

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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## C O N T E N T S

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### LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, May 19, 1970/Vaisakha 29,  
1892 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Opposition to Automation on Railways

\*1711. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has advised the Railway employees not to oppose automation in the expanding economy of a developing country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received by Government from the employees in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). While addressing the Annual General Meeting of the employees' union of the Indian Railway Conference Association, the employees were advised that modernisation was necessary in a fast developing system and, therefore, it was unreasonable to oppose it, when proper safeguards were applied and the security of service of the affected employees was being guaranteed by the Government.

Organised labour had, in fact been, apprised, in advance, of the introduction of computers to serve management purposes. Assurances were also given to them that there would be no retrenchment of staff as a result of installation of computers.

The Committee on Automation which was constituted recently is discussing the subject of automation with the representative of workers. This matter will also be

discussed with the representatives of recognized Unions of Railways.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Even agreeing to the fact that this automatic device may not curtail the present employment strength, there is no denying the fact that according to past experience, the installation of the automatic device will certainly curtail the employment potential and there will be unemployment problem.

In view of this fact, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what positive steps he has taken to increase the employment ratio in the railways ? The Hon. Minister has stated that the Committee on Automation is discussing the subject of automation. May I know whether this particular Committee has advised that automatic device should be taken up in all the railways ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I have already stated in my main reply that there would be no retrenchment. As regards the other part of his question, namely, whether the employment potential will be affected, to that my answer is that it shall not be affected.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: It will be affected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You kindly read the American literature.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Since when has Shri Basu become a follower of America ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The Pentagon may not oppose this but the people may oppose this.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: This has been closely guarded.

MR. SPEAKER: You can settle this among yourselves later on.

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** As regards the second part of his question, that is about the Committee on Automation, I should say that this Committee is headed by Shri R. Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission, and it is looking into all aspects of automation.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** My specific question was whether the automatic device should be taken up in all the railways. My first question was not answered as to how the hon. Minister proposes to increase the employment ratio in the railways.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** The hon. Member must know that employment is the resultant of investments also in a very large measure. When there is development of the economy, it means that there is going to be more employment also and when we make savings which are being invested, at the next stage, they certainly yield a large potential of further employment.

**SHRI RABI RAY :** But, what about the wasteful expenditure ?

**SHRI NANDA :** Wasteful expenditure must certainly be cut out. That is all right. But, in this case, computerisation is not only a question of savings but it is a question of being able to look after complex processes with the accuracy which is required in the case of transactions of such a magnitude, which, otherwise, would not be available. Automation does mean computerisation also.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Who prepared his brief ?

**SHRI NANDA :** I do not need any brief.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the NF Railway had decided to put one computer machine, and if that be so, whether, as stated by the hon. Minister, any of the organised labour unions on the NF Railway were consulted earlier or intimated earlier or informed earlier about the installation of the computer machine ?

It has also been stated by the hon. Minister that the organised labour unions would be consulted in the matter. Which are those recognised labour unions ? In the

railways, there are a number of unions which are functioning well, though otherwise they are not recognised. May I know whether those other associations also will be consulted in the matter ?

**SHRI R. L. CHAUTRVEDI :** The unions were apprised earlier that we were computerising. There was an annual conference of Indian Railway Conference association which was addressed by the hon. Minister ; after that, we did not receive any response for or against computerisation.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** The specific question is whether the NF Railway unions were consulted.

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** As far as the point raised by the hon. Member about the NF Railway is concerned, we have introduced computers there. Only in the initial stages, there is a slight opposition...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** He had been compelled to introduce it by the Yankees. We know that.

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** No, that is not a fact. We consider that it is in the best interests of the railways, from the point of view of efficiency and accuracy that we should have computers : we also have to come up to the general level of technical development.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** My question has not been answered. I seek your protection. Which was the labour union which was consulted before the installation of the computer machines on the NF Railway ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He need not go on elaborating it more and more.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** What was the labour union which was consulted prior to the installation of this machine on the NF Railway ?

**SHRI NANDA :** This is a matter of earlier history. I can say generally that there are two federations which are recognised. If the federation is consulted, it means that the other unions are consulted, because federation represents all the unions all over

the country which are affiliated to it. Therefore, it is a general thing.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY :** My question has not been answered. It is an absolutely evasive reply. On the NF Railway, they could not say anything about it.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** With reference to the employment potential, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the employment potential would not be affected. We are told that in the railways it would not be affected, if computers are installed ; in the LIC it would not be affected and in the steel mills it would not be affected, and in any big institution it would not be affected ; every institution says the same thing that it would not be affected because there is development. There is development beyond the LIC, beyond the railways, beyond the steel mills, beyond the jute mills and beyond the cotton mills. Where is this development where the retrenched people will be absorbed ? If every big organisation says the same thing, then clearly they are referring to some development somewhere else.

**SHRI NANDA :** It has been made abundantly clear that not a single person is going to be retrenched. Further, the future prospects of those people who may have to be shifted from one operation to another are also not going to be affected. Therefore, there is no question of any retrenchment or any loss of employment in the case of anybody.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** I wish the Assurances Committee is powerful.

**SHRI NANDA :** It will be carried out.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN :** There seems to be some contradiction between the answer given by the hon. Deputy Minister and the hon. Minister of Railways. The Deputy Minister had said that there would not be any retrenchment and that the employment potential would not be affected. But the hon. Minister has said that there would be some saving and the savings will be utilised for some other investment. Unless they are going to save in the form of labour and its cost, in what other form are they going to

save ? In an expanding economy like that of India, where there is a heavy backlog of unemployment all the modern methods which are production-oriented should be introduced and not labour-saving methods. This principle had been enunciated by the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. J. K. Galbraith also had made this very clear. So, Government should have a very clear view in this matter. Whether it be in the LIC or in the railways or anywhere else, what is the motive in introducing automation ? If they say that there is not going to be any labour saving, then why are they introducing such sophisticated automatic machinery which is going to cost a huge amount of foreign exchange ? What is the use of introducing it if there is not going to be any saving ? If there is going to be labour saving, then it must affect the employment potential of the country.

**SHRI NANDA :** I answered in general terms the effects of automation and new innovations. In the case of railways, If I save a considerable amount, I will have more new lines and I will be able to give employment to many more people which I otherwise may not be able to do. New trains and new lines will be there. That will be possible only with new investment. Again, computerisation is more for accuracy of operation ; we have to see to the safety factor in traffic. In the case of goods traffic, for example, we should know where the wagons are so that they may not be missing from one line to another. All these are being worked by computers. There is no retrenchment at all. Even the saving on some labour in one operation is going to be very small. The whole process of computerisation involves only a few thousand workers out of 15 lakhs. Therefore, the question of the potential being affected does not arise.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Is it a fact that the Railways have imposed a blanket ban on fresh employment and that, we presume, arises out of automation in various fields ?

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** We imposed a ban not because of automation but because we considered that economy was essential. We were in a tight corner concerning our finances and we considered how we could economise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How much have they spent on automation ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : I do not have the exact figure now. I can say roughly that for each computer we pay Rs. 50,000—71,000 rent per month.

श्री नाष्टुराम अहिरवार : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले दो, तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने क्लास तीन और चार एम्प्लाइज के रैकूटमैट पर बैन लगा दिया है लेकिन इसके विपरीत क्लास 1 और 2 के अफसरान को रैकूट किया गया है, यदि हाँ तो उन भर्ती किये अफसरों की संख्या क्या है ?

श्री रोहन साल अतुर्वदी : इस सवाल का इससे पहले भी कई दफे उत्तर दिया जा चुका है। आटोमेशन से इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

गेटेट अफसर्स का प्रश्न जो उठाया है तो मैं इसे पहले भी बतला चुका हूँ कि जो मैंडिकल स्टाफ में हमने गेटेट रेंक दिया है उस बजाह से नम्बर काफी बढ़ गया है लेकिन टोटल का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Why are these computers not available on purchase basis ? Whether it is the LIC, Railways or any other user, why should we always have to rent them ? Is it true they are available only on payment of foreign exchange ? Also, has any attempt been made to calculate the employment potential equivalent to the rent paid on these computers ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about opposition to automation. This is beyond its scope.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As regards the first question...

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The question is very relevant. It arises out of the Minister's answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot agree. The Minister also is not caring for my ruling. He gets involved into further supplementaries when I have disallowed a question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister in his reply tries to give the impression that by automation on the Railways is meant only computerisation. I want to ask him specifically whether it is not a fact that automation in the form of what is called tie-tamping, that is to say, automatic track maintenance by Plassermatic and Matisha machines is being introduced and that affects only class IV employees, namely, gangmen by the thousands, and whether in that case could he give an undertaking that not a single worker will be retrenched and that they will be absorbed anywhere else and if so where ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : For track maintenance and other things we are adopting improved methods ; there is no doubt about that. As for the other point raised, how far it will affect gangmen and other persons, I am not in a position to say anything just now. (Interruption :.)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : He is not able to assure us that no gangmen will be retrenched. On the other hand the Railway Minister Mr. Nanda a few minutes ago assured us that nobody would be retrenched. How do they reconcile this ?

SHRI NANDA : I repeat that whatever right of job security existed in respect of any category, that remains now also. By automation of anything else those persons who are affected on a completion of a job of a casual character are not to be given security for all time. That situation remains. Automation does not change it. (Interruption.) If they are permanent, certainly security will be there.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : There is scope for economy in expenditure on Railways. The administrative expenditure alone works out to about eight per cent. May I know what steps they are going to take to reduce administrative expenses ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about opposition to automation.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The question reads as follows : "Whether he has advised the Railway employees not to oppose automation in the expanding economy..." I want to know what steps they are going to take to reduce administrative expenditure.

MR. SPEAKER : This question refers to opposition to automation on Railways. Mr. Damani is not relevant.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : From the reply it appears a committee on automation has been set up. Are there some representatives of the employees on that committee ? What are they going to do to expedite the work of that committee ? He says that only the representatives of recognised trade unions will be asked to give their views. But the two recognised unions represent only a small section of the labour. Are they going to ascertain the views of other non-recognised railway unions also in that matter ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : The committee is working under experts and it is headed by the Planning Commission Member, Mr. Venkataraman. They are looking into the technical matters and other aspects.....  
(*Interruption*).

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The hon. Minister says that he will not make any retrenchment of labour although by automation some labour will become surplus. May I understand by his assurance that for sometime to come, say, for at least three to four years, he will not be making any new recruitment in the Railways ? Secondly, automation is introduced for economic consideration as well as for increasing the efficiency of working. While he confine this automation to improvement of efficiency and not for economic consideration ?

SHRI NANDA : New recruitment is a different aspect altogether. As a result of these new devices there will be no retrenchment. That is all that I can answer.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : There will be surplus labour.

SHRI NANDA : There will be no surplus labour,

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I would like to ask a simple question.

MR. SPEAKER : After waiting for so long, it is only a simple question ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is a simple question. The ILC is seized of the problem of automation, and it was also decided there that unless there is a resolution by the ILC for adopting automation, the Railways will not go in for it, but then, in spite of the standing resolution, the railway authorities have effected automation in the Railways. Is it not a fact ?

SHRI NANDA : As far as I can recall, in the Indian Labour Conference there are resolutions on the subject where there is no bar or ban of any kind...  
(*Interruption*).

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It was resolved there that unless the ILC makes a resolution, the Railways will not go in for automation. That was the resolution.

SHRI NANDA : This computerisation has not been barred or banned by the Indian Labour Conference. It is being adopted in so many places.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It was agreed that it would not be adopted.

SHRI NANDA : I have no knowledge.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : After the introduction of the Matisha and Plassermanic machines in the Railways, a large number of gangmen have already been retrenched. They are permanent labour ; not casual labour. New methods have been adopted to retrench these labourers. They are sent for medical examination with a direction by the Divisional Medical Officer...  
(*Interruption*). The Minister has said that nobody would be retrenched. So, for the information of the Members of the House, through you, Sir, I want to tell him that these gangmen are sent for medical examination with instructions that they will be medically declassified because their services are not required after the introduction of these machines.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow a speech.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I am only asking a question. I want to know from the Minister. He said that no permanent staff is going to be retrenched due to the introduction of Matisha and Plassermatic machines. But is it not a fact that they have issued instructions that most of the permanent gangmen who are replaced by these machines are going to be medically decategorised ?

Secondly, I want to get a simple information. I hear that the electronic computer machines have been taken on a rental basis. If so, I want to know from which country these have been taken and at what rate. I want to know at what rate they have been taken, because I have come to know that for one electronic computer, for each hour, about Rs. 80,000 are required to be paid by the Railways. I want to get this point clarified by the Minister.

SHRI NANDA : The information about the rent has already been given. These computers have a very large indigenous content ; some parts of it may be imported. Whether renting it is a more economical proposition than purchasing the computer is a thing which can be looked into.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : He has not replied to it, Sir.

SHRI NANDA : It can be examined.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, he asked a specific question about the gangmen.

SHRI NANDA : I have answered the question regarding gangmen already.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : May I understand from the hon. Minister that automation has been permitted because there would be an improvement in productivity, efficiency and there will be economy, and that the economy, which may be effected, would be enabling the Railways to improve the services and give more service to the consumer who travels by the Railways, by way of opening more railway lines and so on, and that it will improve the employment potential also ? Is that correct ?

SHRI NANDA : That has been already stated.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already stated about it. Next question.

Memorandum by Daily Passengers' Association, Delhi, Shahdara and Ghaziabad

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\*1712. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Daily Passengers' Association Delhi, Shahdara and Ghaziabad have presented a memorandum to Government highlighting the difficulties faced by the daily passengers travelling to and from Shahdara-Delhi and New Delhi and Shahdara-Ghaziabad ;

(b) if so, the nature of the suggestions given in the memorandum and of those accepted by Government ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some suggestions have also been given for amending the Railway Time Table for the convenience of the Shahdara bound passengers from Ghaziabad and Delhi/New Delhi in the evening ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon by Government ?

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

(b) to (d). The main demands include (i) introduction of an additional evening shuttle from Ghaziabad to Delhi ; (ii) adjustment in timings of No. 372 and No. 19 ; (iii) provision of stoppages of trains at Delhi Shahdara and Sahibabad ; (iv) diversion of 85 Up/86 Dn. Assam Mails to and from Delhi Mail ; and (v) additional amenities at Delhi-Shahdara Station.

Stoppage of an additional train viz., 1 MD Passenger has been provided at Sahibabad from 1-4-1970 and additional amenities by way of platform shelters, drinking water supply etc. are being provided at Delhi Shahdara Station. It has not been possible to meet other demands either because of lack of operational facilities or because it would affect interests of other passengers.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : यमुना पार की बस्तियों में चार साल बाग रहते हैं और 15

हजार लोग, विद्यार्थी सरकारी गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी रोज़ सीजन टिकट पर दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद आते जाते हैं। इसके अलावा भी हजारों लोग शाहदरा से प्राप्ते जाते हैं। उनकी तरफ से यह सुविधायें देने की मांगें की गयी हैं, परन्तु जो उत्तर मिला है उसमें एक भी मांग सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां चार लाख लोग रहते हैं और जहां से इतने लोग रोज़ प्राप्ते जाते हैं, उनकी सुविधायें लिये शाम को गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली के लिये सबा पांच बजे और आठ बजे के बीच में कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। इनके लिए गाड़ी का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, इसमें क्या कठिनाई है? इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली साहिबाबाद और नई दिल्ली साहिबाबाद के बीच में तथा सीमापुरी, सीलमपुर तथा मण्डावली आदि स्टेशनों पर हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने की जो मांग है क्या उसपर सरकार ने विचार किया है? दैनिक यात्री संघ ने जो मांग पत्र भेजा है उसको ध्यान में रखकर माननीय मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दें कि बन्वाई में सुवर्बन पैसेन्जर्स के लिए जो सुविधायें हैं क्या उसी प्रकार की सुविधायें दिल्ली में देने के लिये वह तैयार हैं?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्बंदी : सुवर्बन ट्रैफिक की प्राव्लैम जहर है और एम० टी० टी० इस मामले को देख रही है। फीजिलस्टी सबै हो रही है और जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो तक्लीफें बताई वह दूर हो सकेगी। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि साहिबाबाद या शाहदरा और जो दूसरे सेक्षन्स हैं सेंट्रल रेलवे, बेस्टन रेलवे पर मध्यम और आगरा आदि स्थानों से जो लोग दिल्ली आते जाते हैं उन्हें कठिनाई होती है। इन बक्त जो भौजवा लाइन कप्सिटी हमारी है उसमें हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो भी सुविधायें दे सकते हैं वह दे रहे हैं। इन बक्त

हम शाहदरा से दिल्ली को 29 घण्टा डाइरेक्शन में ट्रेन्स दे रहे हैं और 28 घण्टा डाइरेक्शन में ट्रेन्स दे रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो हाल्ट के बारे में बतलाया, उस पर हम विचार करेंगे, लेकिन इस बक्त कोई निश्चित उत्तर हम नहीं दे सकते।

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण : शाहदरा रेलवे स्टेशन की प्रत्येक असुविधायें मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाई हैं। वहां बैठने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, महिलाओं के लिये अलग बुकिंग आफिस नहीं है, बेटिंग रूम नहीं है, बेल्टर नहीं है, पीने का का पानी नहीं, रोशनी नहीं, सफाई नहीं, यूरिनल नहीं। इनमें से प्राप्त नियम कहा है कि पीने के पानी और आया की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कृपा करके किसी दिन, जैसे दूसरे स्टेशनों पर जाया करते हैं, वेरे साथ शाहदरा के रेलवे स्टेशन पर चलने को तैयार हैं ताकि यह देल पर्यंत कि 25-30 हजार लोग किस तरह से प्राप्ते जाते हैं और उनके काट क्या हैं?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्बंदी : जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है, मैं जरूर उनके साथ जाऊंगा और देखूंगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : गाजियाबाद, सोनीपत, रोहतक, गुडगांव आदि से दिल्ली को आने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या लाखों में है। ये रोज़ आते और जाते हैं। इनको रेलवे की दिक्कत बहुत होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनके बारे में कोई स्टडी की गई है और पता लगाया गया है कि दिल्ली के सुवर्बन की प्राव्लैम बास्तव में क्या है? क्या इसका एसेसमेंट किया है प्राप्त नहीं किया है तो कितनी बड़ी यह प्राव्लैम है और प्राप्त कित तरह से इसको हल करेंगे? आगर नहीं किया है तो क्या प्राप्त इस प्राव्लैम का सबै करेंगे और दिल्ली से जो पार्सिपैट के मैम्बर हैं उन्हा-

दूसरे दिल्ली की जनता के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनसे सहयोग लेकर, किस तरह से इसको हल किया जा सकता है, इसका कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : मैं इसका पहले उत्तर दे चुका हूँ। तकलीफें ज़रूर हैं और समस्या काफी गम्भीर है। यह समस्या हर मैट्रोपोलिटन सिटी को केस करनी पड़ती है और दिल्ली की भी यह समस्या है। मैं बता चुका हूँ कि कीजिबिलटी स्टडी, मैट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट टीम करा रही है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कितनी प्रावधैम है और कितनी फीजिबिलटी है? कैसे इसका पता लगेगा।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : यह भी प्लानिंग कमिशन ही कर सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a specific question. You are adding so much to it. For that you should give advance notice.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कितनी प्रावधैम है और कितना ट्रैफिक है?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request him to please resume his seat?

श्री राम चरण : गाजियाबाद, शाहदरा, खुर्जा ग्राम जगहों से लालों की तादाद में विलसी यात्री रोज आते हैं और जाते हैं। मन्दी महोदय ने बताया कि कितनी सुविधायें इन्होंने दी हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि शाम छः बजे के बाद खुर्जे की तरफ जो गाजियाबाद से आगे है कोई पैसेंजर ट्रेन इन्होंने नहीं दी है। सुबह आठ बजे जाकर गाड़ी मिलती है यात्री 14 घंटे के बाद। मेरी कंस्ट्रक्शन एंटी के क्लिनिक यात्री संघ ने यह मांग की है कि खुर्जा तक अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां दी जाएं यहाँ से। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आपने क्या एक्शन लिया है?

MR. SPEAKER : The question should not relate to places beyond Shahdara and Ghaziabad.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : It does not arise out of this.

श्री राम चरण : खुर्जा और गाजियाबाद के यात्री संघ मिले हुए हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच दो बाटलनैक्स हैं। एक तो यह है कि शाहदरा में सिर्फ दो लाइनें हैं। वहाँ दो से ज्यादा लाइनें होनी चाहियें। दूसरा बाटलनैक्स हिंडन पर है। नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली में दो-दो लाइनें हैं। लेकिन कुल मिला कर चार लाइनें हैं। लेकिन हिंडन पर दो ही लाइनें हैं। वहाँ भी चार लाइनें होनी चाहियें। ये जो बाटलनैक्स हैं, इनको दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किया?

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

श्री शिवामारायण : दिल्ली से रोजाना हजारों विद्यार्थी गाजियाबाद पहने के लिये जाते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ उनको एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है गवर्नरमेंट की इनएफिशेंसी की बजह से। जो लड़के जाते हैं वे आठ बजे लौटते हैं। मैं भी ला का विद्यार्थी रहा हूँ और मैं भी इसका विक्रिम बना रहा। विद्यार्थियों में अनरेस्ट या इंडिस्प्लन इन कारणों से भी होता है। ट्रेन की अच्छी सुविधायें उनको उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इन टाइम आप ट्रेन नहीं देते हैं। आठ दस बर्व से यह बेका जा रहा है। आप उनकी तकलीफों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप और कितना समय लेंगे?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : मैंने घर्ज किया है कि कीजिबिलटी स्टडी एम० टी० टी० कर

रही है। यह समस्या तभी हल होगी जब विस्तारपूर्वक सब बातें हमारे सामने आ जाएं। जहां तक रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग कोशिश करते हैं कि जहां तक लाइनों की कंपेसिटी को बढ़ाकर सुविधायें दी जा सकती हों दी जाएं। इसी उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर हम लोग कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं विवास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं पूरी तरह से, जो लोग रोज गाजियाबाद आते हैं, और जाते हैं, उनकी तकलीफों से परिचित हूँ। लेकिन जो कुछ भी हम लोग उनके लिए कर सकते हैं, कर रहे हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : नैवस्चट क्वेश्चन।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : मैं एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : मैं कब से खड़ा हो रहा हूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : पहले वांच सवाल पर आपने पञ्चिस मिनट लगा लिये थे।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दूसरे सवाल पर चला गया हूँ। अब नहीं।

#### Development of New Electric Locomotives for Indian Railways

\*1713. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that the new electric locomotive have been developed;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the number of electric locomotives which have so far been developed; and
- by when they would be put on the line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Yet, Two designs of electric locomotives have been recently developed by the Research Design and

Standards Organisation and are under manufacture at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. These are the 1500 volt DC WCG-2 Class goods locomotive and the 25 kV AC WAM-4 Class mixed traffic locomotive.

(c) Altogether three designs of electric locomotives have so far been developed by the Research Design and Standards Organisation.

(d) Twenty-one WCM-5 Class 1500 V DC mixed traffic locomotives were put on line between 1962 and 1965. The proto-type of the WCG-2 Class locomotive is expected to be commissioned in October, 1970 and the order for 57 such locomotives is expected to be executed within the next 4 years. The proto-type of the WAM-4 25 kV mixed traffic locomotive is expected to be commissioned in September, 1970 and the first order for 14 such locomotives is expected to be executed by 1973.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Sir, with your permission I would like to refer to the letter dated 2.5.1970 issued from the hon'ble Minister, Mr. Nanda, wherein he has clearly mentioned "heavy investments including foreign exchange required for electrifying the railway traction". In view of this, may I know from him whether he has got the comparative operative cost per 100 km if operated by the present electric locomotive, by the diesel locomotive and by the steam locomotive, and also the estimated cost when this improved locomotive is going to be put into commission.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As far as the first part of the question is concerned I have not got the comparative figure of electric, diesel and steam locomotives. As for the cost of the electric locomotives I can give the figures, if he so desires from 1961 onwards and also what we have planned for the current year. If the hon'ble Member wants that I can give the figures.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Before I ask the second question I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that whenever I have been able to ask a question, unfortunately, his reply is always in the negative, namely, that he has not got the figures or the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask him a simpler question.

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** I am asking him the most simple question. If he is unable to answer a simple question, how can he answer complicated questions? My second question, which is very simple, is : Is the new electric locomotive which, as the hon. Minister has said just now, has been designed, with 100 per cent indigenous material or know-how and what is the name of the person who has invented it, how the effort of that person has been appreciated and, if it has not been appreciated, why not?

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** The AC electric locomotive that was manufactured in 1967-68 had 42 per cent of import content. The second batch of locomotives that came in 1969-69... (*Interruption*).

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** I am asking about the recent one; I am not asking about the previous locomotive.

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** I am giving you the percentage.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Supplementaries are meant for eliciting information. There is no trial of wits during supplementaries. Kindly do not do it.

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** In 1968-69 the import content of the AC locomotives was 38.7 per cent in 1969-70 the import content came down to 22.3 per cent and in the current year the import content for AC electric locomotives will be 27.7 per cent. For DC it will be 14.5 per cent.

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** What is the name of the person who invented it?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why are you interested in all the details?

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** I would like to, when you have allowed me, to ask a question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Do not ask all the names like school boys.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** The comparable cost of operation of electric locomotives was prepared by the Railway Ministry long back because until that was done electric locomotives could not have been put into operation at all. Those comparable costs

are constantly under check and are revised every six months or every year. It is, therefore, very surprising that the Minister comes out with the answer that he is not aware of the comparable cost. May I, therefore, know whether it is a fact that comparable costs were prepared before the electric locomotives were put into operation and that they are kept under constant check; if so, what prevents the hon. Minister from giving that figure and will he undertake to supply that figure or lay it on the Table of the House if it is not readily available with him?

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** Yes, Sir; I will lay the comparable cost figure on the Table of House.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** What about the first part of my question?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He will give all the information.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** The first part of my question was whether it was prepared initially, before the locomotive was put into operation, and whether it is constantly kept under check.

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** Some estimates are made. I shall lay the whole detail on the Table of the House.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Why did you not say so earlier? He does not come prepared with answers.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Minister can easily say whether before going into production they compared the figures. Of course, the details can be given later.

**SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI :** The figures for other locomotives have been compared but I have not got the figures with me at present.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** We do not know how the economy is being worked. Diesel and electric locomotives are put where the coalfields are there and where coal is easily available but where coal is not easily available or in areas which are far away from coal fields, steam engines are put. May I know whether, when you put these electric and diesel engines on the line, you will give first

preference to those areas which are far away from coalfields?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: I can say we will consider this.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: They have not considered even these things. How are they running the Government?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार ने कोयले के इंजिन बनाने बन्द कर दिये हैं और अब वह डीजल इंजिनों का प्रयोग करने लगी है। लेकिन डीजल के लिए हमको विदेशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ रहा है। किसी भी समय कोई आपत्ति आने पर, या युद्ध की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर, डीजल का आयात बन्द हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की डीजल और इलैंकिट्रिक लोकोमोटिव्ज़ में से किसको देश के हित में बेहतर समझती है और किसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है।

श्री रोहन साल चतुर्वेदी : इलैंकिट्रिक लोकोमोटिव्ज़ बहुत कास्टली पड़ते हैं, यद्योंकि उसके ट्रैक मेनटेनेंस पर काफी खर्च करना पड़ता है। लेकिन डीजलाइजेशन में हमको इतनी परेशानी नहीं होती है। सिफं डीजल लोकोमोटिव बनाने की प्रावलम रहती है। डीजल लोकोमोटिव को कहीं भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। हमको डीजलाइजेशन भी करना है। जहां हम इलैंकिट्रिक ट्रैक्शन और ओवरहैड एकिवप्यमेंट की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, वही इलैंकिट्रिक लोकोमोटिव का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : घगर डीजल का इम्पोर्ट बन्द हो गया, तो सरकार क्या करेगी? यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है। मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं।

#### Expenditure Incurred on Advertisement by Firms

+

\*1714. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on advertisement by M/s. B. K. Khanna and Company (P) Ltd., New Delhi; the Indian Engineer and Commercial Corporation Ltd., New Delhi; the Sind Knitwear, Ludhiana; M/s. Khemka and Company, New Delhi; M/s. Bharat Vanidhya Private Ltd., New Delhi; and M/s. York Hosiery Mills, Ludhiana during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints about these firms;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the total amount of advertisement given by each firm to the Patriot, Link and other pro-communist papers in the last three years?

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

#### Statement

(a) Expenditure incurred on advertisement by the companies referred to in part (a) of the question is as follows :

Name of the company	1966-67 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.
1	2	3	
1. Bharat Vanidhya Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	23,341	10,812	13,585
2. M/s. Khemka Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	36	4,443	5,452
3. Indian Engineering and Commercial Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur.	66,217	88,076	Not available.

1

2

3

4. B. K. Khanna and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

5. Sind Knitwears, Ludhiana

6. York Hosiery, Ludhiana (now York  
Hosiery Mills Pvt. Ltd.)

Advertisement expenditure not shown  
separately in the Balance-sheet.

Is not a company registered under the  
Companies Act.

The firm 'York Hosiery' Mills,  
Ludhiana was incorporated as a  
Private Ltd. company only on  
14-4-1969 and its first Balance-sheet is  
not yet due.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Department of Company Affairs  
has not received any complaint during the  
last five years.

(d) The companies are not required to  
indicate the company-wise break-up of  
receipts or expenditure in connection with  
advertisements in the annual returns filed by  
them in accordance with the provisions of  
the Companies Act. Hence the information  
sought is not available.

श्री सूरज मान : क्या मन्त्री महोदय की  
जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि इन सब  
कम्पनियों का कम्युनिस्ट ममालिक के साथ  
व्यापार होता है और उनके साथ रुपये के  
पेंट के आधार पर ट्रेड होता है और कम्यु-  
निस्ट ममालिक के कमिशन एजेन्ट्स के रूप  
में इन कम्पनियों द्वारा उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल  
एडवरटाइजमेंट्स वर्गरह के जरिये से कम्यु-  
निस्ट पार्टी और अन्य कम्युनिस्ट समर्थक  
संस्थाओं की सहायता और कम्युनिस्ट विचार-  
धारा के प्रचार के लिए किया जाता है ;  
यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह गारंटी देगी कि  
उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल इस नाजायज कामों  
के लिए न किया जा सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : This  
Department has no information regarding  
that. The question may be addressed to the  
Ministry of Foreign Trade.

श्री सूरज मान : मन्त्री महोदय ने (बी)  
के उत्तर में कहा है कि कम्पनीज एक्ट के  
प्राविजन्ज के अनुसार कम्पनियों को इस वर्ष

का ब्रेक-अप देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । क्या  
सरकार अब कम्पनीज एक्ट के तहत ऐसा  
प्राविजन करेगी कि ये कम्पनियां इस प्रकार  
का ब्रेक-अप पेश करें, ताकि सब घपला पब्लिक  
के नोटिस में आ सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : That  
is a suggestion for consideration. I will  
examine it.

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : ये कम्पनियां, और  
बहुत सी दूसरी कम्पनियां, रूस और दूसरे  
कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ व्यापार करती हैं ।  
इन कम्पनियों ने कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ यह  
कानूनीरेसी कर रखी है कि इनको अन्धरहैंड  
मीन्ज से जो बहुत सा पैसा मिलता है, वह  
कम्युनिस्ट एक्टिविटीज में लगाया जाता है ।  
बहुत से कम्युनिस्ट वकंर एवं अली काम नहीं  
करते हैं, लेकिन वे इन के मुलाजिम दिलाये  
जाते हैं । इसके अलावा एडवरटाइजमेंट्स के  
नाम पर कई कम्युनिस्ट समर्थक पत्रों को  
सहायता दी जाती है और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
और अन्य कम्युनिस्ट एसोसियेशन्स को पैसा  
दिया जाता है । सरकार ने कम्पनी ला में  
पोलिटिकल डोनेशन्ज को बंद कर दिया है,  
लेकिन वह काम आधा ही हुआ है, पूरा नहीं  
बयोंकि विदेशों के लोग इस तरह पैसे का प्रयोग  
करके हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में बखल देते  
हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार  
ने इस बारे में कोई स्टडी की है कि विदेशी  
लोग हमारी कम्पनियों के जरिये से हमारी  
राजनीति पर कितना प्रभाव डालते हैं ; यदि

नहीं, तो क्या सरकार कोई हाई-पावड़ कमीशन या कमेटी बिठाकर इस बात की एसेसगेंट करायेगी कि किस तरह से ये कम्पनियां अपने रीसोसिज किसी खास पोलिटिकल आइडियालोजी के प्रचार और विस्तार के लिए खर्च करती हैं? यदि उस जांच के आधार पर सरकार को मालूम हो जाये कि यह बात सही है, तो क्या वह कानून के द्वारा इस बात पर पाबन्दी लगायेगी कि कम्पनियां अपना पैसा किसी पोलिटिकल आइडियालोजी के लिए खर्च करें?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I have given the figures of advertisement in the statement. The figures speak for themselves. I do not want to express any opinion about that.

In respect of other matters raised by the hon. Member, there are a number of companies in India which carry on trade and other kinds of economic collaboration with the Communist countries. This Ministry does not have information; the Ministry of Foreign Trade may be able to give the answer.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने यह कहा कि क्या इस प्रकार का असेसमेंट करेंगे कि यह कम्पनियां इस प्रकार से गोलमाल करती हैं, कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज से मिलकर कम्युनिस्ट ऐक्टिविटीज इसका आप सर्वेक्षण करें और कोई कानूनी पाबन्दी लायें? दोनों में से किसी का भी जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं 'चाहूंगा' कि फलश्रीन साहब इसका जवाब दें।

**ओक्सोगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलश्रीन अली अहमद) :** जहां तक इस सवाल वा. तात्सुक है, हमारे पास जैसा कि मेरे कुलीग ने कहा कोई इतिला ऐसी नहीं है। अगर आनंदेबल भेस्टर के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक इतिला हो और वह हमें दें और हम समझते हैं कि

इससे हमारे मुल्क को कोई नुकसान पहुंचता है तो इसके लिए जरूर हम कार्यवाही करने का स्थाल करेंगे।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्ये :** क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी रखते हैं...

**श्री कमलनाथ बजाज :** प्लाइट आफ आंडर सर। यह सवाल पूछने से पहले वाहें चढ़ाते हैं, इससे हमें डर लगता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप तो डरने वाले नहीं हैं।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्ये :** क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी रखते हैं कि बहुत से राजनीतिक दल या तो स्वयं या किन्हीं विभिन्न संस्थाओं के माध्यम से अलबार चलाते हैं, रिसाले चलाते हैं, मैरेजीन निकालते हैं और विशेष समारेंटों और विशेष मौकों पर विशेषांक निकालते हैं और सौवेनियर्स निकालते हैं और इसके लिए भी इश्तिहार इकट्ठन किये जाते हैं...

**श्री रवि राय :** जैसे बम्बई में निकला था।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सात्ये :** हमारे यहां भी निकला, आपके यहां भी निकाला जाता है, सब जगह निकाला जाता है। इन इश्तिहारों की कीमत साथारण इश्तिहारों से ज्यादा होती है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे इश्तिहार भी मंत्रालय की शोपिनियन में प्रतिबन्धित काम का एक अंश समझे जाते हैं? इन पर पाबन्दी लगी है क्या? और इसके अंश पर पाबन्दी लगी है क्या? और दूसरे, अबर ऐसे कानों पर पाबन्दी लगी है तो कम्पनियों के लिए क्यों कि देने वाला पछताता है, जो देने वाला पछताता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय कोई उसके लिए सूचनायें या हिदायतें इस सिलसिले में जारी करने का प्रयास करेगा क्या?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** The law in this aspect, the hon. Member is aware of, has amended under Sec. 293 A of the Companies Act. In what manner the law has to be interpreted and what should be its effect—I am not here to give a legal opinion on the question.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** It is no question of legal opinion. This information...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order please. The simple question is : whether in such cases Government is contemplating a ban on that. It is no question of legal opinion.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** I may respectfully submit that under Sec. 293 A, as the law as amended stands, the companies are prohibited from making donations to political Parties or for political purposes. The companies can give advertisements to newspapers. Suppose, the advertisement fee given is so disproportionate, probably it may be a matter for the court's interpretation. I cannot say anything on that.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** There is one company called Dalmia Sahu Jain which has supplied calendars to all Members of Parliament wherein all the photographs of all political leaders have been published including that of Mr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Mr. A. K. Gopalan. (*Interruptions*) It looks as if the leaders of all the political Parties have taken money from the Dalmia Sahu Jain Group. If such clandestine photographs are published in the calendars supplied by Dalmias, is there any restriction by the Government to ban such clandestine advertisements ? What action is the Government going to take against the Dalmia company regarding this ? Will the Minister explain the position because members are supplied the calendars.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Lakkappa, you are asking a very specific question, but I am sorry, this is not within the scope of the question.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Sir, I am asking a very relevant question. These companies are paying money for advertisement and for

propaganda of political parties. Why is this company is allowed to print photos of political leaders in advertisements in such a way that it gives the image that political leaders are taking money from the company ? Why should this company be allowed to use such advertisements ? This is my specific question. What is the answer which Government can give ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are a distinguished lawyer yourself. You can ask a question in general terms about advertisement but not in respect of a particular company. He is not in a position to answer.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** My question is very specific

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** These are the companies of people who are Russia's men and they support only those who are Russia's men.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are taking a chance in between out of nothing.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** My question should be answered, Sir. Why should they allow such advertisement ? It is misuse of all political leaders.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is not in a position to answer.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** He has put a general question on principle, Sir.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Leaders' photos are allowed freely by this company-wallah. I would like to know why such a restriction has not been put in respect of advertisement of political leaders.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is not in a position to answer that.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** I seek your protection, Sir. You may kindly direct the Minister to answer that question. They should ban such advertisements.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** As you were pleased to observe, Sir, Mr. Lakkappa is a very distinguished lawyer. If the law of the land is such and if 293 A can be interpreted to mean prohibition of

advertisements by way of printing of leaders' photos, certainly it will come within the purview of that: otherwise it will not.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे लिखा था कि सोवेनियर्स को जो विज्ञापन और इश्तिहार दिये जाते हैं, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कम्पनियों को एक सकुलर भेजा है तो उसके जवाब में उन्हें क्या उत्तर प्राप्त है और क्या वह कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कम्पनियों के द्वारा इश्तिहारों और विज्ञापनों पर जो खर्च होता है क्या उसके ऊपर कोई कानूनी सीरिंग लगाने की बात वह सोच सकते हैं या उसके ऊपर कोई नया टैक्स लगाने की बात भी सरकार सोच सकती है?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** As the hon. Member has observed, the Government brought forward some law which the Parliament has passed, and also this was communicated to the companies and business organisations, drawing their attention to the provisions of the law, which prohibit donations to political parties. I am not able immediately to recollect whether any response was there for this circular.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** सीरिंग के बारे में बतलाइये।

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** After this matter has been considered carefully by us, I shall keep this suggestion in mind to see if any ceiling is called for.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :** मैं राजनीतिक दलों के बारे में सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ, मैं एक विशेष चीज की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो बड़ी-बड़ी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड या पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनीज हैं, वे इश्तिहार दिया करती हैं, लेकिन ऐसे सोगों को इश्तिहार देती हैं, जिन पेपरों का उन कम्पनीज के साथ डाइरेक्ट या इनडाइरेक्ट सम्बन्ध

होता है और उसके लिये वे मैक्सिमम-मनी उनको देती हैं। वे ऐसा मुनाफे को कम करने के लिए या इन्कमटैक्स की ओरी करने के लिए करती हैं। क्या सरकार कम्पनी कानून में कोई ऐसा संशोधन लायेगी, जिसके अनुसार मुनाफे सीरिंग सेल की सीरिंग और कैपिटल की सीरिंग, मुकर्रर कर दी जाय, यानी कितने फीसदी से ज्यादा इश्तिहार नहीं दिये जा सकते? इसके साथ ही क्या आप ऐसी प्रेमेन्डमेन्ट लाने के लिए भी तैयार हैं कि टोटल एडव-टिजमेंट का 5 फीसदी से ज्यादा किसी एक अखबार को या किसी अखबार के युप को इश्तिहार की शब्द में नहीं दिया जाएगा। क्या आप ऐसा संशोधन लाने के लिए तैयार हैं? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं? ...

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are only making a suggestion.

**श्री प्रेमचंद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओरी को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने वाले हैं?

**SHRI REGHUNATHA REDDY :** All these aspects suggested by the hon. Member will be examined.

**श्री प्रेमचंद वर्मा :** ये सुझाव नहीं हैं, इन के जवाब देने चाहियें।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now, the question hour is over.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। नियम 46 के तहत। अगला प्रश्न फोरन-कोलावोरेशन के बारे में है। नियम 46 में यह सुविधा है कि मंत्री महोदय यदि चाहे तो उस प्रश्न का उत्तर समय के बाद भी दे सकते हैं। अभी-अभी सरकार ने बीयर बनाने वाली विदेशी कम्पनी के साथ फोरन-कोलावोरेशन किया है। यह सरकार बिस्कूट बनाने के लिए, आइसकीम बनाने के लिए बीयर बनाने के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियों से

कोलावेरेणन के एस्प्रीमेंट कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नियम 46 के तहत सोधी जी के सवाल का जवाब दिलवाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पुराने पालियामेन्टरियन हैं, फिर भी ऐसी बातें करते हैं। आप चाहते हैं तो मैं बाद में उनसे जवाब भिजवा दूँगा। I am not going to allow this.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Launching of Communication Satellite

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SNQ No. 36. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a communication satellite is likely to be launched in India in 1972 ;

(b) whether Government have plans to use television for educational purposes : and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

##### Statement

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration of U. S. A. is proposing to launch a synchronous satellite in 1973. The Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy have reached an understanding with NASA for using the facilities available in this satellite for an experiment on satellite-based instructional television for about a year.

Taking into account the proposed satellite television experiment as well as the expected expansion of coverage of All India Radio's television net-work in India the Ministry of Education propose to exploit television as a powerful tool for education. It is also proposed to integrate plans regarding audio-visual education, school radio broadcasts, educational television, teacher

training programmes and programmes for upgrading science education.

The following steps have already been taken :—

1. A Special Cell has been established in the Ministry of Educational and Youth Services to look after all aspects of software arrangements for educational television.
2. A detailed scheme has been drawn up for inclusion in the Fourth Plan for establishing a Training Centre at a total cost of Rs. 60 lakhs for production of educational television lessons and for training of teachers.
3. Assistance has been sought from the United Nations Development Programme for experts, equipment and for training facilities for Indian personnel.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Adult education is the most serious problem in India, and even today, as many as about 70 per cent of our population are illiterate. Looking at the success of the NASA programme in other countries in the world, I have no doubt that adult education problems can be effectively solved only if it is properly arranged on a TV net work all over the country. To that extent, the arrangement with the NASA is welcome. But the answer of the hon. Minister is very much incomplete.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many places in India will be covered by the communication satellite system from 1973 onwards ? According to the answer given, it appears that this would be for only one year on an experimental basis. What arrangement do Government propose to make to extend the period beyond one year so that facilities for propaganda education may be available to the people and to illiterate masses in the villages for a longer period ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am in entire agreement with the hon. Member about the importance of adult literacy and adult education. We hope that the production of these facilities which will enable us to have a link-up all over the country will help us in having a really massive adult education programme.

Regarding the second question about coverage, as the hon. Member knows, this is a synchronous satellite, and we are proposing what is called a hybrid arrangement. The synchronous satellite will be located some where above the continent of Africa, but its antenna will be pointed towards India, and it will be powerful enough to transmit TV pictures to any community receiver in any part of India. The community receivers will have to be specially prepared for the purpose.

The programmes will be prepared by us, that is, by the Indian Government and they will be transmitted from a special station in Ahmedabad, and this will transmit it to the satellite which will then transmit it back to India. When it is transmitted back to India, it will be partly through re-diffusion from the existing TV network which is going to be expanded in the Fourth Plan to cover Srinagar, Bombay-Poona, Calcutta and Madras; there will be re-diffusion. The places we are choosing are isolated rural centres in the backward areas in this country. About 5000 rural community receivers will receive this direct.

This is an experiment. We have got to find out all the various problems connected with it. For the first year, after the satellite is launched and the programme goes under way, we shall be doing it without any cost, and the services will be free. At the end of the year, we can hire it, and we shall have to pay if we want to use the satellite. In the meanwhile, the Department of Atomic Energy is conducting experiments for launching heavy satellites itself, and we hope that by the end of this decade, it will be possible for our own Government, with our own scientific and technological resources to launch satellites which we shall be able to make use of on a permanent basis for this purpose.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** As you are aware, the TV system comes under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. All of us are aware of the politically motivated functioning of this Ministry, and we are not in a position to permit the Government to take over educational broadcasts also under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what arrangement he proposes to make so that the programmes particularly regarding

educational broadcasts could be kept free from politics and could be kept separate from the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and real worth-while education could be imparted to the people of this country.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO:** I can assure the hon. Member that as far as educational programmes are concerned, they will be undoubtedly under the control of the Ministry of education. A certain amount of time will be given to us, on the TV network, but the use of that time will be entirely regulated by the programmes that we shall be putting out.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Merely getting time is not enough. The programmes will have to be under the control of the Ministry of Education.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO:** That was what I had stated.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the first Indian satellite will be in orbit by 1972. We have information from other sources that it will take another two to three years more, say, up to 1974 or 1975. I want to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister whether the first Indian satellite launched by Indian rocket will be there in 1972. We have been told that U. S. A. and India will co-operate in using the geo-stationary satellite to flash educational programmes. I want to know how many villages will be benefited by this programme, and which part of India will be benefited to start with.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO:** Perhaps I did not make myself clear. I have not said that an Indian satellite will be launched by 1972. It is the NASA satellite which will be launched in 1973. An Indian satellite is expected to be launched by the end of this decade, but nobody can guarantee it when it will be launched because it requires a great deal of work and experimentation, a great deal of equipment and so on. All that I am saying is that at present the Atomic Energy Department has a programme for launching their own satellite before the end of the decade which will take the place of the foreign satellite we may be using.

Regarding the other question about villages, as I said, we are selecting a number of States for clusters of villages. They will be villages which are covered by the normal television network; for example, in Madras by the end of the Fourth Plan, quite a number of villages which will be covered by the Madras network will also be covered by this Programme. Over and above the villages which are covered by the normal TV programme, we are going to select villages in isolated areas, instal community receivers there and see how effective the satellite communication facilities are.

**SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH :** On a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER :** During question hour, no points of order are allowed. That is not the normal practice.

**SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH :** This is during short notice question. The hon. Minister's statement suffers from two mis-statements. Our experience on earth shows that a satellite cannot be stationary and it cannot be communicative. Since we cannot have a satellite which would be stationary and which would be both ways communicative with earth, how does the hon. Minister propose to have a satellite which will be communicating in space?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Imam.

**SHRI MOHAMED IMAM :** The Minister has giving a glowing account of the future and the expansion of the TV network. But we know from experience that promises are rarely kept. Our country is very much backward in the system of TV communication and in spite of aspirations, several parts of the country will remain in this state for a number of years. How long will it take for Government to give this facility, the most modern facility, to the entire country, specially South India where it is being denied till now?

Secondly, our main idea is to spread education through eradicating illiteracy by giving mass education. For that, the Minister has said that the Education Ministry will be mainly responsible. I am afraid this is not so easy. The entire system of information and broadcasting is in the hands of Government. There was a demand that it should be put under a corporation so that

it would be free from the influence of Government and political pressure. Will Government take action to set up a corporation as recommended by the Chanda Committee so that when the entire programme materialises, the system of imparting mass education and other cultural matters propagated may be free from the influence of governmental and political pressure?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** Regarding the first question, everything will depend on the success of the experiment because covering the entire country on the basis of terrestrial TV network will cost many hundreds of crores of rupees and will also involve a great deal of equipment etc. If the satellite experiment succeeds, then side by side with the terrestrial programme we are having, and if the money recommended by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is made available—he said that about Rs. 160 crores will be required—then within a period of 10 years, we hope to cover the entire country with this programme. But the hon. member will see how many ifs are there to this proposition.

Anyway we want to make a start and we hope that in due course, we will be able to extend it to all parts of the country. As far as the South is concerned, I think the hon. Member must have heard that even in the present Fourth Plan Madras is going to be covered by television and by the Fifth Plan Mangalore is going to be covered by a network which will be quite apart from the satellite communication experiment we are launching on.

As regards the second question, about setting up a separate corporation to look after the television programme, I shall have the suggestion considered in consultation with the relevant ministries.

**SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :** As we all know, our country is a polyglot one with fifteen national languages and several hundred minor languages and dialects. In which language or languages are they going to flash our educational programmes? Secondly education is a state subject and every State has a separate syllabus. How are they going to fit them all into a uniform system and how are they going to make arrangements with States?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** The point raised in his first question is one of our

biggest headaches. If we want to have a national programme; what shall we do with the reality of 14 or 15 different languages? That is one of the answers we have to find out. It is quite clear that we are not only relying on a satellite experiment. The programme of having television network on the basis of terrestrial cables is proceeding. Therefore, this will be a hybrid system. For certain national programmes and for rural and remote areas, the satellite will be used if it becomes successful. For all the other normal television, there will be regional television stations which presumably will be using regional languages and will broadcast their programmes *(Interruptions)*. As regards the second question, about educational programmes, I said that a centre would be set up. The NCERT will set up a training centre and a curriculum development centre and they will be in constant touch with the States, get all their syllabus and curriculum and see to what extent it is possible to achieve identity and uniformity, so that it will be useful for all persons.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### *Collaboration by Foreign Firms with Indian Firms in Union Territories of Delhi*

\*1715. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign firms with their nationality, which have been allowed to enter into collaboration arrangements in the Union Territory of Delhi and the names of the Indian collaborators ;

(b) whether there have been cases where collaboration arrangements were sought elsewhere in India and were later transferred to the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(c) whether any of these firms have been found guilty of foreign exchange regulations or of the Company law regulations and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). List of foreign collaboration agreements, approved by Government from time to time, showing the names of Indian parties, names of foreign

collaborators and items of manufacture are published in the Directorate of Commercial Publicity, Ministry of foreign Trade monthly publication "*The Journal of Industry and Trade*", copies of which are available in the Library of the House. Information in respect of collaboration agreements approved by Government is not, however, kept State wise, because such agreements are approved from point of view of importance of particular industries and not on account of the units in such industries.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

##### *Appeal for more Funds by Indian Delegate at General Session of U. N. I. D. O.*

\*1716. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India had made an appeal for more funds for the operations of the U. N. Industrial Development Organisation (U. N. I. D. O.) ;

(b) if so, whether the appeal was made by our delegate at the General Session of the U. N. I. D. O. ;

(c) if so, the other proposals put forward by the delegate in the Conference ; and

(d) how far they have been accepted and approved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, in his statement during the general debate, the leader of the Indian delegation had stated that it will be necessary for UNIDO to have larger resources and greater independence to evolve its own strategy and to take its own decisions to promote industrialisation of the developing countries.

(c) Some of the other important points made by the Indian delegation are :

- (i) the pivotal role of UNIDO in the Second Development Decade ;
- (ii) the need for the promotion of the transfer of technologies including

those in use in some of the more developed among the developing countries, to the less developed among them;

(iii) importance of relating of the UNIDO's Training Programmes to the specific needs of the developing countries;

(iv) greater attention to adaptive industrial research and development of consultancy services to enable developing countries to adapt imported technologies to suit their local conditions; and

(v) promotion of industrial cooperation among developing countries.

(d) The Indian Delegation's suggestions were well received at the Session.

#### **Election Petitions pending in High Courts/Supreme Court**

\*1717. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Election Petitions arising out of the 1967 General Elections, still pending in the Supreme Court;

(b) whether some Petitions are still pending in the High Courts; and

(c) the number of Election Petitions pending in the High Courts, arising out of the mid-term elections and also of those pending in the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) 12 appeals (2 relating to the House of the People and 10 relating to the Legislative Assemblies).

(b) 3 election petitions (all relating to Legislative Assemblies).

(c) 10 election petitions are pending before the various High Courts and 14 appeals are pending before the Supreme Court.

**इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए विश्व बैंक से जुरा**

\*1718. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक सर-

कारी क्षेत्र में इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए भारत को जूरा देने के लिए तैयार है और बैंक अधिकारियों का यह भी दावा है कि वे प्रबन्ध में सहायता करके इस्पात के उत्पादन की लागत कम कर सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनकी सहायता स्वीकार करने में संकोच करने के क्या कारण हैं?

**इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :** (क) सरकार को हाल में प्रकाशित कुछ समाचारों के बारे में मालूम हैं जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि विश्व बैंक सरकारी क्षेत्र की प्रायोजनाओं के लिए जिनमें इस्पात कारखाने भी शामिल हैं, सहायता देने को तैयार हैं, परन्तु विश्व बैंक ने अभी तक सरकार के पास इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है।

(ख) अब यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता। जब कभी सरकारी क्षेत्र में नये कारखाने लगाने होंगे उन समय उनके लिए सहायता की आवश्यकता, सहायता देने वालों का हित और सहायता की शर्तों की उपयुक्तता आदि के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा और निर्णय किया जायेगा।

**M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co.**

\*1719 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6292 on the 14th April, 1970 regarding M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. and state :

(a) whether the 18 gauge steel sheets received by Mrs. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. from the stockists were against their own quota certificates;

(b) if so, the details of the said quota certificates and the sources from which the same were received;

(c) the names of the stockists from whom they received 18 gauge steel sheets

against these quota certificates along with quantity of Body and End Sheets separately received from each stockist ; and

(d) the names of the customers from whom they received 18 gauge steel sheets ?

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

**Import of Diesel Engines from Russia for Bhilai Steel Plant**

\*1720. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of diesel engines imported from Russia for the Bhilai Steel Plant up-to-date ;

(b) whether any of the said engines were out-dated, old and inferior ;

(c) if so, the cost of repairs of those engines ; and

(d) whether repairing cost compares favourably with other types of diesel engines ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to diesel locomotives. A total of 37 Russian locomotives were received for the Bhilai Steel Plant during the years 1957-60. The price of each loco is Rs. 4 lakhs on national tonnage basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Average maintenance cost for Russian locos comes to Rs. 1.56 lakhs per loco per annum. The Russian locomotives were procured earlier and the Czech locos later. In view of the difference in the period of use of both categories of locos, a meaningful comparison of their cost of maintenance cannot be made. However, the average maintenance cost for Czech locos has been Rs. 1.11 lakhs per loco per annum.

**Extension of Banspani-Joruri Rail Link during Fourth Plan Period**

1721. **SHRI G. C. NAIK :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether extension of Banspani-Joruri

Rail link has been suggested by the Planning Commission during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) the quantity of iron ore and manganese ore transported by road between Joruri and Banspani during the last three years ;

(c) the total cost involved in the transport of these ores carried by road ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the mine owners have undertaken to repay the cost of the extension and whether such an investment should be encouraged ; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to construct the Railway line mentioned in part (a) above ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) No.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3597/70].

**Grant of Licences to the Birlas for Setting up Alloy and Special Steel Plant**

\*1722. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 629 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding grant of licences to the Birlas for setting up Alloy and Special Steel Plant and state :

(a) whether any scheme for expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, has since been finalised for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the two licences given to the Birla concerns for the production of alloy/special steel which had expired on the 28th February, 1969 have since been revaluated ; and

(d) whether any final decision has been taken on the application for the transfer of the licence granted to Bihar Alloys to M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ?

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

(a) and (b). It is proposed to expand the Alloy Steel Plant during the Fourth 5-Year Plan. The details have not yet been worked out.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The applications are still under consideration.

**Remittance of Dividend by Foreign Controlled Cigarette Companies in India**

\*1723. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3298 on the 17th March, 1970 regarding foreign controlled Cigarette Industry and state :

(a) the names of the three companies having majority foreign share holding in the cigarette industry during 1968 which have been allowed to retain and remit the dividend :

(b) what is the criterion for allowing such concessions :

(c) whether any steps are taken to reduce the remittance of such dividend and, if so, the nature thereof ; and

(d) what are the other foreign holding companies which are allowed the remittance of the dividend, and what was the amount of such dividend remitted during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):** (a) The three companies are M/s. Imperial Tobacco Company, M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company and M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Limited.

(b) and (c). Under the existing policy remittances of profits and dividends are freely allowed to the foreign investors after payment of Indian taxes. Companies are also free to retain their profits in India. Government have no intention of changing this policy.

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

**Aid to Small Industrialists**

\*1724. SHRI N. K. P. SALLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of industrial concern of Bombay have taken a decision to help small industrialists ; and

(b) if so, what assistance Government propose to give them to fulfil their objective ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):** (a) and (b). A scheme known as "Partnership in Progress" has been promoted by the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs with the objective of securing help for small industrialists from large scale units. Government will be happy to receive and deal very sympathetically with any concrete suggestion with a view to securing genuine assistance for the small sector from large industrial units.

**Pulp and Paper Mill in Nagaland**

\*1725. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally given their approval for pulp and paper mill to be set up in Nagaland ;

(b) if so, the approximate cost of the mill and the place where it is going to be set up : and

(c) whether it will be in the public or private sector ?

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

(b) Rupees Sixteen crores. The location has not yet been selected.

(c) Public Sector.

**Production and Consumption of Cement**

\*1726. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA ;  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) what is the present *per capita* consumption of cement in the country and its production, State-wise ; and

(b) what will be the estimated State-wise demand for cement during the year 1973-74 and the targets of production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Statements I and II are placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3598/70].

**Work done by Official Language (Legislative) Commission during 1969-70**

\*1727. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work done by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission during 1969-70 ; and

(b) the number of sittings held by the Commission during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3599/70].

(b) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission held 60 sittings during the year 1969-70.

**Investment of Foreign Capital in Bata Shoe Company**

\*1728. 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 is still foreign capital invested in the total paid-up capital in the Bata Shoe Company ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, especially the total of the foreign capital *vis-a-vis* the indigenous capital invested in the Company and the percentage thereof ;

(c) the Indian Industrial houses who have their capital invested in the Bata Shoe Company ; and

(d) the annual profits of the Company within the last three years and the profits sent abroad during that period by foreign investors, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). M/s Bata Shoe Company Pvt. Ltd. had paid-up capital of Rs. 2.5 crores as on 31st December, 1968 representing 25,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 1000 each. Of the total number, 24875 shares were held by its Holding Company, viz. Leader A.G.St., Switzerland and 125 shares are held in the name of the Holding Company's Nominee who is also a foreign national.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Company earned profits before tax amounting to Rs. 3.87 crores in 1966, about Rs. 4 crores in 1967 and Rs. 4.54 crores in 1968. The information regarding foreign remittances made by individual companies is treated as 'confidential' by the Finance Ministry and is not normally disclosed.

**Estimates of Cost of New Steel Plants**

\*1729. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI M. S. MURTI :

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

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the cost of the proposed steel plants at Salem, Hospet and Visakhapatnam ; and

(b) if so, what are the estimates, Plant-wise, the manner in which funds will be raised and the time by which they will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The cost estimates and schedule of completion for the new steel plants will be available only after the Detailed Project Reports are prepared. All the three new steel projects have been included in the 4th Plan steel development programme in the Central sector, for which an allocation of Rs. 410 crores exists to meet the expenditure during this Plan period.

**Foreign Consultancy Service for Underground Railway in Calcutta**

\*1730. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had advised the Railway Board to secure foreign consultancy service for an underground Railway in Calcutta within the next three months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps the Railway Board have taken towards this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The proposal to obtain the services of foreign experts is being progressed in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

**Industrial Growth**

\*1731. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the rate of industrial growth during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to find out whether the imports have been adequate for the industrial growth ; and

(c) if not, the causes for the sluggish growth in the industrial sphere in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Available statistics pertain to industrial growth for all-India as such and not State-wise. There is no indication of adverse effect on industrial growth. On the contrary, the Index of industrial production with the year 1960 as base equal to 100, rose from 151.4 during the year 1967 to 161.1 during the year 1968 and it rose further to 173.9 (provisional) in 1969.

(b) Government's import policy is calculated to promote industrial growth in general and production in priority industries and export-oriented industries in particular.

(c) Does not arise.

**Under-Utilization of Capacity of H. E. C., Raushi**

\*1732. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : SHRI RAM CHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation is one of the many public sector undertakings which have utilized only 15 per cent of their capacity in 1968-69 ;

(b) whether Government had not made a proper scrutiny of feasibility studies and project report before embarking upon this project ; and

(c) if so, the reasons behind this dismal performance ?

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

(a) During 1968-69 the production in the various plants as a percentage of the rated capacity was as under :—

(i) Heavy Machine Building Plant	Mechanical	11%
	Structural	22%

(ii) Foundry Forge Plant		13%
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(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant		2.2%
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(b) No, Sir.

(c) The production build-up in the plants has not yet reached the rated capacity. In plants of this size and complexity, production build-up is gradual. With increased production taking place over a period of time as skills are acquired by the workers on heavy and sophisticated technological equipment and machinery, production should show substantial improvement.

**Collaboration of Indian Advertising Agencies with American International Agencies**

\*1733. DR. P. MANDAL : SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) whether Government will place a

List of share-holders and Directors of three Indian Companies engaged in Advertising Agency business with the collaboration of the American International Advertising Agencies; and

(b) whether such lists were earlier communicated to the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the Bureau of Public Enterprises in an attempt to curb patronage of such foreign agencies by the Indian Government Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The following three companies engaged in advertising agency business in India have collaboration with American International Advertising Agencies :—

(1) Grant Advertising (India) Ltd. of

Bombay in which 40% of the shares are held by Messers Grant Advertising International, Inc. of U. S. A.

(2) Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd. of Bombay in which 40% of the shares are held by Messes. J. Walter Thompson of the U. S. A. ; and

(3) Clarion-McCann Advertising Services Ltd. of Calcutta in which 49% of the shares are held by Messers. McCann-Erickson, Inc. of the U. S. A.

The names of the directors of the three companies are indicated below :—

Name of the Company	Name of Directors	As on
1. Grant Advertising India Ltd.	1. Will C. Grant 2. Nav Roz G. Vakil 3. Robert J. Runtz 4. Reginalt F. J. Davidson 5. Sudershan M. Chatterji 6. Mrs. Jeroof N. Vakil 7. A. Ganguly.	At present
2. Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd.	1. Narayan Dandekar (Chairman) 2. E.G.A. Bathon (Mg. Director) 3. Maj. Gen. Virendra Singh	31st December, 1968 —do— —do—
3. Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd.	1. Sachindra Nath Banerjee (Managing Director) 2. Armando M. Sarmento 3. David J. Hopkins 4. Subhas Sen 5. Subrata Sen Gupta 6. Mrs. Tara Sinha 7. Parikshit Vamanrao Dholakia 8. Prasanta Sanyal	27th August, 1969 27th August, 1969. —do— —do— —do— —do— —do—

The lists of shareholders of the three public limited companies in question are reported to be very long and are not readily available. However, the percentage of shares held by foreign collaborators in the three Indian companies is indicated below :—

Name of the Company	Percentage of total shares held by foreign company (collaborators)
1. Grant Advertising India Ltd.	40
2. Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd.	40
3. Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd.	49

(b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is seized of the problem. The Rajya Sabha resolution of 13th March, 1970 which, *inter-alia*, provides that the services of such advertising agencies should be utilised as are wholly Indian owned and Indian controlled, has been brought to the notice of all the Ministries, Government Undertakings, etc. by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The extent of foreign controlling interest in the three companies under reference is known to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**Observations by Maharashtra Irrigation Minister Re. Issue of Licences**

\*1734. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Financial Express* dated the 23rd April, 1970, under the caption "State Plans to Tack'e Diesel Oil Engine Glut" ;

(b) whether he has noted the observations made by the Minister of Irrigation of the Government of Maharashtra on the floor of the State Assembly to the effect that the Union Government give Licences to certain States to import machinery but insists on certain other States to use indigenous machinery ;

(c) whether the above observations are correct and, if so, the grounds for such discrimination ; and

(d) if the said observations are not correct, the steps taken by him to clarify the matter to the Government of Maharashtra to remove any wrong impression created in the minds of the members of the State Assembly and the general public ?

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

(c) and (d) There is no discrimination regarding allotment of imported equipment to particular States and forcing other States to go in for indigenous machinery. Wherever indigenous capacity has been developed imports are not normally permitted. However, import licences have been allowed in certain exceptional cases where because of the long period of delivery of indigenous equipment or other such exceptional features and the essential nature of the project, import was considered to be necessary.

**Introduction of Automation on Railways**

\*1735. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to introduce large scale automation on the Railways ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) and (b). No, Sir. So far as the term 'automation' refers to computers, Indian Railways have computerised some items of work on a selective basis. If by the term 'automation' other items of mechanisation are referred to such as mechanised maintenance of track, centralised traffic control, route relay interlocking, etc., Indian Railways go in for these improvements in order to step up efficiency of Railway service, increase safety of travel where frequency of services, as in suburban areas, is getting beyond the capacity of effective and quick manual control of signals, points etc.

बाराबंकी और गोंडा के बीच बड़ी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण और गोंडा-गोरखपुर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

\*1736. श्री मोत्तह प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री लखनऊ और गोरखपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच रेलवे लाइन को दुहरा करने के संबंध में 9 दिसम्बर, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 506 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने बाराबंकी और गोंडा के बीच एक अलग बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण करने और गोंडा-गोरखपुर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की इच्छा से किये गये इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन की जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). इस आमान परिवर्तन योजना की इंजीनियरिंग तथा यातायात सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों की अभी जांच हो रही है। इस प्रस्ताव में बाराबंकी और गोंडा के बीच (89.28 किलोमीटर) एक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाना तथा गोंडा और गोरखपुर के बीच (152.24 किलोमीटर) बर्तमान मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना शामिल है और इस पर 22.01 करोड़ रुपये सर्व होने का अनुमान है।

#### **Proposed Relaxation in the Terms of Foreign Collaboration**

\*1737. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether Government have agreed to relax the terms of foreign collaboration in

order to allow majority participation and management control by the foreign interests as demanded by the West German Bankers Mission headed by Dr. H. J. Abs; and

(b) if so, whether Government have indicated to the Mission the lines in which such relaxation is intended ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) In the discussions with the Delegation of German industrialists and bankers led by Dr. Hermann J. Abs, Chairman of Deutsche Bank, the policies of Government regarding foreign investment and collaboration were explained. No assurance for any relaxation in the existing policies was given to the Delegation.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Issue of long Distance Tickets by Contractor of Kasimpur Railway Halt in Lucknow Division**

\*1738. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued an order in 1964 to the effect that Halt Stations managed by contractors should be allowed to issue tickets for long distance :

(b) if so, whether the Northern Railway has not allowed so far the contractor of Kasimpur Railway Halt in Lucknow Division to issue tickets for long distance on public demand; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to meet the demands of the public for issuing long distance tickets from this Halt ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Orders were issued by the Railway Board in 1955 (and not in 1964) that although the issue of tickets from Halt Stations is restricted to a limited Section, arrangements for the issue of long distance tickets from halts may be made where justified by traffic.

(b) and (c). The demand received from the public for issue of long distance tickets at Kasimpur Halt was examined by the Northern Railway but the proposal was not

found feasible due to very meagre long distance passenger traffic which was expected to avail of the facility. The Northern Railway has, however, been asked to review the position.

**Production of Tinplates at Rourkela by Hot-dipped and Electrolytic Processes**

\*1739. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1263 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding production and consumption of tinplates and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tinplates at Rourkela are produced by two different processes, *viz.*, hot-dipped and electrolytic ;

(b) if so, what is the capacity of each

line and the actual production thereof during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more tin ingots are required to produce tinplates by the hot-dipped method than by the electrolytic method ; and

(d) if so, the quantity of tinplates produced from one tonne of tin by each method ?

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

(b) The production capacity of tinplates in hot-dipped line and electrolytic line of the Rolling Mills in the Rourkela Steel Plant and the actual production thereof during the last three years is as follows :—

*Figures in Tonnes*

Unit	Capacity	Production		
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Hot-dipped line	50,000	20,925	24,235	16,861
Electrolytic line	150,000	—	1,957	32,507

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The average production of tinplates from one tonne of tin by hot-dipped method and electrolytic method, on the basis of actuals for the last three years, comes to about 54 tonnes and 118 tonnes, respectively.

**Study of Hotel Industry to Assess Monopolistic Trends**

\*1740. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have discovered from preliminary studies that practically every industry in the country contains monopolistic firms or dominant undertakings as defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) if so, whether Government will include the Hotel industry in this study as it also dominated by the monopolistic firms ; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the drawbacks in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Since no such studies of all industries have yet been made by the Department of Company Affairs, it is not possible to say that practically every industry in the country contains monopolistic firms or dominant undertakings as defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) and (c). The question of separate study of this industry does not arise, but any such trends in this industry also will be regulated or controlled by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

**Hauling of Bombay-New Delhi Air Conditioned Express by Diesel Locomotives**

10145. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to haul the Bombay-New Delhi Air Conditioned Express by diesel locomotive like the Frontier Mail ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and  
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not aries.  
 (c) Non-availability of spare diesel locos.

#### Industrial Estates in Gujarat

10146. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Industrial Estates so far set up in the State of Gujarat and the amount of money spent on each ;  
 (b) the number of such Industrial Estates proposed to be established ; and  
 (c) other facilities being given to the owners of industries in such Estates ?

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

#### Emoluments drawn by Managing Directors of M/s. Sen Raleigh Ltd., Asansol

10147. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the salary and emoluments drawn by Sarvashri Abhijit Sen and Sanjoy Sen, Managing Directors of M/s. Sen Raleigh Ltd., Asansol together with other perquisites ; and

(b) the maximum salary and perquisites now permitted to the Managing Directors or Governors or the highest executive under the Company Law after the abolition of the Managing Agency system ?

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

Sanjoy Sen, the Managing Directors get a salary of Rs. 5,000/- per month each plus the following perquisites :--

- (i) free use of the company's car for official purposes of the company ;
- (ii) free accommodation the monetary value of which shall not exceed 25% of his annual salary ;
- (iii) free medical attention subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per annum ;
- (iv) leave travel concession during the one month's annual leave for himself and his family ;
- (v) re-imbursement of actual out of pocket expenditure on entertainments etc. for official business of the company.

(b) A copy of the revised guide lines was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 360 on the 2nd December, 1969. It is also contained at pages 196-198 of the Report of the Ministry for 1969-70 circulated to Members.

#### Sale of Tractors and Spare Parts in Black Market

10148. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the sale of tractors and spare parts is not being controlled and regulated by Government seeing that tractors and spare parts are being sold in the black-market at fantastic prices and the farmers are being mercilessly black-mailed into paying these prices ;

(b) whether it is a fact that resales of tractors fetch more prices than the original prices ;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent resales at least for four years ; and

(d) if no steps are proposed to be taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A Control Order to regulate the distribution and sale of

tractors, which will provide, amongst other things, for prohibition of the re-sale of tractors before the expiry of two years from the date of purchase, is being finalised. The legal and administrative aspects of the order are at present under examination.

As a vast number of spare parts of different models and makes are being manufactured in the country by a number of manufacturers, it is not possible to regulate their sale and distribution.

As the supply of tractors is inadequate to meet the demand, it is quite likely that re-sales of tractors are taking places at high prices.

#### Protection to Women Passengers

10149. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women passengers who have been robbed, molested, raped, murdered or otherwise outraged from January, 1969 till now with the names of stations where such incidents happened ;

(b) the number and designations of the Railways employees involved in these incidents ;

(c) what action was taken against the employees and with what results ; and

(d) the practical steps taken to protect the women passengers in short and long travels or when resting at the Railway Stations ?

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

(d) (i) Government Railway Police escorts are provided on important and affected night trains.

(ii) Government Railway Police, where posted, keep strict watch in Passenger Halls and Platforms

(iii) In affected trains plain clothes men are also provided to detect the criminals and watch their activities.

(iv) To prevent unauthorised persons from entering or travelling in ladies compartments, safety latches and window bars are provided.

#### Conditions for Establishment of a Steel Plant

10150. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the natural conditions and advantages which are necessary for the establishment of a steel plant in a particular State ;

(b) whether these conditions are fully available in the case of the three proposed steel plants, in Salem, Visakhapatnam and Hospet ;

(c) if not, the reasons why these plants are being established there ; and

(d) the reasons for not establishing steel plants in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The conditions and advantages which are taken into consideration for the establishment of a steel plant in a particular State include :—

(a) Proximity to sources of raw materials and facilities of transport.

(b) Vicinity to the steel consuming areas.

(c) Availability of infra-structure facilities such as power, water, transport.

(d) General development of the area, specially availability of skilled labour in the area.

(e) Advantage of sites where industry is not highly concentrated.

(f) Proximity to ports for import of coking coal to augment the limited reserve available in the country, and for export of big iron/steel.

While these conditions are of advantage, none of them is absolutely necessary.

(b) By and large, several of the above conditions are available at each of the proposed sites, namely, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Hospet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) While there are other sites in the country which have some or all the advantages referred to, the constraints on resources do not permit, nor does the anticipated

demand require that construction of steel plants should be taken up simultaneously at all these sites. As the Prime Minister mentioned in her statement in the House on 17-4-70 other possible sites will be considered for future steel plants in pursuance of the programme for rapid development of the steel industry that is now envisaged.

#### Investment in Steel Plants

10151. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of steel plants in the country in both sectors with capital invested in each and places where they are located :

(b) the value of annual production of each during the last three years :

(c) the loss or profit made by each annually during the last three years :

(d) the reasons why the public sector plants fare badly in comparison with those in the private sector ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the losing situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The required information in respect of mild steel plants is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). The various factors responsible for the losses of Hindustan Steel Ltd. were indicated in the Pamphlet "Performance of Hindustan Steel Limited" laid on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1968. The various measures undertaken to contain and reduce the losses and to improve the efficiency of the Steel Plants were also mentioned therein. These measures are being pursued. Concerted efforts are also being made to step up production and to remove, as speedily as possible, the various difficulties standing in its way. This should help improve the working results of HSL Plants. In fact ; it is expected that as compared to the preceding two years, the loss of HSL during 1969-70 would be substantially lower.

#### Statement

Name and location of the steel plant	Capital invested as on 31.3.69 Rs./million	Value of Production		Profit/Loss (+) (-) Rs./millions
		Year	Rs./millions	
<i>Private Sector</i>				
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur	2580.8	1966-67	1274.2	(+) 119.7
		1967-68	1321.4	(+) 83.4
		1968-'9	1357.2	(+) 98.2
Indian Iron & Steel Co., Burnpur.	1250.0	1966-67	807.0	(+) 55.4
		1967-68	721.9	(+) 10.1
		1968-69	905.4	(+) 30.2
<i>Public Sector</i>				
Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela.	*3816.9	1966-67	751.6	(-) 26.59
		1967-68	787.6	(-) 72.05
		1968-69	1065.9	(-) 3.72
Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai.	*3806.5	1966-67	1100.5	(-) 27.86
		1967-68	1202.2	(-) 91.21
		1968-69	1204.8	(-) 113.53
Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur.	*2682.8	1966-67	485.0	(-) 133.61
		1967-68	511.0	(-) 180.84
		1968-69	630.3	(-) 173.70

\*In the case of public sector steel plants, the figures given under this column representing total capital expenditure incurred upto 31-3-69 (excluding expenditure on operational equipment of capital nature).

**Sale of Pan at Ambala City and Ambala Cantt. (Northern Railway)**

10152. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of Pan on the Railways Stations on the Northern Railway is not permitted except at Ambala Cantt. and Ambala City ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting the sale of pan at Ambala Cantt. and Ambala City stations and not permitting at other stations ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) and (b) The sale of Pan was discontinued at stations situated in the erstwhile States of Pepsu and Panjab, as a result of discussions in the meetings of the Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee of the Northern Railway in June and September 1954. Later, on public demand, the sale of Pan was allowed at certain selected stations in the areas of these States. Ambala Cantt. and Ambala City are among such stations. The sale of Pan was discontinued in the area served by the Railway where the Pan eating habit is not common but at the few stations in the area from where an insistent demand was voiced for allowing the sale of this article an exemption was subsequently allowed.

Instructions have since been issued to Northern Railway to remove the restrictions and permit the sale of Pan at all stations on that Railways wherever there is public demand for this facility.

**Loss to Railways due to Theft of Bulbs and Mirrors from Railway Passenger Coaches**

10153. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have estimated the loss to Indian Railways on account of theft of bulbs mirrors etc. from the Railway passenger coaches on the different Railways Zones ;

(b) if so, the loss on this account during the last three financial years ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The net loss due to thefts of Electrical and Mechanical fittings including theft of bulbs and mirrors etc. during the last 3 financial years is given as under :—

1967-68	Rs. 18.65 Lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 16.1 „
1969-70	Rs. 17.06 „

(c) The following measures have been taken to check the incidence of these thefts :—

- (i) Rakes are jointly checked by Railway Protection Force, Electrical and Mechanical staff at important junctions and destination stations.
- (ii) Deployment of plain-clothes staff of R.P.F. at vulnerable points and black spots.
- (iii) Vulnerable trains are escorted.
- (iv) All empty rakes, as far as possible are padlocked when they are stabled in yards and sidings etc.
- (v) Frequent raids are carried out by the Crime Intelligence staff at the premises of receivers of stolen property.
- (vi) Non-ferrous fittings/components have been replaced with ferrous substitutes.
- (vii) Mirror frames are being properly riveted on steel backing instead of fastening by screw.
- (viii) Various anti-theft measures have been implemented from time to time on train lighting equipment to make them less prone to thefts.
- (ix) Armed-cum-dog patrols are also deployed at vulnerable yards by rotation to curb incidence of crime there.

**Fare Third Class from Delhi to Agra Cantt by Taj Express**

10154. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the Railway fare for III Class from New Delhi to Agra Cantt. by the Taj Express from Rs. 6.90 to Rs. 7.90 ;

(b) if so, whether the officials at New Delhi Railway Station have been charging Rs. 6.90 as fare even after the 1st April, 1970 ; and

(c) whether some passengers have also been charged Rs. 7.90 after the 1st April, 1970 and if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The original budget proposals for the year 1970-71, contemplated the levy of an additional surcharge of one rupee per third class passenger for travel by the Taj Express but during the stage of consideration of the budget proposals in Parliament all proposed increases in third class fares were withdrawn. Despite timely instructions having been issued to the Railways the staff at New Delhi Station made the mistake of realising this additional charge thus recovering Rs. 7.90 instead of Rs. 6.90 as III class fare by Taj Express from New Delhi to Agra Cantt. only for the period 1-4-1970 to 4-4-1970 whereafter the correct fare of Rs. 6.90 started being realised.

Units engaged in Manufacture of Wheeled and Crawler Tractors

10155. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the approved manufacturing programme for the indigenous manufacture of wheeled and crawler tractors unit-wise ;

(b) the names of units which are manufacturing wheeled and crawler tractors according to the phased manufacturing programme and the numbers of such tractors manufactured by each of them during 1968 and 1969 with percentage of indigenous content ; and

(c) the date of issuance of Industrial licences to these units and progress made by them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The required information is furnished in the attached statement

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3600/70.]

Furnishing of Information Re : Share-Holders of Impact Publications (P) Ltd.

10156. 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. 1266 on the 28th April 1970 regarding the Indo-American Collaboration agreement regarding publication of Journals and state :

(a) when the encashment of cheques sent by Mr. Salig Harrison and Mr. Collin Rosser and Shri Ram Tarneja for the purchase of shares was made ; and

(b) whether a Minister of the Union Cabinet is also a share-holder of Impact Publications (P) Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Government has no information regarding the encashment of cheques sent by Mr. Selig Harrison and Mr. Collin Rosser in connection with the allotment of one share to each of them on 30-3-1970. From the information available, it is found that Shri Ram Tarneja is not a share-holder of the company.

(b) Yes, Sir. Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation holds two shares of Rs. 1.000/- each in the company.

Drawal of T.A./D.A. by Chairman of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and his Personal Staff

10157. 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. 7755 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding allowances drawn by Chairman of K.V.I.C. and state :

(a) whether a large number of major alterations were done in the record of the

Khadi and Village Industries Commission to conceal the drawal of TA/DA for same journeys by the Chairman and his personal staff both from the N.C.G.C., Gandhi Darshan accounts and the Khadi Commission;

(b) whether the Chairman uses car of the K.V.I.C. Information Bureau during his stay in New Delhi;

(c) what is the justification for drawing both incidental and D.A. while travelling by air; and

(d) whether the K.V.I.C. has given any money to unregistered Citizens' Committee for Gandhi Darshan?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):** (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has intimated that no alteration, major or minor, was made in the record of Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the alleged purpose.

(b) The Chairman of the Commission is entitled to the free use of the car for official purposes and on payment when used for personal purposes.

(c) The Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is paid only incidental charges by travelling by air and only D.A. for halts at the tour stations;

(d) The Khadi Commission made a payment to Citizens Committee for Gandhi Darshan for booking space in the Souvenir as well as for purchasing copies thereof.

#### **Multiple Self-Printing Platform Ticket Machine Installed at Madras**

**10158. SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the advantages of the multiple self-printing Platform Ticket machine introduced in Madras, when normally there would be no demands for six tickets, and the reasons why there should be no machines at important stations for single tickets; and

(b) in the alternative, whether the Railways have examined the turn-stile system of entry by dropping of coins, which would automatically confine platform ticket-holders to an entry, which cannot be evaded?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA):** (a) A multiple self-printing platform ticket issuing machine has been installed at Madras Central on 5-5-1970. The Machine has two channels from each of which either one or two or three tickets can be obtained simultaneously. Thus the machine is useful for issuing less than 6 tickets also at any time. The advantage of multiple self-printing platform ticket machine is that it can meet the requirements of larger parties and families quickly. Single platform ticket issuing self-printing machines are also already provided at Madras Egmore, Tiruchirappalli, Mysore, Bangalore City, Coimbatore and Madurai.

(b) The turn-stile system of entry by dropping of coins as a substitute for platform tickets is not workable as the person gaining legitimate entry in this manner, on being challenged by ticket checking staff on the platform will be able to produce no ticket and will be treated as a ticketless passenger. Alternatively a person arriving at the station by a train without ticket may claim that he came to the station via the turn stile by dropping a coin.

#### **Complaints against Contractor of Refreshment Room at Siwan Junction (North Eastern Railway)**

**10159. SHRI RAMASHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact a large number of complaints have been made against the working of the Vegetarian Refreshment Room Contractor, Siwan Junction on the North Eastern Railway including one by D.S./B.S.B.:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the aforesaid Refreshment Room remains closed from time to time;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Refreshment Room is utilised by the contractor for residential purpose;

(d) the action taken in response to each of the complaints made against the said contractor; and

(e) whether Government consider it proper to allot this Refreshment Room to some other contractor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Four public complaints have been received since 1-4-1968 against the Vegetarian Refreshment Room contractor at Siwan Junction. No complaint has been made by Divisional Superintendent, Varanasi during this period. During inspections of the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, in June, 1968 and August, 1968 however, some irregularities were noticed for which the contractor was warned.

(b) and (c). The Refreshment Room was found to be closed on 13-5-1969 for which the contractor was warned. On one occasion, the beddings of the servants were found lying in the Refreshment Room which were got removed. Apart from these specific irregularities the Refreshment Room has been kept open by the contractor during the hours prescribed by the Railway Administration and it has not been used for residential purposes by the contractor who has a rented house at Siwan.

(d) The contractor has been warned in three cases of public complaints referred to in part (a) and fined in the fourth case.

(e) The working of the existing contractor being assessed to be generally satisfactory, no change in the contractor is contemplated at present.

**Appointment of Commission for Fixing Car Prices**

10160. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the order of the Supreme Court in respect of appointing a Commission to go into the question of prices of cars ;

(b) when the said Commission is going to be appointed and the composition and terms of reference thereof ;

(c) by what time the said Commission would submit its report to Government ; and

(d) whether it would be ensured that the prices of cars do not increase by the time the Commission gives its report and the same is considered by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have studied the recommendations of the Supreme Court to Government that a Commission be appointed for the purpose of recommending fair prices for the three makes of cars manufactured in the country.

(b) Steps are being taken to set up the Commission. The composition and the terms of reference of the Commission are being finalised.

(c) As recommended by the Supreme Court, the Commission will be asked to submit its report within four months from the date of its constitution.

(d) The ceiling selling prices of the three makes of cars manufactured in the country have been notified under an order issued on the 21st September, 1969, under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. This is still operative.

**Unauthorised Occupation of Land in Railway Premises at Siwan Junction and Mairwa Stations (North-Eastern Railway)**

10161. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several persons have occupied unauthorisedly the Railway land within the Railway premises at Siwan Junction and Mairwa in the North-Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway authorities have failed to remove the unauthorised shops existing since long time resulting in a great loss to the Railway revenue and the present vending contractors as well ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that such unauthorised occupations are in existence due to utter negligence of the Railway Police authority who are directly responsible for this ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the guilty persons and official concerned and what steps have so far been taken to remove the unauthorised shops ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). There are six cases of

encroachment at Siwan Junction and eleven cases of encroachment at Mairwa Stations. Efforts to evict the encroachments have not been successful. After taking all factors into consideration, therefore, it has been considered expedient to regularise the encroachments by granting licences and to recover rents from the dates of occupation of the railway land. There has, therefore, been no loss of revenue to the Railway. The incidence of encroachment of the Railway land is not due to the negligence of Railway Staff.

**Meeting of Share-Holders of M/S Ithad Motor Transport (P) Ltd.**

10162. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8518 on the 5th May, 1970 regarding meeting of share holders of M/S Ithad Motor Transport (P) Limited and State :

(a) the details of the compromise reached between the dissenting parties and how far it has been implemented ;

(b) the points on which compromise is still to be implemented ;

(c) whether it is a fact that two separate companies have already been formed in terms of the compromise and are working for the last so many years ;

(d) the points in respect of which the Registrar of Companies has been restrained by the High Court for taking any proceedings against the Company under the Companies Act ; and

(e) the action taken by the Registrar on other points with a view to see that the Company's work is carried on strictly in accordance with the provisions of the companies Act ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A copy of the compromise reached between the dissenting parties is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3601/70] The enquiry made by the Registrar of

Companies from the company elicited the information that company's petition (original C. O. No. 53-D/1960) is pending before the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court.

(c) The records of the Registrar of Companies, Delhi do not indicate that two separate companies have been working for the last so many years.

(d) The order of the High Court restrained the Registrar of Companies, Delhi from taking any action against the company for not holding the meetings till the matter was finally decided in terms of the compromise.

(e) In view of the Court's order mentioned above and also in the absence of any accounts having been filed by the company since 1960 it is not open to the Registrar of Companies to pursue any action for enforcing compliance by the company with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

**Loss Incurred by M/S Ithad Motor Transport (P) Ltd.**

10163. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8519 on the 5th May, 1970 regarding loss incurred by M/S Ithad Motor Transport (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the Company has prepared balance sheets for the years subsequent to the year ended 31st December, 1959 ;

(b) the profit/loss position of the Company in the subsequent years, year-wise ;

(c) the reasons for not taking action against the Company on its failure to file balance sheets for these years with the Registrar of Companies ; and

(d) the action taken to see that the hard-earned money of the share holders is not misappropriated during the pendency of the petition in the High Court.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The records in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Delhi show that M/S Ithad Motor Transport (P) Ltd. filed its Balance Sheet for the year

ending 31.12.59. It is not known whether the Company prepared the Balance Sheets for the subsequent years and whether it earned any profit or incurred any loss.

(c) The Registrar of Companies has not been able to take action against the company in view of the order of the Delhi High Court dated 12.5.61.

(d) The question of taking action by the Registrar of Companies will only arise when any material suggesting misappropriation of the funds of the company is brought to his notice. So far no such material has been brought to his notice or made available to him.

**श्री मोहनलाल सुखादिया के विरुद्ध**  
**निर्वाचित अर्जी**

10164. श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : क्या विधि तथा समाज कस्यारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री मोहनलाल सुखादिया के विरुद्ध दायर की गई चुनाव याचिका पर अपना निर्णय देते हुए राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय ने जिन व्यक्तियों तथा अधिकारियों पर गम्भीर आरोप लगाये थे, वे अभी अपने-अपने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और सरकारी संसाधनों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन व्यक्तियों को उनके पदों से हटाया जायेगा और उपर्युक्त अनियमिताध्यों के कारण उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जायेगी;

(ग) इन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय ने ये आरोप कब लगाये थे और उनके विरुद्ध अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कस्यारण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मु० पूनस सतीम) : (क) इस प्रकार के कोई भी आरोप उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा नहीं लगाए गए हैं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रस्तु ही नहीं ठिक है।

**Manufacture of salt in coastal areas of Contai Sub-division of Midnapur District (West Bengal)**

10165. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether salt is manufactured in the coastal areas of Contai Sub-division of Midnapur District and if so, its annual output and whether it has scope for expansion;

(b) whether Government will take steps for further development of salt production in the area.

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the salt manufacturers regarding the difficulties faced by them and, if so, the steps taken by Government to remove them;

(d) whether the salt manufactured in this area provides scope for setting up caustic alkalis and so ash manufacture as supplementary industry; and

(e) if so, whether Government will undertake to set up a project for such chemical industry in this area?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) About 17,000 tonnes of salt is manufactured annually in the coastal areas of Contai Sub-Division of Midnapur Distt. There is scope for expansion of the salt manufacturing activity in the area.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have already leased out an area of about 2000 acres on the Contai Sea Board, outside the sea dyke for manufacture of salt, for which licences have been issued by the Salt Commissioner. In addition, there is an area of about 7500 acres on the Sea Board belonging to the State Government fit for the manufacture of salt. The question of developing this area for salt manufacture is yet to be decided by the State Government. Salt Commissioner will consider granting of licences if this land is utilised for manufacture of salt.

(c) No representation has been received from the salt manufacturers, and therefore,

the question of Government taking steps to remove the difficulties, if any, faced by them does not arise.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

**Demarcation and Development of Backward areas in each State**

10166: **SARI D. AMAT :**

**SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :**  
**SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**  
**SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA :**  
**SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :**  
**SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :**

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

(a) whether as announced by the Prime Minister recently in Rai Bareili, priority would be accorded for the development of backward areas under the Forth Five year Plan ;

(b) if so, which areas have been demarcated as backward in each State separately, for the purpose of such priority development and the funds allocated for each during 1970-71 ; and

(c) the nature and extent of Central aid to be given for the purpose for these areas in 1970-71, area-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) to (c). The Prime Minister addressed a public meeting at Rai Bareili on the 11th April, 1970. In the course of her speech, which was in Hindi, the Prime Minister referred to the importance of balanced regional development, and the need to create a proper infra-structure for this purpose in the backward areas. She also spoke, in general terms, about the various steps which were being taken by the Government of India to attract industry to the backward districts.

In order to foster the industrial development of the backward areas in different States, two Working Groups were set up by the Planning Commission one to recommend

the criteria for Identification of Backward Areas and the other to recommend the Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas. The Working Group on Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas had, *inter-alia*, recommended the following fiscal incentives for attracting entrepreneurs to set up industries in the selected backward areas :

- (a) Grant of higher development rebate to industries located in backward areas ;
- (b) Grant of exemption from income tax, including corporate tax, for 5 years after providing for the development rebate .
- (c) Exemption from the payment of import duties on plant and machinery, components, etc., imported by units set up in backward areas.
- (d) Exemption from excise duties for a period of 5 years. Having considered the recommendations made by the two Working Groups, Government propose to give an outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the total fixed capital investment of new units, having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts, of each of the nine States identified as industrially backward viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh and one district each of the other States and Union Territories. Schemes and projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs to be established in these selected districts are to be considered on merit.

In pursuance of the above decision, Planning Commission addressed a circular letter on the 10th December, 1969 to the State Governments to furnish a list of industrially backward districts of their respective. States Some of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have already sent their suggestions

which are under consideration ; other States and Union Territories are being reminded to expedite their suggestions. In view of this position it is not possible, at this stage, to name the districts identified as backward. In the meanwhile a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for 1970-71 for the outright grant or subsidy by the Centre amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units referred to earlier.

#### Import of Sodium Hydrosulphite

10167. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an advertisement in the financial Express dated the 30th March, 1970 by J. K. Chemicals Ltd.

(b) whether it is a fact that Government imports sodium hydrosulphite in preference to following indigenous industry to import adequate quantity of raw materials ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for adopting this policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. There is no advertisement by M/S J. K. Chemicals Ltd, in the Financial Express of 30th March, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### निजी सम्पत्ति को अधिकतम सीमा

12168. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने निजी सम्पत्ति को खट्टम करने अथवा उस पर नियंत्रण करने के बारे में निर्णय किया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि सम्बालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुंग पूरस सलीम) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### U. N. I. C. E. F. Report Regarding Betterment of Children

10169. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether Government have since received a copy of the report of Mr. Henry R. Labouissé, U.N.I.C.E.F. Executive Director made to the U.N.I.C.E.F. Executive Board regarding betterment of children class ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the U.N.I.C.E.F. Executive Board has since reviewed the programme developments in regard to India and have voted fresh allocations ; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof ?

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

(a) The Government have received a copy of the General Progress Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund ;

(b) The Report deals with :—

(i) Programme Progress and Trends with reference to Evolution of Unicef's role in development ; Review of long-range programmes in the field of health services for children, Family Planning, Preschool children, Education and training of women, Malaria, Nutrition, Education and Pre-vocational training, Adolescents, Training of personnel, Children's services in Development Zones, etc. ; Emergency Aid and Refugees ;

(ii) Operational matters ;

(iii) Financial situation of the UNICEF; and

(iv) The National Committees ; Non-Governmental organisations, Public Information and Greeting cards sales.

(c) and (d). The UNICEF Executive Board had reviewed the programme developments in regard to India, but the Government have not so far received a formal communication from the UNICEF regarding fresh allocations approved by the 1970 Session of the Board. However, according to an intimation received by the Government the UNICEF Executive Director had recommended an allocation of Rs. 581 million for programmes in India to the 1970 Session of the Board.

#### **Mini-Super Bazars in Rural Areas**

**10170. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state at what stage the proposal is to open 200 mini-Super Bazaars in rural areas as a Centrally sponsored scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** A Working Group set up by Government to draw up a programme for increased supply of consumable stores to rural areas had recommended the setting up of about 200 miniature super bazars in selected taluka towns in about 100 agriculturally prosperous districts, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, beginning with 10 centres during the first year. The miniature super bazars were to be set up by consumer co-operatives with financial assistance in the form of share capital, loans and managerial subsidies. It was recommended by the working Group that an outlay of Rs. 2.10 crores should be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the entire scheme, which would be in the Centrally sponsored sector. Government examined the recommendation and felt that a purely departmental programme on the lines recommended by the working Group would not meet the requirements of the situation. What was required was a massive programme of market development which would be in a position to absorb a

substantial percentage of the income generated in the rural areas. Such a programme could be taken up only by providing adequate credit support from the banks to a large network of retail agencies instead of by a small number of miniature super bazars. The question of appropriate action necessary to meet the dimensions of the problem is separately under consideration of the Government.

#### **Effect of Proposed Industrial Townships at the Outskirt of Chandigarh on Development of the City**

**10171. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chandigarh Administration has pointed out to the Government of Punjab and Haryana that their proposal to build industrial townships in their respective territories on the outskirts of Chandigarh would adversely affect the development of Chandigarh and would contravene the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1953 ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken into the matter ?

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

#### **Industrial Development of Chandigarh**

**10172. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial development at Chandigarh is at a stand still for the last five years ;

(b) the nature of incentives offered by Government to encourage industry at Chandigarh and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of industrial plots earmarked at Chandigarh and whether all the plots have been allotted ;

(d) whether all the allotted plots have been built up and, if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government are contemplating to extend the industrial sector at Chandigarh and, if so, the details thereof?

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

#### Total Prohibition in Delhi

10173. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration proposes to impose total prohibition in the capital shortly;

(b) whether Government have been consulted in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration who are primarily concerned in the matter have intimated that prohibition could be enforced in Delhi provided the whole of India or the States in the Northern Zone do like-wise. The enforcement of prohibition is, however, the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

#### Allotment of Cars to M. Ps.

10174. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons why priority in allocation of cars should be given to Members of Parliament in the face of the statement made in the Supreme Court that they are enabled to sell their cars after two years at higher prices than paid by them?

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

allotted cars from out of the Central Government quota to enable them to perform their Parliamentary duties efficiently. Although, under the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, any person including a Member of Parliament can sell a car after the expiry of two years from the date of its purchase as a new car, a Member of Parliament is not normally allotted another car from the Central Government quota before the lapse of four years from the date of purchase of the earlier car.

#### New Railway Line from Barbil, Banspani and Barajamda Sector of Keonjhar and Singhbhum Districts of Bihar to Barsuan or Rakshi

10175. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Railway line from Barbil, Banspani and Barajamda sector of Keonjhar and Singhbhum Districts of Bihar to Barsuan or Rakshi (Bondamunda and Barsuan Line) is feasible; and

(b) if so, what are the factors prohibiting connection of this zone direct to the Rourkela Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Surveys for the Talcher-Bimlagarh rail line with an extension to Koira Valley and onward to Banspani are already in progress. Further consideration to this project can be given only after the surveys are completed and results thereof become known.

#### Export of Steel to Russia

10176. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been concluded between India and Russia for the supply of a million tonnes of steel from the Bhilai Steel Plant for the next three years;

(b) if so, the price per ton and whether the same is commensurate with the International market price or it is going to be concessional; and

(c) if it is concessional, the percentage of concession allowed and the reasons therefor and what would be the total value of such

concession in relation to the International value.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) There is no agreement for supply of steel to the Soviet Union for the next three years. There was, however, an agreement between Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Soviet Organisation V/o Promsyrioimport for sale of 600,000 tonnes of beams, channels and angles at the rate of 200,000 tonnes during each of the calendar years, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

(b) The prices were fixed on a commercial basis and were as follows, c and f Black Sea ports :

1968	—	Rs. 660 per tonne
1969	—	Rs. 685 per tonne (Semi-killed)
		Rs. 730 per tonne (Killed)
1970	—	Rs. 1133.32 per tonne (Semi-killed)
		Rs. 1223.32 per tonne (Killed)

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे मुख्यालय द्वारा परिपत्रों/प्रनु-  
देशात्मक आवेशों अधिसूचनाओं/विज्ञापनों  
का जारी करना

**10177.** श्री शोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 में उत्तर रेलवे मुख्यालय ने कुल कितने परिपत्र, अनुदेशात्मक आवेश, अधिसूचनायें तथा विज्ञापन जारी किये ; और

(ख) उनमें से केवल अंग्रेजी में कितने जारी किये गये ; और कितने हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किये गये ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 2704।

(ख) केवल अंग्रेजी में 1489 और अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी द्वयों में 1215।

उत्तर रेलवे गजट का हिन्दी तथा  
अंग्रेजी में छापना

**10178.** श्री शोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे का सारा गजट हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में छापा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उसे दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से /घ). उत्तर रेलवे का गजट अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होता है लेकिन ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मामले अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं जिनका कंगचारियों में व्यापक प्रचार करना जरूरी समझा जाता है।

उत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशन सम्बन्धी कार्यकरण नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

**10179.** श्री शोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में स्टेशन सम्बन्धी कार्यकरण नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने का कार्य किस तारीख को आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त कार्य के अब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) मार्च, 1967 में।

(ख) अब तक 27 स्टेशन कार्य-संचालन नियमों का अनुवाद हो चुका है।

(ग) आशा है कि यह काम लगभग 2 वर्ष के समय में पूरा हो जायेगा।

**Suggestions made by All India Manufacturers' Organisation for Economic Development**

10180. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
SHRI JAISINGH :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the All India manufacturers' Organisation recommended to Government for consideration a seven-pillar strategy for rapid and intensive economic development and for providing employment in all the areas and to all sections of the population ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Reference is presumably to the Resolution passed by the All India Manufacturers' Organisation at their last Annual Conference listing points proposed for rapid expansion of employment opportunities and raising the tempo of employment oriented economic development. Relevant extracts from the same is attached. The changes in the industrial licensing policy announced recently have been made with a view to ensure, among other things, more broad-based entrepreneurship and management control in different sectors of the industry and to prevent concentration of economic power.

Extracts from the Resolution passed at the 30th Annual Conference of the A.I.M.O. held on 19th and 20th April, 1970 in New Delhi.

The strategy proposed for rapid expansion of employment opportunities comprises :

(a) modernisation of agricultural sector and improving its efficiency, by undertaking package-deal programmes for foodgrains and cash crops by the use of latest technology and inputs as done successfully in the plantation industry ;

- (b) large scale housing programme in the urban and rural areas ;
- (c) labour intensive public works such as road building and repairs, construction of minor ports, minor irrigation drainage, soil conservation, flood control, rural electrification and provision of drinking water supply ;
- (d) intensive development of road transport ;
- (e) rapid expansion of small scale, cottage and ancillary industries, including repair workshops, oil seed crushing, poultry and livestock breeding, orcharding, processing and canning of vegetables fruits and livestock products, plantation and marine products ;
- (f) accelerated development of basic industries such as ferrous and non-ferrous metals, minerals, paper, cement etc. where there are critical shortages at present ;
- (g) rapid expansion of science-based industries such as petro-chemicals, electronics, plastics, instrumentation etc.

The raising of the tempo of employment-oriented economic development on the lines indicated above is a challenging task, requiring enormous financial resources and entrepreneurial and managerial talents both in the public and private sectors. Therefore, the AIMO calls for :

- (i) placing the utmost importance on realising the optimum yield from massive investments already made in the public and private sectors by giving first priority to increasing productivity and by ensuring full utilisation of existing capacity through adequate supply of balancing equipment and raw materials ;
- (ii) closer co-ordination in the working of various Ministries of the Union and State Governments to achieve the above ;
- (iii) re-orientation of their policy so as to :
  - (a) consider all those who create employment opportunities—whether in large, medium or small units—as useful citizens

deserving of encouragement and support :

- (b) give full scope to the concept of mixed economy by allowing it to operate in all spheres of industry and trade, internal as well as external, without reservation, except on grounds of national security so that private and public sectors can operate on equal terms ;
- (c) remove all licensing restrictions inconsistent with national objectives and which impede rapid economic growth, on entrepreneurs who volunteer to set up industrial units irrespective of the size of the unit ; and
- (d) to liberalise export promotion schemes with particular stress on products of agro-based and cottage industries.
- (iv) reorganise educational system, right from the primary to the University level more particularly by establishing a large number of junior technical schools to ensure turning out of qualified and trained personnel, from craftsmen to scientists, technicians and managers.

#### **Setting up All India Leather Board**

10181. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 63-0 on the 14th April, 1970 regarding setting up All India Leather Board and state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to set up a Leather Board as per the proposal of the Small Industries Institute Board ;

(b) the composition of the proposed Leather Board ; and

(c) whether Kerala's representative will also be included in the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No final decision has been taken.

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

#### **Applications for issue of Licences for setting up Industries in Rajasthan**

10182. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of applications submitted during 1969-70 to the Union Government for the issue of licences to set up industries in Rajasthan ;
- (b) the number of applications which have so far been disposed of ;
- (c) by what time the remaining applications are expected to be disposed of ;
- (d) the types of industries for which licences have been issued ;
- (e) whether the industries for which licences have been issued have started production ; and
- (f) the details of the Central assistance which is given to these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). During 1969 and 1970 (upto 31st March), a total number of 34 applications were received for licences for setting up of new industrial undertakings in Rajasthan. Of these applications, 18 have been disposed of and the remaining 16 are under consideration. Out of the 16 pending applications, 6 were received in the latter half of 1969 and 10 in 1970. These are expected to be disposed of shortly. It may, however, be mentioned that as each application has to be examined in detail from various angles, it is not possible to indicate any specific time limit within which these applications could be disposed of.

(d) and (e). Out of the applications disposed of, licence has been issued in one case for the manufacture of Cotton and Synthetic Yarn. As the licence was issued only on the 30th January, 1970, it is too early to expect the unit to go into production. Besides this licence, "letter of intent" have been issued in four cases and they relate to the manufacture of (i) Polythelene Bags/Sheets ; (ii) Shot Peening and Shot Blasting Machines ; (iii) Malted Milk and (iv) Infant Milk Food.

(f) Cooperative spinning mills are categorised as weavers' and growers' mills. The Rajasthan Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., to whom the licence has been granted, falls in the growers category. According to the present pattern of assistance of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, growers' spinning mills are required to raise their block cost as under :

- (i) 60% of the block cost to be raised by way of long-term loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation ;
- (ii) The remaining 40% of the block cost to be contributed as share capital by the growers and State Government in the ratio of 1:2. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the State Governments to the extent of 100% of their contribution to the share capital of these spinning mills. The State Government has approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the Mill, which has been licensed, and the matter is under examination.

**Agreement made by C. E. D. B. with Russia**

10183. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA :  
SHRI SHARDANAND :

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

- (a) the details of the agreement made by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau with Russia ;
- (b) how many Engineers and other Russians will be invited to complete this agreement and for what period ;
- (c) how much money will be given to the Russians and to the Russian Government under this agreement ;
- (d) the details of all the agreements made by the C. E. D. B. with foreign countries in the last one year ; and
- (e) how much will be paid to the respective foreign countries under the aforesaid agreements ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PAHT) :**  
(a) to (c) Hindustan Steel Limited have entered into an agreement with M/s Tiaj-promexpor of the U. S. S. R., for strengthening the C E B D, its consultancy wing. The salient features of the Contract are :

- (i) The scope of the Contract is to enable the CEDB to plan and design integrated steel plants.
- (ii) The Contract will be for a period of five years, extendable, if required, with the mutual consent of both the parties ;
- (iii) The norms, guiding material and other documentation required for designing iron and steel enterprises will be supplied within a period of 12 months from the date the Contract comes into effect.
- (iv) Soviet experts, covering a period of 1500 man-months, would be deputed to the CEDB and would work as consultants in regard to any project work or preparation of drawings, which the CEDB may undertake.
- (v) Indian engineers, also covering a period of 1500 man-months, would be sent to the U. S. S. R. for training in their main Designing Institute 'Gipromez' and other allied Institutes.
- (vi) The payment to the Russian experts would be on the same lines as for other Russian assisted projects. The payment to be made for the guiding material, norms and other documentation is approximately Rs. 48.5 lakhs.
- (d) HSL have not entered into any other agreement with any other foreign country during the last one year.
- (e) Does not arise.

**Nullab in Front of Railway Quarters  
in Kasturba Nagar (Seva Nagar),  
New Delhi**

10184. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

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

in front of the Railway Quarters in Kasturba Nagar (Seva Nagar), New Delhi is a health hazard ;

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions to the local authorities in order to safeguard the health of the Railway employees and their families ; and

(c), whether a special allocation will be made by the Railway Administration to take preventive health measures in the Kasturba Nagar (Seva Nagar) Railway quarters in view of the health hazard mentioned above ?

**THE MINISTER RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) No, except that it causes mosquito breeding, specially during the rainy season.

(b) and (c). Since the Nullah falls within the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporation/New Delhi Municipal Committee, the responsibility for allocation of funds and taking necessary preventive measures falls on the Municipal authorities concerned, with whom the matter has already been taken up by the Railway.

#### **Improvement in Railway Quarters in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi**

10185. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps, if any, taken by Government to improve the living conditions in the Railway quarters situated in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the Railway Colony has the benefit of any Railway Employees' Family Welfare Schemes ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) There is no Railway Colony in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. However, there is a railway colony at Sarojini Nagar near Chanakyapuri. All the basic amenities such as bath rooms, flush type latrines in the quarters and approach roads to individual block exist, and these are properly maintained.

(b) and (c). There is no such scheme as Railway Employees' Family Welfare scheme. However all necessary facilities in the colony including a Recreation Club, have been provided by the Railway.

#### **Amenities for Railway Quarters Adjacent to Nizamuddin Railway Station**

10186. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees living in the Railway Quarters adjacent to the Nizamuddin Railway Station, New Delhi, are not provided with the basic amenities which are available elsewhere ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the standard of sanitation in this Railway Colony has deteriorated ;

(c) what are the rules and regulations for the maintenance and improvement of basic amenities in such Railway colonies ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to ensure that these rules and regulations are followed by officials responsible for the Nizamuddin Railway Colony's upkeep ?

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

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Instructions exist for all buildings including quarters to be inspected systematically by the Inspector of Works every year and for carrying out repairs as speedily as possible. Periodical repairs including minor repairs, white washing, colour washing etc. in staff quarters are carried out once every 2/3 years except in the case of Class IV staff quarters where it is done annually. Petty Repair Books are being maintained in the offices of I. O. W. and Station Master for entry of complaints by the staff, which are noted and attended to regularly by the I. O. W.

Improved amenities in Railway colonies are being carried out on a programmed basis subject to availability of funds. Regular inspections are also being made by the Senior officials to ensure that due attention is paid to the upkeep of the colony.

#### **Strike by Railway Employees due to Beating of Chief Parcel Clerk, Bhatinda Railway Station (Northern Railway)**

10187. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Parcel Clerk of

the Bhatinda Railway Station (Northern Railway) was beaten and kicked by the Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police a few days ago ;

(b) whether it resulted in the strike of the Railway employees ;

(c) whether there is a demand to suspend or transfer the Sub-Inspector and ; if so the steps taken in this behalf ; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been held into the matter and if so, with what results ;

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) On the night of 14/15-4-1970, one Head Constable of Government Railway Police, Bhatinda, assaulted the Head Parcel Clerk, Bhatinda.

(b) No.

(c) There is no demand to suspend or transfer the Sub-Inspector.

(d) A departmental enquiry, reported to have been ordered in this incident, is still in progress.

#### Industrial Plots in Chandigarh

**10188. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial plots developed in the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(b) the number of Industrial plots originally sanctioned ;

(c) the number of plots resumed for non-construction of Industrial establishments; and

(d) whether there is a demand for making provision for more industrial plots and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

#### Setting up of Steel Plants in Punjab and Haryana States

**10189. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States of Punjab and/ or Haryana have demanded the setting up of steel plants ;

(b) whether Government have examined their cases ; and

(c) the prospects of setting up such projects in those States ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Prospects of setting up integrated steel plants in the States of Punjab and Haryana are not bright. Iron Ore deposits in the region are limited in quantity and of comparatively poorer quality. In the absence of metallurgical coal reserves in the area, coal would have to be transported from Bihar and West Bengal. However, in view of the substantial capacity of the re-rolling industry in these two States, there are advantages in setting up scrap based electric arc furnace-cum-continuous casting units for production of billets in this region. There are proposals from the private sector to set up such units in the region.

#### हिन्दन नदी के पुल पर चार रेलवे लाइनें बिछाना

**10190. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच मोहन नगर में बनाये जा रहे सड़क बाले उपरि पुल के नीचे चार रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का विज्ञान संवार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हिन्दन नदी के पुल पर चार रेलवे लाइनें बिछाकर गाजियाबाद और साहिबगढ़ के बीच यातायात स्थित कब तक सुधर जायेगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नवा) : (क) दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच मोहन नगर में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का डिजायन 2 मोजूदा लाइनों और बाद में बिछायी जानी वाली तीन लाइनों की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए बनाया गया है।

(ल) गाजियाबाद और साहिबाबाद के बीच के खण्ड में बौहरी लाइन बिछाने की अभी कोई योजना नहीं है।

मेरठ रेलवे स्टेशन में प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर सायबान शैंड को व्यवस्था

10191. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 का जब से विस्तार किया गया और वहां इंजन के लिये पानी की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था की गई, गाड़ियां प्लेटफार्म में ऐसी जगह खड़ी होती हैं जहां कोई सायबान (शैंड) नहीं है और इस प्रकार यात्रियों को झूप तथा वर्षा का प्रकोप सहन करना पड़ता है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो वहां सायबान की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नवा) : (क) चूंकि प्लेटफार्म के बड़े हुए हिस्से पर छत नहीं; इसलिए कुछ गाड़ियों की ओड़ी सी बोगियां प्लेटफार्म शैंड के बाहर ठहरती हैं।

(ल) प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर छत के विस्तार के काम को रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से और यदि इन उपलब्ध दृष्टा तो, अगले निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के प्रस्तुत पर विचार किया जायेगा।

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

10192. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to

refer to the replies given to the Starred Question No. 250 on the 24th November, 1967 regarding the Barrel and Drum Industry and to Starred Question No. 865 on the 7th April, 1970 regarding M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether Government have shown undue favour to the firm in recognising their fresh capacity during pendency of the Industry on banned list when ample capacities were lying idle due to acute shortage of raw materials ;

(b) whether it is clear from the Report of the Estimates Committee that the firm committed several serious irregularities by contravening provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and did not supply oil barrels to Defence Department in view of evidence adduced by the representative of Defence Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why action does not lie against the firm when they obtained registration not only by mis-representation of facts but also by flouting law of Government by producing oil barrels without their prior permission ?

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

(b) and (c). The Estimates Committee in their 85th Report have made certain observations and recommendations in connection with the recognition of the capacity of this firm as well as others for the manufacture of 40/45 gallon oil barrels. Government's replies have been communicated to the Estimates Committee. Further action will be taken after the further recommendations of the Estimates Committee are made known to the Government.

Loss to Wagon Building Units due to Violation of Contract by the U.S.S.R

10193. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wagon building units in the country suffered heavy losses during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) whether such losses were due to the violation of the contract by the U. S. S. R. to purchase wagons from India ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the wagon building industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Some Wagon Building units have reported that they have incurred certain losses during 1968-69.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Licensed Capacity of Oil Barrel Fabricators**

10194. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1013 on the 14th April, 1970 regarding licensed capacity of Oil Barrel Fabricators and state :

(a) when the capacities of Industrial Containers Ltd., and Steel Containers Ltd. were not assessed before Government undertook assessments of all units in the Drum and Barrel Industry in 1969 ; whether it does not indicate that Government were allocating raw materials to them on the basis of their licensed capacities till then ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allotment of raw materials to Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., on the basis of 18,000 tonnes instead of their licensed capacity of 27,000 tonnes ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Indian Galvanising Company (1926) Ltd., had been engaged in the manufacture of barrels with capacities of 5860 tons and 6000 tons per annum at Bombay and Calcutta. When this Company went into liquidation in 1958, new companies M/s. Steel Containers Ltd., and M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd. were formed to carry on the barrel manufacture at Bombay and Calcutta. M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd., made applications for industrial licences on

behalf of these companies for the manufacturing activity at these two places. Licences were accordingly issued for the same capacities of 5860 tons and 6000 tons per annum respectively to M/s. Steel Containers Ltd. and Industrial Containers Ltd. and these were the capacities for the purpose of raw material allocation to the new units at Bombay and Calcutta, till the same were revised as a result of the general assessment undertaken during 1963-64.

(b) M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay were granted a carrying on business licence in 1954 for the manufacture of 3600 steel barrels per day on single shift. On an application for expansion a licence was issued to them in 1960 indicating a total capacity of 27800 tons per annum, which was amended at their request in 1961 to specify a capacity of 10,80,000 numbers per annum in respect of steel barrels apart from small drums and bitumen drums. As their capacity was actually assessed at 18000 tons on single shift on actual time and motion study in 1953, the same was adopted as the basis for allocation of raw material, till the time of 1963-64 re-assessment.

#### **Objection of State Governments Against Shifting of Capacity of Barrel Manufacturers**

10195. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5395 dated 7th April, 1970 regarding the Barrel Fabricating Industry and state :

(a) whether Government would place on the Table of the House copies of the letters of State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra indicating their objection therein to the proposed shifting of capacity of the existing barrel manufacturers to the State of Tamil Nadu ;

(b) how Government now propose to utilise the ample idle licensed capacities lying in the Drum and Barrel Industry before allowing additional and fresh capacities ; and

(c) what action Government have taken against the barrel fabricators who have unauthorisedly created additional and fresh capacities in violation of the industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) Copies of the letters of the State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3602/70]

(b) Allocations are made on the basis of assessed capacities only. Efforts are made to allow import of steel sheets to barrel fabricators to the extent that imports coupled with indigenous allocations would enable all the fabricators to work upto their assessed capacity. Creation of any additional or fresh capacity will be governed by the Licensing Policy in force.

(c) The Estimates Committee in their 85th Report presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969 have made certain recommendations in this regard. Government's replies have been communicated to the Estimates Committee and further action will be taken on receipt of further recommendations of the Committee.

**Foreign Experts at Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd, Ranchi**

**10196. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign experts employed at the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, with their nationality and the type of job handled by each together with the salary paid to them and other perquisites ;

(b) how long they have been there and whether any attempt has been made to Indianise the posts held by them ; and

(c) how long they are intended to be further retained in their present posts ?

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

**Inspection of Accounts of Goenka Group of Concerns**

**10197. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 343 on the 2nd December, 1969 regarding the inspection of Accounts of the Goenka Group of concerns and state :

(a) whether the reports submitted by the Company Law Board Inspectors on the National Company Limited and five other Goenka Companies have since been duly examined ; and

(b) if so, what action has been decided to take thereon ?

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

(b) The C.B.I. have registered a case on the 14th February, 1970 against Shri Ram Nath Goenka and others under Section 120B (criminal conspiracy), read with Section 409 (criminal breach of trust) and 477A (falsification of accounts) of the Indian Penal Code.

**Price Charged from Scrap**

**10198. SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether dealers in Scrap are at present compelled to sell the bulk of their scrap to indigenous furnaces at an uneconomic price ;

(b) how this price compares with prices available in export market ;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from Scrap dealers asking for either higher internal prices or increased export quotas ; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :** (a) There is no control either on the price or on the distribution of ferrous scrap. The Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India and the Steel Furnace Association of India have however a voluntary agreement (protocol) under which members of the I.S.S.A.I. have undertaken to supply to members of the S.F.A.I. three categories of scrap at the agreed prices. This protocol is renewed from year to year when prices are also revised.

(b) The present protocol prices are lower than the actual export realisation during January-March, 1970 by about Rs. 70-80 per tonne.

(c) and (d). The protocol prices were increased by 15% with effect from the 1st January, 1970. The scrap dealers have, however, asked for a further increase. This request is under consideration.

**Distribution of Iron and Steel to Small Scale Units through Small Scale Industries Corporations of States**

10199. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scarce categories of iron and steel allotted to small scale units is distributed through the Small Scale Industries Corporations of the concerned States ;

(b) what is the margin of profit charged by the Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra and West Bengal Corporations on the supply of such scarce items in their respective States ;

(c) whether Government consider the margin of their profit to be on a much higher side ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to negotiate with these Corporations to reduce the margin of profit to the barest minimum and refund the excess to the owners of small scale industries ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) Yes, Sir, wherever there are such Corporations and to the extent the State Governments desire supplies through them.

(b) to (e). Small Scale Industries Corporations are set up by the State Governments. These questions, therefore concern the respective State Governments. Where individual Small Scale units have orders pending on the Steel Plants, it is open to them to obtain their supplies direct and not through the Corporations.

**Distribution of Iron and Steel to Small Scale Industries**

10200. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the method of distribution of scarce category of materials like iron sheets etc. distributed to small scale units by the Controller of Iron and Steel or Joint Plant Committee ;

(b) whether there is any instruction to the State Directorate of Industries to recommend or allot scarce category of iron and steel to small scale industries on the basis of their past performance only ;

(c) whether efforts are ever made to find out the records of past performance and whether they are verified on the basis of installed capacity of machines ;

(d) whether various influential units manage to get more and more scarce categories of material on the basis of so called past performance though such units do not possess machines and sell the material in the open market ; and

(e) whether Government have enquired into this matter and, if so, when and the result thereof and, if not, whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into it ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) After general decontrol i.e. 1st May, 1967 scarce categories of steel are allocated to various quota holders including Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) by the Joint Plant Committee. The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) further sub allocates the materials among various State Director of Industries.

(b) to (e). It is for the respective State Directors of Industries to satisfy themselves while allocating quantities for individual units.

**Changes in procedure of Industrial Licensing**

10201. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any changes have been brought

abought in the methods and procedures of industrial licensing in the light of the report of prof. Hazari and in the light of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** The recommendations contained in the Report of the Estimates Committee on Industrial Licensing and the Report of Prof. R. K. Hazari on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy mainly centred round matters relating to industrial licensing policy. The action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee is contained in the 79th Report of the Estimates Committee already presented to the Lok Sabha by its Chairman. The Report of Prof. Hazari was debated in the Parliament and, following these discussions, Government decided to set up the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee to enquire into the working of the Industrial licensing system during the period from 1956 to 1966. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee submitted its report in July, 1969 and after considering its recommendations as well as those of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Planning Commission, Government have announced certain changes in the industrial licensing policy. The Press Notes and notifications issued in respect of these changes have already been placed before the House.

**Manufacture of Machinery Parts, in India by West Germany**

10202. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether West Germany has offered to manufacture in India replacement parts of German machinery in India ;
- (b) if so, what are the details of the offer ; and
- (c) what is Government's reaction in this regard ?

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

**Functioning of New Loco Shed at Tuglakabad (N. Rly.)**

10203. **SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a New Loco shed at Tuglakabad has started functioning ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this is the first of the three phases project which was conceived in 1967 ;
- (c) the total cost of this phase ;
- (d) the programme for the remaining two phases and when they are going to start and where and their approximate cost ; and
- (e) the time when the entire programme would be completed ?

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

(c) The total cost of this phase is Rs. 41.45 lakhs.

(d) The construction work for phase II started in February 1970 at the same place as phase I and is likely to be completed in October, 1970. The construction work for phase III started in April '70 at the same place and is likely to be completed by March, 1971. The approximate cost of phase II is Rs. 7.1 lakhs and of phase III Rs. 38.8 lakhs.

(e) It is likely to be completed by March, 1971.

**Goods Train Loaded with Fodder Gutted Near Jhansi**

10204. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that thirteen bogies of a Goods train loaded with fodder and bound for Kanpur were gutted at Kalpi near Jhansi on the 22nd April, 1970 ; and
- (b) if so, the details of the incident and the estimated loss involved ?

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

(b) On 22.4.70 at about 12.20 hours while No. 753 Down Tranship goods train was running between Ata and Kalpi stations of the Central Railway, 13 wagons loaded with Bhoosa, marshalled 19th to 31st from the train engine, were noticed to be on fire.

There was no damage to railway property. The cost of damage to Bhoosa consignment has been estimated at approximately. Rs. 4,711.

**Working of Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh**

10205. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Estates set up in Madhya Pradesh during the Third Plan period are working well and whether any survey has been made in this regard ; 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 information has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Platform Gates at New Delhi Station**

10206. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Platform Gates at New Delhi Station ;

(b) the average number of passengers that pass through this station on week days ;

(c) the number of gate Ticket Collectors employed in each shift on the said station ;

(d) the number of Gates opened throughout the day and during peak hours ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the congestion at this station ?

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

(b) 20,500 passengers and 6,000 platform ticket holders pass through the platform gates at this station.

(c) Three Ticket Collectors in the morning shift (6 to 14 hours), 3 Ticket Collectors in the evening shift (14 to 22 hours) and 2 Ticket Collectors in the night shift (22 to 6 hours).

(d) Three gates are opened continuously from 6 to 22 hours and 2 gates from 22 hours to 6 hours. During periods of heavy rush, additional gates are opened as necessary.

(e) A proposal for providing another Island platform and a foot-over-bridge at this station is under examination by the Northern Railway.

**Centrally Sponsored Industries in Madhya Pradesh**

10207. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any centrally sponsored industries in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in each such industry ?

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

जे० बी० आयस मिल, सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) को दिये गये जहां का प्रामुखिक प्रयोग

10208. श्री आरदामद : क्या आयस-गिरिजिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समव्यापार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जे० बी० आयस मिल, सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश को साइरेंस दिये जाने से लेकर अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पूरक-पूरक कितना ज्ञान दिया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त अहरण पर किस दर से व्याज लिया गया और कम्पनी ने अहरणों की राशि का कितने वर्ष पश्चात् उपयोग किया ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कम्पनी में अहरणों की राशि को कई वर्षों तक एक अन्य व्यापार में लगाये रखा और लालों रूपयों का मुनाफा कमाया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त कम्पनी के विश्वद सरकार का विचार क्या कायंवाही करने का है ?

**ओडिशिक विकास, ग्रान्टरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :** (क) से (ग). मैं० जे० बी० आयल मिल, सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत एक पंजीकृत कम्पनी नहीं है। अतः इच्छित व्यौरे कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है कि इसे केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई अहरण स्वीकृत नहीं हुमा था।

**Setting up of a National Centre for Orthopaedically Handicapped Persons in South**

**10209. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :**

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

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up a National Centre for Orthopaedically Handicapped persons in a Southern State ;

(b) if so, whether the said National Centre has since been set up ; and

(c) 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) to (c). A provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the setting up of a National Centre for the Orthopaedically Handicapped Persons. The location of the Centre will be decided on receipt of the report of the Committee appointed to suggest the blue print of the proposed Centre.

डीजल सोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी में लगी पूँजी

10210. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाराणसी के डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स द्वारा कुल कितना लाभ कमाया गला थधवा कितनी हानि उठाई गई और इस सम्बंध में पिछले वर्ष के अंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) यदि इसको हानि हुई है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इसकी कार्यप्रणाली को सुधारने के लिये क्या कायंवाही की जा रही है ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नंदा) :** (क) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाने में 1968-69 के अन्त तक कुल 39.68 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी लगी हुई थी।

(ख) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना एक विभागीय उत्पादन यूनिट है, अतः यहां हजन "विना लाभ-हानि" के आधार पर तैयार किये जाते हैं। इस कारखाने में तैयार होने वाले रेल इंजनों को इनकी वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत या आयात लागत के सन्दर्भ में निश्चित की गई कीमत पर भारतीय रेलों को आवंटित किया जाता है, तकि लाभ या हानि का कोई सवाल न हो।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रोत्साहन कार्य प्रणाली चालू की गयी है और उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने और वर्तमान साधनों से अधिकतम उत्पादन प्राप्त करते के लिए, इस कार्य-प्रणाली का उत्तरोत्तर विस्तार किया जा रहा है।

**मिश्न और मुरेना (मध्य प्रदेश) जिलों में कृषि उत्पादों का रेलवे द्वारा दोया जाना**

10211. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरेना में चीनी

का कारखाना स्थापित होने तथा चम्बल परियोजना से बिजली प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् औची पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर डिवीजन के भिन्न तथा मुरेना जिलों में कितने अतिरिक्त कृषि उत्पादों का रेलवे द्वारा ढोये जाने का अनुमान है ; और

(ख) इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा क्या अतिरिक्त कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). मध्य रेलवे के ग्वालियर-शिवपुर क्लां छोटी लाइन खण्ड पर कैलारस स्टेशन के निकट चीनी की एक फैक्टरी निर्माणाधीन है। इस फैक्टरी में 1971-72 के चीनी के मौसम से शुरू होने की आशा है और अनुमान है कि प्रतिवर्ष पेराई के मौसम में रेलों को छोटी लाइन पर गन्ने के लगभग 1000 माल डिब्बों की ढुलाई करनी होगी। बड़ी लाइन के लगभग 200 माल डिब्बों में शीरा भी ग्वालियर से ढोया जायेगा।

इस फैक्टरी की रेल परिवहन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

ग्वालियर स्थित रेलवे कार्यालय के लिए ध्वेषी एक के अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

10212. श्री यशवन्त तिहु कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्वालियर स्थित रेलवे कार्यालय का मुख्य अधिकारी श्रेणी एक सेवा या अधिकारी होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पद का स्वतंत्र कम कर दिया गया है और उस पद का कार्य श्रेणी दो अधिकारी तीन सेवा के एक अन्य अनुभाग के अधिकारी को उसके बर्तमान कर्तव्यों के अतिरिक्त सौंप दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा किये जाने के कारण क्या है और इससे दबाता पर किस हद तक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). ग्वालियर में कनिष्ठ वेतनमान/श्रेणी II के लेन्ड अधिकारी का जो पद था उसे 1-4-70 से बीना को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ताकि बीना में एक अधीकारी की जो जरूरत थी उसे पूरा किया जा सके। इस पद के स्थानान्तरित किये जाने से कार्यकुशलता पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा क्योंकि ग्वालियर में काम की वेखभाल के लिये पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है।

ग्वालियर में प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 के निकट बड़ी लाइन बिछाना

10213. श्री यशवन्त तिहु कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली अथवा भोपाल को जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियों को प्रायः ग्वालियर से पहले स्टेशनों पर रोक लिया जाता है क्योंकि प्लेटफार्मों के पर्याप्त संख्या में न होने के कारण इन रेलगाड़ियों को ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन पर 'लाइन खाली है' का सिग्नल नहीं दिया जा सकता ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त तथ्य के कारण रेलगाड़ियों को प्रायः देर हो जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे विभाग तथा यात्रियों को होने वाली अमुविधा को दूर करने के लिए ग्वालियर स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 की एक और बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां। ग्वालियर रायर खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछायी जाने के फलस्वरूप ग्वालियर यात्री यांड के डांचे में परिवर्तन करने के सम्बन्ध में प्लेटफार्म नं० 2 के साथ-साथ एक अतिरिक्त लाइन बिछाने का विचार है।

भारतीय रेलवे रेल इंजन (लोको) मैकेनिकल कर्मचारी संस्था और रेल इंजन कर्मचारियों का

### द्वारा प्रदर्शन

10214. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे रेल-इंजन मैकेनिकल कर्मचारी संस्था की ओर से रेल-इंजन कर्मचारियों ने 23 अप्रैल, 1970 को उत्तर रेलवे के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेन्ट के कार्यालय के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्मचारियों ने डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेन्ट को एक जापन दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच इस जापन पर विचार किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा इस बीच दूर की गई शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है और शेष शिकायतों को दूर न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) कुछ लोको यांत्रिक और फिटिंग कर्मचारियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल 23-4-70 को मंडल अधीक्षक से मिला था और जैसा प्रश्न में कहा गया है, कोई प्रदर्शन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) से (ङ). दो विवरण जिनमें से एक विवरण में जापन में उल्लिखित शिकायतों का और दूसरे विवरण में रेल प्रशासन द्वारा दी गयी कार्रवाई का व्यौरा सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रधानालय में रखा गया है । देखिये संस्था —3603/70]

सारन बिला (बिहार) में सीधान के स्थान पर कागज के कारखाने की स्थापना

10215. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार का विचार सीधान, जिला सारन, में सहकारी क्षेत्र में कागज का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस उद्देश्य हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता मांगी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

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

ओद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) अभी तक भारत सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

कांग्रेस रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन की रेलवे इन्स्टीट्यूट, दानापुर में सभा

10216. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 अप्रैल, 1970 को कांग्रेस रेलवे मैन यूनियन, जो कि 'इन्टक' से सम्बद्ध है, के तत्वावधान में दानापुर (खायोल) स्थित रेलवे इन्स्टीट्यूट में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की एक सभा हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सभा में एक कांग्रेसी अम नेता भी उपस्थित था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त सभा में कोई अप्रिय घटना घटी थी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इण्डियन रेलवे लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के

नेताओं तथा अन्य लोकों को कर्मचारियों को लाठी से पीटा गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यूचित्य क्या था और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का विचार क्या कार्रवाई करने का है ?

रेस्वे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ङ). मूल्यना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Relief to Supervisory Staff who have Reached the Maximum of Pay Scales**

10217. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any relief has been provided to the Supervisory Staff who have reached the maximum of their pay scales ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the time by when the matter is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Yes. Orders have been issued providing relief in the form of personal pay for the non-gazetted staff including supervisory staff on the Railways who have been or will be stagnating at the maximum of their pay scales for two years or more.

**Setting up of Resin and Turpentine Factory in Himachal Pradesh**

10218. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation working in close collaboration with the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has designed a resin and turpentine factory in Himachal Pradesh :

(b) If so, the total amount of money to be spent on the project ; and

(c) the place where the factory is to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A Resin and Turpentine Plant was designed and engineered by the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., for the Himachal Pradesh Government (Dept. of Forests). The Corporation did not collaborate in this case with the Laboratories of the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research. The Technology was based on the operational data available in similar plants and the Plant was completely of indigenous design. All the machinery and equipment was also procured within the country.

(b) Rs. 36 lakhs approximately.

(c) Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.

**Development of Refractory Industry to meet Shortage of Fire-Bricks in Small Scale Foundries**

10219. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale foundries of grey iron casting are experiencing great hardship in procurement of side arch type tapered fire-bricks which are commonly used for cupola lining ;

(b) if so, whether Government will give due consideration to the development of refractory industry while sanctioning huge outlays for the expansion of steel production and licensing of grey iron foundries ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

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

**Setting up of a new Metallurgical Design Institute with Soviet Assistance**

10220. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a new Metallurgical Design Institute with the assistance of the Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Production in Butler Leather (Shoe) Factory, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)**

10221. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the Butler Leather (Shoe) Factory of Muzaffarpur in Bihar has been on the decline during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor and the financial assistance and loan given to it within that period by Government for developing the industry ; and

(c) if not, the annual production of the Butler Leather Factory during the last three years and the profits made by the Factory within that period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government are not aware of the existence of any factory under the name and style of 'Butler Leather (Shoe) Factory' in Muzaffarpur in Bihar.

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

**Barter System in Internal Trade**

10222. 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 some

internal trade inside India is still carried on by the barter system ; and

(b) if so, which trades and in which areas and what commodities are the means of exchange in those trades ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government have not compiled any statistics relating to the volume of internal trade carried on by barter system in the country. The task of compiling data or full statistics of such internal trade is stupendous and will involve much expenditure of public funds which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Proposals for Setting up Separate Colonies for Beggars Outside Delhi and Other Cities**

10223. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to take all the beggars out of Delhi and other cities of India and settle them in separate colonies away from these cities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) 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) to (c). Beggary is primarily a responsibility of the State Governments who have legislations of their own for dealing with the problem. The Delhi Administration does not have any such plan. The Government are not aware of such plan in respect of other cities also.

**Implementation of Decisions of Samastipur (Zone) Users' Committee Meetings**

10224. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action is taken on the proposals of the Members of Parliament or others made in the Railway Users' Committee meetings ;

(b) if so, the action taken on the decisions of the Samastipur (Zone) Users Committee meetings during the last three years ; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) All proposals made by Members of Parliament and other Members of Railway Users' Consultative Committees are examined and action is taken on them as found justified.

(b) and (c). There is no Samastipur (Zone) Users' Committee as such. A Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee for Samastipur Division has however been constituted with effect from 1-1-1970 consequent upon introduction of Divisional system on the North Eastern Railway. A meeting of this Committee was held on 28-3-1970. The proposals made at this meeting and action taken/proposed to be taken is indicated in the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3604/70]

#### Industrial Units in Okhla and Najafgarh Road Area of Delhi

10225. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial units in the Okhla Industrial Estates and Najafgarh Road area category-wise ;

(b) the increase in their number during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity of the industrial production of these industrial units has been steadily growing ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the growth of medium and big industries in the same field in and around Delhi has affected these small units adversely ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government have taken to see that small industrial units in Okhla and Najafgarh Road area of Delhi are saved from unequal competition of the bigger units and their progress remains unimpeded on that account ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) According to the Census of Industrial Units conducted in 1969 by the Industries Department of the Delhi Administration, there were 122 industrial units in the Okhla Industrial Estate and 498 Industrial Units in the Najafgarh Industrial Area

(b) There was no increase in the number of units in the Okhla Industrial Estate. The number of Industrial Units in Delhi as a whole increased at the average rate of 8% per annum during the years 1965 to 1969.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Restoration of Quota of Copper and Non-Ferrous Metals to Small Industrial Units in Delhi

10226. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quota of copper and other non-ferrous metals to small industrial units of Delhi was cut down or totally stopped after the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that small industrial units in Delhi have been growing since then ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of direct quota of such basic raw material, they have to get it in black market from big importers and quota holders ;

(d) if so, whether Government will take early steps to restore the quota of copper and other non-ferrous metals to small industrial units of Delhi ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) to (e). In 1966-67 import policy was liberalised under which small scale units were granted import licences for import of non-ferrous metals. In the case of priority

industries, they were specifically assured of adequate supplies of non-ferrous metals to meet their full requirements.

**Absence of Light and Fan in Passenger Train between Gomoh and Barwadih (Eastern Railway)**

**10227. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no light and fan were working in I.G.B. Passenger train bogies including 1st Class bogies between Gomoh and Barwadih stations on the Eastern Railway on the 21st April, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the authorities concerned ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Yes. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to his recorded complaint about the failure of lights and fans in coach No. FCT 1562 in 1 GG Passenger which left Gomoh on 21-4-1970.

(b) An enquiry was conducted into this complaint and it has been revealed that the failure of lights and fans was due to theft of components by unsocial elements.

गंगापुर नगर (पश्चिम रेलवे) के "गुड्स लेड" तक जाने वाली सड़क का सुधार

**10228. श्री श्रीठालाल मीना :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन के गुड्स लैड तक जाने वाली सड़क पर जिससे ट्रक और बैलगाड़ियों से सारा माल ढोया जाता है ; भारी चढ़ाई और खतरनाक मोड़ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सड़क पर उच्च चढ़ाई और मोड़ों के कारण बैलगाड़ियों को कई बार दुर्घटनाप्रस्त होता पड़ा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उच्च सड़क का सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :** (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). सबाल नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान का औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण

**10229. श्री श्रीठालाल मीना :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में हाल ही में किये गये औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण का जिलेवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गंगापुर-नगर जिला सर्वाई माध्योपुर, राजस्थान में बनस्पति धी बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के बारे में भी सर्वेक्षण कराया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर किये गये सर्वेक्षण के प्रतिवेदन का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या भविष्य में ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**श्रीठालाल मीना :** श्री नन्दा जी आहमद (भारतीय जनता पार्टी) : (क) और (घ). किसी राज्य या उसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के विभिन्नों का अनुमान सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस काम के लिए आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले उपयुक्त अधिकारियों की मार्फत लगाया जाता है । राजस्थान सरकार के निवेदन पर संघ उद्योग संगठन ने राज्य के नीचे लिखे जिलों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किए हैं तथा औद्योगिक निधियों सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट तैयार की है :

(1) पाली (2) भरतपुर (3) नागौर

(4) भीलवाडा (5) ग्रलवर (6) गंगानगर  
 (7) सीकर (8) उदयपुर (9) बांसवाडा  
 (10) मुंकुन्त (11) भालावाड (12) चूरु  
 और (13) बीकानेर

ये सर्वेक्षण ऐसे लघु उद्घोषों का पता लगाने के लिए किए गए थे जिनका प्राकृतिक व मानवीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धि की अवस्था में उस क्षेत्र में विकास/विस्तार किया जा सकता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के पुनर्वास के लिए नई बस्तियों की स्थापना

10230. श्री भोठालाल भीना : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोधों के पुनर्वास के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान में कितनी नई बस्तियां बनाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा वे किस स्थान पर बनाई जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले में लालसोट पंचायत समिति के अन्तर्गत विसीना ग्राम में भीना समुदाय के लिये बनने वाली एक बस्ती कई वर्षों से अधूरी पड़ी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इसे कब तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि सम्बालय और समाज कल्यान संस्कारित विभाग में राज्य बन्नी (डा० (श्रीमती) फूसरेश्वरी गुह) : (क) तथा (ख). राजस्थान सरकार का

केवल अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए बस्तियां बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, इसके बजाए पहचानामी कदम होगा और इससे ग्रलगाव की भावना को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

(ग) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार ने किसी विशिष्ट जाति के लिए कोई बस्ती बनाना शुरू नहीं किया था। ग्रलबत्ता, 1960-61 से 1962-63 के वर्षों के दौरान लालसोट समिति को मकान तथा एक तालाब बनवाने के लिए 19250 रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई थी। यह राशि किसी विशिष्ट गांव के लिए नहीं थी और उक्त पंचायत उसे अपनी इकाई से किसी भी गांव में खर्च कर सकती थी।

पश्चमी रेलवे की डिवीजनल सलाहकार समितियों में संसद् सदस्यों को मनोनीत करना

10231. श्री भोठालाल भीना : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के लिए डिवीजनल सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों का चुनाव संसद् सदस्यों में से किया गया है तथा उनको समिति में मनोनीत किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कस्टीटी अपनाई गई है तथा मनोनीत करते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ संसद् सदस्यों को उनके निवासिन लेन के अन्तर्गत आने वाली डिवीजनल समितियों में मनोनीत नहीं किया गया था यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कई बार अनुरोध किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री बन्नी) : (क) मंदम रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के विभाग में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक समिति के लिए दो संसद् सदस्यों के नामांकन की व्यवस्था है।

यह नामन संसद् कार्य मन्त्रालय की सिफारिश के आधार पर किये जाते हैं। तदनुरूप पश्चिम रेलवे की मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति में संसद् सदस्यों का नामन किया गया है।

(ख) सरकारी समितियों, जिसमें मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति भी शामिल है, में नियुक्ति सदस्यों की दिलचस्पी अभिवाचि और विगत अनुभव आदि के आधार पर की जाती है। इस तथ्य पर भी विचार किया जाता है कि कोई सदस्य किसी वित्तीय समिति में काम कर रहा है या नहीं या एक सत्र में समिति के पहले किसी कार्यकाल में वह समिति का सदस्य रह चुका है या नहीं। मंडल रेलवे समिति के भाग्यों में सदस्य के खुनाव क्षेत्र की समीपता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1969 और 1970 (मध्य तक) के दौरान, संसद् कार्य मन्त्रालय में ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

गंगापुर नगर (पश्चिमी रेलवे) की मशान सूमि पर सुविधाएँ

10232. श्री मीठालाल मीठा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर नगर में जहाँ कर्मचारियों की संख्या 10,000 से 15,000 है पश्चिम रेलवे के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के परिवार आदि में मृत व्यक्तियों के दाह संस्कार के लिए कोई उपयुक्त और विशिष्ट स्थान नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह सभी सच है कि कर्मचारियों द्वारा भ्रस्तावी रूप से दाह संस्कार के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले स्थान पर रोड़ न होने के कारण वर्षाकाल में वहाँ पर इकट्ठे होने वाले कर्मचारियों को भारी असुविधा होती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्तिम संस्कार करने के उपरान्त स्थान आदि के लिए वहाँ पानी का कोई नल नहीं लगाया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेल प्रशासन द्वारा इमशान भूमि की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, लेकिन रेल कर्मचारी नगर में स्थित इमशान भूमि का उपयोग करते हैं, जो काफी सुविधाजनक है और जिसमें सभी तरह की समुचित व्यवस्था है।

(ख) से (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

#### Violation of Provision of Companies Act

10233. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were 2464 prosecution cases initiated by Government against the 1115 companies and their officers for their violation of different provisions of the Companies Act from 1st April to 30th September, 1969; and

(b) if so, what are the names of those companies and officers against whom these prosecutions were initiated and the charges against them?

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

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

Proposal for undertaking Research Studies on Gandhian thought by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

10234. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission decided

to invite eminent economists, scholars and research institutions to take up research studies on the various socio-economic aspects of the Gandhian thought ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an expert Committee was appointed to guide and advise the Commission on the matter ; and

(c) who are the members of the Expert Committee and the work done by them so far in this connection ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The members of the Expert Committee are :

(1) Dr. P. B. Gajendra-gadkar	Chairman
(2) Prof. M. L. Dantwala	Member
(3) Dr. M. N. Srinivas	"
(4) Shri Ram Lal Parikh	"
(5) Shri Manubhai Pancholi	"
(6) Prof. Sugata Das Gupta	"
(7) Shri B. T. Acharya	Secretary

The Committee met twice at Bombay and once at Delhi. At the first meeting it finalised a list of economists and social scientists to be invited to undertake studies of important aspects of Gandhian thought which would be an intellectual examination and assessment of Gandhian tenets or values in the context of the present day and in the perspective of next ten years. The Committee decided to prepare a working paper regarding the areas and directions of study. The Committee also examined (a) proposals for payment of honoraria to senior economists for dissertations, fellowships to be instituted through Universities/specialised research institutes for students as well as for teachers undertaking to do work for Ph. D. (b) schemes for bringing out publications through universities and (c) the procedure for working fellowships through universities and specialised research agencies.

At the second meeting held at Delhi, the Committee considered the possibilities of holding a Seminar on the relevance of Gandhian thought in the present context, right of publication of thesis or dissertations,

the working paper and basic paper for social scientists as well as a proposal for setting up a Cell in universities which would serve as a link between the thinkers in the universities and the constructive workers in the field.

At the third meeting the Committee reviewed the progress of the research programme and decided that the University of Bombay might be requested to organise a Cell to collect papers relating to the Seminars held in India and abroad in connection with Gandhi Centenary so that important papers from among them might be edited and published. The Cell would also render assistance whenever required to universities sponsoring teacher and student fellowship programmes on Gandhian thought.

#### Shortage of Power supply for Industries in Punjab

10235. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries in Punjab are starving for want of power supply ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of this shortage, the commitments abroad are likely to be curbed drastically ;

(c) if so, whether Government have assessed the extent of shortage, and its nature i. e. whether such shortages are going to be chronic or a temporary one ; and

(d) if this shortage is a chronic one, what steps the Central Government have taken to help the State Government to meet the power supply requirement of industries in Punjab ?

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

#### Inadequate supply of power to Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan

10236. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply

of power for the industries in Rajasthan is not adequate and the industrial growth is being hampered as a result thereof ;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the total shortage ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to help the State Government to meet this shortage ?

**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.

**Revenue of Mofussil Railway Stations near Calcutta**

10237. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revenue of the Mofussil Railway Stations within a radius of 20 miles from Calcutta has shown any improvement since the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal as compared to the figures a year before the President's rule ;

(b) if so, the figures of earnings for both the periods ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The earnings of mofussil stations within a radius of 20 miles from Calcutta, for the period of 21.3.1970 to 30.4.1970 were Rs. 4,36,32,000 approximately as compared to Rs. 3,88,05,000 during the period 21.3.1969 to 30.4.1969.

(e) The Government are happy over this trend of improvement.

**Collaboration of M/s. Entente (P) Ltd. with Foreign Publishing Houses**

10238. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Entente (P) Ltd. of 3012, Hardhyam Singh Road, New Delhi has been

allowed to enter into collaboration agreements with foreign publishing houses ; and

(b) who are the Directors and Promotors of this Entente (P) Ltd. ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) The Government has not so far allowed any proposal from M/s. Entente (P) Ltd. for entering into collaboration agreement with any Foreign Publishing house.

(b) Sarvashri Babu Rajendra Prasad Bhaskar and P. K. Moni are the Promotors and the only Directors of the company.

**Observations of Maharashtra Minister of Irrigation re. non-delivery of Generators by B. B. E. L.**

10239. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Financial Express* dated the 23rd April, 1970 under the caption, "State Plants to Tackle Diesel Oil Engine Glut" ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has also been drawn to the observations made by the Minister of Irrigation of the Government of Maharashtra on the floor of the Assembly to the effect that the Bharat Heavy Electricals had not delivered some generators ordered with it even after five years of the placement of the order ; and

(c) whether Government would look into the matter and find out the reasons for the delay and indicate the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate such delays ?

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

(b) and (c). Two 30 MW turbine-generator sets are to be delivered to Parli Thermal Power Station by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal and not the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi. On the basis of the progress of the site works and

the progress of manufacture of the machines at Bhopal, a joint meeting was held between the officials of the Maharashtra Government and HE (I) L engineers at Bhopal in January, 1970 as a result of which an erection programme has been drawn up so that the work on the first turbine could start in early June, 1970. The turbine is now being despatched to the site. The matching generator was despatched in April, 1970. The second turbine is expected to be despatched in December, 1970 and the generator ahead of the turbine. Although delivery has been delayed, it does not appear to have lagged behind progress of work at site. The reasons for delay on the part of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited are as under :

- (i) The turbine shop of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., (Bhopal) was ready for manufacturing work only in July, 1968 as supply of certain equipment and machine tools was delayed.
- (ii) The Parli turbine is the first turbine manufactured by Heavy Electricals (India) Limited which called for a high degree of precision work. Certain difficulties in the flow of technical manufacturing know-how from the foreign collaborators also took place, which difficulties have since been resolved.

**Construction of Overbridges on Road Crossings on the sides of Samastipur Darbhanga and Sakri (North Eastern Railway)**

10210. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North-Eastern Railway authorities have examined the proposals for constructing overbridges on the first road-crossing of the lines on the North-Western side of Samastipur, and Northern side of Darbhanga and Sakri junctions of the North-Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the result thereof and the decision taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, whether the matter is going to be examined ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The Railways

construct road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings provided the scheme is sponsored by the State Government/Road authority together with undertaking to bear their share of cost. Broadly, as per extent rules, 50% of the cost of road over/under bridge for a 24 ft. wide roadway and its approaches (excluding cost of land for approaches) is borne by the Railways and the balance 50% as well as the cost of acquisition of any land required for the approaches is borne by the road authority.

So far, the State Government have initiated the proposal for construction of road over-bridge at Western end of Samastipur station only and the scheme is still in preliminary stage of investigation. The work is likely to be included in Railway's programme for 1971-72 provided the location is finalised by the State Government and they also programme to take up the work on the approaches which are to be constructed by them simultaneously. The State Government has still to initiate action in respect of over bridges in lieu of level crossings at Darbhanga and Sakri.

**Resettlement of Muslim Employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi**

10241. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the resettlement of the Muslim employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi has by now, been completed ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A beginning has been made and 61 Muslim employees have occupied the quarters allotted to them. The resettlement is continuing slowly but steadily. The issue is a delicate one, requiring carefully handling, and will necessarily take some time to be fully settled.

हावरा तथा असोक नगर रोड के बीच रेलवे  
लाइन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर विस्फोटक  
बमों का पाया जाना

10242. श्री सिंह कुमार कास्ट्रो :  
श्री राम चरण :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 अप्रैल 1970 को पूर्व रेलवे के सियालदा संकेतन में हावरा और अशोक नगर रोड रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन पर वो विस्फोटक बम पाये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोंगमेनों की चौकसी के कारण एक बड़ी दुर्घटना टल गई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे लाइन की सुरक्षा के लिए गश्त में और अधिक मुश्तकी लाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां, दो बम मिले थे—एक रेलवे लाइन के बीच में पड़ा हुआ था और दूसरा रेलवे लाइन के बगल में। विस्फोटक निरीक्षक द्वारा इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह अवैध बमों प्रादि के गुप्त रूप से निपटारे का मामला है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में अब पुलिस पश्चिमी बंगाल में तलाशियां ले रही हैं। इस विशेष घटना के बारे में, राज्य रेलवे पुलिस, बोंगाबां ने, एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है जिसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

*Demonstration by Linemen's Association of Northern Railway at Minister's Residence*

10243. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Linemen's Association

of the Northern Railway has been staging a dharna for the past few days outside his residence in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what are the obstacles in agreeing to their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Government are not aware of any such Dharna.

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

*Improvement in the Operation of Delhi-Safdarjang-Delhi Kishanganj Section to remove Hardships of Office Goers*

10244. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has studied the working of the Delhi-Safdarjang-Delhi Kishanganj Railway line, which is being operated mainly for the office-goers ;

(b) whether any representation has been received to readjust the timings of the trains so as to help the passengers in going to or coming from their places of work ;

(c) whether a train takes about 80 minutes to cover the distance from Delhi-Safdarjang to New Delhi Station ; and

(d) what action he is proposing to take to remove the above hardships ?

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

(b) A representation to provide a later departure to 2 DNS Safdarjang-Delhi Kishanganj Passenger ex. Safdarjang was received in the past.

(c) The running time of passenger trains varies from 60 to 90 minutes. The longer time is due to some trains having to run tender foremost instead of engine foremost which restricts the speed to 27 Km. per hour instead of 35 Km. per hour. This is because of lack of facilities of engine turning at Safdarjang station. Also the train stops at 7 stations thereby consuming 25 minutes for stoppages and consequent declaration and acceleration. On account of Engineering works on the new line, 15 to 30 minutes have been provided on different trains to cover the

engineering restrictions in force from time to time. Thus, the actual running time for 15 Km. run is only 25/30 minutes.

(d) With effect from 2-4-1970, the departure time of 2 DNS Passenger has been revised so as to leave Safdarjang station 15 minutes later. The present journey time of these trains is minimum consistent with the existing conditions of track and traction.

**Associated Hotels of India Ltd. Simla**

10245. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Associated Hotels of India Ltd., Simla has declared any dividend during the last three years and current years ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this hotel is getting money from the public by inflating its assets ; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the position of the depositors safe ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Associated Hotels of India Ltd. was merged with the East India Hotels Ltd. with effect from 31-3-1968 by virtue of the order dated 9-9-1968 of the Calcutta High Court. From the printed Balance Sheets of the Company for the years ended the 30th June, 1966 and the 30th June, 1967 it appears that dividend of Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively was provided for in respect of the ordinary shares to be declared formally at the Annual General Meetings scheduled for the 30th March, 1967 and 30th March, 1968 respectively.

(b) Government is not aware that this company got money from the public by inflating its assets.

(c) The company itself applied to the High Court under sections 391 and 393 of the Companies Act.

**पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की सुविधायें**

10246. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे कितने रेलवे

स्टेशन/जंक्शन हैं जहां आरक्षण की कोई सुविधा नहीं है ;

(ख) उन रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या जहां बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की पर नहीं किया जाता ; और

(ग) उन स्टेशनों/जंक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की पर किया जाता है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल रख दी जायेगी ।

**दक्षिण रेलवे में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की सुविधायें**

10247. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण रेलवे में ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन/जंक्शन हैं जहां आरक्षण को कोई सुविधा नहीं है ;

(ख) उन रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की पर नहीं किया जाता ; और

(ग) उन स्टेशनों, जंक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की पर किया जाता है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (र) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की सुविधायें**

10248. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे पर ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन/जंक्शन हैं जहां स्थान सुरक्षित कराने की सुविधायें नहीं हैं ;

(क) ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशन कितने हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां टिकट बांटने और स्थान सुरक्षित कराने का कार्य एक ही खिड़की से नहीं किया जाता; और

(ग) ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां टिकट बांटने और स्थान सुरक्षित करने का कार्य एक ही खिड़की पर किया जाता है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (धी नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुर्किंग तथा आरक्षण की सुविधाएँ

10249. धी बुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन/जंक्शन हैं जहां आरक्षण की कोई सुविधा नहीं है ;

(ख) उन रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां बुर्किंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की से नहीं किया जाता है, और

(ग) उन स्टेशनों/जंक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां बुर्किंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की पर होता है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (धी नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य रेलवे में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुर्किंग तथा आरक्षण की सुविधाएँ

10250. धी बुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन/जंक्शन हैं जहां आरक्षण की कोई सुविधा नहीं है ;

(ख) उन रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां बुर्किंग तथा आरक्षण एक खिड़की से नहीं किया जाता ; और

(ग) उन स्टेशनों/जंक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां बुर्किंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की पर होता है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (धी नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Authorised and paid up Capital of Film Companies

10251. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Premier Film Corporation Limited, Mysore, Sarathi Studio (P) Limited, Hyderabad and Golden Cine Studio (P) Limited, Madras at the time of their setting up and as on the 31st March, 1970 and the names and addresses of the members of their Board of Directors ;

(b) whether the Managing Director and his son have been found guilty of gross misuse of the Company money and whether any investigation have been made ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) the total assets of the Directors of the above Companies and their associate concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information sought in respect of the three companies in question is given in the statement appended.

#### Statement

(1) *Premier Film Corporation Ltd., Mysore :*

(a) The authorised and paid up capital of M/s. Premier Film Corporation Ltd., Mysore at the time of incorporation viz., 11-12-1953 was

Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 80,000 respectively. According to the latest Balance sheet of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1967, the corresponding figures have been shown as Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 3,63,000 in the same order.

The Annual Accounts of the company for the years ended 31st December, 1968 and 1969 have not yet been filed.

M/s. Premier Film Corporation Ltd. has got two directors. Their names and addresses are given below :

Name of Director	Address
1. M. N. Rajashekhar	368/1, New Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore.
2. Smt. M. N. Sharada	Chittaranjan Mahal, Yelwal Road, Mysore

(b) and (c). The Government have not received any sub-complaint.  
 (d) The total assets of the directors in the company in terms of their share-holdings are 4,260 shares of Rs. 10/- each.

(2) *Sri Sarathi Studios Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad :*

(a) M/s. Sri Sarathi Studios Pvt. Ltd. was registered on 9-3-1953 at Madras. Its authorised capital at the time of incorporation was Rs. 10 lakhs. According to the latest available Balance sheet of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1968, the authorised and paid up capital of the company stood at Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 8,50,000.

The names of the directors of the company are as follows :

- K. Srinivasarao, Managing Director.
- S. R. Y. Ramakrishna Prasad.
- V. R. G. K. M. Prasad.
- Anil Kumar S/O K. Srinivasarao.

(b) and (c). The Government have not received any such complaint.

(d) The total assets of the Directors in the company in terms of their

share-holdings are indicated below :

Name of Director	No. of shares held
1. K. Srinivasarao	975 shares of Rs. 100/- each
2. S. R. Y. Ramakrishna Prasad	1623 shares of Rs. 100/- each
3. V. R. G. K. M. Prasad	50 shares of Rs. 100/- each
4. Anil Kumar	950 shares of Rs. 100/- each

(3) *Golden Cine Studio Pvt. Ltd., Madras :*

(a) M/s. Golden Cine Studio Pvt. Ltd., was registered on 25-7-1956 at Madras. Its authorised capital at the time of incorporation was Rs. 15 lakhs. As on 31st March, 1969, the authorised and paid up capital of the company has been shown as Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs respectively.

The Annual Accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 1970 are not yet due.

The names and addresses of the Directors of the company are as follows :

Name of Director	Address
1. J. M. A. Mohamed Farouq, Managing Director	49/1, Karuneswarar Koll Street, Madras-4.
2. J. M. Kamaludin	4, Valmiki Street, Madras-17.
3. G. Krishnamurthy Iyer	6, Hanuman Koll Street, Madras-17.
4. K. Santha	4, Gopalakrishna Iyer Road, Madras-17.
5. K. Vimala	—do—
6. K. Padma	—do—

(b) and (c). The Government have not received any such complaint.

(d) The total assets of the Directors in the company in terms of their share-holdings are as under :

Name of Director	No. of shares held
1. J. M. A. Mohamed Farouq	45 shares of Rs. 1000/- each
2. J. M. Kamaludin	5 Shares of Rs. 1000/- each
3. G. Krishnamurthy Iyer	Nil
4. K. Santha	20 shares of Rs. 1000/- each
5. K. Vimla	—do—
6. K. Padma	—do—

**Meeting of Representatives of Industrial and Commercial Organisations with Adviser to West Bengal Governor**

10252. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of various Industrial and Commercial Organisations met the Principal Adviser to the West Bengal Governor on the 24th April, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the main points discussed ;

(c) whether the Principal Adviser is reported to have stated that Government are taking steps to create better industrial atmosphere in the State ; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up in this connection ?

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

छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में सोकारात्मन समिति का प्रतिवेदन

10253. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या आधिकारिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समव्याय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे पैमाने के

उद्योग सम्बन्धी बोर्ड ने जून, 1969 में उस उप-समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार किया था जिसका छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के बारे में डा० पी० एस० लोकनाथन की अध्यक्षता में गठन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोर्ड द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशों क्या हैं और क्या भारत सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

आधिकारिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समव्याय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां। जनवरी, 1970 में हुई अपनी बैठक में लघु उद्योग बोर्ड ने प्रतिवेदन पर विचार विमर्श किया था ।

(ख) और (ग). बोर्ड की प्रमुख सिफारिशें यही कि सामान्य तौर पर लघु उद्योगों तथा प्रमुख रूप में सहायक उद्योगों का भावी विकास वैधानिक आधार पर किया जाना चाहिये तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त कानून तैयार करने के लिए एक उचाधिकार प्राप्त समिति का गठन किया जाना चाहिये । ये सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर रेलवे सलाहकार समितियां

10254. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री राष्ट्रीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर रेलवे सलाहकार समितियों के बारे में 21 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6932 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आधिकारिक सलाहकार समितियों के बारे में जानकारी न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नव्वा) : जिस प्रश्न का उत्तरदाता किया गया है उसके उत्तर में आधिकारिक परामर्श समितियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी जा चुकी है ।

श्रोतोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन

10255. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रोतोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों से नियमित आधार पर तथा यदाकदा कोन से दैनिक, अवसासाहिक, मासिक तथा वार्षिक प्रकाशन निकाले जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) ये प्रकाशन किस भाषा में निकाले जाते हैं ; इनके मूल्य क्या हैं तथा इनको पृथक पृथक किन स्थानों से खरीदा जा सकता है ?

श्रोतोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 3605/70]

ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के बारे में जांच आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

10256 श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रोतोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त जांच आयोग ने यह संकेत दिया है कि ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन और उसकी सभी कम्पनियों में कुप्रबन्ध और भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उच्च आयोग के प्रतिवेदन वी मुस्य बातें क्या हैं और उन पर अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रोतोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). जांच प्रधिकारियों ने, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के मुचाह रूप से कार्य संचालन के सुनिश्चय के निमित्त, अनेक सुभाव प्रस्तुत किए हैं। यह रिपोर्ट विचार-धीन है।

Grant of Increment and Revised Scales of Pay to Teachers Employed in Railway Schools

10257. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to grant one increment from the 21st December, 1967 to teachers serving in Delhi in the revised scales of pay recommended by the Kothari Commission ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway School teachers have been granted the same scales of Pay since 1st May, 1969 as granted to the Delhi School teachers ;

(c) whether there is a disparity in the implementation of the new scales of pay between the Delhi School Teachers and Railway School Teachers and, if so, what are the reasons for it ; and

(d) whether the Railway School Teachers have not been granted one special increment from the 21st December, 1967 to bring them on par with the Delhi School Teachers, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The scales of pay of Teachers in schools in Centrally administered areas have been revised by Government (Ministry of Education) from 21-12-1967 on the basis of Kothari Commission's recommendations. Further, the Ministry of Education also decided that the pay of those teachers should be fixed in the revised pay scales at the next higher stage with the date of increment unchanged.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission as adopted by the Ministry of Education for schools in Centrally-administered areas, the scales of pay of Teachers working in Railway Schools have been revised upwards with effect from 1-5-1969. The adoption of the scales for Railway Schools was not an automatic process and it took some time to examine the recommendations of the Kothari Commission with a view to their adoption in Railway Schools and orders were given effect to as soon as decision was taken. The question of fixation of pay of railway teachers in the revised scales is already under consideration in the light of the principle followed by the Ministry of Education.

**Production of Tin Plates**

10258. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the sanctioned capacity of the Rourkela Steel Plant, M/s Tin Plate Co. of India, Jamshedpur and M/s. K. R. Steel Union of Bombay for production of tin plates annually and how much is being actually produced by each of these three units ;

(b) whether these units are producing to

their full capacity ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(a) The capacity of each of three Tin-plate producers and the actual production during the period mentioned in the bracket against each is as follows :

(Figures in Tonnes)

Producer	Capacity	Actual Production
1. Tin-plate Co. of India	75,000	52,043 (1.1.69 to 31.12.69)
2. K.R. Steel Union Private Ltd.	60,000	6,422 (1.4.69 to 31.3.70)
3. Rourkela Steel Plant	2,00,000	49,368 (1.4.69 to 31.3.70)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred for constructing the over-bridge/under-bridge and the time for completing this ?

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

(b) Proposal to construct a road over-bridge in replacement of Shikarpur level crossing at the north end of Cuttack Station is still in the preliminary stage of investigation and details have yet to be finalised between the Railway and the State Government.

(c) It is too early to indicate at this stage.

**Screening of Election Rules Relating to Various Bodies**

10259. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa, Member of Parliament and Public of Orissa have represented and sent memoranda to Government to have either an under bridge or over-bridge at the railway crossing at the Cuttack Railway Station ;

(b) the steps taken so far to redress this difficulty ; and

10260. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is screening the rules framed by Government in the matter of elections to find out which rules are *ultra vires* being beyond the Constitution and the Acts concerning Panchayats, Local Bodies, Legislatures, etc. ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal

to appoint a steering committee consisting Members of Parliament to assist his Ministry in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Maintenance and Repair of Diesel Oil Engines**

10261. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inefficiency and negligence on the part of the Railway Officers in charge of workshops manufacturing locomotives, a large number of Diesel Oil Engines have gone out of order and these are also not being maintained or repaired properly ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the concerned Officers and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Shortage of Tyres and Tubes**

10262. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last three years due to inefficiency and dishonesty of industrialists, the poor people, who constitute 80 per cent, of the whole populations, suffered miserably due to shortage of tyres and tubes in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was collusion between Officers and industrialists ; and

(c) whether any criminal case or cases were registered in this period against any Officers or industrialists and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government are not aware, Sir.

(b) and (c). No such case has come to our notice, however, information from the State Govts., if any is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Representation by Citizen's Committee,**

**Ullal Re: Repairs of Mangalore**

**Ullal Railway Bridge**

10263. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the representation sent to him by the Citizen's Committee, Ullal that the pedestrian foot-path on the Mangalore Ullal Railway Bridge, used by 4000 workers, school children and vegetable vendors is in a dangerous condition due to the failure of the Railway authorities to replace missing sleepers and to undertake other repairs ;

(b) how many sleepers are missing or damaged and when was the last repair of the bridge done ;

(c) what is the cost of these repairs, which are delayed ; and

(d) when they would be completed so that further danger and inconvenience to the public is stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Foot-path has been examined. No sleepers are missing. Out of 3,000 sleepers, about 50 which are worn out are being replaced. Last major repair on the railway bridge was done in May, 1968 and minor repairs during January, 1969.

(c) Approximate cost of repairs is about Rs. 1500.

(d) The work of repairs already undertaken is likely to be completed by the end of May, 1970.

**Companies Dealing in Both Spare Parts for Tractors and Textile Trade**

10264. SHRI KAMALANATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of proprie-

tors/partners of M/s Eastern Associates, M/s Krishna and Co., M/s S. & S. and S. N. Goenka & Co.; and

(b) whether any of these Companies which are dealing in spare parts of tractors are also dealing in textile trade?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):** (a) and (b). According to the information available none of the names mentioned are companies registered under the Companies Act. The information sought, therefore, is not available in the Department of Company Affairs.

**Improvement in Railway School at  
Khurda Road (South Eastern  
Railway)**

10265. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has looked into the condition of the Railway School at Khurda Road, where the children are now sitting in an open verandah exposed to scorching sun and rain; and

(b) whether Government would direct the Administration to take suitable measures for improving this School and for covering the verandah?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA):** (a) Due to temporary shortage of furniture as a result of their being broken or damaged, some students of the Railway Upper Primary School at Khurda Road have to sit on the floor inside the school rooms but not in an open verandah

(b) Arrangements have been made to provide adequate furniture.

**Promotion to the Posts of Works  
Mistries on Western Railway  
and Avenues of Promotion  
of Dressers, Grade II**

10266. **SHRI BHAIJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Western Railway, the eligible rankers are even denied

promotions to the posts of Works Mistries (Sub-Overseer Grade I) scale Rs. 150-240 (A);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how far it is justified in the case of Dressers Grade II scale Rs. 80-110 A) on the Railways for whom only 20 per cent of the posts in the higher Grade of Rs. 105-135 (A) as Dresser Grade I are provided; and

(d) the steps taken to provide more higher Grade posts in the scale of Rs. 105-135(A) for the benefit of Dressers Grade II?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The percentage distribution of posts of Dressers in two grades viz. Rs. 80-110 and Rs. 105-135 is based on the specific recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Government have recently appointed a new Pay Commission to review the emoluments and service conditions of all Central Government Employees including Railways Employees. It is, therefore, not considered appropriate at this stage to consider any change in the existing position of individual categories.

**Railway Primary School with Hindi  
Medium at Dabod Freelangunj  
Railway Colony**

10267. **SHRI BHAIJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the provision of a full-fledged Railway Primary School with Hindi medium is not necessary for the children of Railway employees who are hailing from the Hindi speaking States and are more than 40 per cent of the total employees at Dabod Freelangunj Railway Colony?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA):** No, as adequate schooling facilities in Hindi medium are already available at Dabod.

**Under-Utilisation of Capacity to Produce  
Tinplates at Rourkela**

10268. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account

of shortage of black-plates, full capacity of electrolytic line at Rourkela is not being utilised to produce tinplates ;

(b) if so, why the black-plate, used in the production of tinplates by hot-dipped method at Rourkela, is not being diverted to the electrolytic line so that less tin is used and foreign exchange saved ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether it is possible to utilise this black-plate by any other plant using electrolytic method for the production of tinplates and, if not, the reason therefor ?

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

(b) To a certain extent black-plates are being diverted to produce electrolytic tin plates instead of hot dipped tin plates. Electrolytic tin plate production is planned to be stepped up from 32,507 tonnes last year to 60,000 tonnes in the current year ; whereas for hot dipped tin plates, production is planned to be reduced from 16,816 tonnes last year to 12,000 tonnes this year. This production of hot dipped tin plates would be largely utilised for meeting specific qualities.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

**Removal of truck *Adda* From the Grave Yard Near Malka Ganj, Delhi**

**10269. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9476 on the 13th May, 1969 regarding removal of Truck *Adda* from the Grave Yard near Malka Ganj, Delhi and state :

(a) the steps taken so far to remove the truck *Adda* from the Muslim Grave Yard ; and

(b) whether the other Party has taken any stay order from the High Court and, if so, the steps taken to get the same vacated ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) It has been ascertained from the Secretary, Anjuman Quam Raiyyan that

the proceedings for the eviction of the truck *Adda* is pending before the competent authority appointed under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 and the case is fixed for 29-5-1971 for further hearing. Any further action in the matter will depend upon the decision in the case.

(b) The information is being collected by the Delhi Administration from the parties concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

**Diversification or Expansion of Industrial Units**

**10270. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had exempted by its order of the 27th October, 1966, diversification or expansion of industrial units upto 25 per cent of existing installed capacity (in terms of value) from licensing ; and

(b) if so, whether the said exemption is still valid ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. However review of these orders is under consideration in the light of the modified licensing policy recently announced.

**Coal Saving Drive on All Railways**

**10271. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn a comprehensive scheme to launch a coal saving drive on all the railways ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the estimated saving to be effected by this ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to stop the theft and pilferage of coal by the Railway employees ?

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

(b) The following are the important effects of the coal saving programme :—

- (i) to ensure that the coal loaded by the collieries is of the correct quality and is upto the amounts shown in the invoices.
- (ii) to reduce pilferage in transit and in Loco Sheds by enforcing security measures.
- (iii) to observe performance in relation to trip ratios of various services to serve as a check on the amount of coal used by individual drivers.

(c) The extent of the saving that could be effected would be known after a preliminary study.

(d) Apart from tightening up normal security arrangements, the following steps are being taken :—

- (i) Intensifying security measures at points where thefts/pilferage are heaviest and where concentration of coal traffic is heaviest.
- (ii) Crime intelligence wing of the Railway Protection Force is utilised to organise raids and collect intelligence.
- (iii) Escorting of coal trains by R.P.F. and armed guards through routes where thefts/pilferages are heaviest.
- (iv) Strengthening R.P.F. guards at storage points.

**Footpaths on Railway Culverts and Bridges on Hassan Railway Line in South Kanara Mangalore District**

**10272. SHRI LOBO PRABU : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many bridges and culverts there are on the Mangalore-Hassan Railway in the South Kanara District and what will it cost to provide them with pedestrian footpaths, 3 feet wide ;

(b) considering that such footpaths in a water locked area will enable movement of passengers to Railways Stations, the reasons why the Railways should not incur extra expenditure ; and

(c) if the Railways wish that the State Government should contribute to the construction of the footpaths, what contribution do they expect ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) to (c). There are 341 bridges and culverts on the Hassan-Mangalore railway line on the South Kanara District. It is not the general policy to provide footpaths on railway bridges for public, as it is not desirable from safety considerations. Besides, on girder bridges the standard girders adopted by Railways will be over stressed by this extra loading. Girder for the Hassan-Mangalore railway line have already been ordered to standard design. Hence the question of State Government participating in the expenditure for the footpaths does not arise at this stage. The expenditure for providing footpaths on girder bridges alone will be about Rs. 4 lakhs (approximate), which, however, does not include the cost of strengthening of girders.

**Suggestion by President, Indian Coal Merchants Association Regarding Improvement in Coal Transport System**

**10273. SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has of late been deterioration in the movement of coal in the country due to lack of proper transport facilities ;

(b) whether the President of the Indian Coal Merchants association has recently made certain suggestions to improve the present transport system : and

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions made and the steps Government propose to take to make the transport of coal satisfactory in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) No Sir. Loading of coal in the year 1969-70 was about 3% more than that in the previous year. As a result, the railways lifted 2.45 million tonnes of additional coal traffic in 1969-70 over the previous year. More coal could have been lifted but for poor demand from Steel Plants and slackening of the demand for brick-burning coal in the last quarter

of the year. Railway operation was also severely affected by a series of civil disturbances, public interference with train running, theft of telegraph wires and cables, theft of overhead electric traction wires and even manhandling of Railway staff on duty.

(b) and (c). Apart from some general references to the difficulties faced by coal consumers and middlemen in the transport of coal, the following broad suggestions were made by the President of Indian Coal Merchants' Association in his speech at their 37th Annual General Meeting held on 10-4-1970 :

- (i) The system of sponsoring should be abolished.
- (ii) Restriction for movement of brick-burning coal in four-wheelers to BOX fit stations and stations within 25 KMs of such BOX fit stations should be lifted.
- (iii) Wagon fleet for coal transport should be augmented commensurate with the growth of coal industry.
- (iv) Increased coal loading should be achieved within the existing resources by better co-ordination between the zonal railways, between the Joint Director Transportation (Coal) and the sponsoring authorities and by achieving quicker turn round of wagons and eliminating their empty return from colliery sidings.

Similar suggestions were made in the past as well by the different Coal Associations and were discussed by the Railways in their periodical meetings with the Associations of coal industry and consumers.

Necessity for maintaining sponsoring to meet the essential demand in the face of highly inflated Indents for coal has been explained to them and different Associations invited to offer any alternative workable suggestions.

Brick burning coal has to move in bulk in BOX wagon rakes to a few focal points to enable Railways to lift the heavy traffic and it has been explained to the coal industry and consumers that piecemeal movement in four-wheelers will defeat their programme of bulk movement. More and more stations will, however, be made fit for movement in BOX rakes as demand is forthcoming.

There is no separate wagon fleet for coal loading but the over all fleet is being increased progressively from year to year on the basis of overall estimated increase in traffic including that of coal.

All efforts are made to ensure full co-ordination between the zonal railways to improve wagon turn round. Constant touch is also kept by Joint Director Transportation (Coal) with the sponsoring authorities, collieries and coal consumers. Such efforts will continue to be made in future also.

The return of wagons empty from the collieries' sidings is a matter which should receive the attention of colliery owners, who have been requested from time to time to reduce such incidence to avoid wastage of transport capacity.

Quicker turn round of wagons planned visualised provision of mechanical arrangements for loading and unloading by collieries and consumers, many of which have not materialised. Turn round has often been vitiated by heavy detention at loading and unloading points. Railways are continuing ceaseless campaigns requesting the Rail users to load and unload the wagons quickly and make full use of the wagons during the slack season to maximise the usage of existing assets.

#### **Letter to Prime Minister by Ex-Chairman of Committee on Untouchability**

10274. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4078 on the 19th August, 1969 regarding the letter to the Prime Minister by the ex-Chairman of Committee on Untouchability and state :

(a) whether a copy of the said letter would be laid on the Table of the House ; 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). A copy of the letter is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3606/70]

**Upgradation of Post of Senior Commercial Officers (Claims) on Railways**

10275. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts of the Senior Commercial Officers (Claims) in Zonal Railway Headquarters were upgraded to that of the Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent (Claims) as the matter of claims had assumed more importance ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent (Claims) in the Northern Railway Headquarters has also been given the charge of ticket checking and, if so, since when :

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ticket Checking staff has always been under the Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent (G) in the Northern Railways Headquarters as also in other Zonal Railway

Headquarters, and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) how many cases of claims were pending when the post of the Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent (Claims) was created and what is the number of cases now pending with details of each Division ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Posts of Senior Commercial Officers (Claims) were upgraded to Junior Administrative grade along with some other Senior Scale posts taking into account the worth of charge and increased responsibilities.

(b) Yes, since 14-4-1969.

(c) On Northern Railway the Ticket Checking Staff used to be under Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent (G) but not on all Railways.

(d) A statement is attached.

*Statement*

**Details of Number of Cases of Claims Pending with Various units on Northern Railway**

	Delhi IRCA Unit	Baroda House Unit	Varanasi	Bikaner	Jodhpur	Total
As on 31-3-69	2563	3187	5806	451	900	12907
As on 30-4-70	2790	3271	5064	86	83	12494

**Fixing up of inter-se seniority on Transfer from one Division to another**

10276. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of a Division whose posts are controlled by that Division and the inter-se seniority is determined amongst the employees of that particular Division, can be transferred to another Division without the consent of the employees and, if so, on what grounds ;

(b) if not, whether such an employee can be transferred with his consent and, if so, on what conditions : and

(c) how would the inter-se seniority of the employees of the Division where the transferred employee is to go, would be protected ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) to (c). Inter-Divisional transfers without the consent of an employee are effected very rarely and in public interest only. Since the employees are transferred in such cases in the administrative interest, they are given protection of the seniority in the new unit. The Railway Board have already issued instructions for careful scrutiny before making such transfers, which should be made only when absolutely inescapable, with a view to avoiding hardship to the staff existing in the unit to which such transferees are posted.

In the case of an employee transferred from one division to another at his own request, his seniority is assigned at the bottom of the seniority list in the relevant grade in the new unit as on the date of his transfer. The seniority of the existing staff is, therefore, fully protected.

**Import of Defective WAM-I Locomotives**

10277. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an enquiry or investigation has been ordered into the circumstances under which import of defective WAM-I locomotives was made sometime back ;

(b) if so, precise step taken or being taken in this regards ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No such enquiry or investigation has been ordered.

(c) The initial trouble of excessive vertical oscillation at high speeds was overcome after replacement, by the suppliers of the locomotives, of the original primary suspension springs.

**Allotment of Scooters and Cars to Members of Delhi Municipal Corporation**

10278. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) the names of the members of the Municipal Corporation, who were allotted scooters or cars in Delhi by the Delhi Administration or by the Central Government under the special quota in the last three years ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint about the sale of cars within two years by some members of the Corporation ;

(c) if so, the details of the Complaint and the names of those members ;

(d) the action taken against those members ;

(e) whether any cases have been referred to the Central Bureau of investigation ; and

(f) if so, what is the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A statement indicating the names of members of the Delhi Municipal Corporation who have been allotted scooters/Cars by the Delhi Administration against that Administration's quota during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3607/70] No Scooters/Cars have been allotted to the Members of the Delhi Municipal Corporation from the Central Government quota.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration have stated that one complaint was made to the Central Bureau of Investigation by a Member of the Delhi Municipal Corporation concerning the sale of cars by Shri Jai Prakash Goel, Alderman, Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(d) to (f). The Delhi Administration have pointed out that Shri Goel was permitted to sell the cars before the expiry of two years from the date of their purchase by the competent authority under Clause 8 of the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, as the cars had met with accidents and were not functioning properly. As such, the question of taking any action against Shri Goel does not arise.

**Authorised and Paid-up Capital of Film Companies**

10279. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of (i) Capital Films (P) Ltd., New Delhi ; (ii) Cine Films (P) Ltd., Delhi ; and (iii) Tyagi Anand and Co. (P) Ltd., New Delhi at the time of their setting up and as on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) the amount of loan received by these companies upto the 31st March, 1970 from Government, Banks or other parties separately ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by these Companies during the last three years ;

(d) the names and addresses of the Directors of the Companies together with the names and addresses of their share-holders ;

(e) the details of their performance during the last three years and the amount of their profit or loss, if any : and

(f) the reasons for losses and the estimates for the year 1970-71 ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) to (f). The required information about the three Film Companies is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3608/07]

**Directors and Share-Holders of Film Companies**

10280. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names and addresses of the Directors of the following film companies with the names and addresses of their share-holders together with shares purchased or held by each share-holders ;

(i) Bansal Pictures (P) Ltd., Delhi ; (ii) Mussoorie Film and Finance (P) Ltd., Delhi (iii) M/s Digvijai Talkies (P) Ltd., New Delhi ; (iv) G. K. Navin Theatres (P) Ltd., Delhi ; (v) Progressive Pictures Ltd., Delhi ; (vi) Punjab Pictures Ltd., Delhi ; (vii) Basu Distributors (P) Ltd., Delhi ; (viii) Upper India Pictures (P) Ltd., Delhi ; (ix) Vijayshree (P) Ltd., Delhi ; and (x) Rajey Talkies (P) Ltd., Balrampur ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** The required information about ten film companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Widening of Underbridge beside Hubli Railway Station (South Central Railway)**

10281. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

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

ration of Hubli-Dharwar, Mysore State, has deposited its share of amount for the widening of the underbridge at Hubli beside the Hubli Railway Station on the South Central Railway ;

(b) if so, how much amount has been deposited and on what date ;

(c) whether any execution order has been issued and work started ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) and (b). No such deposit has been made with the Railway, but it is understood that the Hubli-Dharwar Corporation have deposited Rs. 1.70,612.50 paise with the Government of Mysore in April, 1966.

(c) Not yet.

(d) The Railway can take up the work only after the State Government shift the water mains and cables laid under the existing bridge and also make available necessary land to the Railway.

**Goods Manufactured by H.E.C., Ranchi**

10282. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of goods manufactured by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the quantity and value of goods exported, if any, with the names of countries to which exported during the said period ;

(c) the quantity and value of goods sold to Government concerns and other private individuals in the country, separately, during the same period ;

(d) the net profit or loss during the above years : and

(e) in case it is a continuous process of loss, the reasons therefor and the ways and means that have been thought of to counteract the same ?

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

(a) :

Plant	Year	Production	
		Quantity	Value
Heavy Machine	1966-67	14,309.20 tonnes	Rs. 4.674 lakhs
Building Plant	1967-68	14,611.00 tonnes	Rs. 556.93 lakhs
	1968-69	23,852.50 tonnes	Rs. 1066.79 lakhs
Foundry Forge Plant	1966-67	5,058.26 tonnes	Rs. 95.45 lakhs
	1967-68	9,003.13 tonnes	Rs. 179.60 lakhs
	1968-69	16,641.82 tonnes	Rs. 314.07 lakhs
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	1966-67	7 Units	Rs. 12.15 lakhs
	1967-68	15 Units	Rs. 56.60 lakhs
	1968-69	8 Units and accessories and internal jobbing work for 127.8 tonnes.	Rs. 30.22 lakhs

(b) 1966-67 : Nil.

1967-68 : Nil.

1968-69 : 500 numbers of cast iron  
castings to Jordan at a  
price of £13,500 C. and F.  
The order was completed  
by November, 1969.

कानपुर को एक फर्म के द्वारा 'मैथोक्सिक्सोर'  
के निर्माण की योजना

10283. श्री सूरजमाल :

श्री बृजसूचरण लाल :

श्री शारदबालम्ब :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या घोषोगिक विकास, आमत्रिक व्यापार  
तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स कैमिकल्ज प्रौद्योगिक्स आफ  
इण्डिया स्वरूप नगर, कानपुर ने लघु उद्योग  
सेवा संस्थान (कानपुर) के निवेशक को  
मैथोक्सिक्सोर का निर्माण करने के लिए कोई  
योजना भेजी थी और उसमें 3000 किलोप्राम  
(एथिल एल्कोहॉल) की प्रति मास सप्लाई की  
मांग की थी ;

(ल) क्या यह सच है कि योजना की  
तकनीकी जांच पड़ताल करने के पश्चात् जनियर

(e) Projects of this nature and size  
inevitably have a long gestation period during  
which skills and productivity can be  
improved only gradually. The period  
during which losses are being incurred  
constitutes the construction period and the  
early gestation years during which production  
commenced and is being gradually built up.  
With a gradual increase in production, the  
working results will improve in the coming  
years.

फील्ड अधिकारी (रसायन) के द्वारा यह सिफारिश करने पर भी कि उपर्युक्त योजना के लिए केवल 1390 किलोग्राम 'ऐथिल अल्कोहाल' की आवश्यकता होगी, निदेशक ने उपर्युक्त फर्म की मांग से कहीं अधिक अल्कोहाल की अतिरिक्त मात्रा की स्वीकृति दी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना का अच्छी तरह जांच पड़ताल तथा इसकी स्वीकृति देने आदि की समस्त श्रीपत्तारिकायें उसी दिन अर्थात् 8 जुलाई, 1969 को ही पूरी की गई थी जिस दिन उपरोक्त योजना निदेशक को प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) निदेशक, लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान अधिवा जे० एफ० ओ० (कैमिकल्स) को लघु उद्योगों को कच्चा माल मंत्रूर करने का अधिकार नहीं है । उन्होंने योजना की तकनीकी संभाव्यता तथा इसकी व्यवहार्यता (जीव्यता) की जांच की थी ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

#### Allegations Against M/s. Alembic Group of Industries

10284. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a detailed complaint on the 25th February, 1970 against the activities of M/s. Alembic Group of Industries from Shri D. P. Patel, 49, Sardarnagar Society, Chhani Road, Baroda-2 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to investigate into the various charges made against the Company ;

(c) whether one of the charges is that the Company made a cash donation of Rs. 50,000 to Shri S. K. Patil ; and

(d) whether Government would appoint a commission to probe into the various allegations against the company ?

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

(b) and (d). The complaints are receiving attention.

(c) It has been alleged in the complaint "A cash donation of Rs. 50,000/- is made from both these companies, viz. Alembic and Glass company, to Shri S.K. Patil though it is officially made in the name of Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee."

#### Strength of Guards Grade 'C' of Danapur Headquarter (Eastern Railway)

10285. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of Danapur Headquarter Guards Grade 'C' has been reduced from 80 to 50 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are 18 vacancies of Guards Grade 'C' in the Danapur Division at present ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Duplicate 72 Dn. Parcel Express train ex-Arrah to Danapur is worked by 'C' Grade Guard instead of 'A' Grade being an Express train ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

#### Increase in Strength of Guards Grade 'C' at Patna Jn. (Eastern Railway)

10286. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of Guards at Patna Jn., Eastern Railway, has

further been increased to 23 by posting of 8 more 'C' Grade Guards ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no extra provision of Call Men, Box Porter, Box Godown and a Guards Waiting Room so far at Patna Jn. ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that there is no extra provision for residential accommodation for these newly posted 8 Guards at Patna Jn. ;

(d) whether these newly posted 8 Guards at Patna Jn. are not practically working any train under the revised pattern of working as decided by the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway ; and

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

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

**Criteria for grant of leave to Guards on Indian Railways**

**10287. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the criteria for granting extension of leave and for granting of leave on production of Private Medical Certificate, duly countersigned by the Railway Doctors, to Guards in the Indian Railways ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** Grant of leave and extension of leave on private medical certificates for all non-gazetted employees, including Guards is subject to the following procedure being observed :

A Railway servant residing beyond the jurisdiction (a radius of 2.5 Kms from the Railway Hospital/Health Unit and a radius of 1 Km from the Railway station at other places) of a Railway Doctor must, if he requires leave on medical certificate, submit without delay a sick certificate from the doctor attending on him in the prescribed form, indicating the nature of the illness and the period for which the railway servant is likely to be unable to perform his duties. The competent authority may, at its discretion, accept the certificate or refer the case to the Divisional Medical Officer for advice or investigation and then deal with the case

as circumstances may require. There is no provision under the rules stipulating 'counter-signature' of a Private Medical Certificate by a Railway Doctor. A proposal is however under consideration for amending the rules to stipulate that in each case of request for grant of leave on private medical certificate, it should be obligatory for a Railway Doctor to verify the case before a private medical certificate is rejected by the competent authority.

Railway servants residing within the jurisdiction of a Railway Doctor must invariably produce a sick certificate in the prescribed form from their Authorised Medical Attendant, even if treatment is obtained from a private source, if they desire to avail of leave on medical grounds.

**Qualifications for Appointment as Telephone Operator on Railways**

**10288. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the minimum qualifications for a Telephone Operator appointed directly through the Railway Service Commission and for those through Departmental promotion from Class IV staff ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** On the Railways posts of Telephone Operators are under the extant rules filled by Office Clerks who opt for the category of Telephone Operator. The minimum qualification for recruitment of Clerks is Matriculation/Higher Secondary. As there is no direct recruitment to the category of Telephone Operator, no educational qualifications have been prescribed for the purpose.

Class IV employees are normally not promoted directly as Telephone Operators as this category does not fall in their channel of promotion.

**Temporary Workmen in C. T. I. and D. S. T. E. Sections under Divisional Superintendent's Office, New Delhi (Northern Railway)**

**10289. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some temporary workmen known as T. L. As. have been engaged in the

Chief Telegraph Inspector's and the Divisional Signal and Tele Communications Engineering Sections of the Divisional Superintendent's Office, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the total number thereof, the nature of their work and justification for such a huge staff ; and

(c) whether C. T. I. is empowered to recruit such huge staff ?

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

**Closure of Small Scale Industrial Units in Tamil Nadu**

10290. **SHRI K. RAMANI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small scale industrial units under the State Small Scale Industrial Corporation of Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether some of the units are closed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what help the Central Government give to run all the units fully and properly ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Control over Remuneration Paid to Directors of Public Limited Companies**

10291. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government exercise any control to determine the salary, allowances, commission etc. paid to the Managing Directors and other important officers of the public limited companies taking into consideration the size, assets, quantum of sales of such companies and the qualifications of the persons ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and  
(c) if not, whether Government are proposing to introduce any such measure ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) and (b). Under the provision of Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956, the appointment/re-appointment of a Managing Director/whole-time director in a public limited company or a private company which is the subsidiary of a public company, requires the approval of the Central Government. Under Section 311 of the Act, re-appointment of such persons on increased remuneration requires the approval of Government. In the case of 'Managers' within the meaning of Section 2 (24) of the Act, such appointment or re-appointment also requires Government's approval under section 38 of the Act. Increase in the remuneration of Managing Director/Whole-time Director/Directors/Managers of such companies or payment of remuneration to them in excess of the statutory limits of 1%, 3%, 5%, 10%, or 11% of the net profits, as the case may be, as laid down in the Act also requires Government's approval.

While according approvals as above, Government duly take into consideration the age, academic and technical qualifications, business experience etc. of the persons proposed by the company the size, nature of business, turnover, profitability, working results during the previous years etc. of the company ; statutory ceiling prescribed in the Act and the Administrative ceilings decided by the Government from time to time. A copy of the revised guidelines on managerial remuneration was laid on the table of the house in reply to starred question No. 360 on 3rd December, 1969.

(c) Does not arise.

**Strike by Crane Operators of Rourkela Steel Plant**

10292. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to State :

(a) whether there was a strike by Crane Operators of the Rourkela Steel Plant and of the Cold Rolling Mill of the same Plant and, if so, when and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether there was agreement for job evaluation of the Crane Operators of the Rourkela Steel Plant in 1967 and, if so, whether it had been implemented till March, 1970 ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and for how many months the proposal of such job evaluation was held up at the Head Office of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., at Ranchi ;

(d) what is the capacity initially determined and demanded by the Union for Cold Rolling Mill Rourkela for fixation of stage bound incentive programme and what was the capacity initially stuck to by the management ; and

(e) whether there was an agreement on capacity of the Cold Rolling Mill for the above purpose and, if so, what is the capacity agreed upon and when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. There was a strike by the Crane Operators in the different units of Rolling Mills of the Rourkela Steel Plant from 'A' shift of 18th April, 1970 upto I. P. M. of 22nd April, 1970. The Crane Operators went on strike without any notice or informing the Management about their demands. Subsequently, however, it transpired that the reason for the strike was the general demand of the Crane Operators for upgradation and revision of scales of pay.

(b) and (c). An agreement was signed between the Management and the recognised Union, namely, Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha, in November, 1968 in which it was agreed that the jobs of Crane Operators will be evaluated by the Plant Level Committee, which consists of the representatives of the Management as well as of the recognised Union. It was further agreed that the revision of scales of pay as finalised by the Plant Level Committee in the light of the results of job-evaluation studies will be given effect to retrospectively with effect from 5th May, 1967. Since evaluation of jobs was to be done by the Plant Level Committee, the question of holding up the proposal of job-evaluation by the Head Office of the Hindustan Steel Limited at Ranchi does not arise.

(d) The initial starting target demanded

by the Union for pickling line which is the nerve centre for the Cold Rolling Mill was 25000 tonnes per month. The rated capacity being 37,500 tonnes per month, the target initially given by management was 35,700 tonnes per month.

(e) Yes, Sir, an agreement dated 23.4.70 was entered into with the Union on the incentive scheme for the Cold Rolling Mill and the initial target agreed to for the pickling line is 28,500 tonnes per month. Target increase in stages in subsequent months.

रात के समय दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन और आगरा के बीच यात्री रेल गाड़ी सेवा

10293. श्री निहात सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन और आगरा के बीच चलने वाली पासंल गाड़ी बंद कर दी गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली-आगरा यात्री गाड़ियां दिल्ली जंक्शन से आगरा के लिये 9.00 बजे और 13.30 बजे चलती हैं परन्तु आगरा के लिए रात के समय कोई ऐसी गाड़ी नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली मैन स्टेशन और आगरा के बीच एक यात्री रेलगाड़ी रात्रि के समय चलाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या करण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नस्ता) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ल) जी नहीं । आगरा कैन्ट के रास्ते दिल्ली और भांसी के बीच चलने वाली 360 पर सवारी गाड़ी दिल्ली जंक्शन से 23.25 बजे छूटती है और 07.05 बजे आगरा कैन्ट पहुँचती है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**प्रूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मधुरा-हाथरस सेवान पर**  
**सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलना**

**10294. श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वयः यह सच है कि मधुरा-हाथरस मीटर गेज रेलवे लाइन पर चालीस वर्ष पुराने सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन को अब 'कासिंग स्टेशन' बनाया जा रहा है और उस स्टेशन के नाम को भी बदला जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने जब सोनाई हाल्ट स्टेशन को कासिंग स्टेशन में परिवर्तित करने का निर्णय किया था, उस समय उसने जनता और सोनाई के संसद सदस्यों को इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि वहाँ कोई नवा रेलवे स्टेशन नहीं बनाया जा रहा है अपितु सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन को ही कासिंग स्टेशन के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब उक्त स्टेशन के नाम को बदलने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :** (क) प्रस्तावित कासिंग स्टेशन का नाम भी सोनाई होगा और इसे बदला नहीं जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी हाँ । सोनाई पलंग स्टेशन को कासिंग स्टेशन बनाया जा रहा है, लेकिन इसका स्थान बदल दिया गया है, जो तकनीकी हृषि से जरूरी था ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

#### Allotment of quarters to Railway Commercial Clerks

**10295. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :**  
**SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**  
**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**  
**SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**  
**SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some categories such as 'Essential' and

"Non-Essential" in the cadre of Commercial Clerks for allotment of quarters to the staff ;

(b) if so, the details of such categories ;

(c) what are the rules and regulation for the local residents ; and

(d) the criteria for allotment of quarters of such staff ?

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

#### Earnings from Contracts given for loading and unloading of goods and parcels

**10296. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :**

**SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**

**SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**

**SHRI KIKAR SINGH :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the private concerns and Railway Porters to whom loading and unloading contracts for goods and parcels have been given during the last three years, yearwise, on the different Railways and Zones ;

(b) what are the terms and conditions for giving such contracts ; and

(c) the total amount realised from such contracts ?

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

(b) The terms and conditions of the contracts are incorporated in the tender documents issued for each contract and the agreements entered into with the contractors and they vary, to suit local conditions, in each individual case.

(c) No amount is normally realised from such contracts except earnest money and security deposits which are refunded subject to compliance with specified conditions. On the other hand, the Railways pay for the work done by the contractors.

**Rules and regulations for giving contracts for loading and unloading of goods and parcels**

10297. **SHRI KIKER SINGH :**  
**SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**  
**SHRI DEVEN SEN :**  
**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**  
**SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that loading and unloading contracts for all types of goods and parcels are given to both private concerns as well as to the Railways ;

(b) if so, the rules and regulations for the same ; and

(c) the policy adopted by the Railways ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) The work of loading and unloading of goods and parcels on Railways is either managed departmentally by employing Railway labour or by awarding contracts.

(b) and (c). The rules and regulations in this behalf are that open tenders should be called for the award of contracts of loading and unloading of goods and parcels and these tenders are considered by a duly constituted committee who keep in view the ability, experience and financial position of individual tenderers. Where, however, the annual value of such a contract is Rs. 1,20,000 or less the contract may be allotted to genuine Labour Cooperative Societies of actual workers which fulfil certain laid down conditions without the call of tenders and on the basis of negotiated rates.

Where the value of a contract is so small that no contractor is forth-coming as happens at small road side stations the work is attended to either departmentally or by entrusting it to the Station Master of the station at rates fixed by the railway.

At some of the larger stations where the experience of management of the work by contractors has brought out the necessity of the railway undertaking the work itself in the interests of efficiency, departmental arrangements are enforced.

The general policy, however, is to let out the work to contractors giving due preference to genuine Labour Co-operative Societies of actual workers.

**Memorandum from Indian Railways Technical Supervisors Association**

10298. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the Indian Railways Technical Supervisors' Association on the demands of the Technical Supervisory staff ;

(b) if so, the nature of the demands ;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon ;

(d) whether Government propose to take any decision on the sectional/category-wise organisations of the Railway employees ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The demands are revision of pay scales, recognition to the Association, better service conditions, better avenue of promotions etc.

(c) The demands are being examined and appropriate action will be taken where necessary.

(d) to (e). It is not the policy of the Government to recognise sectional category wise association as it does not fit in the zonal working of railways and will lead to the fragmentation of trade unions.

**Quality of Dunlop tyres for Fiat cars**

10299. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to poor quality control Dunlop tyres for Fiat cars do not last longer than 7000 km ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Dunlop quality is so much poor as against other types of tyres ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Time Limit for Handing Over/Taking Over Charge by Permanent Way Inspectors on the Railways**

10300. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 days period is necessary for handing over charge of all the stocks and materials etc. by the Permanent Way Inspector at the time of retirement ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both the incoming and outgoing persons are required to be present at the time of handing over/taking over charge of the same ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that reconciliation of goods on books and inventory in person is also essential :

(d) if so, how it is possible to reconcile all these within 10 days ; and

(e) the number of Permanent Way Inspectors who could not do all these within the time limit on the Northern Railway, year-wise, during the last three years and the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) There is no such time limit of 10 days ; the time for handing over charge depends upon the extent of charge involved.

(b) and (c). Yes.

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

**Rules for Retirement of Permanent Way Inspector**

10301. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
 SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are

some general and normal rules for the retirement of Permanent Way Inspector in the Railway Department ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of Permanent Way Inspectors on the Northern and Western Railways who have not been retired as per rules ; and

(d) the reasons therefor and the particulars of such Permanent Way Inspectors on the Northern and Western Railways during the last three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) :** (a) and (b). All railway servants (excluding the ex-company and ex-state railway servants who have retained pre-absorption terms and conditions of service, and who, therefore, continue to be governed by the rules of ex company and ex-state Railways that existed at the time they were taken over by the Government) including the Permanent Way Inspectors are governed by Rule 2046 of Indian Government Railway Establishment Code, Volume II, which is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3609/70].

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

**Nature of Duties of Goods Clerks Working on Station Posts and Transit Post on Northern Railway**

10302. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Northern Railway some of the Goods Clerks working on Station Post and Transit Post are not rotationally changed for working duties ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the details of such Railway employees who have worked only on Station Post as well as those who have worked only on the Transit Post ; and

(d) the criteria of such transfers ?

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

**Opening of a Country Liquor Shop near Shanker Road, New Delhi**

**10303. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to open a country liquor shop on the Ridge near Shanker Road, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the area behind the Harijan Colony on Mandir Marg has been neglected by Government from the point of view of social welfare ;

(c) whether it is a fact that several Prime Ministers have given assurances that the area behind Mandir Marg and the Ridge would be developed for promoting healthy recreation and social welfare ;

(d) whether the decision to open a liquor shop and the reported decision to establish a slaughter house in the same area imply the giving up of the social welfare approach ; and

(e) if not, whether Government will appoint a Committee to recommend measures for promoting social welfare in the area constituting the Rabindra Kanganashala-Budha Jayanti Park complex and avoid land use which will be harmful from the Social Welfare point of view ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :** (a) A country liquor shop started functioning with effect from the 2nd May, 970 on the Upper Ridge Road at a distance of about 120 yards from the crossing of Upper Ridge Road and Shanker Road.

(b) No, Sir. The entire area behind the Harijan colony constituting the Ridge has been shown as "Green Area" in the Master Plan and the Delhi Development Authority are taking steps to develop it accordingly.

(c) No information about such assurances is available.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

**Representations from Railway Guard Pensioner's Organisations**

**10304. SHRI G. C. DIXIT :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any petition or representations from the organisations of the Railway Guard pensioners, who are receiving pensions from the Government of India, requesting that in view of the high cost of living the quantum of pensions should be increased ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant an increase in the quantum of pensions now paid to the retired Railway Guards ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken during the past five years to ameliorate the conditions of the retired Railway Guards ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS**  
**(SHRI NANDA) :** (a) Representations have been received from the All India Retired Railways Federations (which cover guards also) for increasing the quantum of pension.

(b) and (c). So far as pensionary benefits are concerned Railway guards are treated in the same way as other Railway servants except that in the case of the former a portion of the running allowance earned is also taken into account for calculation of pensionary benefits. It may be stated that in respect of pensionary benefits the Ministry of Railways follow in toto the orders/rules issued by the Ministry of Finance on the Civil side. In case the Ministry of Finance decide to liberalise the pension rules further, the same will be adopted on the Railways as well.

**Translation, Vetting and Authentication of Bills, Acts, etc. into Hindi and Regional Languages in Official Languages (Legislative) Commission**

**10305. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :**  
**SHRI JAI SINGH :**

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

(a) the number of posts along with their designations, scales of pay and scales of

work, duties and responsibilities and promotional avenues in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission (including those of the Members of the Commission), Law Journal and Ministry of Law in connection with the translation, vetting and authentication of the Acts, Bills, Amendment etc., into Hindi and other Indian languages; and

(b) the number of Bills, Acts, Amendment etc., separately, translated so far with their year-wise break up in the departments etc., mentioned in part (a) above since their coming into being?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3610/70].

Amount spent on Petition Filed against  
Shri V. V. Giri's Election as  
President

10306 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount which has been spent by Government for contesting the petition filed against Shri V. V. Giri's Election as President held in 1969 in the Supreme Court upto the 25th April, 1970 : and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). The Election Commission put in appearance in the Supreme Court in pursuance of a direction issued by that Court under rule 14 Order XXXIX of the Supreme Court Rules 1966 and not for contesting the election petition against Shri V. V. Giri. The expenditure in this connection will be ascertained after the receipt of all bills from the Counsel and other persons from the States who were called to Delhi with original documents and for filing affidavits.

Goods Clerks engaged on Station Post and Transit Post on Northern Railway

10307. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two types of Goods Clerks—one known as Station Post and the other known as Transit Post on the Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, the nature of work of each ; and

(c) the time-limit of these Goods Clerks to stay at each place ?

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

Allotment of Quarters to Railway Commercial Clerks on Northern Railway

10308. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while allotting quarters to the Commercial Clerks on the Northern Railway, considerations are given whether the Clerks are local residents ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what is the criteria and policy of Government for the allotment of quarters to the local residents ; and

(d) the number of such Clerks on the Northern Railway who have been allotted quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The extent policy is to allot quarters strictly in accordance with the priority of registration except

in really hard cases, where allotments are made out-of-turn or on over-riding priority. No discrimination is made between local residents and outsiders for the purpose of allotment of quarters. As such separate statistics for the allotment of quarters to the local residents are not maintained.

**Demand for Abolition of Upper House in Tamil Nadu**

10308-A. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Centre for the abolition of the Upper House in the State as a measure of economy ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**U. N. I. C. E. F. Allocation of Funds for Projects in India for 1970-71**

10308-B. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. N. I. C. E. F. approved and allocation of Rs. 3.6 crores for projects in India for 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, the names of these projects on which the amount is likely to be spent ;

(c) whether there is also a likelihood of some funds being received for the Family Planning Programme to increase the number of well trained auxiliary nurse midwives ; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof and the period by which it is likely to be received ?

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

(a) to (d). The Government have not so far received a formal communication from the Unicef regarding final allocation of funds approved by the 1970—Session of the Unicef Executive Board. However, according to an intimation received by the Government, the Unicef Executive Director had recommended and allocation of \$ 7.581 million for programmes in India to the 1970—Session of the Board.

**Income-tax Tribunals**

10308-C. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax Tribunals at different places along with the number of appeals pending before each as on the 31st March of the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 ;

(b) the number of benches added during the last three years to reduce the pendency ; and

(c) the number of members newly appointed during the last three years alongwith the names of the States they come from ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b)	Year	No. of Benches added
	1967-68	1
	1968-69	4
	1969-70	4

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

## Statement

Place	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	No. of Benches	No. of appeals pending on 31-3-68	No. of Benches	No. of appeals pending on 31-3-69	No. of Benches	No. of appeals pending on 31-3-70
1. <b>Bombay</b> (Head-quarters)	4	15,916	4	15,262	4	11,733
2. <b>Calcutta</b>	3	14,781	4	16,348	5	18,732
3. <b>Delhi</b>	3	7,809	3	9,838	3	9,293
4. <b>Madras</b>	2	5,474	2	2,937	1	3,645
5. <b>Allahabad</b>	1	3,493	1	3,691	1	4,122
6. <b>Hyderabad</b>	1	3,826	1	4,477	1	4,248
7. <b>Patna</b>	1	4,204	1	5,576	1	7,164
8. <b>Cochin</b>	—	—	1	1,207	1	1,404
9. <b>Ahmedabad</b>	—	—	1	3,517	1	3,605
10. <b>Bangalore</b>	—	—	1	481	1	669
11. <b>Indore</b>	—	—	—	—	1	3,361
12. <b>Chandigarh</b>	—	—	—	—	1	2,725
13. <b>Cuttack</b>	—	—	—	—	1	171
14. <b>Nagpur</b>	—	—	—	—	1	3,799
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55,503</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63,334</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>74,671</b>

**Correction of Answer to Unstarred to Question No. 355 dated 24-2-1970 re. Crimes on the Indian Railways**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA):** As the Government of Gujarat have intimated revised figures of crimes committed in passenger trains/railway premises, the earlier reply given needs correction.

In the statement referred to the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, figures for Gujarat State against serial number 5 under column 'MURDERS' may be read as 4 and under column 'THEFTS' as 269.

**Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1261 dated 3-3-1970 re. Incidents of Loot, Murders and Dacoities on the Western Railways**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA):** As the Government of Gujarat have intimated revised figures of crimes committed in passenger trains/railway

premises, the earlier reply given needs correction and correct reply may be read as follows :

(a) and (b). The number of robbery, dacoity and murder cases reported from Passenger trains and Railway premises was as follows :

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery
1967	10	1	28
1968	3	5	36
1969	28	6	32
1970	1	—	1
(Upto 15.2.70)			

**Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 3911 dated 24-3-1970 re. Distribution of Billets to Re-rollers and Exporters**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):** In the Statement laid on the table of the House

in answer to para (c) and (d) of the Question No. 3911 on 24-3-70 below K. R. Steel Union Pvt. Ltd., West Bengal allocation of export quota to M/s. K. R. Steel Union Pvt., West Bengal had been indicated as "2,000 tonnes per month from February, 69 to July, 69, including 1,250 tonnes for wire rods." I would like to point out that it should read as "2,000 tonnes per month from February, 69 to July, 69 including 1,250 tonnes of heavier billets (125 mm)"

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#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### Reported Misappropriation of Money at the London Branch of the Central Bank of India

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported misappropriation of more than £1.2 million at the London Branch of the Central Bank of India and the action taken by the Government in this regard."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.  
SETHI):** Sir, the following particulars have been ascertained from the Central Bank of India regarding the case of suspected fraud at their London Office.

Arising out of certain irregularities noticed in the working of the London Branch of the Central Bank of India the bank arranged for a special audit of the London Branch by deputing a special officer to London on 23rd September, 1969. Later in March 1970, the General Manager of the bank was sent to London to look into some of the irregularities in some accounts of the London office. The General Manager relieved the London Manager, Shri Sami J. Patel of his duties which were handed over to another officer Shri Khalifa. On 15th April, 1970, the London Office of Central Bank of India received a telex message from the Sloman Bank, Hamburg requesting confirmation from the bank regarding an irrevocable guarantee covering ten bills of

exchange for a total sum of D.M. 2,000,000 supposed to have been drawn by Montex Limited, London on C. Ramon & Co. Ltd., London. The London Office of the bank contacted Mr. C. M. Shah of Montex Limited who denied having drawn those bills. On 16th April, 1970, the London Office of the bank sent a telex to Sloman Bank denying having issued any such guarantee and requesting them to despatch to them photostat copies of documents and bills referred to by them and also to exercise caution. On the same day, the Sloman Bank informed the London office of the Central Bank of India that the ten bills of exchange with the bank's guarantee were presented to them for discount by Mr. Mario di Racca of M/s L. Behrens and Sohne, Hamburg, private bankers. The letter of guarantee bore the signature of Mr. S. J. Patel as Manager and Mr. Hanna as the Accountant. According to the Central Bank of India, Mr. Hanna was a Junior Clerk in the bank and was not authorised by the bank to execute any documents on behalf of the bank. Nor were any of these guarantees registered in the books of the bank. The bank has, therefore, surmised that the ten bills of exchange and the guarantee letter are forged documents. On the 17th April, 1970 the Auditor of the Bank, Mr. Mistry accompanied by Mr. Shah who was supposed to have drawn all the ten bills of exchange on behalf of Montex, called at the office of the Sloman Bank, Hamburg, where they were shown photostat copies of the letters signed by Mr. Patel confirming that the acceptors of the bills maintained an external account with the London Branch of the Central Bank of India, with the permission of the Bank of England which, however, according to the Central Bank of India was not correct. Mr. Patel is purported to have written a letter forwarding specimen signatures of the officers of the bank authorised to sign on its behalf. In this list of signatures, Mr. Hanna's name had not been included, but Mr. Patel is purported to have written another letter advising the foreign correspondents of the bank, of the appointment of Mr. Hanna as incharge of foreign business and is also alleged to have authenticated his signature. The photostats of the original letters of guarantee bear the date 26th March, 1969. It appears that these were re-issued on the 26th March, 1970.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

The Manager of the Sloman Bank, accompanied by its legal Adviser, had a discussion with Mr. Di Racca at the Office of Messrs L. Behrens and Sohne, Hamburg when an officer of the Central Bank of India was also present. Mr. Di Racca was not agreeable to return all the bills of exchange and the letters purported to have been executed on behalf of the bank for cancellation. When it was pointed out to Mr. Di Racca by the officer of the bank that the whole transaction would be nullified as all these documents (both the bills of exchange as well as the letter of guarantee) were forged, Mr. Di Racca replied that he would sue the bank on the due date of the bills, i.e., 27th June, 1970.

The Central Bank of India has deputed Shri D. V. Taneja, Manager (Personnel) at its Central Office, to London on 11th May 1970. The Ministry of External Affairs has requested our High Commissioner in London and Ambassador at Bonn, to render the necessary assistance so Shri Taneja.

According to the Central Bank of India, there is nothing on the records of the bank to show that these guarantees have been issued. It is not the practice of the bank to issue guarantee in letter form, as has been done in this case. Further, none of the officers of the bank at the London Office is authorised to issue this type of guarantee. In these circumstances the bank is of the view that it is not directly responsible for any irregular transaction. According to the bank, some interested parties are trying to foil on the bank these transactions. The bank's representatives in London are in touch with the Scotland Yard.

The irregular transactions involving bills amounting to 2 million D.M. (about Rs. 41 lakhs) have so far come to the notice of the Central Bank of India. The total amount involved in the suspected fraud will be known only when all such claims are presented to the bank. M/s. Behrens and Sohne however, claim to hold with them bills of exchange amounting in all to 10.5 million D.M. (about Rs. 216 lakhs).

Shri Sami J. Patel was the Manager of the London Branch of the Central Bank of India during the relevant period. He has been in the London office for a long number of years and has been the Manager of the

London Branch since 1966. He submitted his resignation and was relieved of his duty on the 26th March, 1970. The bank has forfeited his provident fund and gratuity amounting to Rs. 1,15,000. His present whereabouts are not known.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। व्यवस्था यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है यह बिल्कुल गलत है और अधूरा है...

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Sit down. Mr. Fernandes, that is not the practice here. I will not allow it.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज : आप युझे एक मिनट तो मुनिये। अगर मेरी वार्तों में कोई तथ्य न हो तो बैठा दीजियेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the practice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not asking any question. The Prime Minister's Secretariat is involved in it. Mr. Haksar is involved in it. I have got the documents with me.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this on record if you go on persisting like this. There is a regular procedure, some other procedure, to raise such things.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You must allow me to lay this information on the Table of the House. (Interruption)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : He may be allowed to lay his information on the Table.

श्री रम सुभग सिंह (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम भी मांग करते हैं कि इनको ले कर लेने दीजिये। वह कोई डॉकूमेंट से करना चाहते हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि डॉकूमेंट ले कर ले दिया जाय। यह तो आप की इजाजत से ही सकता है।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंहदे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाद में दस्तावेजों को देख कर आप अलाउ कर सकते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिये। इस में श्री हाक्सर इन्वाल्ड हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot agree to it. Mr. Fernandes, the proper procedure is you should write to me under direction No. 115. I will allow it then, but not in this manner. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : इस में श्री हाक्सर का हाथ है। जिस आदमी ने मुझे सारी जानकारी भेजी है उस को जान से मारने की इन लोगों ने साजिश की है।

श्री मुख्यमन्त्री : इस दस्तावेज़ के आजाने से सवाल पूछने में सुविधा होगी।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am producing the documents. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, as per the statement given and the information revealed so far, the total amount of the bills stated to have been involved in the fraud is Rs. 2.57 crores. This is the position now. So many other bills and claims may come later and the amount involved may go up. Here the pertinent question arises whether there is any defect in the procedure of the banking system in the Central Bank of India, London, with so many loopholes which allow frauds to be committed and remain undetected. Because the Government has nationalised the banks, unless these loopholes are plugged, more and more frauds may be committed.

The statement made by the hon. Minister is incomplete in many respects. He says :

"Later in March 1970, the General Manager of the bank was sent to London to look into some of the irregularities in some accounts of the London office."

But he does not say on what date he was sent. For the information of the House, I can read from the press statement given by the General Manager himself in London, which gives the exact date also. I am reading from the report of the *Hindustan Times* Correspondent, London :

"The headquarters of the bank in Bombay have sent Mr. D. V. Taneja,

Manager of the Head Office, last Monday to London to investigate. He met Indian correspondents here today to give facts so far known without of course making any allegations against the many persons who are in the picture. On March 9 this year he was informed"—i.e. Mr. Patel was informed—"of the posting by the General Manager who had come from Bombay."

That means, Mr. Patel, Manager at London Branch of the Bank was posted to Bombay on 9th March. But the Minister's statement is silent on that date. In the statement of the Minister, it is not said on which date Mr. Patel resigned. The press statement further says :

"He declined to go and tendered his resignation on the same day"—i.e. on 9th March—"He continued to work till the end of the month and afterwards was granted one month's leave."

So, it is clear that Mr. Patel submitted his resignation on 9th March. He declined to go to Bombay but he continued to work till the end of the month and he was given one month's leave also.

I want to know from the Minister under what circumstances when some frauds have been committed, the fraudulent person has been spotted and when he tendered his resignation, instead of putting him under suspension and taking legal action, he was allowed to continue to work in the same branch. Even though as per the statement of the Minister "he submitted his resignation and was relieved of his duty on the 26th March 1970," according to press reports on the 9th March itself he had been asked to give his explanation. I want to know why 18 days have been allowed to lapse before the fraudulent person was relieved of his duties. Because, 26th March is a crucial date. According to the statement "The photostats of the original letters of guarantee bear the date 26th March, 1969. It appears that these were re-issued on the 26th March 1970." That is the exact date on which he was relieved. That means he has again issued guarantee letters to the banks in Hamburg. Therefore, why this man who had submitted his resignation on 9th March was not relieved of his duties and why action was not taken against him.

Secondly, the statement gives a very sad reading because it ends with a cryptic

[Shri Sezhiyan]

announcement "his present whereabouts are not known." Probably this is another case of Dharam Teja. The facts have not been brought out clearly in the statement. According to the press reports :

"The Central Bank also discovered on contacting the Scotland Yard that Patel had changed his citizenship nine years ago and was now a British citizen."

A bank which is functioning does not even know the citizenship of its own employees. An employee has changed his citizenship nine years ago and this is not known to the bank. The Scotland Yard had to inform the Central Bank of his citizenship. So, even rudimentary facts like the citizenship of its own employees are not known to the bank. I do not know under what international law they are going to extradite him.

Lastly, it has been mentioned in the statement :

"In these circumstances, the bank is of the view that it is not directly responsible for any irregular transaction."

But in the statement to the press correspondents in London by the Manager of the Central Bank of India, Bombay, it has been made very clear :

"To safeguard the integrity of Indian banks, it has announced that it will honour all bills which are validate, whatever the amount involved."

Therefore, I want a clear statement from the government whether they are going to honour the bills which might have been issued fraudulently by an employee while in employment, whether they are going to accept these things because they have been guaranteed by the bank though fraud has been committed by an employee.

I have raised four points. Firstly, I want to know whether the defects in the procedure would be rectified. Secondly, even though the Manager of the London Branch had submitted his resignation on the 9th March, why he was not immediately relieved why action was not taken against him and why he was relieved only on the 26th March? Thirdly, how is it that the bank was not aware of the citizenship of its own employee? Fourthly, may I know whether the bank and the government are

going to accept the responsibility for the guarantee given by an employee of the bank?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The entire matter is at a very delicate stage of investigation. During the course of this investigation, when the Scotland Yard and the concerned officials and the Embassy people are investigating into the matter, to make sensation in the House some of the hon. Members who are not even connected with the Calling Attention are just. (Interruptions) Let it come, I am not afraid. Some people are in the habit of creating sensation. (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Sir, is he justified in making these allegations? Let him be relevant here. (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिम्बये : जाली कागज हम लोग देते हैं ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : मैंने आपके लिए तो नहीं कहा है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : जाली कागज देने की तो सरकार की आज तक आदत बनी हुई है। हमारी तो यह आदत नहीं है लेकिन सरकार ने अलबत्ता आज तक यह काम किया है और दोषी सरकारी अफसरों को बचाया है। जिस आदमी ने शिकायत की आपके लियाफ उसे आपके अफसर ने उस चिठ्ठी की नकल दे दी और जाली कागज के लिये आप हमें कहते हो ? कुछ समझ कर मंत्री महोदय बात करें।... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, as far as this matter is concerned it is a well-known fact that the Central Bank of India along with 13 other banks was nationalised after the enactment last year. Prior to that it was a private bank and Mr. Patel went there not only today but about 14 years ago to work in that bank and he was working in various capacities and became the bank Manager in 1966 and not now. As soon as information was received by the Central Bank officers at Bombay that certain irregularities were committed, they sent an audit party and immediately after the audit

party was sent—I have said in the statement; some Members have said I have not given the date—I have said one General Manager was sent from here in March. So, I have given the month. I do not have the date. That officer went in March. After going there he asked Mr. Patel that he is being transferred to Bombay. Mr Patel on that ground said, "No". He is not prepared to go and submitted his resignation. It is true he submitted his resignation on 9th and his resignation was ultimately accepted on 26th and he was asked to hand over charge to Mr. Khalifa. This is all a matter of inquiry which the Reserve Bank is conducting and the Central Bank is conducting. We have asked the Scotland Yard to conduct this inquiry.

Then, Sir, with regard to this delicate matter of legal position whether the bank is responsible for the documents signed by Mr. Patel, as far as this guarantee given by the bank is concerned the guarantee of the exchange bills is given on a stipulated or specified form. This guarantee is only a guarantee given by Mr. Patel. Whether this is also fraudulent or not because some of the parties who are concerned with the exchange bills have denied, they have said that the signatures are forged. They have denied having received the money. Mr. Hanna's signature is also said to be forged because there is no person of that signature which is produced there. It is some other Hanna who is only a junior clerk and not an accountant. This is all a matter of inquiry whether this is the position or not. We are also in touch with our legal consultants on the basis of this signature and letter of guarantee given by Mr. Patel of which there is no entry as far as the accounts books of the bank are concerned. There is no entry of any such documents in the accounts books of the bank. Then this guarantee is not given on the regular form which is the normal practice as far as the guarantee is to be given with regard to exchange bills. It is only a simple letter signed by Mr. Patel. Therefore, all this is a legal matter which will have to be inquired into and the legal responsibility would fall according to the legal position of the bank. This is a different matter. The bank's position is that this is all a forged case and, therefore, the bank is not responsible. However, this is a matter which will have to be decided by the law courts when this

party files the suit as they have threatened to sue the bank when this comes up.

As far as the question of the British passport of Mr. Patel is concerned he got the British passport in 1960-61 which was much earlier and not of recent times.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour):** This fraud of Rs. 22 million in foreign exchange only represents a fraction of the mischief. Today, the £ sterling which should sell at Rs. 18 is being freely sold in the market at Rs. 32.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Rs. 35.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Rs. 35. Shri Piloo Mody is right. The dollar has been sold at a value two and a half times its normal exchange value. If you read yesterday's *Statesman's* article, *Windfall of £ and \$ in Black Market*, you will find that it is a very serious matter. I do wish the Government to take a serious note of the whole thing. This is how the country's entire wealth is being drained out. This is another method, other than overinvoicing and underinvoicing that they have been doing.

One of the involved persons, the former Manager of the Central Bank, London, Shri Patel, is, we understand from a very reliable source, a confidant of a Director of Central Bank of India when it was in the private sector, as also another person who is a very important man in the Bankers' Association. We have seen his name many times in the Supreme Court case.

When Shri Patel was transferred, as the Minister has said, he resigned on the 9th, March and preferred to stay in London with his Italian wife. He was living very luxuriously in London. God knows how he got the money to live so luxuriously in London. He decided to stay in London because that was more lucrative to him.

On the other side, this mushroom German bank, Behrens & sons, which came into existence in October 1969, transacted in bills of exchange dated March 1969, and although it had a total paid-up capital of DM 1.5 million, it bought bills of exchange worth DM 10.5 million.

Government should also know that Shri Patel, the Manager of the Central Bank of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

India, London, had transacted between the months of March and June 1968, an illegal transaction involving £ 49,000 under telephonic instructions from Calcutta from some private sector Central Bank Director to clear the debt of a *bunyadar* of Shri Haridas Mundra in London, a man called Sukhdev Varina. The telephone was put through from a Calcutta office of Shri Mundra after receiving the black market value of sterling that was paid in London. Shri Mundra is now busy taking over British concerns and share-cornering. He is taking out enormous amount of Indian rupees *via* these sorts of methods.

This is, undoubtedly, a conspiracy between the drawer, the drawee and the forger. Why is it that the statement says :

"The bank has, therefore, surmised that the ten bills of exchange and the guarantee letter are forged documents."?

Why is it that after a lapse of more than a month the Government is using the word "surmise"? Why is it that they have not vigorously inquired into the matter and come to a definite conclusion?

There is definitely a serious charge of corruption. There are corrupt people in it. There is a gang organised of corrupt people in order to take out the entire wealth of the country. Either the whole thing is wholly forgery or it is outside the authority that the bank manager enjoys. Will the hon. Minister, therefore, assure the House that on the due date the drawer will not be paid the money and he will repudiate your guarantee?

Before I sit down I would like to inform that of the two persons I mentioned one is Shri Bhubha, the former Commerce Minister, and the other is Shri R. C. Cooper of Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER : You are mentioning names of gentlemen who are not present here.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I fully agree with the hon. Member that the matter is very serious and should deserve our very serious attention. As I have said, it is at a stage of delicate inquiries and we are certainly at it. It appears that on certain points the hon. Member seems to have more information than I have with me. I would certainly take

advantage of the information passed on by him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is only a fraction of the whole mischief.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I shall be further thankful if you give the whole information.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you better send him to UK for all that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : *Via* Moscow, of course.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I can only assure hon. Members that full inquiries will be made, we would take the best possible legal advice and would certainly act up to the legal advice.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सबा 2 करोड़ का फाड़ है हिन्दुस्तान की बैंकिंग हिस्ट्री में सबसे बड़ा फाड़ है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि यह राष्ट्रीय करण के कारण हुआ है लेकिन यह स्ट्रेन्ज बैंकसिडेंस है कि इतना बड़ा फाड़ राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद सामने आया, और श्री लकप्पा ने भी इसके बारे में ऐलिगेशन लगाया। इस तरह के करण के बहुत से केसेज हैं। जैसा कहा गया है कि कर्मिंग इवेन्ट्रस कास्ट डेमर शैडोज बिकोर, कहीं ऐसा न हो जाय। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि बैंक के हेड आफिस का कंट्रोल लूज होता जा रहा है।

इस केस के बारे में श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज ने प्रधान मन्त्री को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी 18.3.70 को जिसमें उन्होंने कोट किया था कि उन को यह चिट्ठी लम्दन से मिली है। उसका एक एक्स्ट्रैक्ट उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखी अपनी चिट्ठी में कोट किया था। मैं आपकी आशा से उस चिट्ठी को बोडा सा पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"I am reproducing here below extracts from a letter I have received from a friend in London.

"I have been acting as a Consultant to a few small Indian businessmen in London and, in this connection, I have come across some very sinister activities of the Central Bank of India. I have already written about this to Mr. Haksar, Mr. Kamath and Mr. Masani. I write this to you in the hope that you would also use your influence somehow to put the matters I outline below right."

What the Central Bank Manager does is, in simple language, to assist money-lenders who are the curse of our people. He extends to them extra overdraft facilities at the expense of small businessmen who are asked to cut their overdraft to nil. No businessman can work without certain overdraft facilities; but when the small businessman is asked to bring down his overdraft to nil, the Bank Manager recommends him one of the moneylenders to the businessman. This moneylender is already given extra overdraft facilities by the same Bank Manager.

"Thereupon when the small businessman goes to the moneylender, he charges them a rate of interest sometime as high as 42 per cent per annum."

वह चिट्ठी श्री फरेन्डीज ने लिखी। उसके बाद जिस आदमी ने श्री फरेन्डीज को मिली चिट्ठी लिखी थी उसकी दूसरी चिट्ठी उनको 6 अप्रैल को चली दूई मिली है। उसकी भी कुछ लाइनें मैं कोट करता हूँ :

"In my original letter to you I stated that I had also written to Mr. Haksar on this matter. The moneylender in question Mr. Ranian Shab, has received a copy through his private sources of my letter to Mr. Haksar. Fortunately for me the copy letter does not state either my name or address; but I have been told that this moneylender is making efforts to find my name and address and it has been said that if he finds it, he is going to use violent methods towards me for having written these letters concerning his affairs with the Central Bank."

अब मुख्य सवाल यह है कि जो चिट्ठी प्रधान मंत्री को लिखी गई, और जिसको इस सज्जन ने सीधे हाक्सर साहब को दी, वह चिट्ठी रमन एंड कम्पनी को, जो सेंट्रल फिनांस है, कैसे

मिल गई। क्या इसके बारे में सरकार सी० बी० आई० के जरिये एकवायरी करायेगी?

श्री मधु सिमपे : पहले हाक्सर को हटाओ वहां से उसके बाद इन्वायरी कराओ।

श्री कंवर लाल शुक्त : प्रधान मंत्री को लिखी या हाक्सर साहब को लिखी चिट्ठी की नकल उस कल्पित को कैसे मिल गई, यह मेरा पहला सवाल है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने मैनेजर के लिलाफ कुछ किया हो या न किया हो, लेकिन जो सी० रमन है जिन्होंने सारा मैनिपुलेशन किया, उनके लिलाफ सरकार ने क्या किया?

तीसरी चीज यह है कि आपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि स्पेशल आइट किया गया। उस आइट की रिपोर्ट क्या है, यह मोटे तौर से बतला दिया जाये और जो आप के जनरल मैनेजर हैं लन्दन में उन्होंने यहां रिजर्व बैंक को क्या रिपोर्ट दी, या आपको या आपने आफिस को क्या रिपोर्ट दी? मार्च में नेशनल इंजेशन ही गया था बैंकों का। आइट रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने क्या कहा है? सरकार आइट रिपोर्ट और जनरल मैनेजर की रिपोर्ट भिन्न के बाद क्या कार्यवाही करती रही है, यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। मैं सरकार को क्रिकिटल मैनिलेंस के लिए और डिले के लिए चार्ज करता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा इसकी जांच कराने की बात मान लेगे? कांस्टिरेसी बाली बात भी तब सामने आ जायेगी।

लन्दन की पुलिस और जर्मनी की पुलिस तहकीकात कर रही है। यह आप यहां से कोई सीनियर अफसर वहां भेजने की बात सोच रहे हैं जो जमकर उनको बहां असिस्ट करे?

इस तरह की घटनायें नहीं घटनी चाहियें और अब जबकि बैंकों का नेशनल इंजेशन हो गया है, तो हम बाहरे हैं कि उमका इमेज न घटे, उनका इमेज अच्छा हो। उसके लिए आप क्या करना उठा रहे हैं? कोई इस्पेक्शन जल्दीनी

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कोई विजिलेंस मशीनरी आपने बनाई है? अब आपके पास चौदह बड़े-बड़े बैंक आ गये हैं। इस प्रकार की घटनायें न हों, इसके लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है? इस रमन के खिलाफ आपने रिपोर्ट अभी तक क्यों नहीं की है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I could say with still greater emphasis how Mr. Fernandes is in the habit of creating sensation. The only fact that he has brought out here through Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is that there is some letter written by some Party to Mr. Haksar, Mr. Kamath and Mr. Masani. On the basis of this letter Mr. Fernandes has claimed that he has written a letter. He also says that there is another letter of April 6 from this party saying that his original letter also was sent through Mr. Haksar. Here instead of three persons only one name remains. He has not mentioned about the other two names. Then he imaginarily comes to the conclusion that the copy that this gentleman has received has come only from Mr. Haksar and not from any other source in which the two other names are mentioned. That is why I say that this is jumping at conclusions which are purely politically motivated and have nothing to do with the substance of the case. (Interruptions: Mr. Haksar comes because of the Prime Minister.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कहाँ से मिली, इनकायरी कराइये। मैंने यह कहा है कि कैसे गया वह लेटर, इसके बारे में आप इनकायरी कराइये। किस की तरफ से गया, इसकी इनकायरी कराने के लिए तैयार है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This is another thing to ask for an inquiry as to how this party got the copy. But to jump at a conclusion that it was only Mr. Haksar who has done so, this is what I am trying to point out that there is ample political motivation. Politics apart, I can only assure the hon Members...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about inquiry?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Shri Kanwar Lal

Gupta has mentioned that this case has happened because of nationalisation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No, no.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is the way of putting it. I would only point out that not only this case but whatever information we have or wherever we receive complaints, they are thoroughly investigated and inquired into. As far as this case also is concerned, we have handed over this matter to the Scotland Yard and we are also in touch with our legal consultants and the High Commissioner is also in the picture both in London and in West Germany and I can only give this assurance that we would do all the best that we could to complete the inquiry and bring the culprits to the necessary process of law.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह कहा है कि कैसे गया वह लेटर, इसके बारे में आप इनकायरी कराइये। किस की तरफ से गया, इसकी इनकायरी कराने के लिये तैयार हैं?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far as the Audit Report and the report of the Central Bank is concerned, we have not seen the Audit Report ourselves; it is with the Central Bank and they are making enquiries about it. Unless I go in to it I cannot say

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : How can I lay it on the Table of the House?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ग्राहिट रिपोर्ट के बारे में पूछा था, इरेप्युलेंटिंग के बारे में पूछा था। लेकिन कुछ नहीं बताया है। छिपाना क्यों चाहते हैं? इनकायरी आप करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? किसी का भी जबाब नहीं आया है। मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ।

श्री मन्त्री सिम्बे : हास्कर साहब से डरते क्यों हैं। आपको संरक्षण प्राप्त है पूरे सदन का आप बवाराते क्यों हैं?

SHRI RANGA : I would like you to apply your mind to these two points. When such a serious matter has been brought to light is it not their duty to go through the Audit Report ?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : --rose  
*(Interruption)*

Mr. SPEAKER : May I request you to resume your seat ? This is not a matter to be viewed on party lines. We are all concerned with it. There is no question of your party line.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Are you allowing everybody to put a question, Sir ?

SHRI RANGA : He simply says that he has not seen it. Will he send for it, see it, and then as the hon Member said, will he place it on the Table of the House ? He should see the report made by the General Manager or whoever had gone to London, study the whole thing and then tell us. If he had not seen it he should see it, and then place it on the Table of the House. Instead of that, is it open to him to say that he has not seen it and therefore he dismisses this demand ?

श्री रवि राय : आफिट रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखनी चाहिये ।

श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त : लेटर कैसे चला गया ? इसकी इनकावारी क्यों नहीं कराते हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला है। ये पर्दा ढालना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that point, about the Audit Report.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : About the General Manager's Report ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : About the Audit Report, I have said, I have not seen it. It is not customary to place the Audit Report on the Table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why not customary ? Now it is a nationalised bank. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should protect us. Why should he say, it is not customary ? This is the first time this is coming

up; and this is a Nationalised Bank. They want to hide their own sins. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a limit to it. On this point, whether it is customary to lay the Audit Report or not, I will examine this issue. Mr. Supakar.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : The Statement which was read out by the hon Minister.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : There is no question of not being customary. This is the first time it has become a Nationalised Bank. Therefore there can be no precedents in this matter. I think there should be no objection to placing the Report on the Table of the House.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The statement which was read out by the hon. Minister in reply to the Call Attention Motion together with some of the reports which appeared in papers like *Hindustan Times* quotations from which were made by my friend Mr. Sezhiyan go to show that there is something very serious in this matter which was neglected criminally by the Government.

From para 2 of this statement it would appear that this irregularity in the Central Bank of India was known by the Government in the month of September, 1969. But, they did not take appropriate action in this matter till very late. It is stated that a Special Officer was deputed to London on 23rd September, 1969. That should have put the Government on the alert right from that date. But, probably, they did not take any action till this question of the transfer of this Officer, Shri Patel, came up in March, 1970. It is strange to find that though Shri Patel was transferred from London to Bombay in the first week of March, 1970 and he refused to come to Bombay, still, he was permitted to continue in his office till the 26th March, 1970 when he submitted his resignation. It is stated that he was relieved of his duty on the 26th March, 1970 by the Government. Though irregularity was committed by this officer, Shri Patel, he was allowed to continue till 26th March, 1970. It appears that most of this mischief was done

[Shri Radhakar Supakar]

between March 9th and 26th 1970. I am quoting from the last line of para 2.

"It appears that these the bank guarantees were re-issued on the 26th March, 1970."

I want the Minister specifically to answer these points.

Firstly why no action was taken when these serious irregularities were found out on the 23rd September, 1969 and the Government was put on the alert by the Special Audit. Secondly I want to know from him as to why Shri Patel was permitted to handle these bank affairs between 5th March, 1970 and 26th March, 1970. My third questions about the bank guarantee. I want to know specifically from the Minister as to whether it is not customary before the nationalisation of the Central Bank in their London Branch, for the high officers, like the managers, to issue these guarantees. How far were the customers of the bank aware of the fact that on plain paper guarantees could be issued by any officer like Shri Patel or Shri Hanna? These are the questions that I want to ask the Hon. Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of Government not taking any action from 9th September, 1969 is concerned, I would like to point out that this question of knowing about any irregularities with regard to the branch of the Central Bank in London this is what I have said with reference to the head office of the Central Bank arose only when the head office came to know about the irregularities. The head office deputed the audit party in September, 1969. Therefore the question of government's coming into the picture or its not taking any action does not arise.

As far as the question of bank's supervision is concerned, it is certainly true that prior to nationalisation, as far as the particular branch is concerned, I should also like to educate myself on these points, whether there was a proper internal audit or whether there was proper supervision and inspection or not. This is a point which will have to be examined with a view to finding out whether there was a proper internal audit and supervision of these

foreign branches of the banks. As to whether prior to nationalisation this was done by the various head offices of these banks, I shall have to make inquiries, and we shall certainly have to look into this matter and streamline the whole position.

Therefore, there is no delay on the part of Government. As soon as the head office of the bank came to know about these things, they had sent an audit party.

SHRI RANGA : There was a delay of 20 days in accepting the resignation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the issue of these letters is concerned, Shri Radhakar Supakar had asked whether it was customary or not to issue such letters to the parties from the side of the banks I may submit that the system of exchange bills is a very well known practice and it is a very important document where a bank guarantee is taken. Therefore, there is a specific form as far as bank guarantee is concerned...

SHRI RADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Bank guarantee or letters ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have said, there is a regular form for it, and, therefore it is not issued in the form of letters. Whether the officer concerned had the authority to issue those guarantees and whether he could do so in the form of letters, whether those letters are authenticated or forged etc. are all matters for inquiry, and a very delicate legal matter has cropped up. So, I would not enter into that and say that this should be done or no'. I would only like to assure the House that we take all possible steps to see that proper investigations are carried out. With regard to the internal audit which the Central Bank's office has conducted, we would ask the Reserve Bank to go into the audit report although it is an internal audit report, and we would ask the Reserve Bank to apprise us of the facts, and when the facts are known, I would come to the House to apprise it about this matter.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about those letters ?

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have already written to you that in Hardwar, there is a strike going on...

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let us proceed with the business before the House. I shall come to that at a later stage.

13.08 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Papers under Companies Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : 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) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the year 1968-69.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company 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—3578/70]
- (2) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited Nepanagar, for the year 1968-69.
- (ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, 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—3579/70]

(3) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, 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—3580/70]

(4) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1967 to 30th September, 1968.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1967 to 30th September, 1968 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3581/70]

(5) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sambar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1967 to 30th September, 1968.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambar Salts Limited, Jaipur for the period from 1st October, 1967 to 30th September, 1968 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3582/70]

##### Papers under Air Corporations Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : On behalf of Dr. Karan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure

## [Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

of Air India for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3583/70]

- (ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1968-69, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1969-70 and Budget Estimates for the year 1970-71 under Capital of Air India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3584/70]
- (iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1970-71 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3585/70]
- (iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1968-69, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1969-70 and Budget Estimates for the year 1970-71 under Capital of Indian Airlines [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3586/70]

## Report of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme for 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3587/70] -

## Report of Press Council for 1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Press Council of India for the year 1969, under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3588/70]

## Papers under Companies Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND

METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1968-69.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals 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-3589/70]

## Papers under Companies Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur 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-3590/70]

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I want to make one submission in regard to this item....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should have sent previous notice in writing. He cannot just get up in this manner and speak. He should give advance intimation.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is not necessary. I can get up after the item is laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the accepted practice and convention in this House that previous intimation should be given.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** The hon. Minister has placed the report of the MAMC for 1968-69 on the Table of the House. The MAMC is a big public scandal. The Committee on Public Undertakings has already recommended in its report that this should be closed down. This undertaking had an authorised capital of Rs. 20 crores, and it has already lost Rs. 21 crores. I want to know...

**MR. SPEAKER :** There can be no questions now. I am not going to allow it.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Only the accounts for 1968-69 are now placed on the Table of the House...

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member is a very responsible Member. He should know that...

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** I only want to say...

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member can give a regular notice.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** They are only placing the accounts for 1968-69 on the Table of the House now. I only want to know what is the latest position, and what action they have taken on the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings....

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am not going to allow this now.

**Statements showing Action taken by Government on Assurances etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :** I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions or Fourth Lok Sabha :

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I  
Tenth Session, 1970
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV  
Ninth Session, 1969
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII  
Eighth Session, 1969

- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVII  
Seventh Session, 1969
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XII  
Sixth Session, 1968
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIX  
Fifth Session, 1968
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXV  
Fourth Session, 1968
- (viii) Supplementary Statement No. XIX  
Third Session, 1967
- (ix) Supplementary Statement No. XXVII  
Second Session, 1967

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3591/70.]

**Papers under Companies Act**

**SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH :** On behalf of Shri Raghunatha Reddy I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
- (ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1968-69.
- (iii) Annual Report on the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3592/70.]
- (iv) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1503 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1970 making certain amendment to the Schedule to Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, issued under section 8 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3593/70.]

**Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1970**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue

[**Shri P. C. Sethi**]

Receipts, 1970 under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3611/70.]

**Notifications under Essential Commodities Act**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) :** On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification under sub section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :
  - (i) Hindi version of the Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G S.R. 2558 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3594/70.]
  - (ii) The Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1970, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1633 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1970
- (2) A statement (Hindi version) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3595/70.]

**Report on the Mid-term General Elections, 1968-69**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the Mid term General Elections in India, 1968-69 Vol. II (Statistical) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3596/70.]

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 11th May, 1970, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect three members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri B. D. Khobragade from the Committee and the retirement of Shri Dayaldas Kurre and Shri E. M. Sangma from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1970 and resolves that this House do proceed to elect in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, three members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri K. P. Subramania Menon
2. Shri E. M. Sangma
3. Shri Sukhdev Prasad.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (4) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1970 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS  
FROM THE Sittings OF THE  
HOUSE

Fourteenth Report

SHRI G. C. NAIK (Keonjhar) : Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

13.13 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY  
MEMBER

(Shri J. M. Biswas)

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : While thanking you for allowing me to submit the following to the House under Rule 357, I would like to submit that on 14-5-1970, when a Short Notice Question was before us, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, a member of the House, belonging to the Jan Sangh Party, made the following observations :

"धी हृष्टम चन्द्र काल्यायः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि पिछली बार जब यह प्रश्न इस सदन में आया था तो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट साधियों ने एक फर्म के साथ हमारे साथी गुप्ता जी का संबंध लगाया था और उस को राजनीतिक रंग देने की कोशिश की थी। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के एक धी के० बी० परसई, सीनियर आफिसर हैं जो कि तस्कर कार्य में पकड़े गए हैं और उस संबंध में इस सदन में भी चर्चा हुई है। उन को अच्छी सहृदयते मिलें, वे अच्छे पद पर जाये इस की कोशिश इस सदन के कम्युनिस्ट मेम्बर श्री विद्वास ने की है।..." (व्यवधान) ...उन्होंने पत्र भी लिखा है... (व्यवधान)..."

What has been stated by Shri Kachwai about me is absolutely false and baseless. I deny having done anything in favour of the said Shri K. B. Parchai or having written any letter to anybody at any time about that officer. I regret to note that Shri Kachwai has been guided by unfair consideration.\*\*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South-Delhi) : This is scandalous.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi-Sadar) : This is absurd. It should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot allow it to go on record. He has added something more to what was shown to me.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It is also regrettable that his party leaders have seldom tried to restrain him while the said member violated all norms of the House and keeps on committing misconduct.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : There have been persistent allegations continuously made against Shri Parchai in connection with so many defalcations. He should be removed from service. Why has he not been removed?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Biswas came to me this morning and wanted to contradict Shri Kachwai's statement. He wanted to contradict it in two or three words. But I did not see the portion which he reads and which I have to expunge now.

श्री भग्न लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्याइट आफ आडंडर है। कई दफा यहां पर मैंने यह प्रश्न किया है कि जो व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के बत्तव्य हैं वह लिखित रूप में स्पीकर साहब के पास पहले दे दें, स्पीकर साहबको को पढ़ें, एडिट करें और जो स्वीकृत है उसी को यहां पढ़ा जाय ताकि बाद में यहां हल्ला न हो। यह हमेशा कहते रहे हैं लेकिन पता नहीं आर० के० बिरला के जमाने से यह सिलसिला चल पड़ा है। पाटिल साहब ने इसी तरह हमारे ऊपर लांचन लगाए, बाद में वह हम ने एक-एक आरोप प्रूप किए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कभी डिपार्टमेंट हुआ। इन्होंने जो मुक्ते सुचह दिया उस में अभी ऐड कर दिया। I am not going to allow it. (Interruptions.)

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** It is a highly objectionable thing. If a Member is saying things irresponsibly against another Member, it is a very irresponsible thing.

**ग्रन्थकार महोदय :** अगर वह इरेस्पान्सिसबिल हैं तो आप तो न हो जाइए ।

**SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** There should be some procedure by which the Speaker could take it up with the other Member.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You have every right to take it up ; that is why I did not deny.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** I would not have raised this issue. But Parliament is adjourning tomorrow. You are aware that from 12th May nearly 8,000 workers of the Bharat Heavy Electricals are on strike, at Hardwar, I request you to ask the hon. Minister of Labour or Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to make a statement tomorrow.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have got yours for 377 but I have decided not to allow it but to ask the Minister to make a statement.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) :** A heat-wave is sweeping all the North Indian States for the last ten days or so and about a thousand persons have already been killed due to the intensity of the heat and thousands of cattle have also died. I request you to ask the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard. Previously certain succour was also provided when similar incidents took place in 1960-61. Therefore, something should be done on behalf of the Government. There is another incident and more than 500 houses have been burnt in Kashmir valley.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It would have been much better if something was given to me in advance.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) :** We gave a call attention notice. Let the Minister make a statement.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I shall have to examine it. About the first part, I shall allow it.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) :** There has been widespread and persistent reports that the Government of India are thinking of shifting the rocket launching station from Thumba in Kerala to some other place. I filed a call attention which was not admitted. I request you to direct the Prime Minister to make a statement and clarify the matter.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I shall send it to her.. (Interruptions.) Why are you all getting up like this ? I had some advance intimation about these matters. I disapprove of abrupt interventions.. (Interruptions.)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) :** I have given a call attention motion asking the Government to make a statement on Bengal land policy about which we are reading in the Press every day ; it is a serious matter... (Interruptions.)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I shall look into it ; I do not promise anything.

**धी मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** ग्रन्थकार महोदय में मंत्री महोदय से दो वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ नेशनल फिटेनेस कार्पर्स के बारे में, इंवर 9 दिन से इन लोगों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है, मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया कि किसी को निकाला नहीं जायगा और 15 लोग निकाल दिए गए। दिल्ली का एक तेजपाल सिंह है, उस के कम्पांड फे क्वार दूम्रा है, उस को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि ऐसी किसी भी स्कीम को हाथ में नहीं लेंगे जो राज्य के तेहत आती है। लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि आप ने एन० एस० घो०/ एन० एस० सी० की नई स्कीम बनाई है जो राज्यों के अधिकार में आती है—इस तरह से बाद में हजारों लोग बेकार हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ—इस के संबंध में मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दें।

दूसरा वक्तव्य मैं इस विषय पर चाहता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय तो चले गये, अब क्या वक्तव्य देंगे। इस लिये इसे बाद में कहूँगा।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यक्तिया का प्रश्न है। मैंने एक कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी थी लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि आप ने उसे रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। पिछले महीने अनुमूलित जातियों के आयुष्ट की तीन रिपोर्टें रखी गई थीं तथा उन पर विचार के लिये पांच घन्टे का समय रखा गया था, लेकिन कल की जो कार्यसूची मेरे पास आई है, उस में आप ने मद्य निवेदन का मामला भी छुसेड़ दिया है, इस तरह से इन रिपोर्टों पर विचार करने के लिए 5 घन्टे का समय नहीं मिल पायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय, इस के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य दें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मेरा कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव किस नियम के अनुसार रिजेक्ट किया है। जब यह प्रस्ताव नियम 56, 57, 58, 59 के अनुकूल है तो आपने इस को एक्सेप्ट कियों नहीं किया। आप को इसे स्वीकार करने का अधिकार है, आप आशा देते हो हम 50 आदमी इस के पक्ष में खड़े हो जाते हो हमारी यह चर्चा मान ली जाती।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Everything was brought before the Business Advisory Committee. It is not my personal decision.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I would like you to tell the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to see that a statement is made, as has been indicated in the papers, at least tomorrow as to what the Government wishes to do in regard to Birla Bhavan and also about the installation of the Mahatma Gandhi statue. (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see about the pending matters.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी आप को आज सुबह एक चिट्ठी लिखी है, जिस में दो बातों का उल्लेख किया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सुबह चिट्ठी लिखी है, उस को कल देखूँगा।

13.23 hrs.

#### RESOLUTIONS RE : RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE—(Contd.)

#### THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) Rose—

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, on a point of order about item No. 17.

Yesterday—

MR. SPEAKER : You should have left something for me also to tell you. He discussed it with me and the resolution, because it was not withdrawn, was allowed to come as it is today. Now, he will accept the amendment, and it will come.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Yesterday, that was moved and you suggested that the amended form will come.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not going to confine himself to four.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : We have not received any motion of amendment. There was ample time and so the Minister himself might have given a notice of amendment. He has not given it. We have not received it in the required form. As there was ample time given, why not he come with an amendment?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन है कि चार के बजाय दो कर दिया जाय। इसे आप मान सीजियं।

MR. SPEAKER : Well, Mr. Sezhiyan, he consulted me and I looked into the matter. There was no way out except that he will move it now and then accept it.

SHRI NANDA : In the course of the discussion yesterday it was pointed out to me that it will serve my purpose as well if instead of having four more members there are two more members.

So, with your permission, I beg to move :

In the Resolution,

in line 8, for the figure "4", substitute the figure "2".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

In the Resolution,

in line 8, for the figure "4", substitute figure "2".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the amended resolution to the vote. The question is :

"That this House do resolve that the membership of the Parliamentary Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on 28th November, 1968 to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as the other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon, be increased by 2 more members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI NANDA : I shall now move the next Resolution.

I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate one more member from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon, to be nominated by the Chairman and to communicate the name of the member so appointed to this House."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate one more member from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertakings to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance

and make recommendations thereon, to be nominated by the Chairman and to communicate the name of the member so appointed to this House."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.27 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I am raising this point because tomorrow is the last day of the session. As you know, many assurances have been given in this House. When the policemen were discharged or dismissed or their services terminated for participation in the strike or demonstration, it was suggested that their case should be sympathetically considered. The hon. Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan assured a group of Members belonging to all parties that he will see that some favourable orders are issued and they are reinstated. I want that statement should be made by the hon. Home Minister.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Secondly, when an announcement was made here regarding the appointment of the Pay Commission a suggestion was made about grant of interim relief. Now we do not know when the Pay Commission is going to submit its report. So, I would submit that the Finance Minister should make a statement on this question.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : इस बात का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष अहोदय, बनर्जी सांहृष्ट ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे वह निवेदन करना है कि इंडियन रेलवे लोको मेकेनिकल स्टाफ

एमोशिलाशन के आमाम जांच के सेनेटरी ने हमारे पास यह चिट्ठी लिखी है :

"This is to inform you that a good number of members of our Association working in Assam area have since been arrested on the alleged Naxalites. The allegation is baseless and it is suspected that the Unions of the Federations have been playing the foul..."

वहां पर हमारे वर्कर को नक्सलाईट कह कर गिरपतार किया जा रहा है इसलिये कि वे यूनियन का काम कर रहे हैं और जो दूसरी फेडरेशन के लोग हैं वे उनको गिरपतार करवा रहे हैं। यह तरीका उचित नहीं है। उनकी मांगों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं आपकी माफ़त सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन लोगों को रिहा कर दिया जाये।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल फिटनेस कोर के बढ़त से आदमी भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। उनका एजिटेशन चल रहा है। उनके बारे में बनर्जी साहब ने जो कहा है, मैं उनका समर्पन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि शिवाय मन्त्री महोदय उसके बारे में जल्दी बयान दें।

14.36 hrs.

#### INDIAN SOLDIERS (LITIGATION) AMENDMENT BILL

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, AND  
STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING  
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a non-controversial piece of legislation.

It is proposed to bring certain type of proceedings within the purview of the facilities which are afforded to the Defence personnel in matters of litigation. The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 gives protection to soldiers by way of postponement of the proceedings initiated against

them before Civil and Revenue Court and also provides for the setting aside of decrees and orders passed against them *ex parte* when they are working under war conditions, or overseas or at any place beyond India. At present Rent Controllers, Tribunals and such other-judicial authorities are not covered by the definition of the term "Court" in the Act. It is now proposed that the protection afforded to soldiers under the Act, should be extended to cover proceedings before such authorities which are judicial or quasi-judicial in character. As the honourable Members are aware, there are a number of proceedings before such bodies which do not strictly come within the definition of a court, but nevertheless are of great importance for the persons involved in the proceedings. Litigation regarding any matters provided for by special enactments, such as rent laws dealing with fixation of rent of premises or eviction from premises before a rent controller, tribunal or other authority, is of the same nature as civil litigation and Government are of the view that the soldiers should be protected in respect of such proceedings to the same extent as proceedings before a court.

Another important amendment to the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, which is now proposed to be made, is the enlargement of the definition of the special conditions under which the soldiers must be working to enjoy the protection afforded by the Act. Under the Act, as it is worded, the protection is available only when the soldiers are serving under war conditions or overseas or at any place beyond India. As the House is no doubt aware, many soldiers are deployed at distant places on our borders. During the period of last emergency, soldiers serving in such places were made entitled to the protection of the Act by declaring their services as under war conditions, for the purposes of the Act. With the lifting of the emergency W.E.F. 10.1.1968, the notification issued for the purpose in November 1962, has become inoperative. It is obviously necessary that our soldiers who serve in such remote areas should be given the protection available under the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, as the exigencies of service would obviously prevent them from taking effective part in such proceedings so long as they are serving in the remote areas. It is accord-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

ingly proposed to amend the parent Act to bring soldiers serving in such remote operational areas within India as may be specified by the Central Government from time to time within its scope.

The third amendment proposed concerns Naval personnel. Section 2(b) of the parent Act defines "Indian Soldier" to mean any persons subject to the Army Act, 1950 or the Air Force Act, 1950. The provisions of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act 1925, have been made applicable to Naval personnel since 1940 by the issue of a notification under section 14 of that Act. With the passing of the Navy Act, 1957, there is no need to keep the Naval Forces out of the purview of the definition of "Indian Soldier" under the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act. The definition is accordingly being amplified to cover persons subject to the Navy Act, 1957.

In the course of the clause-by-clause consideration there are some verbal amendments, which I shall be moving.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.'

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay-North-East) : Sir, regarding this Bill I want to highlight some most important points. My first point is that our jawans need some special treatment in all respects, because they have risked their own precious lives and are guarding our frontiers. Because of them we are living here peacefully and are having our debates and all these things peacefully. They fully deserve some privileges in respect of legal, educational and social status. But I feel very sorry that this is not done by Government to our satisfaction.

For instance, when they are away on active service or in military stations, either families have to face all sorts of litigations and due to this litigation, all sorts of harassments so that their minds are busy with worry about their families. To keep their minds free from these worries, it is necessary

that they should be given all financial help and the time limits and all other factors must be considered and they must be given some special privileges. Also, in case of eviction from houses or lands, they must have some privilege.

My second point is about the education of their children. This is the most important point from my point of view. The wives of jawans are uneducated ladies and they find it very difficult to get their children admitted to schools, specially in big places but also in small places. Then, they do not know what courses should be taken and what type of education should be given to their children. They look to their menfolk for help in this regard. It is necessary that Government should keep some reserved seats in good schools, particularly residential schools, for the children of jawans and give them facilities to have good education with the advanced classes boys.

There should be some special scholarships for these boys.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a little outside the purview of the Bill. The Bill is only about litigation whereas you are talking about amenities to soldiers' children,

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : That is as important as litigation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is true. But we have to confine ourselves to what is before us at the moment.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : Admission to schools is also difficult for the children of jawans.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : If we have to confine ourselves to the Bill, there is no alternative but to say that we welcome the Bill.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In fact, I will greatly appreciate that. At 3 O'Clock there is some other business to be taken up. This Bill is something which is non-controversial and should be accepted by everybody. I may have to take it back to the other House because there are one or two amendments.

**SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE** : If you do not want me to speak on the education of their children, I need not do so.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : It is not that I do not want you to do that but I am just pointing out that these things are outside the scope of the Bill.

**SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE** : That is all right.

All the modern methods or technical facilities must be made easily available to them. The wives of the jawans being uneducated, their children are always handicapped.

In respect of litigation particularly, I welcome this Bill.

My third suggestion is about the retirement and that is that these jawans retire from the service at a very early age and, therefore, Government should open up a cell in every nationalised bank to give them assistance, advice and also loan to start a small business of their own and to get more money, occupation, in addition to their pension. At present, in my State, the land laws give quite reasonable protection to the army men but their retired life also must be useful to the country.

My last suggestion is that the wives of these jawans should be given some educational facilities in training, like, tailoring, weaving, typing and such other courses so that if some mishap takes place, she should be able to earn her livelihood. Infact, I would have dealt more on the educational aspect of it because I thought that also is covered by this Bill.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill. But I would say that the Defence Minister should kindly reconsider the entire scope of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act because it needs further enlargement.

For instance, the greatest amount of litigation that a soldier faces is about the land tenure problems. Now, the States pass laws providing for certain safeguards to the soldier. But those safeguards are available to the soldier only when the soldier goes to the court. Take a particular case or my

own case. When I was in the army, I found on reaching home that half my land had been written off in somebody else's name.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : You are not pleading your own case, I suppose.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH** : I am pleading the soldiers' case. Although there was a law in U. P. that a soldier could lease out his land while he was still in service and that the land would not be written off in somebody else's name in land records, the *patwari* in the village—God bless the great man called *patwari*; nobody can touch that great man, not even his shadow—had written off the land in somebody else's name. Now, to get the records correct, I had to go to the court to get the benefit of the Act.

I know there are so many cases like this where the soldiers are serving at the front and the lands are written off in others' names. They have the protection of law but they have to go to the court to seek the protection. So, there should be a safeguard provided for the soldier. There should be punishment meted out to the official who is responsible for such entry on soldiers' land.

The other thing is that the soldier is also at times harassed by petty cases. When he goes on leave, he finds that somebody is in illegal possession of his land. Then, a quarrel develops and that man goes and launches court proceedings against him in a criminal court. I would request the Defence Minister to give him protection for non-cognizable offences also in such cases.

This act does not provide to the soldier actually a protection. It just delays the process of law, so long as the soldier is serving under special conditions, so that you do not get court summons when a battle is developing. To provide a safeguard for the functioning of the Defence forces, this Act has been brought in. It is not a protection to an individual soldier. I would request that such a protection should be provided for in the Litigation Act so that the soldier does not have to do any litigation. If his land has been written off, all that he needs to do or he should need to do is to send an application through his Commanding Officer and the court should direct the civil authorities to make an investigation and submit a report and set right the land records in respect of the soldier.

[Shri Ranjeet Singh]

Now there is another great problem—the harassment to the soldier's family. Some legislation should be enacted. Probably some sort of a clause in this very Act itself may be enacted that those who harass soldier's families should be dealt with according to the new law because the old law provides nothing for harassment to a soldier's family and the greatest demoralising factor to the soldier at the front is harassment of his family. I would request the Defence Minister to consider these things. He also comes from a very illustrious soldierly class and I do hope that in future he will consider these points and bring in legislation accordingly.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Many hon. Members want to speak. At 3 we have got to take up the discussion on the report on CSIR. If you take only one or two minutes each, we can pass this Bill.

**SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO** (Mahendragarh). I have not much to say and I thank the hon. Defence Minister for bringing this measure. For five years I and other Parties have been fighting for it. We wanted that this should be done. Now I would only say that the words "after consulting the High Court concerned" are redundant and void. Now that the definition of the 'Court' has been changed, no question of High Court arises. The original Act was of 1925. Now this portion referred to by me earlier is redundant. This should be removed and rules framed by Government in view of the new provision and the old provision. I would say that the Defence Minister should assure the House that when framing the rules, all shades of opinion would be consulted and proper rules will be framed taking into consideration the new definition of court and other matters. Therefore, I submit that we should pass this legislation and my amendment may be accepted.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur) : Sir, I support this Bill.

**धौ. अ० सि० सहगल** (बिलासपुर) : उपायक महोदय, मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो बिल यहाँ रखा गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन एक चीज में चलर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं उन

को निकालने के लिए जो उनके सुरक्षित होते हैं उनका यह कर्ज होता है कि वह वहाँ के सिविल कोट्स को उनकी इत्तला मिलने पर बतलायें। बतलाने के बाद भी यदि जर्वर्दस्ती कब्जा किये रहते हैं तो उस कब्जे को खत्म करने की कोशिश करें। इस तरह के बहुत से केसेज आप को मिलेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपका कानून है उसको पूरे तौर से बदल देना चाहिए। लोगों की राय लेकर ऐसा किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जो हमारे डिफेन्स फोर्सेज में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी मदद हो सके। वह लोग बेचारे दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक बाहर रहते हैं और जब घर आकर देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि दूसरे लोग उन पर कब्जा किये हुए बैठे हैं। यह चीज हमारे देश के सोल्जर्स के लिए अच्छी नहीं है। इस चीज पर पूरी तरह से नजर रखी जाय और इसके लिए एक ऐसा विल लाया जाय जिस में यह सारी दिक्कतें दूर हो जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**धौ. शिव चन्द्र भा** (मधुबनी) : मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह ठीक ही है कि जो लोग इस देश के अन्दर काम करते हैं उन के ऊपर भी यह उसी रूप में लागू होगा जिस तरह से उन पर लागू होता है जो बाहर काम करते हैं। जो सुविधायें उन लोगों को हैं वही हिन्दुस्तान में काम कर रहे लोगों को भी दी जा रही हैं। उनको पूरी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए। उनकी तन्त्वावधि बहुत कम है। वह जायदा होनी चाहिए हमारे सोल्जर्स हमारे देश के लिए लड़ाई करते हैं और इतनी कम तन्त्वावधि पर करते हैं। इसलिए उनकी तन्त्वावधि बढ़नी चाहिए।

उन लोगों की दूसरी मांग यह है कि जो आई.०० पास नीजदान लोग हैं और कुछ दिन सोल्जर रह कर हट जाते हैं उनको प्रेज़ेट की

मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए और जो दूसरी सुविधायें हैं उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

महां पर जमीन की बात उठाई गई। जमीन उनको मिलती है, लेकिन जमीन लेकर उनकी तरफ से उसका दुरुपयोग न हो इसका स्थाल रखा जाना चाहिये। आप को एक लिमिट बांध देनी चाहिये कि इतनी जमीन मिलेगी और उतनी जमीन जरूर मिलनी चाहिये, जैसी कि कानून के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली है। लेकिन दिमाग में एक शुल्क है जिसका स्पष्टीकरण जरूर होना चाहिए। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो सिपाही होते थे, हम सब जानते हैं कि उनका नागरिकों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार होता था। मुझ को शक है कि बहुत ही तक वह दिमाग आज भी उनमें मौजूद है। उसमें परिवर्तन आने की जरूरत है। हमारा ढांचा डिमोक्रेटिक है इसलिए हमारे सिपाही भी सिविल माइन्डेड हों, जहां तक उनका जनता के साथ बरताव का प्रश्न है। यह परिवर्तन बहुत लाजमी है। आप उनको सुविधायें दें लेकिन उनके दिमाग में डिमार्केटिक स्पिरिट आनी चाहिये, सबके प्रति बराबरी का आचार आना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : I welcome this Bill. This has been pending for a long time. We have to help the soldiers who are fighting for the country who are working in the forward areas. Most of the points have been covered already by Mr. Ranjeet Singh and I do not want to deal with them. This has to be considered by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for extending their support to the Bill. Several other suggestions have been made but they are outside the scope of the present Bill. The present Bill is procedural and gives procedural protection. On the substantive issues, I will certainly separately examine, and if necessary separate legislation can be enacted.

So far as the amendments are concerned, I am inclined to accept Amendment No. 6 of Shri Gajraj Singh Rao.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be taken up when we come to Amendments to Clauses. Now the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 2.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On Clause 2, there is an amendment No. 3 by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 2,—

*after "1957" Insert—  
"or any Air Act"(3)*

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि 1925 के ऐक्ट में एप्रिल ऐक्ट दिया हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह थी कि जिस नेवी की बदौलत अंग्रेज यहां आये थे उस को इनोर कर दिया गया था। क्या वजह थी कि नेवी न दे कर केवल एप्रिल ही दिया गया था?

श्री स्वरां सिंह : उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की कोई नेवी थी ही नहीं। 1925 में नेवी न लिखने की यही वजह थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Shri Jha's amendment, No. 3 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and negat'ed.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the bill.*

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I am not moving amendment Nos. 4 and 5 standing in my name as Amendment No. 6 is coming which will cover the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. that means, there is no. New Clause, 2A. We go to Clause 3.

**Clause 3- (Amendment of section )**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no amendment to Clause 3. The question is :

"The Clause 3 stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment by Shri Gajraj Singh Rao seeking to insert a new clause 4. This, however, cannot be entertained because it all depends upon the previous amendments and the hon. Member has not moved them.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In fact they becomes redundant.

That is why I want to point out that those amendments need not be moved. The main point is that we are permitting the courts other than the civil, tribunal etc. to come within the scope of the Act.—After consultation etc., I say that this may be accepted with some modification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In view of the explanation given by the hon. Minister, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I want to say that Rule 80 should be made more clear if my amendment comes within the scope of the Bill. Otherwise, when a definition has been changed, these words would create a lot of difficulty. I want to know the reaction of the hon. minister whether he is going to accept or not accept my amendment.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have been advised by the legal experts. This being a new clause, I would accept that with a modification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This creates some procedural difficulties. What is the amendment ? That should be read out clearly and then put to the House. I do not know that I have to put to the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I shall accept the amendment with some modification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the modification ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Let him first move his amendment.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

*after line 10. add—*

'4. In section 13 of the principal Act, the words, "after consulting the High Court concerned," shall be omitted. (6).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The modification I propose is that the words "Amendment of section 13," have to be inserted as marginal heading to his amendment. That is only descriptive.

I can accept his amendment with this modification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, with the modification proposed by the hon. Minister, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2,—

*after line 10, add—*

'4. In section 13 of the principal Act, the words, "after consulting the Amendment of section 13 High Court concerned," shall be omitted (6).

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That New Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1—(Short-title.)*

*Amendment made :*

*Page 1, line 4,—*

*for "1969" substitute "1970(2)*

*(Shri Swaran Singh)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Enacting Formula*

*Amendment made :*

*Page 1, line 1,—*

*for "Twentieth" substitute—*

*"Twenty-first"(1)*

(Shri Swaran Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

15.05 hrs.

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY (COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH)**

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :** I beg to move :

"That the Report (Part I) of the Committee of Inquiry (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research), laid on the Table of the House on the 10th March, 1970, be taken into consideration".

**मी अटल बिहारी अवधारी (बस्तामपुर) :** इसके लिए कितना समय है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Three hours have been allotted for this.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not want to take up the time of the House in making two speeches. I would like to listen to the discussion before taking any comments or replies that may become necessary.

Sir, I move that the report be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri K. M. Koushik.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : It was agreed and the Hon'ble Speaker has told me that since it was at my instance that the hon. Minister had agreed to this discussion, I should initiate the debate on behalf of the Members, because direct charges were brought against me. I met the Speaker in the morning...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not told me anything about it.

SHRI RAJIB RAY (Puri) : Shri Madhu Limaye is not feeling well.

So, he may be given a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If Shri K. M. Koushik agrees, I have no objection.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda) : I have no objection.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the morning, I had met the Speaker, and the Secretary was also there, and he agreed that I should initiate the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, it is between Shri Samar Guha and Shri Madhu Limaye to settle it between themselves. Shri K. M. Koushik has agreed to give chance to Shri Madhu Limaye in view of the fact that he is not well. I would now like Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Samar Guha to settle it between themselves.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं कोई झगड़ा नहीं चाहता हूँ ।

श्री रवि राय : संस्लर्मट का कोई सवाल नहीं है । श्री लिमये जी को झगड़ा नहीं ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I stand on the dock. Charges have been levelled against me and the blame is on me.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is the accuser. He is not in the dock.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : All India Radio has mainly blamed me.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस रिपोर्ट पर इतना बड़ा विवाद नहीं होता यदि जिस ढंग से यह रिपोर्ट पेश की गयी और उसके सम्बन्ध में यहां पर आलोचना किये जाने पर कमेटी ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त न की होती। मेरा रूपाल है कि यह एक अनोखी चीज हो रही है। कई बार जांच समितियां और जांच कमिशन नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। उनकी रिपोर्टों की आलोचना खुल कर होती है। सरकार उन कमेटियों और कमिशनों की रिपोर्टों पर विचार करती है और सभी पहलुओं को देखने के बाद वह अपना दिमाग लगाती है। अगर समिति की सिफारिशों की आलोचना गलत या अनुचित हो तो इसका उत्तर देने का सरकार को पूरा अधिकार है। यदि इस समिति ने कुछ सदस्य पर्लियमेंट के भी सदस्य हैं तो वे भी बहस के दौरान अपनी बातों को रख सकते हैं। लेकिन सबसे पहले मुझे इस बात पर आपति है और मैं सख्त एतराज करता हूँ कि यहां पर आलोचना बर्यैरह किये जाने के बाद समिति को बैठक बुलाई गयी और समिति ने इस आलोचना का उत्तर देने वाला प्रस्ताव कहिये, बत्तव्य कहिये, पारित किया। सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटियों और कमिशनों के इतिहास में कभी भी पहले ऐसी घटना नहीं थी है।

जो इनका बयान है, इसमें ये सोग लिखते हैं :

"The allegations made by the Members of Parliament were considered by the Committee of Inquiry (CSIR) at its meeting held on 25th April, 1970 and the comments of the Committee which

have been adopted unanimously at the above meeting are quoted below."

उसके बाद कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The Committee would like that these views expressed by the Committee unanimously should be publicised widely because the allegations have already received wide publicity".

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अभी-अभी हल्दिया बरीनी पाइपलाइन के बारे में एक कमीशन आफ एनक्वायरी नियुक्त किया गया। उस समय के विजिलेंस कमिशनर, श्री नेटूर श्री निवास राव, को उसमें नियुक्त किया गया। उसके बाद वह विजिलेंस कमिशनर के पद से निवृत्त हो गये और मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी, श्री पी० आर० नायक, ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर, बिना सरकार से पूछे, उनसे कहा कि वह जांच के कार्य को चालू रख सकते हैं। दो साल हो गये, लेकिन उनको रिपोर्ट का पता नहीं चला। जब यहां पर इस बारे में हल्ला किया गया, तो अब यह रिपोर्ट आर्ड है। श्री नेटूर, श्री निवास राव कमीशन के काम-काज के तरीके बारे में और उनकी नियुक्ति के बारे में मैंने यहां पर जो आरोप लगाये, और डा० त्रिगुण सेन को लिखे गये पत्र में मैंने जो कुछ कहा, उसकी पुष्टि पब्लिक अन्डररिंग ज कमेटी ने की है।

ऐसी हालत में मैं भंती महोदय से इस बात का साफ उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार किसी भी कमीशन आफ एनक्वायरी को यह अधिकार देती है कि पालियामेंट में उसकी रिपोर्ट पर जो बर्चा होगी, उसकी जो आलोचना की जायेगी, उसका उत्तर स्वयं सरकार द्वारा या पालियामेंट में भीजूद उस कमीशन या कमेटी के सदस्यों द्वारा नहीं दिया जायेगा, बर्त्तक उस कमीशन या कमेटी की एक विशेष बैठक बुलाई जायेगी और उसमें आलोचना के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया जायेगा। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। अगर सरकार समझती है कि हमारे आरोप

गलत या निराधार हैं, तो सरकार के प्रवक्ता प्रधान मंत्री या शिक्षा मन्त्री उनके बारे में उत्तर दे सकते हैं। यदि सरकार इस मामले में इस प्रक्रिया को बदलाए करती है, तो भविष्य में किसी भी जांच कमीशन या समिति की आलोचना करना असम्भव हो जायेगा, क्योंकि वे तुरन्त अपनी बैठक बुलायेंगे और स्वयं जवाब देंगे। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत गलत काम हुम्हारा है।

अबसर सभी कमेटियों में यह होता है—पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन मौजूद हैं—कि कमेटी के काम-काज के बाद सेक्रेटेरियट रिपोर्ट का एक मस्तिष्क पेश करता है और अगर उसमें कोई गलत निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाले गये हैं, कोई गलत या असत्य बातें नहीं रखी गई हैं, तो साधारण तौर पर उसमें से महत्वपूर्ण बातों को छाटने की कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। लेकिन इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में ऐसा किया गया है। मेरा बुनियादी आनेप यही है। मैं सभी केसिज में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, दो ही केसिज को आप ले लीजिये।

एक डा० दातार का केस है। इसके बारे में सुबूत के तौर पर जो बुनियादी बातें मस्तिष्कदे में रखी गई थीं, जिनके आधार पर कमेटी ने अपने निष्कर्ष निकाले थे, उन सुबूत बाली बातों को अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में से गायब कर दिया गया है। मूल रिपोर्ट और अन्तिम रिपोर्ट का तुलानात्मक अध्ययन और उसके बारे में विवरण में प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेजा है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस बात का खुलासा करेगी कि सुबूत के तौर पर जो बातें मूल रिपोर्ट में रखी गयी थीं,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. member should conclude now.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो मैं प्रारम्भ भी नहीं किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His time is up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह तो यह चर्चा एक मजाब बनकर रह जायेगी। पांच मिनट में कोई भी सदस्य नहीं बोल सकता है। आप समय बढ़ा दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully appreciate his difficulty. I myself am apprehensive about it. Shri Samar Guha says that since the Sarkar Committee has passed a resolution against him, he wants to defend himself. Obviously he cannot do it in five minutes.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो उनको आप ज्यादा समय दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to fight with every member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It should be extended by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Three hours have been allotted and according to that each party has been given its time. I have to stick to that or increase the time.

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि इसके लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक घंटा आप बढ़ा सकते हैं और एक घंटा सदस्य अपनी राय से बढ़ा सकता है। अगर इस चर्चा में सदस्यों को अपने मुद्दे रखने का समय न मिला, तो चर्चा का कोई मतलब नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य अभी पांच मिनट बोले हैं और आप ने घंटी बजा दी—उन्होंने दातार का नाम लिया है और आपने छन्टी बजा दी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Members should come forward with concrete suggestions as to what I should do. If the House wants that the time should be extended, let there be a concrete proposal how much time?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Two hours.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : One hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We have to defend ourselves ; we have been charged.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I move that the time be extended by two hours.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I second that motion... (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : I have no objection. But what about the other business ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We extend it by two hours. Even so, I request hon. Members to be brief.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं उन दो कंसिज के बारे में और भी संकेप से कह देत, हूँ।

दातार के केस के बारे में यह मुबूल प्राया था कि इस पद के बारे में कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिया गया : दूसरी बात यह आई थी कि जब उनको डिप्टी डायरेक्टर नियुक्त किया गया, उसी समय इन लोगों ने यह तय किया था कि दो साल के बाद उनको डायरेक्टर बनाया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में जितने नियम हैं, उन सभी नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया है। मस्विदे या मूल रिपोर्ट में इन सारी बातों को अच्छे ढंग से रखा गया था, लेकिन न जान किन लोगों के दबाव में आकर समिति ने बुनियादी बातों और बुनियादी तथ्यों को ही छांट देने की कार्यवाही की है, जिसका साफ मतलब यह है कि वह किसी तरह से भूतपूर्व डायरेक्टर-जेनरल को बचाना चाहती थी।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। इतना तो वह मानेंगी कि अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में, वे चाहें मुसलमान हों या हरिजन, आदिवासी या ईसाई हों, मेरे जैसे लोगों के

मन में सहानुभूति की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन भूतपूर्व डी० जी० कहते हैं कि उन की आलोचना इसलिए की गई है कि वह मुसलमान हैं। क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने उनका बयान पढ़ा है ? पहले तो मुझे पता नहीं था, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि जिन एपार्टमेंट्स के बारे में मैं बोल रहा हूँ, उन सबका सम्बन्ध हिन्दुओं से है ; उनमें कोई भी मुसलमान नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री ने माननीय सदस्य को हिटलर का अवतार बताया है। लेकिन अगर इस तरह हर एक बात में साम्प्रदायिकता का समर्थन किया जायेगा, और प्रधान मंत्री उसका समर्थन करती हैं, तो मैं कहूँगा कि वह स्वयं भी हिटलर का अवतार है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हिटलरानी।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह तो ये दोनों आपस में बैठकर तय करें।

क्या किसी भी बहस को चलाने का यह कोई तरीका है कि जाति और मजहब में जाया जाये ? भूतपूर्व डी० जी० ने जो बात कही है, मैं प्रधान मंत्री से उसका खुलासा चाहता हूँ। अगर मेरे जैसा आदमी भूतपूर्व डी० जी० के बारे में कोई आलोचना करेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से इस बुनियाद पर नहीं करेगा कि वह—या कोई अन्य व्यक्ति—मुसलमान है या किसी और जाति का है। ऐसा करने से सार्वजनिक जीवन में शुद्धता कैसे आयेगी ? इसका मतलब तो यह है कि भविष्य में अपनी जाति के अलावा किसी भी दूसरी जाति के आदमी के किसी कर्म के बारे में किसी को नहीं बोलना चाहिए। यह बहुत गलत बात है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव खोली (भोपाल) : बहुत दिनों से यह गलत बात चल रही है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जो नियुक्ति करने वाली, चयन करने वाली कमेटी है, उसकी सदस्यता में तब्दीली की गई। उसकी बैठकों के बारे में पूरा नोटिस दफ्तर नहीं दिया गया।

उसी तरह बलदेव सिंह का केस ले लीजिए। इस बलदेव सिंह के केस में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि जब दोबारा विज्ञापन दिया गया तो उसमें जिन गुणों की, क्वाली-फिकेशंस की आवश्यकता पहले बताई गई थी वह हटाकर कहा गया कि सिर्फ डिप्री होनी चाहिए। क्यों होनी चाहिए? क्योंकि कमेटी के सामने जो कई पी० एस० डी०, डाक्टरेट जिन्होंने प्राप्त किया है ऐसे काविल आदमी आए थे, उनको छाटकर, पैरवी के आधार पर हन्तको नियुक्त करना चाहते थे, इसलिए दूसरा विज्ञापन देते समय जो आवश्यकतायें थीं उनको भी तब्दील किया गया। इसके बारे में भी सारी तफसील में भेज बुका है। इसके ऊपर भी वह जवाब दे सकते हैं।

अब एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उनके पास जी० एस० सिध्धू, पारपिंडा, हरनारायण, आयंगर और चौधरी इन डायरेक्टरों के इस्तीके एक अरसे से पड़े हैं? इन इस्तीकों पर विचार नहीं किया है। जहां तक पारपिंडा का सवाल है, उनके बारे में सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टी-गेशन की रूपत भी आ चुकी है। उसके ऊपर भी विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। तो मैं और अन्य बातों को नहीं छेड़ना चाहता हूँ। इन बातों पर स्पष्टीकरण चाहना हूँ क्यों कि प्रधान मन्त्री जब मैं पहले अपनी बात रख रहा था तो नहीं थी, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि समिति के बारे में जो आलोचना होगी अगर वह गलत है तो उसका जवाब सरकार दे, मन्त्री दें या पालियामेंट के सदस्य दें, मुझे कोई एन्टराज नहीं है, लेकिन समिति की बैठक बुलाकर समिति के द्वारा प्रस्ताव करना या वक्तव्य दिलाना यह बिलकुल प्रत्युचित बात है। भविष्य में ऐसा होगा तो ऐसी एन्वेब्यूरियों से जोई बात निकलने वाली नहीं है। अब समय नहीं है, इसलिए दूसरों का समय में क्यों बिगाहूँ?

श्री मु० अ० लां (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

एक वामपालीय सदस्य : आप अपना ऐफ-लेट पढ़ दीजिये न।

श्री मु० अ० लां : आपने उसको पढ़ लिया होगा। उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। मैं और बातें सदन के समक्ष रखूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि भौजदा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किसी तरीके से कोशिश यह कर रहा है और करता रहा है कि अपने नुकसों को और अपने ऐबों को कुछ सदस्यों को अपने हाथ में लेकर छिपाए रखे और मुझे माफ कीजिएगा, इस सरकार कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को जिस तरीके से कि यहां बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गयी है उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ लोगों की ऐसी स्वाहिता है कि इस कमीशन की जांच के लिए भी एक कमीशन मुकर्दं रिपोर्ट किया जाय...

श्री समर गुह : जरूर।

श्री मु० अ० लां : तो फिर रोज यही होता रहेगा कि कोई कमीशन मुकर्दं होगा और उसके बाद किहों लोगों को अगर किसी लास दिलचस्पी की बजह से उससे सहमति नहीं होगी तो फिर मांग की जायेगी कि दूसरी बार उस कमीशन की जांच हो। यह तरीका मुनासिब नहीं है। यह आज कोई नया काम नहीं हो रहा है जो इस सदन में हो रहा है। इससे पहले भी जब यह कमीशन मुकर्दं रिपोर्ट किया गया था तो बहुत सी जीर्ण एजेकेशन डिपार्ट-मेंट के जरिये से सदन के सामने ऐसी गलत लाई गयी जिनको कि कमीशन ने स्कूटिनाइज किया है और साफ किया है। मैं सदसे पहले आपकी तबज्जह दिलाऊंगा सरकार कमीशन रिपोर्ट के सफा 22-23 की तरफ जिसमें कि 245 मुलाजिमा के सिलसिले में एक इन्कार्म-शन दी गई थी नदन को, जिसमें कि मिनिस्ट्री

[श्री मु० अ० खां]

की तरफ से यह कहा गया था कि यह अप्वा-इंटर्मेंट्स जो किये गये हैं यह सही नहीं किये गये हैं और यह एकार्डिंग दूर रूल्स नहीं है। हालांकि जब इसको कमीशन ने स्कूटिनाइज किया तो वडे साफ लफजों में उन्होंने कहा है, मैं सफा 23 से कोट कर रहा हूँ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसके बारे में ?

श्री मु० अ० खां : 245 अप्वाइंटमेंट्स जिसके सिलसिले में सदन में इन्फार्मेशन दी गई थी कि यह रेगुलर नहीं हैं, उनके सिलसिले में जो स्कूटिनाइज किया है कमीशन ने 23 सफा पर उसमें यह कहा गया था :

"According to item (i) of the Committees terms of reference, they are to state whether the appointment of these 245 persons constituted a violation of the rules and regulations then in force. According to the CSIR headquarters it would appear that this is so."

"They have started in a letter dated 28. 12. 1968 addressed to the Committee that the reply given to the Parliament question can *prima facie* be interpreted that these appointments were not quite regular. "In face, on 15th November 1967 a circular was issued to all the laboratories by the Secretary, CSIR" etc.

अब जो वर्डिक्ट है कमेटी का इस सिलसिले में, वह मैं कोट करता हूँ :

"However, the Committee are not aware of any express rule or regulation or bye-law prescribing a degree/diploma in science or technology as an essential qualification for the scientific/technical posts under the CSIR. It can, therefore, be stated that no rule, regulation or bye law of the CSIR was violated so far as the qualifications of these persons are concerned."

तो मुझे यह अर्ज करना है, मैंने आप के सामने एक मिसाल दी कि जिसमें जिस तरीके से हाउस को मिसगाइड किया गया और जब जानकारी की गई तो सरकार कमीशन ने सारे अप्वाइंटमेंट्स को रेगुलर करार दिया।

इसके अलावा मैं इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 79 की तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा जिसमें डा० सूरी के केस को रेफर किया गया है और उसमें बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। उसमें जो इनफार्मेशन दी गई हाउस में उसके खिलाफ भी इसमें वर्डिक्ट है सरकार कमीशन का। इसमें लिखा है :

"The committee, therefore, think that he was fully qualified to hold the post of the Director and full facts, shou'd have been brought to the notice of the House by the minister to correct this erroneous impression."

इससे साफ जाहिर है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह किसके बारे में है ?

श्री मु० अ० खां : डा० सूरी के सिलसिले में जो हाउस को इन्फार्मेशन दी थी मिनिस्टर ने उसके लिए साफ कहा गया है कि मिनिस्टर ने सही इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दी हाउस को। वह उस पोस्ट के लिये सही क्वालीफाइड थे। तो इस किस्म की कोशिश जो मैंने अभी कोट किया, आज नई नहीं है। कहा गया, मैंने सुना है, कि एक आगूमेंट यह आएगा कि अक्कबर अनी खां ने कोई चिट्ठी लिखी है चेयरमैन साहब सरकार कमीशन को कि जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है... (व्यवधान)...मैंने तो अभी शुश्राव भी नहीं की। मैं जल्दी-जल्दी अपनी बात रखे देता हूँ।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि उसमें कुछ एतराज किया जायगा हालांकि सही बात यह है कि इससे पहले जो ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई उसमें डायरेक्टर जनरल को मौका नहीं दिया गया था कि वह कमीशन के सामने आकर अपनी पूरी बात रख सकें। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है, यह कोई इंसाफ नहीं है, कोई इंसाफ की अदालत यह नहीं करेगी कि जो मुलजिम हो उसको मौका न दिया जाय और उसकी पूरी बात

सुने बगेर फैसला कर दिया जाय। उसके ऊपर चेयरमैन ने इत्तफाक किया। जब डा० जहीर को मीका दिया गया कि वह कमीशन के सामने पूरी बात रखें तो उनको बुलाया गया और उनके बयान की रोशनी में जो कुछ देखा गया, उस पर यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई।

अब मैं इन चीजों को छोड़ूँगा। मैं एक तरफ खास तब्जजह दिलाऊंगा। इस कमेटी की जो पहली मीटिंग हुई उसमें यह तय किया था कमेटी ने कि वह स. 58 से लेकर 68 तक के मी० एस० आई० आर० के अफेयर्स को स्कूटिनाइज करेगी। मगर हुआ यह कि मुमकिन है मौका न मिल सका हो कमेटी को इन्होंने सिर्फ 66 तक के बाक्यात सी० एस० आई० आर० के देखें। उसमें डिसाइड यह किया था :

"It was decided at the first meeting held on 27-7-68 that the committee would review policies followed by the CSIR between 1958 to 1964."

अगर 1-68 तक स्कूटिनाइज करने की तकलीफ कमेटी गवारा करती सो हमारे सामने सही पिक्चर आ जाती कि जहीर पीरियड में बयां-बया काम हुए और जहीर पीरियड के बाद जो मांजूदा डी० जी० हैं वह किस तरह से मनमानी केर्वरिटिम और डिस्क्रिमिनेशन बरत रहे हैं। बहुत जट्ठी पांच मिनट में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।... (ध्वनिलाल)...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अब कर रहा वा कि किस तरह से मौजूदा डाइरेक्टर जनरल प्राइम मिनिस्टर और गवर्निंग सार्डी की पालिसी के खिलाफ अपनी पालिसी मी० एस० आई० आर० पर टूसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको तब्जजह प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के एक स्टेमेट की तरफ दिलाता हूँ जो उन्होंने कस्टैशनों की मीटिंग में रिपोर्ट दी—

"We are conscious that growth cannot be sustained on borrowed or even adapted technology. True Self-reliance can come only as we develop the ability to solve our technological problems."

लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसी मीटिंग में डाइरेक्टर जनरल डा० आत्मा राम कहते हैं—

"In developing countries where time is of the essence, adaptation work should be an important function of scientific institutions."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर और गवर्निंग सार्डी को पालिसी है कि डिजाइनिंग और इंजीनियरिंग फैसिलिटीज बढ़े और पायलेट प्लान्ज पर ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय और आप बेखें कि जहां हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इहां है—

"The machinery for utilising his research findings through the process of development, design and manufacturing has been rather crude."

जहां हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहती हैं कि डिजाइनिंग और इंजीनियरिंग के काम को बढ़ावा दिया जाय, लेकिन इन्होंने बिलकुल उस के खिलाफ काम किया। मिसाल के तौर पर डा० जहीर के पीरियड में 1964-28 पायलेट प्लान्ज थे, 1965 में 36 और 1966 में 35 थे, लेकिन जहीर पीरियड के बाद यानी डा० आत्मा राम के अमाने में 1967 में 22, 1968 में 28 थे। इसका भलव यह है कि इन्होंने असिकली प्राइम मिनिस्टर और गवर्निंग सार्डी की जो पालिसी थी, उससे डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया और अपनी पालिसी को सी० एस० आई० आर० पर टूसने की कोशिश की।

अब मैं यहां पर दो कैसेज आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिनसे सावित होगा कि डा० आत्मा राम किस तरह से पेवरेटिम कर रहे हैं। इनके यहां दो प्रक्रियाएँ हैं— डा० बालाकृष्णन और डा० कुरंशी। इन दोनों साहबान की बालिकिकेशन्ज और मंगिट्स अलेहदा-भलेहदा मै सदन के सामने रखूँगा और उसके बाद सदन फैसला करें कि किस तरह से डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और पेवरेटिम वहां पर चल रहा है। डा० बालाकृष्णन के पादर किसी इस्टीचून्यन के इचारे थे, जहां से उन्होंने पी० एच० डी० किया।

[श्री मु० अ० खा०]

Dr. S. Balakrishna

Dr. M. N. Qureshy

Degrees	Ph. D. in Geology under his own father	D. Sc. in Geophysics which is not only desirable but also an essential qualification for a research institute in Geophysics
	M. Sc. by research only Intermediate after failing once	M. Sc. through regular examination Intermediate in First Division
Place of Degree	Ph. D. from a university whose Vice-Chancellor was his own father and where at that time even provision for M.Sc. was not there.	D. Sc. from the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, USA—school of high international repute which was the first to offer course in geophysics in the USA as far back as 1928.

अगर प्राप्त, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन बालिफिकेशन्ज का मुकाबला करें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि डा० कुरेशी की बालिफिकेशन्ज डा० बालाकृष्णन की बालिफिकेशन्ज के मुकाबले कहीं ऊंची थी। उसके बाद यह तय हुआ कि जिन जिन को कन्फर्मेशन मिलना है, उन सबके केसेज कमीशन को रेफर किये जाय। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा, जो इसकी प्रेसिडेन्ट है, उन्होंने ऐसा तय किया। डा० बालाकृष्णन के केस के मामले में उनके डाइरेक्टर इंचार्ज ने उनके कन्फर्मेशन को अपोज किया और डा० कुरेशी के केस में फेवरेबिल रिपोर्ट दी, लेकिंट डा० आत्मा राम ने क्या किया। डा० बालाकृष्णन को कन्फर्म कर दिया। यह फेवरेटिज्म और डिस्क्रीमिनेशन का चिल्डर केस है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर जा कर देखा जाय, इसकी जांच की जाय, तब आपको मालूम होगा कि वहां पर किस तरह से फेवरेटिज्म और डिस्क्रीमिनेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है।

मैं एक और केस भी आपके सामने कोट करना चाहता हूँ—एक मिं सिंगल है, जो डाइरेक्टर आत्मा राम के रिलेशन हैं। इनको पैट्रोलियम रिसर्च इंस्टीचूट में ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजा गया था। डा० आत्मा राम ने वहां के आफिसर से कहा कि इनको डिग्री दे दी जाय। उस आफिसर ने अपोज किया और कहा कि डा० सिंगल को डिग्री नहीं दी जा सकती। उसके बाद इन्होंने अपने खुद के इनीशियेटिव

पर अपने दफतर को डिग्री देने के लिये हुक्म जारी किया और उनको डिग्री दे दी गई—इस तरह से यहां पर फेवरेटिज्म हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सब बातों से जाहिर होगा कि डा० आत्मा राम प्राइम मिनिस्टर और गवर्नर बाडी की पालिसी के खिलाफ अपनी खुद की पालिसी को सी० एस० आइ० आर० पर ठूंसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जहीर पीरियड की जांच ही खुकी है, मेरी मांग है कि डा० आत्मा राम के जमाने की भी जांच कराई जाय।

अभी अभी हमारे बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि मैं अपनी किताब भी पढ़ कर सुना हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बक्त भोका है, अगर इजाजत दे तो यह किताब, जिसमें मैंने डा० आत्मा राम के निजाम के खिलाफ चिल्डर आरोप लगाये हैं, सभा पट्टन पर रख दूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी एक एक आइटम की जांच की जाय, मैं खुला हुआ चैलेज देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय, तब आपको मालूम होगा कि फेवरेटिज्म वेइमानी और इस कान्सिस की पालिसी की मुख्यालिप्त कीन कर रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास भी बहुत सी विसार्देश हैं, जिससे मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि डा० आत्मा राम किस तरह से अपनी पालिसी को कान्सिस पर ठूंसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन चूंकि बक्त नहीं है, इसलिए

इन्हीं अलफाज के साथ अपनी तकरीर लग्तम करता है।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) :** Mr. Speaker. Sir, on 15th May a report appeared in "The Statesman" in which during their representation by the Scientific Workers Association to the Prime Minister they accused the C. S. I. R. Inquiry Committee for failing to inquire into the Hyderabad Laboratory. The Association complained :

"That distorted answers were sent by the Director of the Laboratory to the queries made by the Sarkar Committee; files have been burnt and are being tampered with to destroy any evidence of irregularity."

A memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister by that Scientific Workers' Association in which they have complained against the C S I R Inquiry Committee in which it has said :—

"Unfortunately, the Committee of inquiry did not care to ascertain from the working scientists in this laboratory the truth about the various complaints regarding the acts of favouritism, nepotism and corruption."

This memorandum contains such sweeping accusations against Dr. Sidhu, who is a creature of Dr. Zaheer, and is also responsible in many ways for denigration of the Hyderabad laboratory, that if a part of it is true, Dr. Sidhu should not only be sacked immediately but should be prosecuted. I will place this, with our permission, on the Table of the House.\*

In a sense the Prime Minister has made my task of charging against the C S I R Enquiry Report easy because she has asked for a fresh inquiry on the activities of Hyderabad Laboratory on the complaints that have been made by this Scientific Workers' Association.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Are you sure?

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Yes, the paper report goes like that.

If it is so, what does it mean? It means an indirect censure of the C S I R Inquiry Committee, because both in the draft report as also in the final report the Hyderabad

laboratory was described as "the focal point of inquiry". If the C S I R Inquiry Committee discharged its duty, as was expected of it, why should a fresh inquiry be held regarding the irregularities of the Hyderabad laboratory? As I have already said, I am thankful to the Prime Minister that she has made the task of defending myself very easy now.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You can afford to be brief now.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I think, the hon. Member is mistaken about any fresh inquiry.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** The Prime Minister is very alert in every other sphere. This report appeared in the *Statesman* in double column. It was her duty to contradict it immediately. When I quote it on the floor of the House, she contradicts it. It does not speak very nice of the Prime Minister.

About the accusation that I made in this House, there was an impromptu meeting of the C S I R Inquiry Committee which was presided over not by Shri Sarkar but by another gentleman, and it passed a resolution accusing me of making "utterly untrue, thoroughly irresponsible and uncharitable allegations". Then it asked that that resolution "should be given wide publicity". Immediately, within a few hours of this resolution being passed, it was given wide publicity by A I R and the press all over India.

The C S I R Inquiry Committee has set up an extraordinary precedent. If any Committee, which is nothing but a creature of this House, can pass a resolution of this type about any discussion held in this House censuring the Member who made the speech in this House, it will make relations between Parliament and any committee appointed by this House untenable in future. I want to know from the Education Minister directly whether it was the C S I R Inquiry Committee that gave that resolution to the A I R and also to the press or whether it was sent to the Prime Minister, who is the President of the C S I R, or to the Vice-President, who is the Education Minister himself, and if it was so, whether it is they who gave it to the A I R and also to the press; if so,

\*The Speaker subsequently not having accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

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on what authority, without making any reference to the House of that resolution, they had given it to the A J R and the press. This amounts to defamation not only of myself, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri but the defamation of this House. It is a contemptuous resolution which amounts almost to a breach of privilege of this House. I want a straight answer from the Education Minister about this.

I said, that report was a draft report and it was meant for final adoption in the month of December. In that Resolution, what they said was—I quote :

"It is totally incorrect to describe as the original report a draft which was really a working paper meant for discussion to enable the Committee to arrive at final conclusions. In the normal course of the working of any Committee, a number of drafts are always prepared, discussed, debated, modified, by additions or deletions before the Report is finalised.

I want to know from the Government whether in any of the communication that was sent by the Secretary of the Committee to the Members of the Committee any word like "working paper" was used.

I read out one of the letters—I can read more—which the Secretary of the Committee addressed to the members of the Committee :

"Kindly refer to my d. o. of even number dated... I enclose the Chapter 11 of the Part I of the draft report which ends with this Chapter."

Again, I want the Education Minister to place before this House the letter of Dr. Kelkar who is a member of this Committee. I read out that letter of Dr. Kelkar addressed to the Chairman of the Committee :

"I am making some observations about the interim report to be finalised shortly."

He says about the interim report to be finalised for adoption of the Committee.

There was only one report, and only one draft, and no other draft, no other working paper. If there was a working paper, can the Committee say that there were a number of working papers, a number of discussion

papers ? There was only one single draft that was to be finalised and that too after a sub-Committee considered it. Just when the signatures of the members were to be put, then something happened which I will tell afterwards. Therefore, a ridiculous word "final conclusions" has been adopted in the resolution. Conclusions always lead to finality. It was not a tentative recommendation or a tentative conclusion and can you say that in any draft of any Committee that can be found ? There are conclusions or recommendations in the original draft. In Chapter VI and Chapter XI, there were conclusions and there were recommendations. In a draft paper which is meant for discussion and for debate, can there be any such conclusions and recommendations. These conclusions and recommendations were there. Nowhere the words "tentative conclusions" or "tentative recommendations" were there. Therefore, when you say, for final conclusions...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may try to conclude now

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That won't be. You should allow me at least 15 minutes more. I have to defend myself. I have been called thoroughly irresponsible. You must allow me more time. Sir, you know, I have been called thoroughly irresponsible. I have to discharge my duty to the nation by exposing the C.S.I.R. Committee. Do you think I will take it lying down ? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can understand your feelings about it. But my problem is to control the time of the House. Unless other Members in the House agree to give you their time. (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : We will not give him our time. (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You must give me time or you will have to throw me out of this House. I have a lot of material with me. I will quote the draft and the final report to show who is right and who is wrong... (Interruption) I will show you who has tainted and twisted the original report. You have to give me time or you will have to throw me out of this House today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of throwing out anybody

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am boiling with anger. I have been called as thoroughly irresponsible. That word "thoroughly irresponsible" has been used. It has gone deep into my marrow, into my whole sense of existence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like you to cooperate with me and understand that other Members also have got important submissions to make. Everything has to be finished within the time allotted for it. Now, in spite of that I will give you five minutes more. Kindly co-operate and conclude. If you don't, I will call Mr. Vajpayee now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then you will have to throw me out. I challenge you. You will have to throw me out. I have been called irresponsible. I have never in my life done anything irresponsible.

SHRI NAMBIAK : Is this the way a Member should behave giving a threat to the Chair that you will have to throw him out.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Let him try to put forward his submission within the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is so emotional that he would not listen to anything. I am giving him five minutes more and am making a request to him to kindly conclude. In spite of it, he holds out a threat that I will have to throw him out of the House. This is not the way to behave.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I humbly submit, Sir, I never exercised in my political life any right irresponsibly. When the report was going to be adopted in the month of December, some news was leaked out in which one gentleman, who was the junior to the lawyer uncle of Dr. Zaheer, rushed to Dr. Zaheer and Dr. Zaheer rushed to Delhi and had discussions with the higher-ups and had discussions with the Chairman and then he had managed three sittings with CSIR Enquiry Committee. These are the reports of the three sittings on the basis of the 37 questions that were put to him. Is it not

the honesty of the Committee that a summary of this report should be included in the final report? Why was Dr. Zaheer singled out? Mr. Chagla, who was the Vice-President of CSIR objected to many of the appointments and many of the irregularities. Why was Mr. Chagla not asked to give evidence?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : He was asked to give evidence.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why were the other Directors and those members of the Selection Committee of experts not asked to give evidence? Why was one gentleman singled out? After that what happened? The final draft underwent a metamorphic change—as a student of chemistry I will say it underwent almost alchemical change. I will just quote a few words from the original draft and the final draft. Ignoring the claims of the 28 national laboratories of India and ignoring the claims of the talented scientists Dr. Zaheer planted eight of his associates in a surreptitious manner within four months in different high posts of the different national laboratories ignoring, violating all the rules, without advertisement, with dubious tactics and without caring a little to the opinion of the Selection Committee of experts. About Dr. Datar the final report says :

"No specific allegation was made to the Committee against the appointment of Dr. Datar."

This is the draft report. There is no necessity for me to say anything. I compare the two drafts :

"No advertisement was issued. No Selection Committee was constituted. No interview was held. In fact no other person was considered."

Then Dr. Narelwala, an expert made a devastating remark :

"I consider Dr. Datar who is at present Deputy Director in charge as completely out of touch with this institute. He is not in a position to make any contribution in the discussion that took place. I think he is inadequate for the job and in my opinion he will not do as a Director. I have not found a scientific worker who is so ineffective as

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Deputy Director. Dr. Datar is not an expert."

The name of Dr. Datar for the post of Director was proposed by Mr. Kamdar of the Bhavnagar Industrial Works Private Ltd. Shri Kamdar became a member of the executive council of a certain committee after four months.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you go on quoting you will never come to an end.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Dr. Datar's original report says he was given an advance increment and this brought him at par with some others ; but, Sir, these facts have been suppressed. I have got here the comparative merits of these different candidates. Sir, it is shown that he was an ordinary B.A. claims of so many other M.Sc.s and First Class qualified people were ignored.

There is another man, Dr. Siddhu. The final report says and I quote.

"As the Committee did not think that the appointment of Dr. Datar in CSIR was intended to make room for Dr. Siddhu..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am concluding now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot hold the whole House to ransom. You have got to cooperate somewhere : you have to put a limit somewhere. I am concerned with the time of the House and the right of the other Members to make their submissions too. I have to defend your right and at the same time the rights of the other Members also. You cannot speak for half an hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am concluding. In the case of all the Members, here, the final report says : 'No allegation, no allegation'. But in the draft report what do you find ? Not only allegation, but serious charges. They doubted the *bonafides* ; they said this was wrong. You go through every line. The Education Minister is here. The

Prime Minister is the President of the C.S.I.R. If she has any trust in this House, if she has any honesty in the judgement of the other Members, let the two drafts, the original draft and the final draft be compared. Let an enquiry committee be formed. Let all the papers, all the documents, all the materials, all the evidences, all the passages, be gone into. There is no necessity whatsoever for other things, no commentary, no argument, no logic, no debate, nothing is necessary. You just compare the remarks, the conclusions and the recommendations, made in the original draft and which have been metamorphically changed in the final draft.

I come to Chapter XI. In every para there is a devastating indictment of Dr. Zaheer. These are fact and figures and concrete examples. These have been suppressed, concealed, tainted, twisted, and white-washed in the final report. I don't care for any Dr. Atma Ram or Dr. Zaheer.

I care for the future development of science and technology in this country. Rs. 200 crores have been spent for this organisation. This year Rs. 20½ crores is being spent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My final request is this. These committees should be dissolved. A fresh committee should be there. All the materials which are there go to show that Shri Sarkar has allowed his image to be tarnished enough. He should not allow his image to be tarnished more by continuing as Chairman.

And, lastly, the Prime Minister is the President of the C.S.I.R. and the Education Minister is the Vice-President of the C.S.I.R. Who is to control CSIR ? This dyarchical control must go. A new Ministry has to be formed : the Ministry of Science and Technological Development. A new Ministry should be entrusted with this job. All these irregular appointments should be regularised. It should be made an Institute for only applied work, nothing else. I am making this constructive suggestion.

My concluding remark is this that I shall not be charitable to those people who indulge in utter falsehood and in suppress-

ing and concealing the facts, the data and documents that were incorporated in the draft report and who turned this highest scientific organisation into a corrupt one showing nepotism and favouritism and creating a group rivalry relegating it to an organisation of a mediocre size.

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं तब स्वाभाविक रूप से हमारा ध्यान श्री पी० एस० काटडू की ओर जाता है, जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हुआ करते थे, और जिन्होंने सी० एस० आई० आर० के सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहले संसद में जांच की मांग की थी। उस मांग को टाला गया, लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा सरकार को एक जांच कमेटी बनाने का फैसला करना पड़ा। जांच कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री सरकार हैं, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रह चुके हैं, चीफ जस्टिस के रूप में कार्य कर चुके हैं। संसद के सदस्य और वैज्ञानिक भी उस कमेटी में शामिल हैं। हम आशा करते थे कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट विवाद का विषय नहीं बनेगी, ऐसी रिपोर्ट आयेगी जो तथ्यों को सामने रखेगी, अनियमितताओं पर प्रकाश ढालेगी, जो गलतियां हुई हैं उन पर अंगुलि-निर्देश करेगी और सी० एस० आई० आर० के काम काज को, उसके अन्तर्गत चलने वाली लेबोरेट्रीज को किस तरह से ठीक से चलाया जा सकता है, विज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी की उन्नति में वह किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती है, इसके सम्बन्ध में ठोस उपाय सुझायेगी लेकिन अडे लेद की बात है कि सरकार कमेटी की पहली रिपोर्ट विवाद का विषय बन गई।

इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि पहले ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हुई थी। उसको कोई बिंदिग पेपर कहने की गलती न करे। बिंदिग पेपर असर होता है, ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट असर होती है। हम लोगों को भी कमेटियों में काम करने का मौका मिला है। फाइनल रिपोर्ट मंजूर करने से पहले ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट आती है। बिंदिग पेपर लग चीज है, और जैसा श्री समर गुह ने कहा

किसी बिंदिग पेपर में कन्क्षुजन्स नहीं दिये जाते और जो सदस्यों को पत्र लिखे गये कमेटी के सेकेट्री की तरफ से, उनमें भी यह बात साफ कर दी गई है कि पार्ट 1 की रिपोर्ट इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट है, इस अर्थ में कि यह पहली रिपोर्ट है, दूसरी रिपोर्ट बाद में आयेगी। यह ड्राफ्ट है जो सदस्यों की मंजूरी के लिए भेजा गया। प्रश्न यह है कि यह ड्राफ्ट बदला क्यों गया और किस के दबाव में आकर बदला गया? क्या यह सच है कि ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार होने के बाद डा० जहीर कमेटी के सामने पेश हुए? मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि डा० जहीर कमेटी के सामने पहले नहीं आये थे? क्या कमेटी के सामने उन्हें पहले नहीं बुलाया गया था? बुलाया जाना चाहिये था। ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हो गई तब उन्हें बुलाया गया। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि डा० जहीर की एविडेंस में क्या था। उसको भासा-पटल पर रखता जाये। क्या वह एविडेंस ऐसी थी जिसके प्रकाश में सारी रिपोर्ट बदली गई? जो रिपोर्ट सर्वसम्मत होने वाली थी वह रिपोर्ट मैजारिटी रिपोर्ट बन गई? पार्लियामेंट के चार मैम्बरों को नोट आफ डिसंट देना पड़ा। क्यों देना पड़ा? उन्होंने अपने नोट आफ डिसंट में लिखा है—यह बात ध्यान देने लायक है कि :

"Firstly, we find that the statements made by Dr. Zaheer before the Committee have been given an uncritical credence and an unmerited prominence."

बाद में जो रिपोर्ट तैयार हुई उसका सारा आधार डा० जहीर का बयान था। किसी भी कमेटी के काम करने का यह ढंग मैंने आज तक नहीं देखा है। इससे मन में सन्देह होना स्वाभाविक है और शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय या प्रशान मंत्री महोदया, जो प्रेजिडेंट है, इन संदेहों को निराकरण करें कि ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट और बाद की रिपोर्ट में जो अन्तर है वह किसी दबाव में आकर किया गया।

मुझे आश्चर्य है कि कमेटी के मैम्बर प्रस्ताव पास करते हैं मगर आरोप लगाया गया था

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

प्रधान मन्त्री पर और श्री सरकार पर। प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात का खण्डन नहीं किया कि उन्होंने दबाव डाला है, न श्री सरकार ने खण्डन किया है कि उनके ऊपर कोई दबाव डाला गया। कमेटी ने प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया। कमेटी अगर इस तरह से प्रस्ताव पास करेगी तो कोई कमेटी काम नहीं कर सकती। पारियामेंट की परिकल एकाउंट्स कमेटी है। उसमें हम कोई निराय करें, कोई चर्चा करें कोई रिपोर्ट लायें और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की सदन में बैठे हुए संक्षेप आलोचना करें, फिर कमेटी के भेस्टर जाकर सदन के बाहर उस कमेटी में आलोचना का खण्डन करें, तो कोई भी कमेटी इस तरह से काम कर सकती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी एविडेंस आई है उसको सभा-पटल पर रखा जाये और सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाये।

मैंने एक अंग्रेजी दैनिक में पढ़ा था कि डा० जहीरः कहा कि उन्हें दो अफसर मिलते चाहिये सी. एस. आई. आर. की तरफ से जिसके द्वारा वह अपना पक्ष रख सके। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन्हें अफसर दिया गया या नहीं। वह अब डाइरेक्टर जनरल नहीं है, लेकिन शायद अभी भी वह अपने को डाइरेक्टर जनरल समझते हैं। दो अफसर देने की मांग क्यों की गई? डाक्टर जहीर ने एक और बड़ी गम्भीर बात कही है कि उनकी आलोचना इसलिए की जा रही है कि वह नेहरू परिवार के मित्र हैं। क्या नेहरू परिवार वा मित्र होना सब पापों पर परदा डालने का कारण बनेगा? वह नेहरू परिवार के मित्र हो सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर उनके कार्य काल में कोई अनियमिततायें हुई हैं, नियमों का उल्लंघन हुआ है, पक्षपात हुआ है, मेदभाव हुआ है, तो इसकी आलोचना की जायेगी।

आपको रिपोर्ट पढ़कर आश्चर्य होया कि सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में माना गया है कि नियमों का पालन नहीं किया गया है, मगर आगे कहा गया है कि यह भौता फाइडी नहीं है

सरकार कमेटी को चाहिये था कि पहले भौता फाइडी की परिभाषा तय करती। नियम बनाये जाते हैं पालन करने के लिये या उल्लंघन करने के लिए? एक कमेटी ने माना है कि नियमों का उल्लंघन हुआ है, मगर यह कहकर सार्ट-फिकेट दे दिया है कि भौता फाइडी नहीं है। कमेटी दिमागः 'किस तरह से गई, इंटेशन में किस तरह से गई? जो नियम बनाये गये उनका उल्लंघन हुआ, पदों का विज्ञापन नहीं किया गया, सेलेक्शन कमेटियां ठीक तरह से नहीं बनीं, हैदराबाद लेबोरेट्री में जिसको देखो वह बड़ा बन गया। ऐसा लगता है कि हैदराबाद लेबोरेट्री बिल्कुल हीरों की खान है। किसी कोयले पर हाथ रखतो वह हीरा निकला; किसी कंकर को पकड़ो वह शंकर बन गया। ऐसी लेबोरेट्री मैंने आज तक नहीं देखी। स्पष्ट है कि नियमों का उल्लंघन करके पक्षपात किया गया और अब लोगों को आगे लाने की कोशिश की गई।

यह देश में विज्ञान बढ़ाने का तरीका नहीं है। हम शिकायत करते हैं कि नौजवान वैज्ञानिक विदेशों में जा रहे हैं, उन्हें देश के भीतर काम करने का अवसर नहीं है। प्रश्न बैतन का नहीं है, प्रश्न सुविधाओं का भी नहीं है, नौजवान वैज्ञानिक काम करने का अवसर चाहते हैं और जो भी काम वह करते हैं उसका रिकॉर्ड चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब कम योग्यता वाले व्यक्ति आगे बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं और अच्छी योग्यता वाले व्यक्ति पीछे को दिये जाते हैं तो उसमें हृताशा पैदा होती है, निराशा पैदा होती है, और यह स्थिति विज्ञान की प्रगति में सहायक नहीं हो सकती।

देश में एक नई पढ़ति चल पड़ी है। मेरे मित्र श्री मुशीर अहमद सां यहां बोले। उन्होंने और श्री भर्जुन अरोड़ा ने मिलकर एक पैम्पलेट निकाला है। यह पैम्पलेट सी० एस० आई० आर० के बिल्ड निकाला गया है। सी० एस० आई० आर० की प्रैजिडेंट प्रधान मन्त्री हैं।

अगर डा० आत्मा राम कोई गलती कर रहे हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री उनको रोक सकती हैं, अगर डा० आत्मा राम सरकार की नीति के विरुद्ध प्राचरण कर रहे हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री उनसे जवाब तलब कर सकती हैं लेकिन सरकारी पार्टी के भेद्वार इस तरह से पैम्पलेट प्रकाशित करें यह देश की राजनीति का एक नया तरीका है। डा० संजीव रेडी के लिलाफ प्रकाशित पैम्पलेट में नाम नहीं हैं, इसमें नाम हैं। बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ बात कही गई है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह अफसरों के मनोवैज्ञानिकों को तोड़ने का तरीका नहीं है? पार्लियामेंट के भेद्वार सदन में बात उठा सकते हैं। पैम्पलेट छापकर बांटना और फिर तुलना करना प्रधान मंत्री की ओर डा० आत्मा राम की, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इसमें प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा कम की जा रही है या बड़ाई जा रही है या डा० आत्मा राम को प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर रखा जा रहा है और आरोप लगाया जा रहा है कि डा० आत्मा राम सरकार की नीति पर नहीं चल रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार के आरोपों का दृढ़ता-पूर्वक उत्तर देंगे। डा० आत्मा राम इस सदन में जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन पर जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं, उनका उत्तर देना शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का काम है।

श्री मु० अं० खाँ० : मैं एक दरख्शास्त करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं दरख्शास्त सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैंने आपका पैम्पलेट पढ़ लिया है, वह काफी है।

एक ही उदाहरण में दंगा। कैसे कई मामले हैं लेकिन समय नहीं है सब उदाहरणों को देने का। श्री कमलेश राय की नियुक्ति किस दंग से हुए है? कोई विज्ञान नहीं दिया गया, अच्छे लोग नहीं आ सके, प्रतियोगिता नहीं ही सकी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : ऐसा ही पार्लियामेंट में भी हुआ है। अच्छे लोग आ नहीं सके हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कानपुर से तो अच्छे आए हैं।

एक दूसरे साहब हैं श्री भारत भूषण। मैं उन्हें यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं जानता। उनके साथ मेरी कोई शत्रुता नहीं है। लेकिन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि वह घड़ क्षास बी० एन सी० है और उनके सिनीपसिस में लिख दिया गया है कि वह पी एच० डी० हैं। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। सचमुच में वह भ्रष्टाचार भारत के भूषण मालूम होते हैं। फाइनल रिपोर्ट में इसको सपरीस कर दिया गया है। लेकिन तथ्यों को छिपाया नहीं जा सकता है! सिनीपसिस में पी एच० डी० लिख दिया। क्या यह घोखाधड़ी नहीं है? क्या यह सरकार की आंखों में घूल भोकना नहीं है? इस पर तो मुकदमा चल सकता है। जो अविक्त बी० एस सी० है और अगर वह दावा करे कि वह पी एच० डी० है तो उसे कटघड़े में लड़ा किया जा सकता है। यह कात श्रूप्ट रिपोर्ट में भी लेकिन फाइनल रिपोर्ट में से निकाल दी गई। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो नियमों का उल्लंघन किया किया है और अपने व्यक्तियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए किया गया है वह बोनाफाइड नहीं है, मैलाफाइड है, उसका उद्देश्य लोगों के साथ पक्षपात करना था। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय सारे एविडेंस को सदन के सामने रखें। नियमों को तोड़कर जो भी नियुक्तिया हुई है वे रद्द की जानी चाहियें, नियमों का उल्लंघन करके जो भी लोग आगे बढ़े हैं, उनको अपनी पुरानी जगहों पर बापिस भेजा जाना चाहिए।

हर लैबोरेटरी के साथ फाइनेंशनल एड-बाइजर सगा हुआ है। वह क्या करता है? क्या उसकी राज की कोई कीमत है? अब तो प्रधान मंत्री बिल भंडी भी हैं। लेकिन यहाँ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

फाइनेंशल एडवाइजर कहीं तस्वीर में नहीं है नियुक्ति करते समय, रूपया व्यय करते समय। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने भी अपनी एक रिपोर्ट दी है सी० एस० आई० आर० के बारे में और हैदराबाद की लैबोरेटरी के बारे में। हमने जो कुछ लिखा है, वह पढ़ने लायक है। उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि किस तरह से जनता की गाड़े पसीने की कमाई के पैसे को कोल गैसीफिकेशन प्लांट में बहाया गया है। इन सारे भागों की जाँच होनी चाहिए। जो नियुक्तियां गलत ढंग से हुई हैं वे रद्द की जानी चाहिए। फाइनेंशल एडवाइजर को अपनी बात कहने का भौका दिया जाना चाहिये, उनकी राय पर काम किया जाना चाहिये। यह भी आवश्यक है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यह तय करें कि वह सी० एस० आई० आर० के लिए पूरा समय दे सकती हैं या नहीं दे सकती हैं? प्रेजीडेंट का काम कोई पाट टाइम काम नहीं है यह तरीका पठित जी के जमाने से चला आ रहा है। परिस्थितियां बदल गई हैं। प्रधान मंत्री की जिम्मेदारियां बढ़ गई हैं, उसके सिर ददं बढ़ गए हैं। सरकारें तोड़ने, सरकारें बनाने, इसी से उन्हें फुर्सत नहीं है। विज्ञान और टैक्निलोजी की उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए। सी० एस० आई० आर० के लिए होल टाइम प्रेजीडेंट की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता है जो पूरा समय दे सके। अगर वह कोई वैज्ञानिक हो तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। देश में विज्ञान और टैक्नालोजी की उन्नति के मार्ग में जो बाधायें हैं और जो बाधायें सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से प्रकाश में आ गई हैं, उन बाधाओं को हड़तापूर्वक दूर करने का यत्न होना चाहिए, प्रश्न साम्रादायिकता का नहीं है। यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि श्री मधु लिमये ने यह बात कही, हम डा० जहीर की आलोचना करेंगे तो हमें सम्प्रदायवादी समझा जाएगा और श्री एम० ए० खां डा० आत्मा राम की आलोचना करेंगे तो क्या वह भी सम्प्रदायवादी समझे जायेंगे?

प्रश्न साम्रादायिकता का नहीं है। प्रश्न सी० एस० आई० आर० को ठीक तरह से अलाने का है। लैबोरेटरी में जो गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं उनको रोकने का है। जो गलत ढंग से नियुक्तियां हुई हैं उनको रद्द करने का सवाल है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार कमेटी की ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट और फाइनल रिपोर्ट दोनों की तुलना करके केन्द्र सरकार निष्कर्ष निकालेगी और ऐसे कदम उठायेगी जिससे जनता के मन में जो शंकायें पैदा हुई हैं, उन शंकाओं का निराकरण हो।

**श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन):** हमारे देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले अधिकारी कम से कम ऐसे होने चाहिये जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की फिलोसोफी में विश्वास करने वाले हों। जब भी इस प्रकार के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जाती है जैसे डा० आत्मा राम जी की या दूसरे अधिकारियों की जो हिन्दुस्तानी सार्वजनिक संस्थानों को प्रायः प्राइवेट सेक्टर के इशारों पर चलाते हैं और उनकी ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर नियुक्त होती है तो उससे सार्वक्षेत्र का नुकसान होता है। इस प्रकार के लोग जिनको पब्लिक सेक्टर पसन्द नहीं, उनकी ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर जब नियुक्त होती है तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को नुकसान होता है और दृष्टा है। इतना ही नहीं। सी० एस० आई० आर० के जितने भी अनुसन्धान हुए हैं इस बात की कोशिश उसके बाद की गई है कि वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे दिये जायें, अनुसन्धान करने के बाद उसके परिणामों के लिये वैम्बर आफ कामसं के इशारों पर चला जाए।

16.17 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary In the Chair]

वैज्ञानिकों को पूरा काम करने का जो मौका मिलना चाहिये या वह भी उनको नहीं मिला। मैं श्री एम० एम० सूरी की बात ही

आपके सामने रखता हूँ। उन पर भारत को गई है। उन्होंने डीजल इंजन में नई ईजाद दी और ट्रैक्टर के इंजन और दूसरे इंजन बनाने की वह व्यवस्था कर रहे थे। हिन्दुस्तान के पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम करने वालों को वह पसंद नहीं आया। डा० आत्मा राम जी ने उनको अपने साथ रखना मुनासिब नहीं समझा और श्री सूरी जैसे इंजीनियर और वैज्ञानिक को जो सारे संसार में मशहूर हैं, सी० एस० आई० आर० से निकाल दिया गया। डा० सूरी हो या डाक्टर कुरैशी हो, सबके अपने-अपने क्षेत्र हैं। कोई थोड़ा काम करता है, कोई ज्यादा करता है। जो कुछ भी उन्होंने काम किया, चूंकि डाक्टर आत्मा राम उससे संतुष्ट नहीं थे, इसलिए उनके खिलाफ सारी कार्रवाई पिछले दिनों की गई। सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से साफ जाहिर हो गया है कि कोई खास ऐसा मकसद नहीं था जिससे प्रेरित होकर डा० जहीर ने ऐसे वैज्ञानिक रखे हैं जिनके उनके साथ व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध हों। लेकिन एक चीज साफ जाहिर होती है। जो लोग डा० आत्मा राम के समर्थक हैं वे लोग हैं जो हमेशा पब्लिक सैक्टर के विरोधी रहे हैं। डा० आत्मा राम की बाहर जो अब सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, बैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट्स को जो सपोर्ट करते रहे हैं उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि डा० आत्मा राम की नियत क्या रही है। इन सब घटनाओं को देखते हुए मैं यह कहूँगा...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डा० आत्मा राम की चर्चा हो रही है या रिपोर्ट की चर्चा हो रही है? जो विषय विचाराधीन है, उस पर आप बोलें।

श्री शशि शुभरण : जब भी कभी इस सदन में पब्लिक सैक्टर की सरकारी करने की बात की जाती है तो बैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट रखने वाले लोग, प्राइवेट सैक्टर के गुलाम हमेशा इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि—

सभापति महोदय : जो रिपोर्ट है, उसी पर आप ज्यादा जोर दें।

श्री शशि शुभरण : अभी जो चर्चा यहां पर हुई है और जिन बातों को कहा गया है उनको शायद आपने सुना नहीं है। तब शायद आप यहां नहीं थे। इस बात की चर्चा की गई कि सैटल हाल में कोई वर्चा बांटा गया वह तो सरकार कमेटी से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता था। उस पर्व के पीछे कौन लोग थे?—जो आज उस पर्व का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। मालूम होता है कि वे उससे ज्यादा वाकिफ हैं। अगर सरकार कमेटी पर ही चर्चा होती, तो शायद मैं यह बात आपके सामने न रखता कि ये जो बैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट्स के लोग हैं, या उनके जो अखबार हैं, जो यहां पर राजा-महाराजाओं के प्रियी पर्सिज का समर्थन करते हैं, जो लोग बिड़ला के खिलाफ एनक्वायरी का विरोध करते थे, जो लोग यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की बात करते हैं, तो विदेशी छतरी की बात करते हैं, वही डा० आत्मा राम का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। (अवधान)

यह साफ साफ कहा गया है कि डा० जहीर के बक्त में जितनी भी नियुक्तियां हुई हैं, उनमें ऐसी कोई अनियमित नहीं की गई, जिसके बारे में बार-बार जिक्र किया जाता है। यह सही बात है कि डा० आत्मा राम सी० एस० आई० आर० को बिल्कुल बन्द करके सारा रिसर्च का काम प्राइवेट सैक्टर को देना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कई बार ऐसे सुझाव भी दिये हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में उनकी नीयत बिल्कुल साफ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करूँगा कि जब वह सैक्टर में किसी आफिसर को मुकर्रर करे, तो वह यह ठोक-बजाकर देख ले कि क्या उसे पब्लिक सैक्टर की फिलासफी में विश्वास है या नहीं। अगर डा० आत्मा राम को पब्लिक सैक्टर में थोड़ा भी विश्वास होता, अगर वह चाहते कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान

## [श्री शशि भूषण]

का काम सही तौर पर चले, तो कोई भी उन का विरोध न करता ।

मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में हिन्दू और मुसलमान की बात लाई जानी चाहिए । लेकिन जो लोग कभी भी मुसलमान को पूरी धांख से नहीं देख सकते हैं, वहाँ मुसलमान देश भक्त हो, चाहे वह देश के लिए अपनी जान भी देता हो और चाहे वह बड़ा बंजानिक हो, जब वे इस प्रकार की बात करते हैं, तो सन्देह होता है कि आखिर किस बजह से वे ऐसा कर रहे हैं ।

मैं चाहूँगा कि डा० आत्मा राम ने सी० एस० आई० आर० के काम को खत्म करने के लिये, हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्रगति को रोकने के लिए वेस्टिड इंट्रेस्ट्स, प्राइवेट सेक्टर और चेम्बर आफ कामसं के साथ मिलकर जो देश का करोड़ों रुपया बर्बाद किया, उसके बारे में सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिये ।

जब सरकार कमेटी इस सदन की सम्मति से मुकर्रं हुई है, तो हमें उसकी सराहना करनी चाहिये और उसकी सिफारिशों को मानना चाहिये । वेस्टिड इंट्रेस्ट्स के लोगों को यह एक करारा जबाब होगा ।

अगर हम चाहते हैं कि सी० एस० आई० आर० प्रगति करता रहे, तो उसको प्लानिंग कमीशन के मातहत रखा जाये और प्रधान मन्त्री को उसे अपने ही चार्ज में रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज देश की प्रगति विज्ञान पर निर्भर करती है ।

इस बात का जबाब मिलना चाहिए कि डा० एम० एम० सूरी जैसे देशभक्त इंशीनियर को क्यों निकाल दिया गया । मेरी डिमांड है कि डा० आत्मा राम के बारे में सी० बी० आई० द्वारा इनक्वारी होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. My submission is this. Our discus-

sion today is concerned with the first part of the Report which deals with personnel policy with regard to the different scientists employed in the CSIR, and in that personnel policy, Dr. Atma Ram, Dr. Zaheer and other directors are all included. So, I want that the Education Minister should clarify whether Dr. Atma Ram's case was also examined by the CSIR Committee; and, if so, what is the report of that Committee?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Mr. Koushik.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Sir, there has been a lot of adverse criticism in the press and on various occasions by both Houses of Parliament and by the PAC recently with regard to the affairs of the CSIR. It pains us very much. We are not concerned with Dr. Atma Ram or Dr. Zaheer. We are concerned with CSIR primarily. We want it to do the work for which it is intended. We have invested Rs. 146 crores which is a huge amount, even though we cannot afford it. What is the tangible thing we have got out of it? Out of Rs. 5,000 crores of gross national product, the contribution of CSIR is absolutely meagre if not nil. That is why it has assumed so much importance and a committee was set up. The reason is only this. I am not referring to Dr. Atma Ram or Dr. Zaheer. The reason is, the people who have been taken up for important posts with regard to scientific research have been absolute mediocres. The destiny of science and scientists has been in the hands of people who themselves have not contributed anything so far as scientific investigation is concerned. Therefore, the real trouble is, with such people at the helm of affairs, really there has been no contribution at all. Mediocres have been recruited and they have not contributed anything, with the result there is no contribution to the gross national product of Rs. 5,000 crores.

I would now draw the attention of the House to Appendix XI of the report. Barring S. No. 12, in the case of the all the other 11 persons, the rise in pay has been meteoric. A man getting Rs. 375 in 1956 rose to draw a pay of Rs. 1600 in nine years. If the Sarkar Committee had taken pains to find out why such a rise has been given to these persons and if in juxtaposition they had

given another table showing the number of persons in the same cadre, their qualifications and the work they have done and the scientific papers they had produced and what is their pay, it would have shown very clearly that these 11 persons have been favoured. Absolute favouritism and nepotism and nothing else would have been the inference. But the Sarkar Committee have not taken any pains to do that.

For lack of time, I will take up only one case, that of Shri Baldev Singh. For this man, the D.G. has gone absolutely out of the way to find out how he can be put in the Rs. 1600—Rs. 1900 grade. This man was actually drawing Rs. 37<sup>5</sup> in 1956. His qualification is simple B.Sc. Even I am better; I am an M.Sc. But his qualification is simple B.Sc., with either prefix or suffix to his name.

At this stage Dr. Hussain takes charge of the office and he takes up the case of Shri Baldev Singh. The files start moving. He says "we want to revive the post of Industrial Liaison Officer". While doing so, this man conveniently suppresses one fact, which is very important, and that is that his predecessor, Dr. Thacker, had said that the Industrial Liaison Officer's job is absolutely useless, he had not done any work and, therefore, the post must be kept in abeyance and it should not be revived at all. Even though this is what Dr. Thacker had written, because of his anxiety to help Shri Baldev Singh, he suppresses what Dr. Thacker has written and props up this man and suggests the revival of this particular post. This very clearly shows that he was quite inclined to see that this man is helped. Therefore, after he came here on 1.9.62, in the month of October he was made the Industrial Liaison Officer on a salary of Rs. 750.

Again, consider this aspect. There were three regional officers who were serving as industrial liaison officers. The case of none of these officers was considered and this man who was new to this type of work—he was only a senior scientific officer—he was propped up and appointed in this post, ignoring those three people who were already working as regional industrial officers. The Sarkar Committee has suppressed this fact. In fact, if we see the draft report this fact is actually mentioned there but it is not mentioned in the final report.

The story does not end there. As an Industrial Liaison Officer he could get only Rs. 750. But he has to be appointed in the Rs. 1600—1900 scale. So, the Director-General suggests that the post should be advertised. At the same time, the Director-General does not want any qualification to be mentioned in the advertisement. I cannot understand how a post could be advertised without mentioning the qualification. It is something beyond my comprehension. No qualification was mentioned because Shri Baldev Singh had to be helped and he was only a simple B.Sc. So, the Director-General issued express orders that no qualification should be prescribed in the advertisement and, therefore, the advertisement mentioned nothing with regard to the qualifications for the post of Industrial Liaison Officers at the headquarters.

When this post was advertised previously a very high qualification was prescribed either in physics or chemistry which is related to industrial research. But, in the present case, on the orders of the Director-General, no qualification was prescribed so that it could help Shri Baldev Singh who was a pet man of his. I can very definitely say that the Director-General wanted to show favouritism and help Shri Baldev Singh and that is why no qualification was prescribed in the advertisement. No other inference is possible in this case.

Dr. Atma Ram was one of the members of the Constitutional Committee. Two other important members were Dr. Lokanathan and Dr. Kane.

This D.G. could not manoeuvre. He wanted to help Baldev Singh and in order to help him he must have a Committee of his own which would be amenable to him and since Dr. Atma Ram, Dr. Lokanathan and Dr. Kane were not amenable he changed the entire Committee. What is the constitution of the new Committee? In order to recruit a man of scientific knowledge he puts in the Committee Dilip Mukherji of Economic Timer. You can understand the intention. Then Fazalbhoy a radio dealer was one of the Members of the Committee. I do not know how. Another Mr. Prasad from Secunderabad where the ex-D.G. was serving. These are the persons. No reasons have been given to change the previous Members. All this will show that he wanted to help Baldev Singh and that is why he

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

changed the Committee and brought in these persons who knew nothing of science so that he could manoeuvre with these people.

There were ten persons called for interview. Was the interview fair? Out of these ten candidates six persons were Ph.Ds and three had post-graduate qualifications. He did not want any of them. It was sure he wanted Baldev Singh and all this went for Baldev Singh and Baldeo Singh was selected out of six Ph.Ds and three post-graduates. What more could there be to prove favouritism and nepotism. How could there be any tangible results coming out of CSIR if medicos are recruited by CSIR.

Now he has got a job of Rs. 1300-1600 as Industrial Liaison Officer. He is not satisfied. D.G. wants that he should get the grade of Rs. 1600-1900 and, therefore, tried to revise the scale of Rs. 1300-1800 to Rs. 1600-1900 but the financial Advisor does not agree. In 1964 it was proposed to create a post of Research Coordinator in the scale of Rs. 1600-1900, proposing Baldev Singh for the appointment. It is very important. D.G. says, "The post of Industrial Liaison Officer will be abolished provided Baldev Singh is appointed for this new post of Research Coordinator." That means he is out and out for Baldeo Singh. He wants to help him at all costs. After that he again contacts the Financial Advisor and the Financial Advisor said, "Please, close the chapter. I am not prepared to agree to this scale."

In 1965 he tries for the post of 'F' scientists in the scale of Rs. 1600-1900 for Baldeo Singh and suppresses the fact that on two previous occasions the proposal was rejected. The D.G. did not bring it to the notice of the Financial Adviser and said that this post should be created. The post was advertised and with D.G.'s express orders no qualification was prescribed. Only four out of thirteen Members—this is very important—were present at the committee meeting. They were D.G. himself and his Secretary and two others. When was the notice sent for the meeting? Telegrams were sent on 28th when the Selection Committee meeting is on the 31st.

This is the way he was manoeuvring all the time in order to see that his own men

are helped. Dr. Maheshwari, F.R.S. objected. He said, "You want a man; you have not advertised the qualifications for the post. It is rubbish. We cannot do that." Therefore, the matter was given up. The Financial Advisor also advised that no selection should be made and, therefore, no selection was made.

When he could not create the post of an 'F' Scientist, his next attempt was to equate the post of Industrial Liaison Officer to that of an 'F' Scientist. Here again, he suppressed the fact that creation of such a post was rejected in the past twice by the FA. The Vice-President asked him to consult the Financial Advisor. The Financial Advisor did not agree. He said, "No, such a thing is not possible; you should not do it." Then he wrote to the Vice-President saying, "Please over-rule the Financial Advisor and equate this post to that of an 'F' Scientist." Thus, he gets him appointed in the grade of Rs. 1600-1900.

Taking all these things into consideration, it only means that this man was out for nepotism and favouritism. It is on account of this that the CSIR has come to this bad reputation. Such follows are responsible for all this.

With regard to the irregularities and violations of the rules and bye-laws, there were two or three points of reference made to this Committee. Dr. Datar was made the Director of the Hyderabad Laboratory though there was no such post. Is it not a violation? Was the Committee blind? Were the members of the Committee blind? I cannot understand this. My colleagues are there but I am sorry I am making a remark against them. When there was no post of a director, how could there be a director? Dr. Datar was made a director even though there was no post. Is it not against the rules? It was against the rules but they wanted to overlook it. They wanted to deceive people. That is the only inference that could be drawn from it.

Then, bye-law 29 had been violated in the case of appointment of Dr. Datar. Provisions of bye-laws 58 and 59 were violated in the case of appointment of Dr. Datar. The Selection Committee had suggested Dr. Datar working as a deputy director for a period of two years and Dr. Datar was

appointed to work as Deputy Director for two years. But within two years this man wanted him to be pushed up; therefore, he makes a proposal to make Dr. Datar a director after one year. Does it not show favouritism? The inference is obvious.

Therefore my humble submission is that the Director-General who did all this was a man of evil genius. Shri Chagla, as the Vice-President, could and did control him as it shows but, unfortunately, the late Humayoo Kebir could not control him probably because he was very much busy in his own work. He left the entire thing to him and okayed whatever he suggested.

This has given rise to a lot of internal feud and, therefore, I request the hon. Minister, as some of my hon. friends suggested, that unless you are able to spare a lot of time over this, please do not accept the post; otherwise, you will also come into disrepute.

This report is a garbled report. The draft report and evidence tendered before the Committee should be placed on record so that Members should know what violations of the rules and bye-laws were made and what were the reasons for which they were blind to them. It is not that they were unable to decipher it.

I have said it in my speech on the Demands of the Ministry of Education and I repeat it. Sir C. V. Raman said in Delhi :

"Shabjehan built the Taj to bury one of his favourite wives and Dr. Bhattacharji built the national laboratories to bury the scientific instruments. Any defence of the CSIR is meaningless. It is indefensible."

There are the words which I am quoting from Sir C. V. Raman. I have actually got it by rote. No greater credential can be had than these words of Sir C. V. Raman I say this because they are not competent people. Competent people have not been recruited and mediocres have been recruited, with the result that nothing tangible is received by the general public. They are wasting the money of the general public.

श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं जिस बात की ओर सदून का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—मुझे अफसोस है प्रधान मन्त्री जी यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं,

इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैं यहाँ कहूँगा, वे बातें उनके पास पहुँचा दी जायेंगी। प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस काउन्सिल की पदेन अध्यक्ष हैं। इसमें विद्याता अध्यक्ष वैज्ञानिक योग्यता का प्रश्न नहीं है, वे इसलिए अध्यक्ष हैं कि उनके पहले के प्रधान मन्त्री इसके अध्यक्ष हुआ करते थे। किन्तु प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू खुद वैज्ञानिक थे, विज्ञान के बड़े वेता थे, उनकी बात अलग थी, लेकिन उनके बाद जितने प्रधान मन्त्री हुए—चाहे थोड़े दिन के लिए या अधिक दिन के लिए, उनके लिए यह दावा करना गलत होगा, वे न विज्ञान वेता थे और न हैं। इसलिए प्रशासन की ट्रिंग से अगर वे अध्यक्ष हैं तो यह बात भी याद रखने की है कि वे केवल नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए ही अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं, बल्कि एकजीकूटिव हेन्ड भी हैं, प्रशासन की भी अध्यक्ष हैं और जब प्रशासन की अध्यक्ष हैं तो वहाँ जो भूलें और बुराइयाँ होती हैं—उन दोनों की जिम्मेदारी भी उन पर है। ऐसी हालत में जो जांच समिति बनाई जाये इस कॉन्सिल की कार्यालयियों की जांच के लिए, वह समिति उनके द्वारा न बनाई जाये। क्योंकि यदि वह उस समिति को बनाती हैं तो उस समिति से यह आशा करना गलत होगा कि वह सी फीसदी सही रिपोर्ट दे सकेगी, क्योंकि अगर काउन्सिल की कोई शिकायत होगी, तो प्रधान भी उसमें शामिल हैं, कोई तारीफ होगी तो उसमें भी वह शामिल हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जो भी जांच करेंगी प्रधान मन्त्री बनायेंगी एन्वेयरी कमेटी या कमीशन बनायेंगी, उस पर विश्वास करना कठिन होगा कि वह इस बात को भूल जायगा कि उन्होंने के द्वारा बनाया हुआ वह कमीशन है। इसके अलावा जब इतनी बातें यहाँ पर कही गई हैं, तो उनका यह कहना कि अखबारों में जो बात विकली थीं, वह गलत थीं, वे दूसरी जांच करने नहीं जा रही हैं—पौर भी चिन्ता में डाल देता है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे साथ एक बड़ी सुविधा है और असुविधा भी है। सबाल यह है

## [श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

कि जितनी बातें मेरे मित्रों ने कही हैं उनमें से अधिकांश बातें मुझे पहले से नहीं मालूम थीं। मुझे जो कुछ पता है, वह इसी किताब से है इसके बाहर मेरे पास कुछ नहीं है। जैसा मैंने सुना—मैं यह भी नहीं जानता कि पहली रिपोर्ट क्या थी, दूसरी रिपोर्ट क्या है—मेरे सामने तो जो छपी हुई रिपोर्ट है, वही है।

श्री रवि राय : दोनों में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं खुद इसी बात को कह रहा हूँ। मैं तो इसी रिपोर्ट पर अपने को रखूँगा, इससे बाहर नहीं जाऊँगा। और यदि योड़ी देर के लिए हम मान लें कि न्यायिक रूप से सब बातों की जांच पड़ताल की गई है तब भी मैं इस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहूँगा—इसके अध्यक्ष एक जज साहब थे। जज साहब की शिक्षा-दीक्षा यही रही है कि जब तक कोई जुम्ब प्रमाणित न हो जाये, तब तक किसी को दोषी न मानो। लेकिन कच्छरी में प्रमाण का अर्थ कुछ और होता है। प्रशासन में प्रमाण का अर्थ कुछ और ही होता है। प्रशासन में यह नहीं माना जाता है कि जब तक 16 आने किसी का दोष सिद्ध न हो जाये, तब तक वह दोषी नहीं है। प्रशासन में तो दो-चार भूलों के बाद चाहे वे छोटी हों या बड़ी हों, आशंका होने लगती है, उसकी नीयत पर शक होने लगता है और जब वे भूलें बढ़ने लगती हैं तो फिर उस अधिकारी पर विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता। इस हृष्टि से उन्होंने विचार नहीं किया है—16 आने जज की हृष्टि से विचार किया है और जज की हृष्टि से विचार करने में सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि जो शिकायतें उनके सामने गईं, उन फैक्ट्स को बहुत हद तक उन्होंने मान लिया, बहुत से केसें में तो वे सब कुछ मानते हैं—यह भी मानते हैं कि विज्ञापन नहीं निकाला गया, यह भी मानते हैं कि नये काम के

लिए चारों तरफ इस बात का प्रचार नहीं किया गया है कि ऐसे आदमी की जरूरत है और उसकी यह योग्यता होनी चाहिए। फिर भी शिकायत को सिद्ध नहीं माना है। उसके बाद से जितने लोग आये उनके बारे में तरह-तरह के तमाजे किए गए। इसका ख्याल नहीं किया गया कि यह आदमी हमारे यहां फिट होगा या नहीं। अपने मन से जो लिस्ट बनाई गई है विना दरखास्तों के, उसमें उनके नाम भी रख लिए गए जिन्होंने दरखास्त नहीं दी थी और जिनके बारे में एम्नायर्स ने यह नहीं कहा था कि हम इनको छोड़ेंगे, ये काम पर जा सकते हैं। केवल दिखलाने के लिए हो गया कि 5-6 आदमी हैं और उनमें से आप एक को चुनते हैं और उसी को चुनते हैं जिसको कि एम्प्लायर छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इस तरह से वाई प्रोसेस आप एलिमिनेशन आप उसी पर आ जाते हैं जिसको कि आप रखना चाहते थे।

श्री जी० मा० कृपालानी (गुरा) : यह कोई नयी बात है क्या ?

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि ये चीजें हम यहां समझ सकते थे, सेक्रेटेरियट में समझ सकते थे लेकिन हमने इस चीज की अपेक्षा बैंगानिकों से नहीं की थी। उनसे तो हम किसी दूसरी चीज की आशा रखते थे। लेकिन वहां भी यही है तो क्या कहा जाये ?

अब इस सिलसिले में मैं दो तीन बातें कहूँगा। योड़ी देर के लिए मान सीजिये कि सब कुछ सही है तो क्या हमारे मन्त्री जी इससे संतुष्ट होंगे कि कानून का पालन शब्दों में हो गया है। नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित जो मिनिस्टर व्यालिफिकेशन्स थी, उसके अनुसार कम से कम योग्यता वाले आदमी को आपने रख लिया लेकिन इससे तो विज्ञान का काम नहीं चलेगा। मिनिस्टर व्यालिफिकेशन्स फार एलिजिबिलिटी

ही काफी नहीं है बल्कि आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि बेस्ट क्वालिफाइड आदमी मिलता है या नहीं इस देश में। अगर बेस्ट क्वालीफाइड न मिले तब आप दूसरे दर्जे या तीसरे दर्जे पर जो कोई हो उसको रख लीजिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि मिनिमम क्वालिफाइड मिला तो उसको ले लिया और बाकी सभी को छोड़ दिया या बुलाया ही नहीं या ऐसा बन्दोबस्त किया कि दरखास्त दे ही न सके।

हमारे मित्रों ने ऐसे पक्षपात के, गडबड के यहां पर कई उदाहरण दिये हैं इसलिए मैं अधिक उदाहरणों में नहीं जाऊंगा। किस तरह का दबाव वहां ढाला गया है, उसके एक दो उदाहरण देकर और आगे इसको नहीं बढ़ाऊंगा। यह भी कोशिश करूँगा कि जो चीजे यहां पर हमारे मित्र कह गए हैं उनके नाम न लूँ, दूसरे ही नाम आपके सामने रखूँगा। मालूम होता है कि यह गन्दगी का भंडार है इसलिए भभी इसमें कितने कोने साफ किए गए? एक दो कोने साफ हुए लेकिन भभी तो गन्दगी भरी हुई है। मैं तो नाम लेने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं समझता हूँ। आप पेज 82-83 देख ले।

भी जी० भा० हृषपालानी : इस गन्दगी को निकालोगे तो तुम्हारे ऊपर भी छीटें पड़ जायेंगे।

धी मृत्युजय प्रसाद : पड़ने दीजिये। मैं आहता हूँ कि जांच ठिकाने से हो ताकि इस देश में विज्ञान की उन्नति और तरक्की हो और छोटे-छोटे भगड़ों में ही हम फंसे न रहें।

एक प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक को 64 वर्ष की उम्र में नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेट्री का डायरेक्टर तीन वर्षों के कंट्रॉक्ट पर बनाया गया। 29-10-63 को एप्पाइंटमेंट लेटर दिया गया। उसके बाद 28-1-64 को डायरेक्टर जनरल ने (मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ) उनको एक पत्र सिल्हा कि अमुक पद के लिए आप अमुक का नाम आने बढ़ाइये। वह राजी नहीं हुए और

दबाव से प्राजिज होकर उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। वह इस्तीफा भी समझा-बुझा करके रोक लिया गया और मंजूर नहीं किया गया। किन्तु यह चीज तो डायरेक्टर जनरल की आंख पर चढ़ गई थी। अब जरा यहां पर आप तारीख को गोर करें। 11-6-64 को डायरेक्टर जनरल माहब ने कहा कि 6 महीने बाद आप 65 साल पूरे कर लेंगे इसलिए आप (तीन वर्ष का कंट्रॉक्ट रहते हुए भी नौकरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब आप गोर करें, जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, 27-5-64 को पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू का स्वर्गवास हुआ। इसलिये उन 14-15 दिनों के बीच में या तो नन्दाजी के यारेक्टर प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे या शास्त्री जी आ गये ये और वे ही चेयरमन बने थे लेकिन भभी उन्होंने इस काम को कितना समझा था? इसलिए वही समय या उस बीच में कि जो चाहें करा लें। तो उस बत्त एन० पी० एल० के डाइरेक्टर साहब को हटाने की कोशिश की गई। हालांकि डायरेक्टर जनरल ने कबूल किया है कि हमारा मतलब यह नहीं था कि डाइरेक्टर हमारे कहे मुताबिक रेकमेंडेशन करें, हमने उन पर दबाव नहीं ढाला था, लेकिन फिर भी दांब-यूंच लगाकर तीन वर्ष का कंट्रॉक्ट रहते हुए भी डायरेक्टर सन् 1964 के दिसम्बर में हटा दिया गया।

अब आप दूसरा उदाहरण लीजिये। मैं इसमें भी नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। आप पृष्ठ 69 देखे कि एक आदमी को ऊपर बढ़ाने के लिए क्या नहीं किया गया। उसके बारे में मिनिट आफ डिसेन्ट में भी कुछ चीजें लाई गई हैं जो कि मूल रिपोर्ट में नहीं हैं। उसमें विस्तार दी गया है कि :

The Committee sent one of its members Dr. C. R. Rao a few reprints of papers brought out by Shri Rahman and testimonials from eminent persons on his work which were sent to them by Shri Rahman. Dr. Rao has given his comments as quoted below :

There is no evidence from the type of work Shri Rahman was doing in the different

## [श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

laboratories before he was brought to the CSIR h. q. or from his published papers that he has the necessary abilities to occupy a high level post in Operational Research. Many of his articles are of a general nature indicating the usefulness of O. R. which could be written by non specialist. There has been no attempt to study any live problem and arrive at a solution. I agree with the views expressed by Prof. Mahalanobis about the quality of work done by the Research, Survey and Planning Unit.

इसके बाद से उनको 1600-1900 के स्कैल में रखा जाता है लेकिन किस हालत में ? आप इसके बारे में पृष्ठ 72 भी देखें :

The Constitution of the selection committee was approved by the Vice President on 10.6.64 and it met on 14.6.64...

10-6-64 बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण तारीख है जिसका मैं पहले भी जिक्र कर चुका हूँ ।

Shri Rahman was the only candidate who did not appear for the interview.

The Selection Committee recommended him for the post with a higher start of Rs. 1800/- p. m.

4 अगस्त को इस प्रकार उनकी गैर-हाजिरी में भी उनका चुनाव होता है और 5 अगस्त को वे अपनी जगह पर जाकर के बैठ जाते हैं । इस तरह से जो दांब-पेंच हुआ, मुझे उसकी शिकायत है । अब आज कहा जाता है कि डा० आरमाराम बुरे हैं या भले हैं लेकिन मुझे इससे क्या मतलब है ? मुझे इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है । डा० आरमाराम के समय में क्या हो रहा है उसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए और खूब ठिकाने से जांच होनी चाहिए और उनके पहले की भी खूब ठिकाने से जांच होनी चाहिए ।

लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहता चाहता हूँ । जिस तरह से मैं जानता हूँ और जान पाया हूँ तीन साल में और जिस तरह से सदन जान पाया है, माननीय सदस्य ब्री शशि भूषण को, उसरों तो यह साफ मालूम होता है कि जिसकी वह शिकायत करें वह अपना अहोभाग्य माने,

जिसे गोली दें वह अहोभाग्य माने और जिसका तारीफ करें उसके बारे में दुनिया शंकित हो जाये क्योंकि जो उनका स्वभाव है, जिस तरह का वह बताव करते हैं उससे सभी परिवर्तित हैं इसलिए अगर उन्होंने अमुक की तारीफ की हैं, अमुक की शिकायत की है, इसके माने स्पष्ट हैं, सभी उसको समझ लेंगे और उसका सही अध्य भी लगा लेंगे, उसमें कोई भंगट नहीं होगा—इससे अधिक मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ । इसकी जांच हो, ठिकाने से जांच हो । लेकिन साथ-साथ दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि अभी एक मित्र ने एक आदमी का नाम लिया और कहा कि 375 से लेकर 1600 तक नौ साल के भीतर उसका वेतन पहुँच गया । यह एक ही उदाहरण नहीं है, अपेंडिक्स 11 में अन्तिम पृष्ठ में 12 आदमियों के नाम हैं । मैंने हाल ही में एक प्रश्न पूछा था और मुझको उत्तर मिला कि साहब, उन सबके कामों के बारे में कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं हुआ है । मैं बहुत नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अगर यह सच है कि यह लोग बहुत ही लायक थे, फाजिल थे और जो पद उन्हें दिये गये उनके संबंधों योग्य थे और हैं, तो जरूर उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया होगा । ऐसी हालत में उनके कामों का मूल्यांकन ठिकाने से कराया जाये, वैसे योग्य बिडानों के जरिये जो उनके विषयों को जानते हों और वह बतलाये कि उन्होंने पिछले सात-आठ वर्षों में कैसा काम किया है और कर रहे हैं । जो लोग उसे गये हैं उनके बारे में भी मूल्यांकन किया जाये ।

17.00 hrs.

साथ ही साथ एक चीज और भी स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिए । हमें इससे कोई भङड़ा नहीं है कि पुराने डाइरेक्टर जनरल साहब क्या थे और क्या नहीं । वह तो रिटायर होकर चले गये,

उनकी शिकायत करें या तारीफ करें, उससे कुछ बनता बिगड़ता नहीं, लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया, कैसे किया, इसके बारे में कुछ सोचने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए। सोचने का क्या आधार है यह हमको देखना पड़ता है। पहला आधार तो यह है—यह बातें कहां तक सही हैं और कहां तक गलत हैं यह तो मन्त्री जी बतलायें—कि मुनने में आया है, बहुत ही विश्वसनीय व्यक्ति के मुंह से मुना है कि जब वह यहां आये तो उन्होंने अपने दफतर की साज सज्जा में, उसकी फरनिशिंग में इतना खर्च किया जितना किसी एक मन्त्री ने भी अपने दफतर की साज सज्जा में खर्च नहीं किया, बल्कि दो मन्त्रियों ने भी उतना नहीं किया होगा जितना उन लकेले ने किया।

श्री रवि राय: 1961 के पहले लोक सभा में यह सवाल उठ चुका है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद: मैं नहीं जानता। मुझे फिगर्स नहीं मालूम। मगर आगे से हमको यह देखना है कि हम को फर्स्टचर पर पैसा खर्च करना है या रिसर्च इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स पर, लेबोरेट्रीज पर खर्च करना है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या उनके भाई साहब पाकिस्तान कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के सेक्रेट्री रहे हैं या हैं। अगर हैं तो बात स्थम हो गई। मैं तो जना देना चाहता था, लेले ही आप इससे इकार करें या बाजिब समाचार करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या कम्यूनिस्ट होना पाप है?

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद: हॉन्स्टान की नहीं, पाकिस्तान की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की बात है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि डा० आत्मराम की भी उम्मे हो चली। उन्हें भी बरस दो बरस में जाना है। इसलिए उनके व्यक्तित्व के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए है। प्रगर वह बुरा करते हैं तो उनको जरूर हटा दिया जाये, सभव से पहले हटा दिया जाये। प्रगर भला करते

हैं तो वह प्रशंसा के साथ जायें, किन्तु इस चीज़ के बारे में हमें निश्चय करना होगा कि हमारे जितने नीजवान, यंग साइंटिस्ट हैं, उन्हें पूरा प्रोत्साहन मिलता है या नहीं। उनके ऊपर वैसे लोग तो नहीं बैठ जाते हैं कि काम तो करे कोई दूसरा, लेकिन हर किताब में, हर रिसर्च पेपर पर नाम निकल जाये ऊपर वाले का नीचे वाले के साथ-साथ। मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैं अधिकार के साथ यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर इसकी खोज की जाय तो आपकी लेबोरेट्री की ओर से जितने साइंटिफिक पेपर्स निकले हों, याप देखेंगे कि डाइरेक्टर के कोलेबोरेशन के बिना शायद ही कोई पेपर निकले हां, जिनमें जूनियर साइंटिस्ट शामिल हो। ऐसा भी होता है कि एक ही डाइरेक्टर पांच-पांच विषयों में कोलैबोरेट कर रहा है, जो सम्भव नहीं है। हर विषय में वही हासिल है। इसके माने यह है कि यह वह लूटते हैं जो बढ़े हैं, जो सीनियर हैं। नाम तो ऊपर वालों का आता है, बाकी मारे जाते हैं। मुझको भविष्य की चिन्ता है। भूत जो गया वह तो भूत हो गया। मुझे इस बात की चिन्ता है, और आप उसकी व्यवस्था करें कि देश में हमारे होनहार नवयुक्तों को काम करने का पूरा अवसर मिल सके और वह आगे बढ़ सकें। उनके काम में बाधा न पड़े, कोई उनके सिर पर न बैठ जाये जो स्वयंभू कम जानते हैं, इसलिए अपने नीचे योग्य व्यक्ति को देख नहीं सकते हैं, उसे बद्दलत नहीं कर सकते हैं, अपने से योग्यतर व्यक्ति को आगे बढ़ने नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि योग्यतम व्यक्ति आगे आये। इस प्रक्रिया में भले ही डा० आत्मराम को अलग होना पड़े, मुझको उसमें उच्च नहीं होगा क्योंकि मैं तो उनको जानता पहचानता नहीं। मैं व्यक्तित्व बातों में जाना नहीं चाहता। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि जितने लोगों के नाम आये हैं उनमें से मैं किसी को अलगकरण नहीं। डा० आत्मराम को दूर से जरूर पहचानता हूँ, येंके उनसे कोई मेरा व्यक्तिगत परिचय हो, ऐसी बात

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

नहीं है। उनको भी हटा दिया जाये। अगर वह अयोग्य साबित हों, लेकिन अयोग्य साबित न हो तो उन्हें जो प्रशंसा मिलनी चाहिए जो प्रतिष्ठा उनको प्राप्त हो, वह उनको प्राप्त हो।

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद ने सबसे पहले यह बात कही कि प्रधान मन्त्री को हक नहीं है कमेटी बनाने का। मेरा स्थाल है कि उनको सही बात की जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : हक तो है, लेकिन औचित्य की बात है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : उन्होंने कहा कि विद्वास की बात है। यह गलत बात है। प्रधान मन्त्री को ही हक है कोई इंकारायरी कमेटी बनाने का। यह बात उनको जानना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात आदरणीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कही कि डा० जहीर का अखबार में स्टेटमेंट निकला है कि नेहरू परिवार के साथ वह सम्बन्धित हैं, उनकी जान पहचान है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : नजदीकी है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मेरा मतलब वही है। इसलिए उन्होंने उन पर आकरण किया और उनकी भाड़ में नेहरू परिवार पर भी कुछ आकरण किया। तीसरी बात यह है कि डा० जहीर मुसलमान हैं और डा० आत्मा राम हिन्दू हैं। यहां भी उनको साम्प्रदायिक भावना की दृ मिल गई। मेरा स्थाल है कि यहां पर किसी व्यक्ति या इंडिविजुअल पर डिस्कशन या डिवेट नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं कह रहा था कि सरकार कमेटी का जो रूप था उसमें वहां चोटी के व्यक्ति आये, सात इस सदन के सदस्य आये, चार जो चोटी के बिहार थे और प्रतिभा-सम्पन्न व्यक्ति थे उनको भी उसमें इन्क्वीज किया गया। इतनी पावर-

फुल कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ, उसने निरांय किया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके बावजूद यह चाहते हैं कि अलग से कमेटी बने और उसकी छान-बीन हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कमेटी के चार सदस्यों ने निरांय से मतभेद व्यक्त किया है। जिन चार सदस्यों ने मतभेद व्यक्त किया है उन्होंने सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत कैसेज में किया है, जबकि बाकी सारे निरांयों में उन्होंने साथ मत दिया है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हैदराबाद के अफसरों के सम्बन्ध में कमेटी ने जो अपना निरांय दिया है उसमें स्पष्ट कहा है कि जो प्रमोशन हुए हैं उनमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है और वह जस्टिफाइड हैं। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मेरा स्थाल है कि सरकार कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट यह आपके सामने हैं और मेरे हाइकोर्ट से अब दूसरी कमेटी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : ड्राफ्ट भी आपके सामने है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : एक चीज भी ऐसे स्थाल में है कि ग्रागर हम यहां पर इंडिविजुअल कैसेज पर डिस्कशन करते हैं तो कभी भी शायद सत्र का अन्त नहीं होगा। यह इतना बड़ा प्रतिवेदन है। इसमें चार्चेज और ऐलिगेशन्स हैं। सारी चीजों को इतने डिटेल में कहने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, मेरे स्थाल से वह ठीक नहीं है। कमेटी ने जो फैसला दिया है उसके बाद हर एक चीज में जाना ठीक नहीं है।

कमेटी ने कुछ और बातें भी कही हैं। कुछ संसेज भी दी हैं। आप जानते हैं कि शोष के कार्य में विशेषकर साइटिफिक रिसर्च में या इंडस्ट्रियल ईवेलपमेंट रिसर्च में सिर्फ प्रतिभासम्पन्न लोगों को ही काम करना पड़ता है। यदि आप देखें, गहराई में जाकर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा

कि डिप्लोमा-धारी या डिप्लोमारी, चाहे उसने बड़े से बड़े डिप्लोमा या डिप्लोमा ली हुई हों, रिसर्च का काम सम्पन्न करने में असमर्थ रहता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : नकली डिप्लोमा भी लोग ले सते हैं।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : नकली डिप्लोमे भी हैं। लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह होती है कि उसमें कावलियत है, योग्यता है, या नहीं है। बहुत से लोगों को हम देखते हैं कि उनके पास कोई डिप्लोमा नहीं है, डिप्लोमा नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी वे बड़े-बड़े डिप्लोमा और डिप्लोमाधारियों से कहीं ज्यादा शोष कार्य को करने में कावलि समर्थ होते हैं। कावलियत का और योग्यता का मापदंड कोई सटिकिएट नहीं होता है। शोष करने के लिए जरूरत योग्यता की होती है, प्रतिभा की होती है। वास्तव में यह जो चीज़ है यह प्रकृति प्रदत्त है। जिसको यह प्राप्त हो वही इसको कर सकता है, सबं साधारणा की यह चीज़ नहीं है। डिवेलोपमेंट के कामों के लिए, भारत की उन्नति के लिए, अनुसंचाल की बहुत आवश्यक है और ऐसे जो व्यक्ति हैं उनकी रिसर्च कमेटी ही इस तरह के कार्य को सम्पन्न कर सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार समिति जो पावरफुल समिति थी, चोटी के लोगों की समिति थी, उसने जो निरर्णय दिया है, जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके बाद अब कोई दूसरी रिपोर्ट किसी अन्य समिति से प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I have followed this debate with a sense of distress as well as of a certain disgust because when I expected that we should discuss on this occasion the great expectations which the country has had of the CSIR, an organisation which, in some respects, has failed us so that the late Prof. J. B. S. Haldane nicknamed it 'Council for the Suppression of Independent Research', I wished we would have some serious

discussion ; but instead of that, I found when it began, particularly when my friends who decorate this side of the House to my left went on talking in the most disparaging terms about a Committee set up not by ourselves—I do not know if we could demean ourselves by condemning a committee which we appoint ourselves—but by the President of the CSIR, and that Committee, and particularly its highly distinguished Chairman had come in for a kind of obloquy of which any decent body of representatives of the people should have been ashamed. I say this because I notice continuously in this House a lack of a sense of proportion and propriety in regard to almost everything we discuss.

The Sarkar Committee includes not only some seven Members of this House, but also four eminent scientists whose opinion on the matters discussed in this interim report should at least carry as much weight as the uninformed opinion, I must say, of members of this House. I have known Mr. Justice Sarkar since 1936 when I joined the High Court Bar at Calcutta and have found him a person who reached the highest judicial office in the country and yet retaining a certain unostentatious character and a fearlessness of quality which we should cherish. But we find, on the contrary, this House upbraiding him and the Committee of which he happens to have been the leader. Members of Parliament have their honour ; I have been told so many times. We have all been listening to that sort of thing. The honour of Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Samar Guha is very important. Of course it is important. But the honour of other persons who are not here to defend themselves is just as important, if not more important, than the honour of the Limayes and Guhas of creation. They are here to defend themselves any time they are attacked. But here they get up and say all kinds of things about persons who are not here at all to defend themselves and I am very uncertain about the kind of defence which is going to be put up by the Government. The position becomes complicated because of the pusillanimous character of the Government which at the time when the Sarkar Committee was being castigated in terms which I shudder even to contemplate, kept quiet and nothing was said about it. I do not understand so many of these things which go on.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

My friend Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee whom we all appreciate for his sterling qualities told us that it was not a working paper but a draft. There is controversy over whether it was a working paper or a draft. I discover that Members of Parliament who have signed a note of dissent to this interim report are themselves signatories to a statement which was unanimously adopted in a meeting of the committee where they say it was a working paper. What do I do about it? Mr. Sunderlal Bhandari, as good a Jan Sangh leader as Mr. Vajpayee, was, I am told, a participant in a resolution which says that it was a working paper and not a draft. I should also like to ask Mr. Vajpayee under whose graceful chairmanship I have had the privilege and pleasure of serving on the Public Accounts Committee this question. I have every respect for him. I should like to know from him: would any Member of the PAC or any parliamentary committee let out to the public a draft of the committee and after that appear before the public as a paragon of virtue as against the other people concerned? I do not understand this kind of unsavoury business. I am always ready and willing to believe when anybody disavows the least little idea of communalism; I am ready to believe my friend Mr. Vajpayee when he told us a little while ago that there was nothing communal about this talk because Dr. Zaheer happened to be a Muslim by birth and Dr. Atma Ram happened to be a Hindu by birth. I wish I could take it at its face value. I have noticed in this Parliament—unfortunately I do happen to be somewhere about in this Parliament for quite a long time—and I have seen the vendetta against Dr. Hussain Zaheer ever since the days when Mr. Chagla was the Minister of the Education. Therefore, I do not understand why this kind of thing goes on and why this kind of thing is allowed to pass muster.

As I said earlier, the Sarkar Committee includes apart from Members of Parliament who can defend themselves in their own way, four eminent scientists whose opinion in these matters should carry at least as much weight as the opinion of largely uninformed Members of Parliament. I also repeat that the Sarkar Committee was not set up by Parliament but by the President of the C.S.I.R. Therefore I can imagine that

the feelings of Justice Sarkar and his non-Parliamentary colleagues are likely to be. Most of us in Parliament may get injured to all sorts of things and we develop the hide of the rhinoceros because of the kind of attack which we have to resist from time to time. But other people are not like that. They do not have that kind of a hide developed. Therefore I do not know what they are going to feel about it when the kind of allegation which was made against the Sarkar Committee was made in this House by people who are supposed to be among the most accomplished Parliamentarians in this country, then I wonder how the reaction of Mr. Justice Sarkar is likely to be. The Committee's findings can be contested on their merits but the Committee has every right to defend itself against the slander of having been pressurised by the Prime Minister into changing its report. I would ask you, if you were the Chairman of the Committee, and you were told when the Committee was in the process of continuing its work, an interim report was a product of certain changes being brought about by the pressurisation of the Prime Minister or whoever else, what would have been the kind of reaction that you would show. We do not seem to think of all that sort of thing. We think of the honour of Members of Parliament like those Members who were "holding the House to ransom" a little while ago, to quote the words of the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair at that particular point of time. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am not yielding. It was absolutely incumbent on the Committee at the point of time when that kind of charge was made against them in Parliament, it was absolutely incumbent on them to come out with the rebuttal of it and they did come out with a unanimous resolution to which all the Note of Dissent signatories were parties, to which all the four eminent scientists of this country were parties. This is exactly what happened. Therefore, I feel that what we are doing—I cannot go into the details of the matter—is not correct. I find that this is a very judicial document.

I do not find it a very adequate document. It has not gone comprehensively into many

matters, but it says so openly, it says at the end of it, that after all so many complaints have been put up before the Committee that it recommends an officer independent of the CSIR should be selected by the Government of India to enquire into these complaints. It tells us also about the committees of selection which were appointed from time to time in regard to certain jobs when they had to be filled, and those committees did their job. We remember also that scientists in this country have their self-respect. Let us not expect scientists to apply for any footling little job ; those scientists who are specialists in their subjects would claim that they should be invited by Government on Government's own behalf. That is why perhaps occasionally selections have to be made not out of the list of applicants because some people would not have even cared to apply for and kind of job. They have their pride as scientists and that is a kind of thing which must have happened from time to time.

I would also like to say that I have nothing against Dr. Atma Ram. I have known him personally though not too intimately. I have respect for him that is his due. But I discover—and I do not mind referring to it because Mr. Vajpayee also referred to it—in this pamphlet written by Shri Arjun Arora and Shri M. A. Khan, both Members of Parliament, something which shows that something is very wrong. My friend Shri Vajpayee's Committee—the PAC—has produced its 122nd report and in it, it has made observations in regard to the CSIR which have to be looked into properly; properly speaking, I hope the Government does apply its mind to that sort of thing. In this pamphlet, points are brought out which show that between the present Director-General of the CSIR and the Government of the day, if the Government is represented actually by the Prime Minister and the formulation of views that she makes from time to time, there is a dichotomy, a contradiction. While the Prime Minister wants a kind of scientific development which would like this country to be self-reliant, while the Prime Minister wants fundamental research with a view also to the development of practical patterns of achievement in technology, while the Prime Minister wants to go ahead with the public sector in mind as a basic factor, as the sector which commands the heights of the economy and the

life of this country, Dr. Atma Ram, on the other hand, does not wish for that sort of thing. He wants to get the know-how from abroad. He wants to follow the policy of adaptation of scientific and technological knowledge from elsewhere and he goes about making speeches from time to time which show that his sympathies are entirely with the public sector. (*Interruption*) I find, for example, a quotation given, which shows that Prof. Satyen Bose, National Professor, "expressed himself against the import of know-how from other countries and Dr. Atma Ram favoured a larger inflow of foreign know-how for technical development. I do not want to go into this matter in any detail.

It is very unfair to Dr. Atma Ram ; it is unfair to the scientific community, if we discuss these things. In this House, with impunity, things may continue to be said about scientists : it has got to be stopped. With impunity things have been said about Sarkar Committee. That has got to be stopped. Parliament ought to make amends. The Government of this country should make amends and the Prime Minister, as President, and the Education Minister as Vice-President, of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, should answer the questions raised in this pamphlet, about the contradiction of views as between the Government of the day, and the Director General, and because of this contradiction, the suspicion arises that there are other interests at work ; and because of that, when we find the composition, the political characterisation of the members who signed the note of dissent, we begin to suspect as if the vendetta against Dr. Zaheer is mixed up with the vendetta against the public sector and against independent scientific activity. I hate to refer to individual cases. I know some of these scientists who are concerned. I know how they have their pride. I know also how their pride is sought to be broken by the apparatus of bureaucracy which has grown in this country. If Parliament also assists the apparatus of bureaucracy in breaking the pride and spirit of our scientists, surely CSIR would justify the name given to it by Prof. J. B. S. Haldane : "Council for the Suppression of Independent Research."

We want the CSIR to develop. When Mr. Chou En-lai came to this country, he

[Shri H. N. Makerjee]

was asked what impressed him most, and he said, the National Physical Laboratory and the National Discipline Scheme. Both are going down the drain and that is why China sends a satellite into space, while we sulk and shout and do nothing about it. That is the measure of the difference between the two countries, which has taken place because of our inability to follow up scientific work, whose foundations were laid when the great chain of National Laboratories were set up. Now this attack on our scientists—4 of them are represented on this committee—this attack on independent members of the judiciary who have held the highest office in the country and this attack on whoever goes against certain pettiest of petty partisan interests is symptomatic of something which Parliament should spurn with the contempt it deserves. I do hope that the Government has the gumption to come forward with some courage in defence of the Sarkar Committee and the way it has tried to work, in defence of the whole tribe of independent scientists, in defence of the idea that we shall get the CSIR to work properly for the sake of the country. Follow up the recommendations of the PAC before you and you will see the results. I am sorry I cannot go into any details, but the kind of thing said here wanted a sort of rebuttal. I do not know how much the Government will do or not do in this matter.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** (Wandiwash): Sir, in the discussion on the CSIR, it is unfortunate to find in this House members taking sides either in favour of a certain gentleman or another. We have seen in this House American lobby and anti-American lobby, but I am surprised to see that there is a Zaheer lobby and anti Zaheer lobby, a pro-Sarkar lobby and anti-Sarkar lobby. CSIR is already in a muddle and I request hon. members not to make it worse by extending their political influence into the scientific laboratories. Dr. C. V. Raman is so disgusted with the working of the laboratories that he says :

"Central research laboratories are modern Taj Mahals with wonderful architecture which are nothing but mausoleums housing useless and dead apparatuses."

Instead of discussing, after two and a half decades of CSIR, its achievements and glory, we are discussing the conduct and misconduct, regularities and irregularities of CSIR. It is unfortunate that such a situation should exist in this country. I do not want to go into details of the allegations and counter-allegations. The allegation has been made that the Prime Minister brought pressure on the working of the Sarkar Committee. So long as the member of the Sarkar Committee do not say that pressure was brought upon them, I do not believe it whoever may say it. At the same time, I want to point out what 4 members of Parliament have said in their minute of dissent :

"Several facts which strongly suggest that Dr. Zaheer may have unduly favoured his earlier associates from the RRL, Hyderabad have been either completely omitted or mentioned very casually."

By and large, the Committee have done a very good job. But my only complaint against the Committee is that at the conclusion they have tried either to soft-pedal the issues or water down serious irregularities and violations of the rules and regulations and bye-laws. No doubt, they have pointed out these things in the Report. I will come to that later on.

The Committee have concentrated their attention mainly on certain issues. For example, they devoted much time on the appointment of Dr. Zaheer as the Director-General of CSIR. The allegation was that at the time of his appointment he was 61 years' old and so his appointment was against the rules and regulations of CSIR. What does the Committee say about it ?

"According to the CSIR, the Government of India rules on the subject are applicable to the officers of the CSIR by virtue of Bye-law 75(b). The various decisions taken by the Governing Body and the President, CSIR since 1956 regarding the age of superannuation and grant of extension involved departure from the Government's rules on the subject."

This clearly shows that there were violations and the Committee puts into the dock all the Prime Ministers starting from Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru up to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Minister starting from Professor Humayun Kobir up to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The Committee's report does not cover the period beyond 1963. I became Education Minister only in 1969.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Then I exclude Dr. Rao.

What do the Government rules say about the age of superannuation or appointment after retirement ? The relevant portion of fundamental rule 56(cc) says :

"...a workman referred to in clause (b) or a ministerial government servant referred to in clause (c) may be granted extension of service under very special circumstances, to be recorded in writing, after he attains the age of sixty years with the sanction of the appropriate authority."

Deliberately or otherwise, this Government rule regarding the age of superannuation or appointment after retirement has been violated by the CSIR ; whether it was done by the Governing Body, Vice-President, President or the Director-General is immaterial. According to CSIR, they accept that there was a mistake. But, what does the Committee say ? The Committee says :

"Dr. Zaheer's appointment as the Director General was a valid appointment because the Government rules do not preclude the appointment or extensions beyond the age of 60 years and his appointment was approved by the Government."

If the Government rules say that extension beyond sixty years of age should be in very special circumstances where the reasons should be recorded in writing, it is common sense that nobody should be appointed if he is above 60 years of age. I do not know how Justice Sarkar and the members of the Committee missed this point.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In that case, the present Director-General should also resign.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : From Dr. Bhatnagar to Dr. Atma Ram, whoever it is, if his age is above 60, it is a violation. So, I think this conclusion of the Committee is against common sense.

Regarding the general allegations, the Committee says on page 127 :

"The Committee have noted that in several cases out of about 270 cases studied by them, the CSIR have not followed their rules and regulations. It is not suggested that violation of the rules has been mala fide ; it may have happened because the authorities lost sight of the rules. In some cases, departures were made from the rules because of a belief"

I underline the word "belief"

"that the existing rules were defective."

If the CSIR felt that the rules or bye-laws were defective, they should have come forward for the amendment of the bye-laws instead of deliberately violating them. Not only that, the Committee says :

".. posts were created to provide higher pay to the existing incumbents." These are not my inventions ; I am reading from the report :

".. posts were kept vacant for a long time..."  
of course, with a motive.

"Posts were transferred from one Laboratory to another."

I find from this report instead of transferring the person from one laboratory to another the post was transferred from one laboratory to another to provide him another important job.

Regarding advertisements, all posts should have been advertised according to bye-law 58 but the Committee did not follow it. This was to suit the convenience of CSIR. This particular bye-law was amended in 1963. According to bye-law 82 it should have been approved by Government of India but it was not done immediately but approved on 3-6-1965. In the mean time CSIR took advantage of this and acted on it without the Government's approval. What is the defence of D.G. ? He says in his evidence that not only he but even his predecessors did not

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

follow this bye-law. It does not exonerate him. It means even the previous D.G.'s should be called before Inquiry Committee whether he is Dr. Bhatnagar or Prof. Thacker.

Regarding the qualifications prescribed in the advertisements, several shortcomings have been found by the Committee. I quote :

"...lower qualifications were prescribed for higher posts and higher qualifications for lower posts."

Then regarding the preparation of panels to go before the Selection Committee the D. G. was able to influence and omissions and additions were done according to the whims and fancies of the D. G. I quote :

"In a few cases the screening of applications was made in such a manner that a particular candidate emerged as an obvious choice."

What does it mean ? Is it not a charge against the mismanagement of CSIR ? Names were put up for consideration of Selection Committee without even consulting the employer. I quote :

"The inclusion of such names gave an unreal picture of the number of candidates available for consideration. In effect the field of choice remained limited even though it looked wide."

Not only that : even regarding the constitution and operation of the Selection Committees I find in a particular case—it has already been quoted by Mr. Koushik—that the D. G. omitted three names from the Selection Committee. The names omitted were Dr. P. S. Loka Nath, Dr. Atma Ram and Dr. Kane. When the Committee asked, "why did you omit these names", he said, "In order to have more progressive and forward looking people, I have omitted these names." I do not think he is a competent person to decide whether one is a forward looking man or a reactionary.

Further, a Selection Committee constituted for one post made selection for another post and even for post which did not exist. For favouritism and nepotism the shining example is the case of Baldeo Singh. I want to deal with another important case, that is, of Mr. Suri. The allegation was that even though private consultancy was not

allowed for him he went on continuing any how private consultancy. He applied for it and the Railway Board which is the parent body did not approve of it and rejected. In spite of it CSIR allowed it and he continued to practise. The Committee says :

"If at all there is anywhere it lies on CSIR and not on Mr. Suri."

Ignorance of law is no excuse. Every Government servant ought to know that his parent body must permit but both are in the docks and both should be punished.

Even in the case of classification where they have nothing to do with scientists they are called scientists. I quote :

"Out of 245 posts studied by the Committee they have come to the conclusion that 116 posts, that is, around 47% should not have been designated as scientific or technical."

They have been designated as technical.

To give an example, posts in departments concerned with purchase, stores, publicity, publications, library, information, extension services etc., etc., were given scientific designations. Taking this as a qualification, out of 50 crores of people in the country 25 crores can be called scientists.

The Committee have made certain recommendations. In one recommendation it says that since the Vice-President is not able to devote most of his time in the selection committees, he should appoint an eminent person to preside over the selection of directors and other candidates. Again, suggestions have been made that these laboratories should be given to the concerned ministries or that they should be disbanded or something like that. Various newspapers have made many suggestions. My suggestion is that since the Committee is already working on it and has to produce the other part of its report, let us not do anything now and wait for the second part of the report.

Since so many allegations have been made and have partially been accepted by the Committee also, Dr. Zaheer, who is working as Chairman of the National Research Development Corporation, has to be relieved of this post.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I had no intention of speaking but since Shri Vajpayee and some others have made various allegations against me I should like to say a few words.

Firstly, we all know that the progress of our country and the well-being of our people are largely dependent on the progress of Indian science and also on the well-being and the feeling of involvement of Indian scientists in the great tasks which face our country. Therefore India's future cannot be divorced from the future of Indian science.

We are discussing today a very serious matter. We should discuss it without any prejudice or bias. Unfortunately, I do see traces of prejudice in this discussion. Various, rather intemperate and unfortunate, allegations have been made. As Prof. Mukerjee said a while ago, some of us have become thickskinned because we have got used to these baseless allegations thrust on us day after day, but this does not, therefore, give any more credence to those allegations.

I would, first of all, like to deal with myself and would like to deny categorically that I put any pressure on the Chairman or any member of the Committee, that I sent any message to them or that I met any of them. Of course, I may have met one or two Members of Parliament during this period but not concerning this business. If they met me, they did not mention anything about the meetings of this Committee. So far as I am concerned, certainly there was no direct or indirect message for me, nor did I even know what the Committee was doing until I received the final report.

Allegations have also been made about the integrity and impartiality of the Chairman and indirectly against the Committee as a whole. Prof. Mukerjee spoke just now about his personal knowledge of Justice Sarkar.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : That is irrelevant. Let us go by the action, the report of the Committee.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : You are perfectly entitled to have your views and the hon. Member, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, is

entitled to his views. I am at this moment referring to something which he said. I was going to say that I myself did not know Justice Sarkar except that I may have met him on one or two formal occasions. But certainly his reputation in his sphere of activity has been an exceedingly high one. Also, his work, whether it was in the Supreme Court or wherever he has functioned, has one which has upheld the dignity of the whole Indian judiciary. Therefore I am very sorry that such insinuations were made. I think that it was right of the members of the Committee to say something about it.

The hon. Member took objection to this. I think, the members of the Committee did not object to criticism of the work of the Committee. It is the right of Parliament to have such a discussion, and to criticise but not to doubt the integrity or the *buna fides* of a person. Therefore, I think, the members of the Committee were perfectly within their rights when they expressed their own great respect for Justice Sarkar and complete faith in his impartiality and detachment. I should like to re-affirm the Government's respect for him and also their regard for his impartiality and the manner in which he has dealt with an extremely difficult task in the public interest and has approached it without bias.

This is evident in the Report which does not hesitate to mention every relevant fact, whether favourable or unfavourable. I am sorry that instead of appreciating the Committee's objectivity, some hon. Members seem to have espoused factionalism, which unfortunately, has prevailed in the C.S.I.R. I have no hesitation in admitting that all is not well with the C.S.I.R. All has not been well with the C.S.I.R. That is why this Committee had to be appointed. We are fully aware that much needs to be done. Although this factionalism is regrettable, as I have said on a previous occasion, this is not an exclusively Indian monopoly. It is everywhere amongst scientists (*Interruption*.)

भी रवि राय : मालूम होता है कि आप जस्टीफाई कर रही हैं, दूसरी जगह भी ऐसा है...।

भीमती इन्हिरा गोंधी : मैं जस्टीफाई नहीं कर रही हूँ।

I am just saying, let us see things in their perspective. Scientists are also human

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

beings. This is what I am trying to say. We should not think that only other people can quarrel and disagree and that scientists belong to another species and are above that sort of thing. Although we greatly respect their work, which is very essential for modern life, they are also human beings and they also suffer from emotions, rivalries and so on which other human beings have.

Hon. Members will recall a bitter, an almost vicious, personal, controversy between Oppenheimer and Teller in U.S.A. and also the British scientific row between Lindeman (later Lord Cherwell) and Sir Henry Tizard, the Chairman of the Aeronautical Research Committee.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** That was on a big policy matter, not on appointments, it was on whether Hydrogen Bomb should be made or not and Dr. Oppenheimer opposed Hydrogen Bomb (*interruption.*)

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I am not at all encouraging that. Although appointments and so on have come in, that is not the whole of the story. There are differences in outlook and differences in the methods of working and so on.

The Members of the Sarkar Committee included eminent Members of Parliament and also some of our most distinguished scientists. Hon. Members are aware that the M.P.'s, who were in this Committee were not drawn from a single political party, but they represented a wide range of opinion in both Houses of Parliament. The scientific members were also chosen from different disciplines and institutions and they are all renowned figures in the international scientific community. Two of them are Fellows of Royal Society. The Government have taken particular care to exclude anyone connected, in any way, with the C.S.I.R. or with its governing body.

The Committee of Enquiry have shifted a vast mass of documentary evidence and representations both from C.S.I.R. employees and others and they had personal discussions with many people. As hon. Members know—I think, this is where Prof. Samar Guha got confused—the Committee have recommended that an officer independent of the C.S.I.R. should be appointed to look into the allegations and to make a thorough investigation

into such of the complaints as disclosed a *prima facie* case as a result of preliminary examination. The Government accept this recommendation and propose to implement it speedily. This is what we have accepted and not a separate committee enquiry as Prof. Samar Guha thought. When we formed this Committee, it was not the intention either of the Government or of Parliament that Justice Sarkar or the Committee should waste their time in the negative pursuit of witch-hunting. Some witch-hunting we had witnessed earlier on in various debates in both Houses.

17.50 hrs.

[*Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.*]

The Committee's terms of references were framed in a constructive spirit and so far as I remember, nobody ever protested that these terms were inadequate or contrary to the general sense of the House.

The re-organization of Indian science is a very serious matter. We have to make every effort to enthuse our scientists by creating an atmosphere which is congenial to scientific pursuits. We must not do or say anything which may demoralise them. We can certainly discuss their work but not their individual histories. Our purpose in appointing the Sarkar Committee was to improve the CSIR, not to destroy it, to find a way in which talent, creativity and initiative could be allowed to flourish, not to strangle them, to give our scientists, young and old, a genuine sense of participation in India's progress, not to alienate or fragment them further. These larger considerations formed the basis of the Committee's terms of reference and will, I presume, form the focus of their recommendations in Part II of their report which is still awaited.

There was a dissentient note but it was confined to 8 of the 270 cases which were examined by the Committee. In all other cases the Committee's recommendations were unanimous. Where the Committee have recorded an adverse verdict, the Government propose to institute the necessary inquiry. I can assure the House that the Government are acutely conscious of the problems and frustrations of our scientists. Some of these are world wide problems like the brain drain

which affects even advanced countries such as England and Germany. Some of them are peculiar to India and stem from the hierarchical consciousness which is so deeply ingrained in our society. There are others which derive from the imposition of patterns of general administration on the entirely different requirements of scientific administration.

The Hon. Member who spoke just before me spoke about certain rules. Now, I do not say that we should break rules. But I do think that we should have different rules for scientists.

**SOME HON MEMBERS :** Change the rules.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** That is why the whole matter has been gone into. I am not defending CSIR. As I said, I am myself deeply conscious of all that was wrong and still is wrong. The Committee is going into this and at our level, we are ourselves trying to look into the matter and see how we can help the scientific community to work together. I mention this because the question of age and so on were raised. Well, generally, I am not in favour of giving extensions and so on. But there are cases where a person with some special knowledge or experience may be more helpful. Another thing is that many of these young men who are disappointed here and do not fit in with our rules or whatever terms we have put in, go abroad and get very fine jobs, not merely junior jobs, some of them are put in charge of the whole department. So there must be something wrong here where we are unable to fit these young people, and the same people do well elsewhere. They are not rejects. They do not take some low down jobs. They get excellent posts and responsible jobs abroad. I know a number of cases like this to which my attention has been drawn.

All this shows that human beings are such, that no matter how much you try to have an egalitarian society, some kind of a hierarchy does grow up. To-day, scientific work comes in one of the top strata, if not the top class, in the most countries but, unfortunately not in our own. This may be one of the reasons why our young brilliant scientists feel discouraged. We must certainly see how we can help to change this situation and make it more congenial for them.

I have nothing against our older scientists who have done brilliant work, excellent work. But, the world of science is constantly changing and advancing. Therefore we have to see that the younger people are not shut off and that they get ample opportunities for expressing themselves and working freely.

Whatever constructive suggestions Hon. Members may make are always welcome. But we should resist the temptation of reckless criticism and sweeping condemnation of an institution such as the C.S.I.R. Because, while it has had many defects, it has also got notable achievements to its credit and in varying degree, each one of its laboratories has made a distinctive contribution to our progress in the last two decades.

Our endeavour should be to function in such a way that we invigorate and strengthen all that is good in it for the common benefit of our people.

**श्री रवि राय :** किसी सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला।

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से दो प्रश्नों की सफाई चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उनका इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध है।

एक तो यह कि कमेटी के कामकाज की कार्यपद्धति की या रिपोर्ट की जो आलोचना की जा रही है उसका जो भी आपको जवाब देना है उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन आप गलत परिपाठी और गलत परम्परा डाल रही हैं कि कमेटी स्वयं इसका जवाब दे जो कि आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ।

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** कमेटी ने इसका जवाब दिया ही नहीं।

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** कमेटी की ओर से आया है... (व्यवधान) ...उनके निष्कर्ष से आप सहमत हैं तो कहिए लेकिन कमेटी स्वयं इसका जवाब दे, इसके ऊपर हमारी आपत्ति है। उसका आप खुमासा कीजिये।... (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार जब अपना प्रनितम निराशी करेगी तो क्या पूरे सदूत को और मिनिट आफ डिसेंट को भी ध्यान में रखेगी? इन कालों का खुमासा कीजिये।

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Since Shri Madhu Limaye raised the point, may I say that we do take into account the Minute of Dissent, even before...

**SHRI RABI RAY :** Evidence also?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Government certainly cannot go into all the evidence but if something very relevant is there...

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** *rose—*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, Dr. Sushila Nayar made a special request as she has to go. If you are not in a particular hurry, I will call you after her.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** I have all respect for Dr. Nayar. Another Member of the party had already spoken; she is the second speaker from her party. I am the first speaker from my party. Nobody from my party has spoken so far. I must get my chance. I am prepared to sit here till 12 O'clock. But, I must get my right.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will allow you presently. Dr. Sushila Nayar.

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) :** I am thankful to you for giving me the time and I am thankful to Mr. Nambiar for agreeing to let me have a chance now in view of the fact that I have to go away very soon. Otherwise I would have taken my chance after everybody has spoken.

Sir, I wish to say with full sense of responsibility that what all of us are concerned with here in this House, is not destructive criticism. Our views are not motivated by any feeling of ill-will towards any individual and there is no wish to be little the scientific work done in our country. The whole debate, on the other hand, is motivated to create a sense of confidence, a sense of security, amongst our scientists. And, we, the representatives of the people are here to see that things go on in a way and affairs are so conducted, that proper methods are followed, so that every thing is above suspicion.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, it is well known that there is an acute dissatisfaction, amongst the scientists

in this country. Why? I agree with the Prime Minister that the rules for selection of scientists should be different from the ordinary rules for other services. But, once those rules are made, it is very necessary and it is very important that those rules are followed and the rules are not changed for the sake of individuals. I can very well understand that a bright young scientist is groomed for a higher responsibility. It is the people with whom a young scientist is working who are far more aware of the potential, of the capabilities of that scientist, than anybody else. I can also understand that a senior post is kept in abeyance till the junior man is groomed up for the higher post, provided there is nobody who is fit and competent and capable of filling that higher post at that particular time. I think it is necessary that either there should be a clear-cut policy that they are going to fill up certain posts by promotion or there should be a clear-cut policy that posts will be advertised and pending the advertisement, no particular selections will be made.

It is stated that there were only eight or ten posts for which there is a note of dissent. It is not the number of posts on which there is a note of dissent that matters. It is the fact that there is a note of dissent. And that note of dissent has clearly brought out the irregularities that have been committed which are the causes of concern for the Members of Parliament.

It was stated how Shri Suri was allowed consultancy rights for a long period against the rules and regulations. At the same time, there is another case of Shri M. S. Krishna wherein though he was considered the most suitable person but because he asked for some limited consultancy, his name was not even forwarded to the Selection Committee. This type of double standards upsets the scientists. Either there should be no consultancy for anybody or it should be allowed on an even basis and nobody should be rejected because that person wants certain consultancy rights.

It is said that the Committee has, by and large, given a unanimous report True. But, the Committee have themselves said that on some occasions posts were created to provide higher pay to the existing incumbents. Then they have said that in some other cases, posts were kept vacant for a long

time or they were filled up despite the fact that the purposes for which they were created did not exist. This is in the unanimous report of the Committee.

Then, the Committee gave instances where qualifications prescribed in the advertisements were not adhered to and they were changed for certain persons. On page 131, the Committee stated :

'For instance, for two out of three posts of Senior Scientific Officers (Grade I) advertised for the Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee, in 1967, the essential qualification was a First-Class Degree in Civil Engineering whereas for the remaining post, it was "good qualifications in Civil Engineering."

Why for same type of posts, the qualification was a First-Class degree in Civil Engineering for two and for one post it was good qualification in civil engineering ? It is something that is extremely difficult to understand.

Then, they say :

"The Committee have come across instances where, in the same advertisement and for posts in the same Institute, lower qualifications were prescribed for higher posts and higher qualifications for lower posts."

These are things that are difficult to understand and accept and naturally, they are the sources of considerable dissatisfaction amongst the scientists in the country.

It is most unfortunate that Dr. Husain Zaheer happens to be a Muslim and Dr. Atma Ram happens to be a Hindu and it has given an opportunity to people to bring communism into this whole affair. I have great respect and regard for both these eminent scientists of our country.

I feel that it is a grave injustice to them as well as to the nation to think of them in terms of Hindus and Muslims. There is no such thing as Hindu science and Muslim science. Science is science and scientists are scientists. In the undivided Punjab, we used to have at the railway stations Hindu *paanti* and Muslim *paanti*. The type of talk that some of my friends have indulged in when they tried to bring in communalism into this affair is reminiscent of those unfortunate days. Similarly, the attacks

made on scientists who are not present here to defend themselves are deplorable, and similarly also, the attacks on judges and eminent people are equally deplorable, and we should not indulge in them. At the same time, if there are certain things that distress us, certain irregularities that have come to our notice, we should bring them to light but in a temperate and sober language.

It is said that the draft report was a working paper. I do hope that the Education Minister will clarify this position. Was it a draft report ? Was it circulated to the members of the Committee as draft report ? Or was it a working paper ? Working paper and draft report, we all know, are completely different things. We want a clarification on this.

I find that while some of the details might have been omitted, the charges of irregularities have been included in the report that has been given by the committee in a sober and temperate language, so that there is no denying by anybody that certain irregularities have taken place in the methods of selection, in the methods of filling up of posts etc. I think we should think about this and get to the bottom of it. Our object is to try and improve the situation and create a climate in which science can flourish in this country. For that purpose, it is necessary that everyone is absolutely certain that things are above board and there is no hanky-panky anywhere.

It is very unfortunate that some hon. Members tried to bring in the ideology of public sector and private sector etc. into this debate. The C S I R was created not only to help the public sector with technological researches but also to help the private sector. In fact, some of the pilot plants set up by the C S I R, I know, were taken over by the private sector, and some others that were not so very remunerative, were not taken up by the private sector. I myself have been one of those who have pleaded that the public sector should take up some of those pilot plants which produced small amounts of certain chemicals and certain reagents that are necessary for research workers, although they are not remunerative and the private sector is, therefore, not interested in them. Therefore, it is important to bear in mind that the work of the C S I R is of interest to all techno-

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

logy in the country and to all science in the country, irrespective of whether it is exploited by the private or the public sector. Let us accept it that the private sector will come forward only when they can make profits and the public sector has to come forward in more remunerative projects in the interests of science. Therefore, let us not introduce this controversy of ideology into this and try to abuse our scientists by saying that one is interested in the private sector and the other is interested in the public sector. They are interested in science and technology and that is all. They are interested in science and they are interested in seeing that the products of their researches are utilised for the good of the country and for the progress of the country.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee took very strong objection to the fact that the report had leaked out. When a draft report is circulated and some 20 or 25 copies are prepared, depending upon the number of members of the committee and sent out, it is, natural and it is very easy for that report to get into the hands of others. So, we should not be surprised at that; particularly when we know that several hon. Members have brought confidential files of the Government of India and quoted from them here in this House. How can we say that the draft report should not have got out or should not be discussed by those who have access to it.

Then this question of trying to bring out a contradiction of views between the Prime Minister and the present Director General of the CSIR, was a very unfortunate thing. The D G is under the Prime Minister. He has to obey the orders of the Prime Minister. How can he say or do things contradictory to the Prime Minister's views? But so far as I am concerned I do not see any contradiction in what was stated. The Prime Minister says she wants self-reliance. Of course, we all want it in the scientific field. At the same time, self-reliance does not mean that we should try, experiments and discover each and every process for ourselves. I have seen a small thing in the Community Development, what is known as smokeless *choola*. I found in every State they were making experiments for building a smokeless *choola* whereas in Gandhiji's Ashram a thing called Magan

*choola* was discovered 50 years ago on which one could cook without smoke nuisance. But here was this research going on which there was a good deal of waste of our energy and resources.

Therefore, if the D G says that we should take technology and adapt it, what is wrong about it? Japan has made tremendous progress on this very basis. They got certain prototypes, certain ideas; they have improved upon them and built upon them. Therefore, for anyone to suggest that there is a contradiction in these two ideas or ideologies, is completely wrong and beside the point.

May I come to one or two constructive suggestions? I would like to command, as other members have done, the recommendations of the P A C for the consideration of Government. Moreover, it is true that irregularities have been committed. Scientists are not necessarily the best administrators and to expect them to know all the rules and regulations is to expect too much. They should have somebody under them who knows and points out these rules and regulations and they should have the humility to accept the advice of these non-technical administrators who are there to help them.

I agree it is not right to give scientific terminology to posts in the purchase and stores departments. But non scientific administrative assistance should be available to the D G and he should have the good sense to go by that advice and not ignore it in a haphazard manner.

Straightforward, true, honest and complete presentation of all the facts before the select committees is essential. Even after following all the rules, it is possible to select those whom the D G thinks most suitable without giving any opportunity to anyone for complaints of any kind.

Finally, if the former Director General, Dr. Husain Zaheer has made some mistakes or irregularities, occurred during his tenure, I do not see why we should go after his blood. I would find fault with the President and Vice-President of the CSIR. Were they sleeping? Why did they not look into these things? I know all the reports come to the President and Vice-President. They should go through them. If they had done

so in this case, they would have discovered that these things had happened. But, they have no time. If they have no time. If they have no time, why do they want to stay on this job? Why not give it to somebody who is interested and has the time to go into these matters? The time has come when the CSIR work should be taken more seriously than treating it as a part-time job by the President and Vice-President, as has been the case in the past.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** We have got to look into the circumstances and conditions under which the Committee was appointed. One of the purposes was to look into the allegations brought to the notice of Parliament and also to review the overall functioning of the CSIR. It is wrong to say that we are here to look into complaints of appointment during the last several years. There were allegations about 245 appointments. These allegations were brought in the Rajya Sabha and repeated here. Then this Committee was formed, but the other question of review of overall functioning of the Council also came in.

When we are looking into the report, we should keep this in view and see what is the purpose of our discussion, whether what was done previously by way of appointments is to be rectified or those people should be dismissed or otherwise dealt with.

That is not the question. Unfortunately some Members have brought the debate to such a low level that they thought that it was the business of Parliament to look into the appointments of persons in the Council. The Prime Minister has just now stated that there is a difference of opinion in the Council about the approach. I want to know what it is. I want to draw the attention of the House to this matter. There can be two approaches. One approach is to build up self reliance in the country and develop the country through our scientists and technologists. There is the other approach which was mentioned just now by the hon. lady Member. She was quoting something about chimney smoke or something like that. Why do you want to go in for the imported know-how. I have no objection, we can import whatever we want even locomotives as we are doing. That is a different point. If you always go in for imported know-how, there is no stress on self reliance and building up our

own scientific cadres. He is not a competent Director General if he is of the view that know-how and technology should be imported from outside or borrowed from outside. I submit with all respect to him that in that case he is unfit to hold the post. I do not care for the name. But I have got a quotation of what the Director General has said. "Professor Satyen Bose, national Professor expressed himself against the import of the know-how from other countries. Dr. Atma Ram, the Director General of the C. S. I. R. favoured the inflow of foreign know-how for technical development. "This is what the *Economic Times* reported on 2nd April, 1970. What is his attitude? Does he agree with the policy accepted by this Parliament? I want the hon. Education Minister to tell us what he thinks about it because in reply to one hon. Member he said that all these things happened before he became the Education Minister. Now he is holding that portfolio. He finds that the Director General is talking somewhat differently from what has been accepted by us. Therefore the issue has to be clinched. The hon. Minister must state his view. He must tell us whether there is difference between the Prime Minister and the Education Minister and the Director General in this matter or whether there is any line-up between the Education Minister and the Director General on the one side and the Prime Minister on the other side. I want that to be decided because what is involved is the future and the well-being of the country. We want scientific technology to develop in our country. Many hon. Member referred to appointments of Mr. Datar here or Baldev Singh there. If those appointments are wrong dismiss those people. We have not much time to think in terms of individual employees in every public undertaking as if we have no other business. As Professor Mukerjee has said if a scientist is required for a particular research work and if you advertise the post a competent scientist may not apply. To say that he was appointed without an advertisement is no argument at all. We are concerned with building up our scientific talent in this country of fifty crores of people. It is a big sub-continent. You cannot object to appointment of scientists who are found fit and say the administrative rule 95 or 7a was not strictly adhered to, as if they were class III or IV

[Shri Nambiar]

employees. When Mr. Viswanathan was speaking I intervened and asked, what is the qualification of the present incumbent in the post of the Director General. The report says when he was appointed the Government knew that within five years he would go beyond sixty and will reach upto sixty four. It was the Cabinet Committee that decided it and accepted him. He was formerly in the Glass Research Laboratory as its director. What has that glass research got to do with scientific research here is a different point. Even granting it, he was shown favouritism at the time of his appointment. That is my contention, because, I should like to make my humble submission that I have gone through the qualifications his qualifications do not suit the post of Director-General of the CSIR. However, I submit that the gentleman who is now occupying the post had started trouble also in the initial stages of the appointment. That does not go well with him for the post that he occupies. For the first nine months he did not receive his salary on the ground that he was not put on a par with a Secretary of the Ministry. A Director-General posted in Delhi, and who had been working in a glass research laboratory some where in Calcutta, started striking against the very Government which appointed him, saying "I do not receive my salary since I am not placed on a par with a Secretary of a Ministry." This is job-hunting. If I were to do something in the Government, I would have asked him to quit the next day. Why? Because "you start with a strike. You have to head a scientific research organisation in this country and you come and say you would not receive your salary unless you are placed on a par with a Secretary to the Government of India." In the report, it is said that he was unable to receive his salary as if salary was not paid to him. This sort of approach by the dignitaries who are to head scientific research will not do. I want a thorough overhaul of scientific research institutions. I want not only the present incumbent, the Director-General, to explain to the nation about his behaviour like this; I want every other staff member not only Class III and Class IV people but the top Executive heads and the scientists to rise equal to their task. If we have got scientists worth the name, with a certain record, take

them in. We do not grudge paying them Rs. 2,000 or more.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Mr. Ayyangar was an ordinary M. Sc. Do you treat him as a genius for which the law can be violated? Many cases are there.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We are not to leave things to somebody. If they were not good, you or I can write to the hon. Minister that such and such appointment is wrong. But why should it be the genesis for an inquiry and why should a Committee after giving their findings undergo this kind of an agony? Why should a retired Chief Justice be called in to enquire whether 245 people were properly appointed or not? Is it worth?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is personnel policy.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We can argue it in any way. But I want to point out one main thing. That is about the policy to be followed in future in respect of the CSIR. That must be given the main consideration. If a report is given by a Committee, and that report is not satisfactory to me, can I begin to tear it into pieces and take one sentence here and another sentence there, point out some appointment here and some appointment there and ask whether these appointments are made properly or not? Is this the way our Parliament should be have? It is its job? Therefore, about the policy for appointment of the scientists, the method of advertisement has to be given up and for that purpose, the Director General must be a person of high calibre, not of the calibre or the type that we have today unfortunately. I may be excused for being a little frank, because the scientific research institutes must grow. Scientists may come and go. Dr. Zabeer came and went. Shri Atma Ram in the same way will have to go; otherwise also, age will have to take him away. Anybody will have to go. But research must continue and research must grow.

I know the brain drain is there and many of our boys are not working in India. But the CSIR must be in a position to enthuse them and say, "We will encourage you." It is not a question of salary. I

have discussed this question with many engineers and scientists. They all say it is not a question of salary that counts. "We know that if we go abroad we will get much better salary. We do not worry about the salary. But we want to have recognition of what we do. We do not want to be bullied, nor to be subjected to enquiries by the CBI." It should not be as if, if the CSIR hierarchy likes some persons, they will be put into so many committees and they will be encouraged, and those whom they do not like will be asked to submit before the C. B. I. and face so many enquiries.

This nepotism and factionalism, as the Prime Minister said, must be ended. But the Prime Minister should not try to escape under the guise that scientists are also quarrelling like other people. This is not a quarrel between scientists. There is politics behind it, namely, that this country of more than 50 crores of people should not have our own know-how and we must be subservient to a foreign country for our scientific development. There are two opinions on every issue in this country. We are seeing differences of opinion every day with regard to import and export, foodgrain policy, agriculture policy, industrial policy and so on. In science, dirty politics has come into see that we are made subservient to a foreign power. It will do harm to our country. Therefore, the whole working has to be reviewed. Let us wait for the second report. I would request the committee to go through the speeches made in this House before they write the second report. They must also know that there are genuine people in this Parliament who want CSIR to flourish. We are not here for spoils or a little bit of crumble. There are some people who want crumbs, posts and promotions. But we want the CSIR to flourish. It is for that purpose that we want the committee to go into the whole thing and do a good job.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM** (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I share the views of Mr. Nambiar that we should reply upon ourselves and go forward in the field of scientific research relying upon our own capacity. He was sorry that our speeches related to a few appointments whereas the whole field of science, like entire space is still before us. But unfortunately, the

minister, whom I congratulate, placed before us for discussion only a report about posts and therefore we have nothing else to speak excepting posts. So, Mr. Nambiar will kindly excuse us.

A few days ago, I put a question whether rumours that are published in newspapers about two reports were correct or not, whether there was a previous report from which certain passages were removed when the report was finalised. The Minister was good enough to say on 1st May that it is not correct that there was a draft, but there was a working paper described as a draft report. It is a new method of answering questions. This paper was considered by the committee a number of times and in the light of discussions, the final draft was approved. But whether it is a working paper or not would be seen from this paragraph 6.2 :

"Facts relating to the appointments of these officers as gathered from the files made available to the committee are set out below."

This is from the so-called working paper. If it was a working paper, then the language is not appropriate because it says :

"The facts relating to the appointment of these officers as gathered from the files made available to the Committee are set out below."

That is all what I want to say. Therefore, it is quite clear that it was intended to be the draft report but because there was discussion in the newspapers this distinction between tweedledum and tweedledee is being made.

The Prime Minister was good enough to say that we must give a chance to our young scientists. All of us want to. We are all sorry for the brain drain ; the scientists are going away. But it is nearly some months, four to nine months, since five Directors have sent their resignations. Why are the resignations not accepted ? When I put an interpolation an answer was given on the 1st May that they were considering them. Then I asked another question : are there not qualified scientists in our pool of scientists to replace those who have offered their resignations or are we suffering from want of talent ? Of course, there was no adequate answer for that. But these resignations have not been accepted at all. Naturally, people who are still out or who

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

are expecting promotion are getting frustrated. In fact, if one man who should get a job does not get it, ten others are frustrated and they say that this is the kind of thing which is happening in this country. Therefore, I would request the Minister to look into the question and see whether they can accept these resignations or they cannot accept them. In any case, things should not be kept in suspended animation. The subordinates do not exactly know whether their officers will continue there tomorrow or not and, therefore, whether they should take their orders or not. Therefore, in the interest of good administration it is quite necessary that some decision should be taken.

The Draft Report, the so-called working paper, discloses one thing. Several things have been already adverted to by the speakers who preceded me and, therefore, I shall not tread that ground. I am referring only to paragraph 6.43 in Chapter VI of the so-called working paper, where it is stated :

"The post of Director was not advertised. It was stated in reply to Lok Sabha question No. 1761 dated 23rd December, 1964 that the vacancy was widely publicised. According to the information received from the CSIR, the post was not advertised/notified or publicised in any manner."

This is in the so-called working paper, draft report. Why should this not find a place in the final reports? I can refer to so many paragraphs—paras 6.39, 6.40, 6.41, 6.42, 6.43, 6.44 and 6.55 in Chapter VI, all relating to facts which are omitted in the final report. No wonder there was so much controversy in the newspapers and there were reports that some facts were suppressed or were not fairly stated. It is stated even in the Minutes of Dissent that all the facts were not fairly stated.

There was the criticism that it was done under pressure. Probably, that is not correct. I do not think the Prime Minister is the type of person to pressurise the Chairman of a Committee, particularly when he happens to be a retired Supreme Court Judge of the standing which he has. Also, I do not think she has ever any time to do such things, as she has other work to attend to.

Now chapter 11 of the Report summarises the great number of faults, the great

number of omissions, the great number of violations and all these things. I take up paragraph 2 which was modified :

"We expect a record of research work which is unquestionably recognised by the peers of scientific community and is manifestly of a much higher order than this is for a Ph.D. But however the Committee said it is all right. The Committee was not aware of any express rules, regulations or bye-law prescribing a degree in science or technology as an essential qualification for the scientific technical posts under the CSIR."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you will see with regard to the posts of CSIR the Committee says that they are not aware of any express rule, regulation or bye-law prescribing a degree or diploma in science. Now, in the same chapter paras 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and several other paras all contain great indictments—'rule faulty' it was not advertised, 'interview not done properly' etc. I would like the Minister to go through these. Then he will find the reason why this complaint is made. The final report is not a fair summary of the original report or working paper as it is described. Therefore, I believe with the Prime Minister that we are discussing a very serious matter and that we should not do anything to denigrate the CSIR. Much money has been spent on it. Several big people have held offices and, I believe, in future it has got a great role to play when we are expanding our economy on the basis of self-reliance particularly in the scientific field. We are now living in a world around which science is developing by leaps and bounds and we certainly want our scientific institutions to be manned by good people, by able people, by devoted people and where nepotism, favouritism and jobbery do not find any place. It is not a question of politics. Unfortunately, when a report is placed for discussion and the report contains several things, about jobs and the way it was managed by the ex. D.G., naturally speeches are concentrated on that, but that should not create the impression that this Parliament is going into petty-flogging matters. The Parliament also knows that we have to develop our science and we have to give a great place to our scientists, and in fact the future of India depends upon the scientific advance which we make in the near future.

Our object when we discuss these things, when we show all these violations of rules and administration, is to see that the scientists who are engaged there, the scientists who expect a place in it and the students who wish to become future scientists should all have a better idea of scientific instructions. They should not have a frustration that scientific institutions and the biggest institutions in India are all hotbeds of jobbery or nepotism. The discussion today will have, I believe, very good tonic effect upon the institution and what has been said against Dr. Zaheer will be a guidance for those who are in charge of the institution and those who will hereafter man the institution. Now, it is a lesson to those scientists who, unfortunately, are placed in the posts of administration as to how to behave, how to adjust their scientific pursuit together with these administrative responsibilities. The administrative responsibility, unfortunately, cannot be divorced even from the biggest of scientists once they are placed at the top of administration. But it is necessary that they should draw some lessons from what has happened, and let not the Minister feel, from the speeches from this side, that the speakers have got any bitter feelings towards one officer or another. All that we want is that we should take a lesson from what has happened so far and hereafter see that these institutions are manned better, run better and administered better, and also they should be in a position to command the respect of everybody in this country. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सरङ्ग पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, लखनऊ बोर्टेनिकल गार्डन के बारे में भी बहुत गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये थे और इस कमेटी ने भी उस के बारे में कहा था। मैंने शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ग्रान्ट पर भी इस प्रश्न को उठाया था और मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वहाँ के डायरेक्टर से जवाब मांगा गया है। मुझे मालूम है कि उन्होंने जवाब भेज दिया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आरोप लगाये गये थे, उन के बारे में सरकार क्या कायंवाही कर रही है?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is under consideration.

श्री सरङ्ग पाण्डेय : कब तक अप्टर-कॉर्टीज शान रहेगा ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sir, I do not envy myself my task, but it has been made very much simpler and easier by the intervention of the Prime Minister, who is the President of the CSIR, and also by the general feeling that I have got that what Members of Parliament are interested in is not so much any witchhunting or laying the blame on A or B or C or going into personalities. The impression that I gathered—I hope, I am right in this impression—was that they were concerned with the fact that something was wrong with the CSIR, which was admitted and which, in fact, was stated by the Prime Minister herself in her capacity as the President of the CSIR. I sensed in the House the feeling that something has got to be done to set things right. I would like to take the debate on that particular note.

I do not think it will be appropriate for me to go into the details of the various cases which have been cited before this House. I do not have before me the evidence. I have listened with great respect to the points of possible inconsistencies or otherwise which have been drawn attention to by hon. Members of this House. But I do not think it will be appropriate for me—quite honestly, I do not feel confident—that I should sit in judgment on these individual cases. They have been examined by a committee presided over by a very distinguished jurist of this land, who has brought to bear to his task of chairing this committee impartiality, objectivity and a great deal of hard work. He has been assisted by Members, who embraced all shades of opinion in Parliament—it is not that they have been drawn from one particular section or another—whom we know and for whom we have got respect. On the top of that the Committee also included a number of very distinguished scientists, some of whom are men of international reputation and have in fact, received the award of membership of the Royal Society.

This committee went into the whole question. As far as I can see they took, what I would call, a constructive view, a large view of the whole matter rather than a very small view by going into each individual case and finding fault. In other words,

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broadly I would say that they have not been functioning bureaucratically. I mean no offence to bureaucrats. I think, bureaucracy is an essential part of administration when there are a large number of people. But while I recognise the inescapable necessity of bureaucracy in any organisation, with which I am familiar now for some time not only as a Minister but as an educational administrator myself, the bureaucratic approach always means you go literally for rules and regulations, you get very excited when a particular rule has been violated and you do not go into the motivations behind the failure of a particular rule and any kind of background which might have been there and which might have justified breaking or not acting up to a particular rule or otherwise. There is, I think, such a thing as bureaucratic approach and there is such a thing as a broader approach. I am one of those people who believe in the broader approach as compared to bureaucratic approach. I do not question the bureaucratic apparatus which has got to exist. But, I think, when a person occupies a high office, whether he is a Minister or the members who constitute a very important committee, who are there not merely to go into personal allegations as to who has been favoured and who has not been favoured but also to go into the fundamental task of looking into the whole subject of the C.S.I.R. on which Members pointed out a great deal from both sides of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But, unfortunately, in Part I of the Report, there was a particular reference of personnel policy. Therefore, Part II will relate to general policy matters. The point of reference was mainly to the personnel policy with regard to appointments and other things.

DR. V K. R. V. RAO : I am a little sorry. Prof. Samar Guha is a very persistent persons and you cannot divert him from the objective set out for himself. Though I was trying to do so, I was not good enough in that. I yield and I admit it is not so easy to tackle Prof. Samar Guha.

What I was really trying to say was that what has happened. Take even the minority report. Let us take the majority report and the minority report. By and large, the controversy is about a series

of appointments, 8-9 appointments, associated with the name of the ex-Director General because he happened to be the Director of the Laboratory in Hyderabad and these people had some connection either in the present or in the past with the laboratory. This has been the subject of controversy between the minute of dissent and the majority report. There is no other controversy. The only controversy is about these 8-9 appointments on which a number of things have been stated in the majority report and in the minority report. I have got a complete analysis of what the majority report has said and what the minority report has said and so on.

If you read the last paragraph of the minute of dissent, paragraph 17, you will find—I quote :

"We are making these observations with the hope that at least in future the appointing authorities of CSIR will bear in mind the dictum that JUSTICE should not only be done but appear to be done."

I agree with it. You will find that, broadly speaking, while there might have been mistakes here and there—I am not saying no mistake has been made ; I am not saying every rule was observed both in spirit and letter—as I told you before, I think, when we are dealing with the scientific matters, when we are dealing with the expansion of scientific research, there is no question whether Dr. Zaheer favoured this man or that man. The majority report gives the verdict and the minority report also expresses an opinion. I knew Dr. Zaheer personally when I was a Member of the Planning Commission and he was activated by the desire to take Indian scientific research forward in the direction of establishing in this country a self-reliant technology. I remember he held a very big conference and he summoned industrialists from various parts of the country. In this 3-days conference, it was discussed how in different fields, in different subjects, we could undertake research which will be oriented towards industry and which will lead to self-reliance in our technology. I must say that the work that Dr. Zaheer started is being followed both in letter and spirit by Dr. Atma Ram, the present Director-General. If any hon. Member wants to know, I can give

him proof as to how much follow-up discussions have been held by the present Director-General with various representatives of industry and how meetings have been held, how ideas have been exchanged and how the same policy which emerged for the purpose of establishing a self-reliant technology is also now being followed by the present Director-General. Therefore, when I said what, Dr. Guha got up and rightly said that the whole thing is unfortunate. I am not ignorant of that fact. I was very much aware of it. What I wanted to say is that the CSIR is very important. Everything is not all right with the CSIR and there has been a lot of denigration, lot of public controversy, lot of factionalism, issue of press statements and I dare not say lobbying in Parliament because they may bring me under breach of privilege or something. I am such an ignorant of man of the rules of and regulations of the House that I am scared that if I say something, I may be perhaps hauled up for breach of privilege. What sort of things has happened? I am a scientist, I also call myself a scientist though my scientific colleagues will not grant me that title because I am only an economist. I am not a physicist or chemist or metallurgist. I am at least a social scientist. As a scientist I very much regretted the Prime Minister knows much more than anybody else in this House—how much I have regretted the kinds of things that have been happening, how unhappy I have been feeling at the kinds of things because it does not fit in with my bone, it does not fit in with my structure, and I have dealt with academic matters in all my life. I had been a Professor. I have founded an institution. I had been Vice-Chancellor. Even to-day I am proud to call myself a member of the academic profession. I am a class-conscious teacher. I am a class-conscious scientist. I don't say class-conscious except in an intellectual sense. Unlike many other friends, the only class that I recognize is teachers and scientist. I have been unhappy at the way things are happening and I do not want to proceed further in the matter. All that I wanted to do in this particular debate is: let us take it out of this. (Interruptions) After all, even the minority report has not said, 'Throw these fellows out'. The minority report has not said, 'Find so-and-so guilty and condemn him'. They expressed their

difference with the majority. The majority has taken one view and the minority has taken another view. Therefore, they differed on what should be the assessment that should be made about Dr. Zaheer. The minority has not said, 'Condemn so-and-so and take action against those who have been appointed'.

From the point of view of future scientific research from the point of view of putting science on a proper footing in this country, this report has come all right. In regard to various other complaints and so on the Prime Minister has already announced on the floor of the House that we have accepted the recommendation of the Committee. We will appoint an officer independent of the CSIR. He will not be from my Education Ministry. I have already told the Prime Minister that I cannot have him from the Education Ministry because the Secretary of the Department of Scientific Research is the Director-General of the CSIR and you cannot have one Department of the Ministry sitting in judgement on the work of another Department. Therefore, we will have an officer of independent status who will go into the various allegations made by the personnel of the various laboratories and various things including, I suppose, the point which my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, referred to. All these will be gone into in detail and examined.

In this meeting I would like to send out from this House a feeling to the scientific world that while we in the Parliament are of course a little distressed at the kind of things that have been happening, but as the Prime Minister said—we are not going to defend what is happening in the country—but these things are happening in the scientific world, it is a fact. Sometimes we forget that scientists sometimes can be more excitable—I dare not look at Prof. Samar Guha—sometimes we forget the fact that scientists can be more excitable than non-scientists.

AN HON. MEMBER : Like professors.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I myself know it. In the World Statistical Congress session in Washington held 20 years ago I know that one person who was chairing the session walked out because somebody came to read a paper which was opposed to his

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particular point I know a great deal about this. When the Prime Minister said that, it was not in justification. She said : let us have a sort of broad human liberal approach. There may be faults. There may be faults of personalities. There may be faults of human failings. We want scientists. We want to get the best out of them. We want to encourage them. We want to stimulate them because it is from the scientist, as far as I can see as an economist, if this country is within the end of this century going to come any way near the standard of living of even the least developed among the developed countries, we cannot do it merely on capital and labour. We have not got enough capital and our labour is not sufficiently trained and skilled. We must have science and we must have technology and we must have the scientist. That is the reason why the Prime Minister took that line and I am in full agreement with her. I am sure the House will agree with both of us. Let us agree to take a broad view of these things and let us not go into all the small things. Let us forget about this.

But, as far as the future is concerned, a point which Mr. Tenneti Viswanathan and some other Members raised, I think, the House will be glad to know that the Committee has unanimously recommended a series of measures, measures which will meet all the criticisms as far as the future is concerned. There must be proper selection committees. Also, I am very glad, Mr. Deputy Speaker, when they recommended that the Vice-President need not sit in the selection committees. I have to sit in a number of selection committees, for scientists, for deputy directors, directors and so on and I do take the task rather seriously, and therefore, I was very glad when it was suggested that an eminent scientist should be asked to preside over the selection committee meetings and that the Vice-President need not be trouble.

Apart from that recommendation, they have recommended that advertisement must be there ; they have recommended that qualifications must be mentioned ; they have said, there should be no transfer of posts from laboratory to laboratory ; they have mentioned that there must be a proper reclassification of posts, somebody must go into thoroughly and have these reclassification of posts.

These recommendations were unanimous. Somehow in this battle about this lobby and that lobby, this man and that man, pro-this or anti-this, we have lost sight of the most important contribution of the Sarkar Committee. Those are the constructive suggestions and recommendations which they have made for the working of the organisations of the CSIR which, I have no doubt, if implemented, would go a long way in creating conditions for better results being achieved from the C.S.I.R. and not lead to the kind of dismal conclusion which I think my hon. friend Mr. Hiren Mukerjee pointed out, who sometimes gets carried off—I sometimes get carried off myself with the flow of eloquence. He is much better, Sir, because his language is much chaster mine, but yet there is this habit, and if we start, sometimes the words carry us away.

Sir, there is no question of anybody being buried ; there is no question of suppression of science or burial of science. The CSIR is a body which has Indian scientists, Indian laboratories, I have met many of them. I have gone to the laboratories ; I have been in the Selection Committees ; I have discussed very many things with them. I am highly impressed by the wealth of talent that we have got. Somehow we have not yet got the key to make all that scientific talent which is potential become real. Somehow we are not able to convert all that scientific talent into bread and butter, machinery and equipment, increased rate of growth etc.

This is the problem with which we are concerned and the recommendations made by the Sarkar Committee are recommendations which—I am pleased to announce on the floor of the House in the name of the President of the C.S.I.R.—we accept. Sir, we accept all the recommendations. Apart from the independent officer, we accept the recommendations regarding reclassification of all existing posts, recommendations regarding minimum qualifications being prescribed, and we also accept the recommendation regarding non-transfer of posts from laboratory to laboratory and between laboratory and headquarters. And we accept all the recommendations regarding scrutiny for creation of new posts and selection procedures and such modifications of the rules and by-laws as are required will be made by the C.S.I.R.

I would like this House to end this debate not on the note of which particular person has done harm. I very much regret some of the statements made from my side of the House. I very much regret them. About the Committee of enquiry, I have not the ghost of a doubt in my mind that Dr. Atma Ram will be the first person to accept such a committee of enquiry to investigate or go into this. What I want to say is this, that some kind of a smoke screen has been created over this. The hon. Member referred to certain pamphlet.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is that pamphlet ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : From various sides they were quoting ; I have not seen it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I will give it to you, Sir. (Interruption)

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : You need not give it to me.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a thing which I want you to read, Sir. It is a very good document. Please read it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I know Mr. Anandan Nambiar very well and he is a good friend of mine. He need not take the trouble. We have come to a sad stage if a leading Member of the Communist (Marxist) party has to give me a Memorandum written by two Members of my political party.

I do not have to take it from him. I shall get copy myself ; I shall get it from my party. I do not want Shri Nambiar's intervention here.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is worth reading.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I know it. What I want to say is this that I have read some of the statements of Dr. Atma Ram as also the statements of Professor Blackett. I also know something of this particular subject on Science and Technology for purposes of economic development. I am prepared to say this that I do not mind how much I am accused. I am also prepared to make a categorical statement that I have done some reading as a developmental economist for the

last twenty or twenty-five years and if you say that the entire research must be on new things and that we should not accept anything which has been done outside or that we should re-discover everything which has been done outside and we should re-manufacture and refabricate things that have been done outside, I cannot accept. (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : Nobody will be a fool to say that.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I did not say that you said so. But, why are you putting a cap on yourself.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You don't imagine like that.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Don't put on caps which do not belong to you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Don't get excited like Professor Guha. Please keep cool.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Mr. Gupta knows very well that I am as cool as he is at the particular moment. He knows this. What I wanted to say was this. Sometimes an impression is created that there is some rift. And Shri Nambiar asks me 'Is there some gang-up—Prime Minister on one side and the Vice-President on the other side ?' Another thing which shocked me was this. He asked 'Is there a rift with the Director General and Education Minister on the one side and the Prime Minister on the other ?' I shall convey the remarks of my hon. friend to the Prime Minister. And it is open to the Prime Minister to do what she likes. I do not know if she is impressed by the reasoning of my friend, the hon. Member from the Communist Party. But I want to say that the C.S.I.R. tries to do both kinds of research actually. The complaint has been that there has been not enough liaison between the science and industry. If I may say, somebody said that if I do not find time to work, I should not keep on the job. I do not want to keep on the job in the C.S.I.R. at all. I can tell you honestly that I have put in more work on the C.S.I.R. files and problems than anything else. In fact it has occupied something like 35 to 36% of my working time and I have tried my best.

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In fact I came with great enthusiasm; I have been trying my best to restore that kind of scientific confidence. We talk of younger people. I have been saying that there should be an Academic Council in the National Laboratories. I have been saying that the young scientists and the old scientists should meet and discuss scientific problems and I have been saying that there should be representation of scientists on the Executive Council and the laboratories. I have been saying that the director of the laboratory should be the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council; I have also been saying that there should be much greater liaison between the university departments and the laboratories and there should be frequent interchange of personnel. I want a very big, a very close and intimate liaison between industry and science.

As a matter of fact, I have also appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Venkataraman of the Planning Commission to examine the whole question of how we can bring about relationship between these two in an intimate way. They have taken up three or four industries and they are making concrete recommendations.

I can tell this House, that to some extent, my freedom to do anything has been circumscribed (a) because I am not the ultimate authority and (b) because of the Sarkar Committee. The Sarkar Committee has been entrusted with the task of recognising the whole thing. I made a statement that I called all the directors and made a number of suggestions which were very much welcomed. It appeared in the papers. There was an enquiry from the Sarkar Committee, "We would like to have the minutes of the meeting." In fact the minutes of the meeting was sent to the Sarkar Committee. I want to have the final report of the Sarkar Committee. Because of this, the whole of the reorganisation of the C.S.I.R. is held up.

SHRI RABI RAY: When will the final report come?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not know. You should ask the Members of the House who belong to this Committee. I do not have the jurisdiction and I do not have the report of the Committee. Sir, the House will be interested to know that the report

of the Committee was not even sent to me. Not only that.

SHRI RABI RAY: That was the first report.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: It was sent to the President and not to me. The House will also be interested to know that the resolution was signed by the acting Chairman, Shri Akbar Ali Khan when I made an enquiry from that Committee as to what are their comments on it.

The reply did not come to me. I read about it in the newspapers. Therefore, let not my hon. friends ask me to do these things. As far as I know, as Minister in charge, I hope...

SHRI NAMBIAR: Now, it is very clear that there is a rift between the vice-president and the president.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sure my hon. friend would be prepared to see differences cropping up between the vice-president and the president. Unfortunately, the ruling Congress Party does not intend to oblige the Communist Party (Marxist). We have got confidence in ourselves. The wishful thinking of my hon. friend is not going to help him.

All that I want to say is that we are waiting for the final report of the committee, because we want to reorganise the CSIR as quickly as possible, and we want to democratise it, and we want to give much more freedom and initiative not only to the directors *vis-a-vis* the headquarters, but we want to give a lot of freedom and a lot of sense of participation and stimulated the genius and ability of the younger scientists in these laboratories, and we are to wait for all this till we get the recommendations.

In view of the various remarks that I have made, I hope the House will not press this problem of getting into the details of the report. So much time was spent on whether it was a working paper or a draft report. Surely, Sir, you have served on many committees and you know very well the various stages through which a report goes. So, what does it matter whether it was a working paper or a draft report? All that we are concerned with is the final

report. I must say quite categorically that it was very unfortunate, I am sure no Member really meant it, if any suggestion was made that pressure was brought on this committee. I know my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta; it is not very easy to bring pressure on him. He is as difficult as Professor Guha, when it comes to bringing intellectual pressure...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I had never used the word 'pressure'.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The hon. Member was a member of the committee himself.

What I want to say is that Mr. Justice Sarkar is not the type of person on whom pressure could be brought. I know he is thin and slim and he does not look very

strong, but I can assure you that he is the last person on whom any pressure can be brought. These are things which were said in the heat of the moment. I want this House to agree with me that what we want is implementation of the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee, expedition of the receipt of the second part of the Sarkar Committee's report and a vote of confidence by this House in our young scientists in our laboratories and our giving them a message that we want them to go ahead and help the country towards self-reliance.

19.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 20, 1970/ Vaisakha 30, 1892 (Saka).*