the Government has tried to make this programme an official programme and has systematically removed voluntary agencies and voluntary efforts that we had so diligently brought into it. The people in the villages still do not trust the official machinery. I have heard some of the Plan publicity people saying that whenever they go to villages to talk about grow-more-food campaign, about modern methods of agriculture, etc., they have to first explain to the people that they are not the family planning people. Otherwise, the villagers will not let them come into the village. Why has this happened ? Here and there, some enthusiastic officers who are given money incentive if they produce a certain number of persons for sterilisation, have forced some people into sterilisation. The number of such forced sterilisation may be very few. But they do a lot of damage. The result is that there has been a sharp decline in this programme. The Prime Minister should look into it and rectify it.

Another sad effect of this has been that the same people who are asked to do family planning work for which they are given money are also asked to work for malaria eradication and other health programmes for which they are not given extra money, they neglect malaria eradication programme and other health programmes, with the result that a large number of malaria eradication units which had gone into the

consolidation and maintenance phase have been brought back to the attack phase which is the first phase. The malaria eradication programme that we have been proved of and for which we were able to hold our head high is tottering today. It is a very serious matter. We have spent large sums of money on this programme. It deserves the attention of the Prime Minister. Similarly, the small-pox eradication programme and other health programmes are having the same fate.

The housing department also needs looking into. I will not take much time on this because I have a few other things to say in regard to the Finance Bill. It is only right that taxation should be a major instrument of policy.

Sir, it is well known that the tax structure and procedure at any given time reflect the result of a series of policy decisions of varying importance in the past. Often it happens that the reasons for which a tax was levied get lost in the midst of fading memory, but the tax survives. Take the example of Sales Tax which was introduced by Rajaji in Madras, in the first instance to make up for the loss of liquor revenue. The liquor revenue in most of the States has not been given up, but the sales tax is there. There are many other taxes of a similar type. These should be reviewed.

Now the policy that was enunciated by the Prime Minister is that we want growth coupled with social justice. We welcome this very much. But may I also say that while every fiscal measure has an economic effect whether we specifically desire it or not, the fiscal instrument is neither the only nor the best method available to bring about the desired changes. Many people have, from time to time, suggested some special taxation after the third child for promoting family planning. I am glad that the Government has not agreed to it.

In this Bill I find that the mischief in the private trusts, charitable trusts etc. is sought to be undone through taxation measures which is very unfair and undesirable. The Prime Minister has stated that the budget is geared to growth as well as social justice. I can not say that this claim is correct. The burden of the right type of taxation should be

so distributed that those who can afford will shoulder the greatest burden. But what is happening? Sir, indirect taxes which hit the poor man the hardest are increasing every year. In 1948-49 the total of such taxes was Rs. 499 crores, and in 1966-67 the revenue from indirect taxes has increased to Rs. 1027 crores. By now, it will be still more. In this context, increased excise duty on sugar, kerosene, petrol, canned food and vegetables, is surely not consistent with social justice. The burden of these increases always falls on the consumer.

Take sugar. I agree that the burden on the controlled sugar is less than on free sugar. But do the villagers get the controlled sugar? The villager who produces the sugar cane, is denied sugar for his child. Is this socialism? Then take kerosene. Kerosene is the only means of lighting available to the villagers. Should its price be raised? Take petrol. Petrol is not consumed only by those who own cars—even those are mostly middle class people. They are not rich people. But over and above that, petrol and diesel are used for agriculture. They are also used for buses, public conveyances, which are used by the common man. Surely to increase the burden of taxation on these is not right and is not correct.

In the Budget speech, the Prime Minister talked about welfare programmes. I welcome their introduction but they are most inadequate. We have been talking about rural water supply programme for years and years. Yet, the provision made is so small that at this rate it will take us—God knows how long even by the end of the present century we may not have drinking water for all the villages. This provision should be increased.

Then about nutrition of children. It is good that a beginning has been made. Children under the age of 3 will have extra food. But when they grow to 4 years what is going to happen to them? It needs to be looked into.

With regard to dry farming too the provision is too little. Thus Sir, what are the employment opportunities that we have opened up for our youth? If our budget is really growth-oriented, it will provide for many more opportunities to our youth.

But we are more interested in controlling and regulating growth than in promoting it. Take the case of extra excise taxation on preserved food and vegetables. Surely, we want agro-industries to flourish in the villages. The food that is wasted to-day when it is there in plenty in certain seasons and is not available at other times, should be canned and made available to the public. In this way more money can be given to the poor agriculturist, and more food to the people. It will incidentally give employment opportunities to our engineers and our technicians.

Then, Sir, about our Harijans in the villages, what are we doing for them? So little is proposed that it is most disappointing. Many other speakers have brought out how atrocities still continue in this sector in many places. Socio-economic causes of untouchability must be removed. There are so many electrical and mechanical appliances in the villages today. Why cannot they have a scheme, so that young engineers can go to rural areas so that they can do something to help the rural people as well as earn a living for themselves? Provisions should be made for such schemes.

17.30 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Now I come to another very important area. Social justice demands equality of men and women with regard to opportunities and also equal wages for equal work. We have not been able to give equal opportunities nor have we been able to give equal wages for equal work, but we propose to club the income of the husband and wife together so that they come into a higher income bracket and pay more taxes. Sir, surely, this is a very wrong idea which is being contemplated, because most of the women who work in India work out of necessity not out of the pleasure of working. In United States, Finance and Luxembourg, they have clubbed the income of husband and wife, but then they have divided it by so that each may pay tax on 50% of the pooled income. In this way they come into the lower income bracket and not a higher one. Apart from the economic aspect this measure involves the question of status of women. Surely, the women Prime

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Minister should not deal this blow to the economic and social emancipation of women in India in which is just beginning.

We want dispersal of wealth and we want to remove the disparities of wealth. For this, should we not encourage voluntary giving? Should we put obstacles in the way of voluntary giving? Will not voluntary giving lead to social justice? Is it necessary to deny the rich the joy of giving? Let those people who can afford to give as much as they wish. All I wish to say is that while it is necessary for the Government to see to it that giving for charity is genuine, and it is not a camouflage to help friends and family members or to get indirect control over business and industry.

Then, there are a number of other points which need looking into, let there be no disincentives to voluntary giving for genuine charity. As regards the charitable trusts many people have pointed out the difficulties. Govt. insist that they should spend 75% of the income within 15 months or 18 months. Is it necessary not to insist on this. As a result of this instances what will happen is that just as Government departments indulge in unwise spending round about the 31st of March, the voluntary Trusts etc. may also resort to this kind of thing. Let the trusts be allowed to accumulate 25% of their income without income-tax officers, permission. Let them ensure that this accumulate money is in deposited in banks and will not be invested in shares or various other prohibited of activities. It should not be necessary to go to the income-tax officer to get his permission to accumulate 25%. Also, let the specific purpose provided not be to rigid. It should include emergency needs such as floods, famines, etc. The accumulations may be deposited in banks or debentures as specified. Let there be no insistence on spending the total income of the year.

If in one year there are not enough deserving candidates for scholarships, money may remain so that trust may give to more persons in the next year. We need not insist that 100% should be spent within such and such period, 15 months or 18 months. Let them be allowed to make use of the money for charitable purposes and to make use of it wisely.

I now come to gift tax. The limit is sought to be reduced to Rs. 5,000. I think it is necessary not to do that. If it is a gift for a charitable purpose to a person or to an agency outside the family, let there be even increase on the limit of Rs. 10,000 that is there at present. This Rs. 10,000 is a very small sum. Therefore, I think, it is undesirable that Government should propose to reduce this still further.

Sir, why cannot Government bring in some measure by which a particular income, say, above Rs. 2,000, 3,000 per month or 40,000 or 50,000/- per annum be invested in production project? Cannot the Government be content of to see that the extra funds are invested for productive purposes and are not used for ostentatious living?

I have seen in Sweden and Norway as also in some other countries that the rich people are not going about with fine clothes nor showing off their wealth. The social climate is such that if they resort to high living, the society will not tolerate it. Let the ruling party and let all of us here set an example of simple and austere living so that the rich people will know that if they want respect in society, they have to adopt simple living and spend money on projects for the benefit of the nation and not for their own benefit.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to thank and congratulate the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in the course of the discussion, for having maintained a high level of debate and focussed the attention of the House on the features of the Finance Bill. I am particularly glad that the debate has been free from acrimony, wild accusations and personal attacks except for two of my hon. friends opposite.

Hon. Members have displayed commendable forensic skill. Some of it was wasted, for it merely traversed the ground already covered during the general discussions on the Budget.

Before I deal with some of the specific points raised, for example, by Shri Dandekar

Shri Shantilal Shah and Shri Kothari, I should like once more to remind hon. Members of the rationale of the original Budget proposals. The Budget, as Dr. Nayar said just now, is an expression of the Government's political will; it sets forth what the Government aspires to do, and details the measures, fiscal or otherwise, that are considered necessary to fulfil these aspirations. We have to restore the impulse of growth to the nation; there has been a veil of economic stagnation in recent years and this must be lifted. Investments in the economy must therefore be properly augmented so that income and employment can both rise. There is no escape from the fact that in order to restore the impulse of growth, it will be necessary to raise additional resources for the public sector. The proportion of public savings to national income has to be raised and in order to do so, the proportion of public revenue to national income has also to be raised. Certain short-term sacrifices are involved in the process, but if the country has to advance at an accelerated rate, we cannot possibly flinch from the task of raising additional revenue, however disagreeable inconvenient this might be to some.

But this additional taxation must not be at the cost of the other objective we have placed before ourselves, that is, a progressive reduction in inequalities, which are at present rampant in our society, with respect to incomes, wealth and consumption. I do not think that there is any need to apologize for the general structure of the taxes proposed in the Budget. Given the limits set, in the short period to available resources, we cannot, in the course of a single year, ensure that income and employment are expanded at a tremendously faster rate. But the general intent in the Budget is unmistakable. As I have said on other occasions, a beginning has been made through various programmes to expand employment opportunities and to narrow the more blatant income inequalities.

Some hon. Members opposite have bewailed the fact that this year, we have further enhanced the taxation rate on the upper ranges of personal incomes. Their concern is probably sincere but everything depends on the angle from which one views it. Comparison with other countries has little meaning, for even if one takes into

account the *per capita* income levels, our nation, is in the overall, one of the least taxed in the world, and even the high marginal rates of taxation for personal incomes get considerably reduced after the various exemptions are allowed.

Shri Dandekar is worried about the impact of various excises and the proposed deficit financing on the level of prices and on the cost of living of the common people. The worry is well-intentioned, even though not based on fiscal reality. May I repeat yet again that, in framing the proposal for excise levies, I have taken the maximum care to ensure that the burden on the poorer sections of the community, will be the lightest.

AN HON. MEMBER : But there is burden on them.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is true but it cannot be avoided. All one can do, is to try to make it less than on others.

If excises on refrigerators and tinned fruits and delicacies are levied, I can assure Shri Dandekar that the common people are not affected. If excises on brandy, gin and whisky are increased again the cost of living of the poorer people does not go up.

Some hon. Members mentioned TV. Now, the intention is not that the richer people should have more TV sets, but that in the state of our economy, TV could be of tremendous help to the farmer and to the teacher, and this point of view has been kept.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Government's publicity and propaganda.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Last Friday, I proposed certain special reliefs to help small manufacturers and artisans. Care has also been taken to lower the burden of excise duty on the cheaper varieties of tea generally consumed by the common people. I am as much concerned about prices and for legitimate reasons, as are hon. Members. It is the Government which has to face agitations and protests, if prices start rising....

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is the police.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The price situation must be continuously watched.

The hon. Member Shri N. Dandekar also alleged that we have over-estimated revenue and that, therefore, deficit financing, in 1970-71 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 450 crores and not Rs. 225 crores. I must disappoint him on this score. The latest figures of revenue collections suggest that even for 1969-70, the budgetary deficit is likely to be much less than the Rs. 290 crores, estimated earlier. One of the major factors for this is an improvement in the collections under income-tax and corporation tax. Since this improvement in the collections for the last year is bound to have a favourable effect on collections during 1970-71 also, there are fair chances that the need for deficit financing can and will be kept down.

Shri Shantilal Shah has paid a compliment though in rather a dubious manner, if I may say so. He admitted the buoyancy of share prices, but found a wrong and far-fetched reason for it. Shri N. Dandekar maintained that the initial buoyancy has now begun to collapse. My hon. friend Shri S. R. Damani has effectively countered this statement.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Effectively ?

AN. HON. MEMBER : Appoint him as the Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Now Shri Shah cannot have it both ways. The stock exchange reacted favourably to the budget because despite the usual noises made for the sake of record, it does ensure the cause of healthy corporate growth.

Members of the Swatantra and Jan Sangh complained that our corporate taxation is high, that in fact, it is the highest in the world with few exceptions. They have argued that although the rates of corporate taxation have not been increased, there would be a rise in the incidence of tax on the corporate sector because of the lapsing or diminution of some of the tax concessions so far available. These critics conveniently overlook the several concessions which soften the incidence. Even with the lapsing of the incentives, such as the tax credit certificates or the reduction in the rates of develop-

ment rebate, the net incidence on the corporate sector will not be affected to any significant extent. Obviously, the development rebate cannot be a permanent part of our tax structure. One has to make a beginning sometime or other to reduce it, with an eye on its ultimate abolition. The intention of Government in this regard was announced as early as 1965. No change has been made in this year's budget.

These hon. members referred to the withdrawal of deductions for entertainment expenditure. I hope I am not a kill-joy. We are not against companies entertaining people from within the country or abroad. But we do say that this should not count as deductible expenditure so far as taxation is concerned. Affluent countries such as the U. K. and Canada have decided to do away with the expense account.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about sumptuary allowance of Ministers ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Shri Kothari's other point was that the increase in personal taxation would weigh heavily on intellectuals, professionals and technical people generally. He pleaded for more generous treatment to these classes. Now, one would obviously like to help as many people as one possibly could, but the base of our tax-paying community is so narrow that there is hardly any room for manoeuvrability, and the higher contribution must inevitably come from those in the relatively higher income brackets.

Several members spoke about charitable trusts. Shri Shantilal Shah suggested that if charitable trusts were to be regulated and abuses eliminated, this should be done by a separate law and not through the instrument of taxation. This is a matter for the States to consider and undertake. What the tax law seeks to do, is to put charitable trusts on notice that they cannot enjoy tax exemption, if at the same time, they use their funds to provide direct or indirect benefits of various kinds to the author and other persons connected with him, instead of using these to serve the purposes for which the trust was established.

I am sure the House will agree that the instrument of taxation is a potent instrument to keep these trusts in line. Some hon. members deemed it unreasonable to as

charitable trusts to make returns of their income, if they did not have to pay tax. Whether they have to pay tax or not, can be determined only if the trusts furnish the details of their accounts and returns of income, to tax authorities. Even now, some sort of check is exercised when charitable trusts come up for exemption certificates.

Some hon. members, including Shri Dwivedy, voiced a demand to raise the exemption limit. I can understand the concern of hon. members for further relief for middle income groups, but I think the figure Shri Dwivedy mentioned was not quite correct, because to raise the exemption limit even to Rs. 6,000 would have meant a further loss of Rs. 18 crores. But I should like them to appreciate that the limit of Rs. 5,000, low as it is in absolute terms, is still quite high in relation to the low level of incomes of a vast majority of our people. Also although the exemption limit is only Rs. 5,000, in effect it is closer to Rs. 6,000, if we take into account the deductions allowed to salaried tax-payers for expenditure incurred on travelling for purposes of employment besides the deductions for certain approved contractual savings such as through life insurance, provident fund etc. On the whole we expect about five lakhs of assesseees to be taken off the register of the Income-tax Department as a result of these changes.

Some Hon. Members, and the last speaker also, Dr. Nayar, spoke about the idea which I had thrown out in the presentation of the Budget to combine the incomes of husbands and wives. I had thought to bring greater harmony to married life, and certainly not to put the clock back or in any way to come in the way of women's further emancipation. My intention, as I had said then, was to have a discussion on the subject and to have the views of the Members. There has been discussion and also a spate of representations, some of which have belied the normal male presumption that only they can put forward a point of view with cogency and vehemence. Anyhow, this does not form part of the Finance Bill.

Many Members have spoken about the problems of different States. I do not think that this is the occasion to go into them. Within the general constraint or resources,

the Central Government tries to meet the needs of States to the maximum extent possible, but I should just like to touch on one or two points which were raised. Hon. Member Shri Raj Deo Singh spoke of the housing loan to U. P. and compared it with the loan given to another State. U. P. had drawn Rs. 801 lakhs and spent only Rs. 669.39 lakhs. Normally this rate of expenditure does not justify any further allocation during the current year. Nevertheless, in view of certain special projects, 1 crore has been allocated to U. P.

With regard to West Bengal, we are fully conscious of the very special importance of the problems of Calcutta as well as of rural Bengal. We are pursuing these matters and doing everything possible to expedite surveys and also the implementation of the various schemes.

One hon. Member spoke about Assam. Perhaps he did not know that the paper mill project which he mentioned has already been sanctioned.

I had thought that with the announcement of three steel plants, we had got rid of this problem at least for some time, but it seems to be very much with us. Hon. Member Shri Dwivedy spoke passionately on the subject, but he was replied to immediately by my friend Shri Naidu on behalf of Andhra Pradesh, and later on when Shri Dwivedy was not in the House, by Shri Viswanatham also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : He said he did not reply to me. I have no objection to these three steel plants. I want to know your policy.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He replied to your statement that we had given in to pressure, or that somebody from Tamil Nadu had said something.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो एक बयान तमिलनाडु के शिवा मंत्री का था कि प्रेशर के अधीन यह सारे स्टील प्लांट दिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : उन्होंने कोई भी बयान दिया हो।

[SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI]

Shri Viswanatham has replied to that by saying that it was many years ago, in 1963, when these matters were taken up that a decision was taken for all practical purposes but for some reason it was shelved. In between, there were many troubles, and we did think that we should not take up the projects immediately, but there were complete surveys and much work was done. So, the decision was not a sudden one. As a matter of fact, even after this decision was taken we did not announce it immediately because we wanted to settle various details. I think hon. Members know that the overall working of steel plants has improved Bhilai is now giving profit, and as for Rourkela, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has referred to it; as hon. Members know, Rourkela is in Orissa, and it has also improved somewhat, although not as much as we would have liked it to do although Rourkela also has been expanded.

The Agricultural wealth tax was touched upon by many hon. Members. I think that there is some misconception about this. This tax will affect only those whose lands are worth over Rs. 1.5 lakhs, over and above the general exemption limit of Rs. 1 lakh of wealth. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination, can one say that it is going to affect the poor farmer.

श्री कंबरलास गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
आज नहीं तो आगे चल कर तो ऐफेक्ट करेगा। एक बार मौत ने मुंह देख लिया तो बराबर तकलीफ होगी।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
After the land reforms, there is only one type of farmers; we do not have any rich farmers now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I agree with the hon. Member that there are not many rich farmers, but there are rich farmers. The number of non-rich farmers is very much greater, and if we are to help them, then I think that it is in the interests of the richer farmers also to contribute so that the general level in the village and so on increases and makes for greater stability and improvement in the general rural scene.

As regards sugar, the increase in excise duty on levy sugar is only marginal. Even

then, in some zones, because of the re-adjustment of the prices of levy sugar, in spite of the increase in duty, the prices to consumers have come down. For instance, in the Delhi market, I am told that it has dropped from Rs. 1.94 per k.g. to Rs. 1.78 per k.g. Free sale sugar has also registered a perceptible fall in prices in the post-budget period. As a consequence, retail prices have come down by about 10 to 15 paise per k.g. in spite of the increase in excise duty. In the Delhi market, retail prices of free sale sugar which was round about Rs. 2.10 per k.g. in the immediate pre-budget period has now come down to Rs. 1.95 per k.g. With the fall in prices, the tariff value fixed for the collection of duty on free sale sugar has dropped from Rs. 1.50 per k.g. in March to about Rs. 1.20 per k.g. now, and as a consequence, in the post-budget period, the duty in absolute terms has fallen by about 11 paise per k.g. However, we are keeping the situation constantly under review.

As I have explained earlier, the object of increasing the excise duty on tea is mainly to make up the substantial loss sustained by the abolition of export duty as well as the grant of partial rebate on quality teas exported. The measure of relief given on export duties has generally been welcomed, as it would help to retain our hold in the foreign market and to improve on our past levels of export in the near future. At the same time, it is necessary to make up the loss, at least partially by levying something more on teas which are consumed internally. But here again, as I have said earlier, care has been taken to see that the net duties are left unaffected or only marginally touched. The superior teas, however, will bear a somewhat higher burden, but to the extent that these teas are diverted to the export market, the economy would stand to gain by way of larger foreign exchange earnings. The problem of giving some relief to the weaker sector of the tea industry has also been taken care of. We have recently decided to limit the duty to 70 paise per k.g. in the case of those tea gardens whose average realisation in the past three years on all their sales in the approved auction centres is less than Rs. 5 per k.g. The details of these proposals are being worked out and we hope to finalise them quite soon.

18 Hrs

There is an impression that if a tax is levied, it means that we are against that industry or occupation or that group of people. This is an erroneous idea, because even though people may be doing something worth-while, they would still have to contribute to helping those who are much worse off than they are.

It is strange that people are against taxes, at the same time, they want more to be done for different sections, for example, for the unemployed. The basic solution to this problem lies in expanded investments all along the line. Employment is a function of economic growth. Private investment on its own has failed to ignite the spark of growth in recent years, which is why, in this year's budget, we have purposely provided for nearly 20 per cent increase in public outlay, and have specially planned certain projects which would be biased towards the creation of employment opportunities. I do admit that this marks only a small beginning, and much has to be done before we can catch up with the backlog.

But we must have certain logic in our remarks. If we want more employment we must also accept the imperative need for additional resources. It is not easy to evolve a fiscal system which will, at all points of time, satisfy all sections of the community. But our objective in this year's budget was stated clearly—we must combine the fiscal imperatives of growth with the needs for the maximum social objective achievable in the short period. Also some amendments have been moved, which will make the fiscal proposals more rational and purposive. The proposals are now before the House; they do not represent all that we would like to do but what is possible in a given situation and in particular circumstances.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
Why don't you withdraw the fertiliser tax?

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA (Dibrugarh) :
May I ask a question? The export duty on tea was withdrawn and the excise duty on tea differs from zone to zone. There are five zones. But there is a little discrimination with regard to the rates of excise duty on tea. It is not only on loose tea but on quality tea. Therefore, certain zones will have to be competing internally with some difficulties, whereas the others will be

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getting more benefit. Will that discription be removed at the appropriate time?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a discussion coming on clause-by-clause consideration. At that time, these things may be asked. There is enough time for that. Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

18.04½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY, AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :
I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BYE-ELECTION IN CHERAN MAHADEVI ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY OF TAMIL NADU

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, I took sometime to get some information as to the question on which my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh wanted a statement. On a writ petition in the Madras High Court filed by Mr. Kakkan, the judge ordered the Election Commissioner:

"Not to issue directions to the Chief Electoral Officer or to the Returning Officer, Cheranmahadevi Assembly constituency, not to allot symbol of bullocks with yoke unless, meanwhile, the decision is taken under paragraph 15 of the notification issued under rule 5 of the Conduct of Election Rules made under the Representation of the People Act 43 of 1951."

The Chief Election Commissioner is now going on with the judicial enquiry under para 15 of the notification issued under rule 5 of the Conduct of Election Rules. Since

[Shri Govinda Menon]

he found it impossible to expedite the decision before the 4th May, he decided to fix a date later and to expedite the enquiry immediately.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : What was there to go into ? It was a clear instruction of the High Court and it should have been complied with by the Chief Election Commission, rather than putting off the matter, because this clearly indicates that something wrong has been done to the constituency and this has been done with a view to making infructuous the interim order of the High Court. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I agree by implication it is a direction to the Chief Election Commissioner to expedite the enquiry before the election takes place. (*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There is nothing to enquiry because there are clear instructions of the High Court and that must be complied with by the Chief Election Commissioner.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is an opinion on the court's order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no need for a regular debate on this.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay-North-West) : I would like to place some facts before the House. The Election Commission has fixed 13th of this month for further examination of witnesses. On behalf of one party, only one witness has been examined and there are many more. On behalf of the other party, a list of witnesses is still to be submitted. All I can say is that this enquiry will not be over before the end of June. It cannot be finished in a short time. Therefore, to say that the Election Commissioner hopes to finish this early and therefore he has postponed the election is a misinformation given to the House.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I have no interest in this particular matter except only from the point of view of ascertaining the facts and secondly to see whether in view of the facts what the Election Commission has done is right. From the facts given by the Minister of Law, I do not get really the totality of the facts. Therefore, I

will take a little of the time of the House to explain what I think are the facts. Nearly two months ago, when the same matter was in issue, the Colachel Assembly bye-election was going to be fought and I understand these people went to the High Court. The High Court said, "No ; the election procedure is on and your application about all this cannot be entertained." It was quite right and proper. Then, regarding the Cheram-mahadevi bye-election, the Election Commissioner having already communicated the time-table, but before having issued a notification, these people went to the High Court, and quite rightly, because the High Court would otherwise, in accordance with its earlier orders, not have entertained the matter. This is where the trouble now begins. Apparently, by an interim order or interim injunction, or whatever you might like to call it, the High Court has said to the Election Commission "you will not issue any order to the returning officer, or to the chief electoral officer, not to issue the election symbol to this or that party." Earlier Election Commission had issued a tentative programme of elections. Having issued the tentative programme of elections, having got this order of the High Court, the Election Commission suddenly discovers that it is going to take a long time before it finishes all this enquiry and, therefore, it decided to cancel the whole election that was going to be held. There seems to be something peculiar about this. That is all that I can say on the facts I have got.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The relevant provisions which guide the issuance of a notification and the fixation of the election programme are given in the Representation of the People Act. Section 30 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 says :

"As soon as the notification calling upon constituency to elect a member or members is issued, the Election Commission shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint the last date for making nominations which shall be the seventh day after the date of publication of the first mentioned notification or, if that day is a public holiday, the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday."

I want to point out that under section 30 the notification was issued. Then, section 31 of the same Act says:

"On the issue of a notification under section 30 the Returning Officer shall give public notice of the intended election in such form and manner as may be prescribed, inviting nomination of the candidates for such election and specifying the places at which the nomination papers are to be delivered."

Then, section 39 says:

"As soon as the notification calling upon the elected member or members of the Legislative Assembly of a State or the members of the electoral college of the Union Territory to elect a member or members is issued, the Election Commission shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint the date...."

My submission is that a notification having been issued.....(*Interruptions*) I am referring to the notification calling upon the constituency to hold the elections. That notification having been issued, there was no other way out except following the provisions of section 31 and 39. This is the submission which I wish to make.

The provisions which guide the allotment of symbols is given in the Conduct of Election Rules. Rule 5 says:

"The Election Commission shall, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the Official Gazette of each State, specify the symbols that may be chosen by the candidates at the election in the Parliamentary or Assembly constituencies....."

Sir, you are very well aware that the Election Commission has subsequently issued this order which is known as the Election Symbols Reservation and Allotment Order, 1948..... (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed him to ask for a clarification but he has started making a long speech.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I must make my point. Section 8 of this Orders says :

"A candidate set up by a national party at any election in any constituency in India shall choose and shall be allotted the symbol allotted for that party and no other symbol."

Then, the order dated 4th January 1969 says:

"In pursuance of paragraph 17 of the Election Symbols Reservation and allotment Order....hereby specifies the national parties and the symbols respectively."

Sir, the symbol of bullocks with a yoke has been allotted to Congress, Party. My respectful submission would be—unless there is a change—the Party on this side of the House is the official Congress and is entitled to the symbol of bullocks with a yoke. The Returning Officer has no authority to make a change in the election programme.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I completely agree with the proposition raised by Mr. Goyal depending upon Section 30 of the Representation of People Act, but the notification calling the election in the State constituency has not been issued.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Here is a letter No. 100/18/LA/8/70 dated 27th April and this letter says, issue of notification—4th May; last date for making nominations 11th May; date for scrutiny of complete nomination—12th May; last date for withdrawal of candidature—14th May, etc. So, the Law Minister is trying to mislead the House as a conspiracy to see that the order of the Madras High Court should be nullified.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This was the tentative programme. After we saw the interim orders of the Madras High Court the notification was not issued.

18.17 hrs.

FINANCE BILL 1970—contd.

Clause 2—(Income-tax)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the clauses. What are the amendments to clause 2?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move.*

Page 2, line 39—

for "Part III" substitute "Part I" (46)

Page 3, line 25—

after "income" insert—

"or if a substantial part of its assets are employed in any one or more of the aforesaid activities." (47)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move: *

Page 3, line 24—

for "fifty-one" substitute "forty." (93)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move: *

Page 3—

for line 16, substitute—

"or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in the operation of cold storage plant or plants or in mining." (349).

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to move: *

Page 3, line 16—

for "processing of goods" substitute—
"processing or refrigeration and cold stage—of goods." (495)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move: *

Page 3—

- (i) Omit lines 5 to 12;
- (ii) line 13, for "c" substitute "b";
- (iii) line 26, for "(d)" substitute "(c);
- (iv) line 30, for "(e)" substitute "(d)". (547.)

Page 3, line 16—

after "goods" insert—

"or in the operation of cold storage plant." (548).

SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI (Baghat) : I beg to move: *

Page 3, line 16—

after "goods or" insert—

"in the operation of cold storage plant or plants or" (1568)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, about amendment No. 46 relating to page-2 in line 39, it is concerned with the rates at which taxes will be deducted in regard to cases where tax has to be deducted at source or in cases where tax has to be paid in advance, both relating to the assessment year 1971-72. Sub-clause (5) of clause 2 indicates that Part III of the First Schedule shall apply in such cases. My amendment is to substitute "Part I" for "Part III."

The intention that I have in moving this amendment to substitute Part I of the First Schedule in place of Part III of the First Schedule is quite simply this that the rates of taxation already in force the current assessment year, 1970-71, are high enough and ought not to be raised for the assessment year 1971-72. Accordingly, I have suggested that the deduction of tax as well as advance payment of tax in respect of the assessment year 1971-72 ought to be at the rates specified in Part I instead of Part III of the First Schedule.

My next amendment (in order of the line numbering) is No. 495. It concerns that part of paragraph (c) of sub-clause (6) of clause 2, which defines an "industrial company". At present, I submit, the definition of an "industrial company" as proposed is somewhat inadequate.

It reads like this :

"industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power :

so far it is all right—

"or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining."

I have suggested that instead of "processing of goods", the words "processing or refrigeration and cold storage of goods" ought to be substituted, because in modern times in India also, this industry of cold storage and refrigeration is growing rapidly and I do not know why from the definition of an industrial company's activity cold storage of goods is being excluded. I feel certain that if the Prime Minister would be good enough to apply her mind to this question, she will

agree that "industrial company" ought to include not only those engaged in manufacturing or processing of goods but also those engaged in the refrigeration and cold storage of goods.

The third amendment that I have moved is No. 47 which is concerned with slightly elaborating the excellent Explanation that is proposed to be enacted in paragraph(c) of sub-clause (6) of clause 2. The Explanation is concerned with, to put it very briefly a company which has got income both from the kinds of activities here specified as well as from kinds of activities not here specified and it enacts that it would be regarded as an industrial company if the major part of its income is from the specified activities. I am suggesting that here we should also add "or if a substantial part of its assets are employed in any one or more of the aforesaid activities". The reason why I suggest the test both of income, which is already proposed, and of assets, which I propose, is that increasingly over the last few years trading companies are gradually changing over to manufacturing and processing of goods in which they were formerly trading. I need not give any example; they are all well known. A large number of essentially trading companies have converted themselves into manufacturing companies. During the process of going over from trading to manufacturing, it may not be possible for them to qualify under the first test, namely, that their income from manufacturing etc., may not be more than their income from other activities because it takes some time before the manufacturing set-up begins to yield profits and income. I have, therefore, suggested an alternative test of their being primarily engaged in these activities, namely, if the assets employed in this sort of activity are more than the assets employed in activities other than these specified.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन क्लॉज 2 के पेज तीन में जहाँ ऐक्सप्लेनेशन है, कम्पनी की परिभाषा की बात है, उस में है। पब्लिक कम्पनी, डोमेस्टिक कम्पनी और इंडस्ट्रियल कम्पनी

की परिभाषा को लेकर जो ऐक्सप्लेनेशन है :

"For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income."

और 51 परसेंट की जहाँ बात है कम्पनी किस तरह से समझा जायेगा कि वह डोमेस्टिक कम्पनी है, इंडस्ट्रियल कम्पनी है, उस में 51 परसेंट आफ दी टोटल इन्कम आना चाहिये, जो कि पावर जनरेशन से आये। पावर जनरेशन जिस में हो उधर जिस की इन्कम 51 परसेंट हो उस को कम्पनी समझा जायेगा, यह कम्पनी की परिभाषा होगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि 51 परसेंट की जगह 40 परसेंट कर दिया जाय। यह बात सही है कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से कम्पनी की ताकत बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन, आज के उद्योग जमाने में उस से कम इन्कम की जो कम्पनी है, 40 परसेंट या उस से कम, उस की भी कम ताकत नहीं होती है और उस से कनसेन्ट्रेशन की लहर चलती है। 51 परसेंट बहुत हो गया है। इस से मोनो-पोलिस्टिक ट्रेंड बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ने लगेगा इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनी की परिभाषा में अगर 51 परसेंट की जगह 40 परसेंट रख दें तो काम चल जायेगा और साथ ही कम्पनी का जो रूप बढ़ा हो रहा है वह छोटा होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि 51 परसेंट की जगह 40 परसेंट कर दिया जाय।

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
My first amendment is about the definition

[SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA]

of a "domestic company". My only submission is that domestic company" has also been defined in the Income-tax elsewhere namely, in Section 80B wherein it has been stated :—

"domestic company" means an Indian company or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to tax. . . ."

It has been defined in a certain way. You are also defining the very same word in this Bill as well.

The other day, the hon. Law Minister while replying to the preliminary objections raised by my hon. friend Mr. Dandekar had said that if these amendments which were being introduced through the Finance Bill were going to affect the Income-tax law substantively, he will not press for these amendments here but will get them through an amending Bill.

I would submit that this definition seeks to make a substantive change and I do not understand how in the same Act you can have two definitions for the same word. It may be for certain objective purpose. But it is for us in the Parliament, to consider such thing in it their perspective after due deliberation and calm thinking. I would submit again, as I submitted the other day, that we should not pass such legislations in a hurry which will make us ridiculous in the eyes of the general public. I would, therefore, suggest that my hon. friend, the Law Minister sticks to his words. I think such definitions and such other things should be taken out of this Bill and should be reintroduced by way of another amending Bill or incorporating in the Taxation Amendment Bill. Because after all this is not going to affect the procedure or the collection of taxes. It is going to a substantive change. Here we have already of the definition. We were going to create another definition. I would, therefore, suggest that if he is unable to do that, he should least agree that their definition is dropped here and any amendment if necessary should be made the old definition in section 80 B.

Regarding my second amendment, Mr. Dandekar has just spoken on that point. I would briefly touch it. In the definition of 'industrial company' it is said:

"'industrial company' means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture of processing of goods or in mining."

I want, by my amendment, to insert 'or in the operation of cold storage plant' after 'goods.' Now I think this is just an omission and it is not intended because already in Sec. 80(j) the operation of cold storage plant has been included. I do not understand the reason to exclude it here. According to me, it is just an omission and the draftsmen could not perhaps look into it. It is an unintended hardship. As the Prime Minister already has stated that where there is unintended hardship, she will try to correct it. I hope that she will correct this also. This is a sort of unintended hardship. And there is no reason why the cold storage plant should be taken out of it here. Therefore, I request that my amendment may be accepted.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : With regard to the amendment of Shri Beni Shankar Sharma, as the changes in the rates of income tax on personal incomes proposed in the Bill are aimed at giving effect to the budgetary policies of Government, the proposed amendment is not acceptable.

With regard to Mr. Dandekar's amendment, the existing test with reference to the composition of the total income of the company is definite and easy to apply whereas the proposed alternative test with reference to the assets employed in these activities would create practical difficulties in its application and lead to disputes and delay in assessments.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha's amendment seeks to provide that a company will be deemed to be mainly engaged in the specified industrial activities if 40% of its total income is derived from these activities. This amendment would amount to a contradiction in terms as the word 'mainly' will then lose its significance. Further, the amendment will widen the category companies entitled to the concessional rate of tax and cover even trading companies and investment

companies which derive a small portion of income from industrial activities.

There is an amendment by Mr. Kothari and Shri Beni Shanker Sharma about cold storage. If this is accepted, it would be difficult to resist claims for similar treatment to hotels catering to tourists, companies providing engineering and other services which are at present outside the purview of industrial activities for the purposes of rates of tax on closely-held domestic companies.

Therefore, these amendments are not acceptable.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendments 46 and 47 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 46 and 47 were put and negatived.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I would like to withdraw my amendment No. 349.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 349 ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The amendment is withdrawn.

Amendment No. 349 was by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment Nos. 495, 547, 548, 568 and 93 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 495, 547, 548, 568 and 93 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :
"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : We now go to Clause 3—(Amendment of section 2)

MR. SPEAKER : We now go to Clause 3. The following amendments are being moved: Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 48, 94, 95, 550, 551, 552, 570, and 632.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move* :

Page 4, line 16—

for "eight" substitute "three" (1)

Page 4, line 17—

after "(a)" insert—

"which has a population of not less than two and a half lakhs according to the latest census"(2)

Page 4—

after line 21, insert—

"No capital gains arising from the transfer of agricultural land in India as mentioned in (a) and (b) will be liable to income-tax if the agricultural land is acquired by the Government against the wishes of the owner," (3)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Page 4—

Omit lines 4 to 21 (48)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move* :

Page 4, line 12—

for "ten" substitute "seven" (94)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move* :

Page 4, line 16,

for "eight" substitute "twenty" (95)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

I beg to move* :

Page 4, line 12—

for "ten thousand" substitute "one lakh" (550)

Page 4, line 16—

for "eight" substitute "two". (551)

Page 4—

after line 21, insert—

"Provided that no capital gains arising from the sale or transfer of agricultural land as mentioned in (a) and (b) shall be subject to tax if agricultural operation on the land so sold or transferred are continued to be carried on by the vendee or the transferee or the land is acquired for any public purpose." (552)

SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI :
I beg to move* :

Page 4—

Omit lines 22 to 27. (570)

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : I
beg to move* :

Page 4, line 32—

for "1971" substitute—

"1973" (632)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त स्थिति यह है कि अगर एग्रीकल्चर में कोई कैपिटल गेन्ज होते हैं, तो वे इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में एग्जैम्प्ट हैं। लेकिन इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर किसी लोकल बाडी की पापुलेशन दस हजार है, वह चाहे म्यूनिसिपैलिटी हो, कन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड हो या कार्पोरेशन हो, तो उस की सीमा से आठ किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र में किसी जमींदार या किसान द्वारा जमीन बेचने से होने वाले लाभ पर इनकम टैक्स लगेगा। यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। हिन्दुस्तान में यह पहला मौका है, जब कि एग्रीकल्चर पर कैपिटल गेन्ज टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि अधिकांश राज्यों ने इस टैक्स का विरोध किया है और पंजाब ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि हम इस मामले को अदालत में ले जायेंगे। सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि इस टैक्स से वसूल होने वाला पैसा राज्यों को दिया जायेगा। जब राज्य सरकारें इस को नहीं चाहतीं और जब यह भी राय जाहिर की गई है कि केन्द्र को यह टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार भी है या नहीं, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस टैक्स की कोई जरूरत है। मेरे विचार में प्रधान मंत्री यह टैक्स लगा कर एक गलत परम्परा कायम कर रही हैं।

अगर किसी तहसील की लोकल बाडी की सीमा से आठ मील तक के क्षेत्र में भी इस व्यवस्था को लागू किया गया, तो वहां पर हजारों किसानों पर इस का असर पड़ेगा। अगर वे अपनी ज़मीन जायदाद या जमीन बेचेंगे, तो उन को यह टैक्स देना

पड़ेगा और वहां पर इन्स्पेक्टरों का राज छा जायेगा।

बैसे तो मैं मूलतः इस टैक्स के खिलाफ हूं, लेकिन मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि एक तो आठ मील तक के क्षेत्र के बजाये तीन मील तक का क्षेत्र इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आये। दूसरे, अगर लोकल बाडी की पापुलेशन दस हजार रखी गई, तो कोई भी टाउन इसके अन्तर्गत आ जायेगा। आइडिया यह है कि जो जमीन अरवनाइजेशन में आ गई है, अगर उस को बेचा जाये, तो उस पर टैक्स लगना चाहिए। इस में कुछ वजन हो सकता है। मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि जिन लोकल बाडीज की पापुलेशन दस हजार के बजाये ढाई लाख हो, वही इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आयें। इस का मतलब यह है कि अगर करीब करीब डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल की लोकल बाडी, या उस से बड़ी लोकल बाडी, के तीन किलोमीटर तक इस टैक्स को लगाया जाये, तो कुछ जस्टिफिकेशन हो सकता है। अगर वर्तमान व्यवस्था को बनाए रखा जायेगा, तो उस का गलत असर होगा।

अगर सरकार किसी किसान की खेती की जमीन उस की मर्जी के खिलाफ ले लेती है तो यह उस पर सब से बड़ा वज्रपात होता है। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि अगर सरकार किसी किसान की जमीन उस की मर्जी के खिलाफ एक्वायर करती है, तो उस पर कैपिटल गेन्ज टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए। हाँ, अगर किसान अपनी मर्जी से जमीन बेचता है और नफा कमाना चाहता है तो उस पर टैक्स लगाया जाये। लेकिन अगर सरकार जबर्दस्ती किसी किसान की जमीन ले लेती है, तो एक तो वह उस की रोज़ी छीन लेती है और दूसरे, वह उस पर कैपिटल गेन्ज टैक्स भी लगा देती है। यह दोहरी मार बहुत अनुचित है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि कुछ लोग इस को गलत समझ रहे हैं; षेड़ लाख

और एक लाख, ढाई लाख पर एग्जेंप्शन होगा। सवाल यह नहीं है। अगर आज एग्जेंप्शन ढाई लाख पर है, तो कल सरकार उसमें कमी भी कर सकती है। सरकार ने इस तरफ शुरुआत की है। अगर मोत ने एक बार घर देख लिया, तो पता नहीं, वह कहां तक जायेगी—आज वह बूढ़े को पकड़ती है, तो कल वह जवान को भी पकड़ लेगी। इससे साधारण किसानों का बड़ा हैरासमेंट होगा। इंस्पेक्टर गांवों में जाएंगे और किसानों को तंग करेंगे। अगर कोई जमीन दस हजार की है, तो वह बीस, पच्चीस हजार की एसेसमेंट करेंगे। इस लिए मेरा संशोधन यह व्यवस्था करना है कि अगर सरकार जबदस्ती कोई जमीन एकवायर करती है, तो उस पर कैपिटल गेन टैक्स नहीं लगेगा और अगर किसान खुद बेचना है और नफा कमाता है, तो उस पर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा। इस लिए एक तो आठ किलोमीटर की जगह तीन किलोमीटर कर दिया जाये और दूसरे, ढाई लाख से कम पापुलेशन वाली लोकल बोर्डों पर यह टैक्स न लगाया जाये, ताकि सर्व-साधारण किसान उस के अन्दर आ जाये लेकिन यह अर्बनइजेशन के नाम में किसानों का गला घोटा जा रहा है। यह गलत है। इसलिए मैं यह तीन संशोधन आपकी सेवा में आप के जरिए मेरे सदन के सामने उपस्थित कर रहा हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन गंभीरता से विचार करे। इसका परिणाम घातक होने वाला है। खास तौर से जंगल में भाई हैं गांव के, किसान भाई हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि पार्टी छोड़ कर के अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

SHRI N. DANDEKER : On the merits of the matter, Mr. Gupta has already explained adequately why it will be unwise to attempt to tax capital gains on admittedly agricultural lands which merely by a trick of definition are being made non-agricultural lands by virtue of their being within certain urban limits. There is no doubt about

it; these are agricultural lands. The point I wish to make is not so much on merits, because on that issue I agree with Mr. Gupta's argument. I wish to submit that it is entirely unconstitutional for the Central Government to tax capital gains on agricultural land by any trick of definition which makes admittedly agricultural land non-agricultural. The income-tax Act defines income under clause 24 of section 2 as income which includes any capital gain chargeable under section 45. In defining what are capital assets in relation to which capital gains can be assessed to tax, the existing law provides that agricultural lands shall be excluded. What they wish to do now by a trick of definition, is to bring the admittedly agricultural lands within the definition of non-agricultural lands by merely saying agricultural lands within certain municipal limits or within a distance of so many miles from the municipal limits shall be deemed not to be agricultural lands. That cannot work. Tax on agricultural income is, according to List II which defines the powers of States, a matter entirely within the competence of State legislatures. I have already indicated how under the income-tax Act, capital gain is treated as income. In other words, it is not a capital receipt that is being made the subject-matter of tax; what is being made the subject-matter of tax is capital gain which by definition is to be regarded as "income". That position is further re-inforced if you refer to section 14 which talks about various Heads of Income. I want to make it clear that I am talking about income from agricultural land. By definition in section 2 as well as definition of "heads of income" under section 14, namely (A) salaries (B) interest on securities (C) income from house property (D) profits or gains from business or profession and (E) capital gains, they have both defined and classified income. Admittedly therefore under the Income-tax Act, by statute, income from capital gain is income. Hence, Sir, if it is income from capital gain in relation to agricultural land, then any tax on it becomes under item 46, List II, a tax on agricultural income. My submission is that this is unconstitutional and inadmissible and this ought to be excluded. Therefore, my amendment was to the effect that lines 4 to 21 in clause 3 on page 4 ought to be excluded

[Shri N. Dandekar]

In this connection I wish to refer once again to the point I had made in the course of the debate on Friday as well as yesterday that things which have nothing to do with the Finance Bill regarded as a Money Bill are included in the Finance Bill. What is income, what is not income and what is the source income and so on are not, I submit, matters that ought to come within the Finance Bill, quite apart from the fact that this particular thing is unconstitutional, being entirely within the competence of the State Governments. If this position is allowed to remain there will be obviously a spate of cases that are bound to arise all over the country the moment they start actually taxing any capital gains arising out of Sale of agricultural lands which, by trick of definition, are now being made non-agricultural lands.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 3 पर मेरा संशोधन आबादी और एरिया के बारे में है। जहाँ 10 हजार की पापुलेशन रखी गई है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को 7 हजार कर दिया जाय और जहाँ 8 किलोमीटर का एरिया रखा गया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को 20 किलोमीटर कर दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय देखने में तो यह मालूम होता है कि एक नया कदम उठाया जा रहा है, लेकिन यदि हम देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिए साधन चाहियें। यह भी मानी हुई बात है कि देहात के लोगों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात भी साफ है कि तीन योजनाओं के बाद देश के देहातों में "कुलकाइजेशन," का ट्रेंड चला है। बड़े बड़े खेतीहर लोग आगे आ गये हैं। यह सही है कि जब हम कृषि के क्षेत्र में जायेंगे तो उन पर बोझ पड़ेगा, लेकिन हमारा यह भी फ़र्ज है कि यदि उन के पास दौलत है, तो वे भी देश के विकास में कन्ट्री-ब्यूट करें और सरकार का भी यह फ़र्ज हो जाता है कि उन से भी कन्ट्रीब्यूशन ले। यह ठीक है कि इस में भी कुछ घांघली हो सकती है, इन्कमटैक्स आफिसर घांघली

कर सकते हैं, कुछ खराबियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन जहाँ कहीं भी थोड़े-बहुत रिसोर्सेज हैं, उन सब को हमें टैप करना चाहिये। इस लिये मेरे संशोधन के अनुसार यदि हम आबादी को घटा कर 7 हजार कर दें तो उस से हम ज्यादा रिसोर्सेज को टैप कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से जहाँ 8 किलोमीटर का रकबा रखा गया है, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की वजह से देश के कम्प्यूनिक्शन का विकास हुआ है, जगह जगह यातायात के साधन बढ़ रहे हैं, आज पूंजीपति 30 मील की दूरी से आकर काम करता है, इस लिये यदि आप इस को बढ़ा कर 20 किलोमीटर कर दें तो उस से भी हमें कुछ ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। हालांकि एग्रीकल्चर के मामले में जो रेडिकल कदम सरकार को उठाने चाहिये, उस तरफ़ यह सरकार नहीं जाती है। आज बहुत से भूमिहीन किसान हैं, उन की ओनरशिप की तरफ़ इस सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये, लेकिन उस तरफ़ न जा कर, जो बनावटी चीज़ है, उस तरफ़ कदम बढ़ाती है। फिर भी यदि इस में भी हमें कुछ मिल सकता है, तो उस को लेने के लिये कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये—यह अन-कांस्टीचुशनल बात नहीं है। जैसा दाण्डेकर जी ने कहा कि यह संविधान के खिलाफ़ होगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है, धारा 110 (जी) के अन्तर्गत यह बात आ जाती है।

इस लिये यदि आप पापुलेशन को घटा दें और उस के दायरे को बढ़ा दें, तो हो सकता है कि कुछ और लोग इस दायरे में आ जायेंगे। जो सम्पत्तिवाले नहीं हैं, वह तो वैसे ही नहीं आयेंगे, लेकिन जो हैं, उन को इस दायरे में ले आना चाहिये, इस से हमें अधिक आमदनी हो सकेगी।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I believe this is a disease which started last year and is being continued by this Finance Minister also. The trouble is that they are trying to bring within the ambit of Central taxation

the taxation of agricultural income and taxation of wealth in respect of agricultural land. The fact is that it is unconstitutional.

I would draw your attention to list No.1. Union List in the Seventh Schedule and to Entry No. 82 and 86. They are very relevant. Entry No. 82 reads:—

"Taxes on income other than agricultural income." It is very clear. The founders of the Constitution excluded agricultural income from the ambit of Central taxation.

Capital gains tax forms a part of income-tax there are no two opinions about it and if the capital gains arise by transfer of this agricultural land, it clearly comes under agricultural income. Therefore, under Entry No. 82 it is unconstitutional and should not be passed.

Besides, the States have, as my hon. friend Shri Gupta said, already opposed this measure. Many of the States are not prepared to implement this measure. I am told by my colleague Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta that he will start an agitation if we pass this. But what I sincerely feel is that it is going to affect the agriculturists and the Government should have second thoughts on this issue and not press a matter which is clearly unconstitutional.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : This is a very important clause and I would request the Prime Minister-cum-

Finance Minister not to be as obstinate as her predecessors had been in the past. I think she is very reasonable and flexible, and being a lady, she understands the sentiments of the people in general better than her predecessors.

Apart from the constitutional aspects of this clause which my hon. friends Shri Dandekar and Shri Gupta have dwelt upon, I submit that this is something impracticable. I really do not understand why we should insist on bringing such clauses which have nothing to do with the Finance Bill.

I would request the Prime Minister to go through the speech of the Law Minister in the first instance where he has clearly stated that if the provisions which are sought to be introduced are not directly connected with the Finance Bill, he will bring those amendments by way of an amending Bill or as an amendment to the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill. I submit that while doing evidence in the Select Committee on the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill, witness after witness.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : There are so many speakers who want to speak. This is a very important clause and he would like to continue tomorrow.

19 Hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 6, 1970/ Vaisakha 16, 1892 (Saka).