

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 17, 1970 | Phalguna 26,
1967 (Saka)

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

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Threat of Closure of Howrah-Amta and
Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways

+

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

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government
has been drawn to the threat of closure of
the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala
Light Railways by the management ;

(b) the total number of employees work-
ing in these Railways ;

(c) whether Government will consider
to nationalise these Light Railways ; and, if
so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L.
CHATURVEDI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 1486.

(c) and (d). Howrah-Amta and the
Howrah-Sheakhala Railway Companies Ltd.
have agreements with the District Boards of
Howrah and Hooghly respectively, according
to the provisions of which the respective
District Boards have the option to purchase
these Railway lines. Apart from the fact
that the Government of India have no con-

tractual obligation or option to purchase
these unremunerative Company owned rail-
ways, it would not be in the public interest
to take them over in that it would involve
heavy costs which would render the lines
more unremunerative.

श्री भगवान दास : हावड़ा अमता तथा
हावड़ा शियाखाला लाइट रेलवे के बारे में थोड़ा
समय पहले प्रेस में यह आया था कि चूंकि इस
रेलवे को बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़
रहा है पैसंजर ट्रांसपोर्ट के मामले में, इस वास्ते
इसका मैनेजमेंट बन्द करने की बात सोच रहा
है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन
दोनों रेलवेज को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर
और इनको इम्प्रूव करके चलायेगी ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जैसा कि मैंने
कहा है कि इन दोनों रेलों को हवली और
और हावड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डज से कांटेक्ट है।
हम लोग देखते जरूर है कि कोई खास तक-
लीफ न हो। ए सी आर एस भी इसका पीरि-
याडिकल चैकिंग करते रहते हैं। माननीय
सदस्य ने जो यह कहा है कि इसके बन्द होने
की कोई बात है, उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन
यह है कि इसकी इतिला मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री भगवान दास : इसके बन्द हो जाने के
बाद इसमें काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं
उनको रेल विभाग अपने अधीन कर लेगा या
या नहीं ? उनको प्राप ले लेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : अभी बन्द
होने का ही कोई सवाल नहीं है। इस वास्ते
एम्प्लाइज को लेने का या न लेने का कोई प्रश्न
ही नहीं उठता है।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I hope the Minister certainly knows that this Railway is a link between the interior villages and the city of Howrah. It is doing extremely useful work. Daily a few lakhs of people use this Railway and it carries to the city a large amount of freight like vegetables, milk, etc. The Railways are uneconomic as the Minister has said. No doubt, it is facing stiff competition from the road transport. But in view of the extremely useful work that the Railway is doing the question of unremunerativeness should not be considered more because this Government proposes to establish socialism in the country. In view of this, to talk in such terms as this Railway have contract with the District Board or with the Municipality, etc. is absolutely useless because the District Boards or Municipalities are lacking in resources and so, how can they take over these Railways? In view of above facts, is the Government prepared to take over the Railway and run it? I know, it is unremunerative, but in view of the reasons mentioned above by me, is the Government prepared to take over the Railway, make it a full broad-gauge line and run it themselves?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : I may humbly say that at present we are not at all thinking of taking over these lines. Our financial position is not good so that we cannot even consider taking over such lines.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that a petition was submitted in this House regarding the nationalisation of the Howrah-Amra light railway etc. The Petitions Committee headed by the then Member Shri A. C. Guha recommended to the Government that this should be nationalised. I would like to know whether this recommendation of the Petitions Committee which was unanimous was considered by the Government, and if so, the reason for the rejection of that recommendation.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As I have said earlier, Sir, we did consider the point, but it is not at all possible owing to our acute financial position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the Petitions Committee did con-

sider the financial aspect and having considered it they recommended that this should be taken over by Government and if some financial aid were given to this railway it could work? I want to know whether those recommendations have been considered?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : As far as my information goes, there was some kind of investigation and survey made in 1955, as far back as 1955

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was not a Member of the House then.....

SHRI NANDA : I am giving a little more history of it. The point is whether we are going to.....

MR. SPEAKER : The question is a specific one.

SHRI NANDA : I am told that that information is not available here about the Petitions Committee's recommendations. But the points arising out of the recommendations of the Petitions Committee can be dealt with by me, if it is so desired.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are you satisfied with the answer?

SHRI NANDA : We have not got that information here.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not got the information about the report, but he is prepared to answer the points arising out of it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister sought your permission. Have you permitted him?

MR. SPEAKER : Only if the hon. Member feels that he can get some information, I can permit him, because there is no reference to the Petitions Committee.....

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister said that if you so desire, the points arising out of the Petitions Committee's recommendations will be answered by him. Then, he sat down. If you permit him he may say something.

MR. SPEAKER : The point was about the Petitions Committee's recommendations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My specific point was about the nationalisation of the Howrah-Amta Railway. This matter was considered by the Petitions Committee headed by Shri A. C. Guha.

MR. SPEAKER : That information is not with the hon. Minister.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : In 1968, knowing full well the actual state of affairs, the then Railway Ministry took over the BDR under the SE Railway administration. It also came out in the press that by taking over that railway, Government had to undergo loss. Knowing the fact that it will result in a loss to Government, the then Railway Ministry under the previous management took over that railway. I want to know from the present Railway Ministry what harm is there in taking over this railway line, although it is unremunerative.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As I said in reply to the main question, the difference is between the contracts or agreement between the district board and the company and contracts between us, that is, the railways, and these companies. In the railway line referred to by the hon. Member, were involved in the financial liability, and, therefore, we took it over.

For the information of the House, I may add that we are running a few lines which I shall name below. There is the Katakhal-Lalabozar railway, the Central Provinces Coal Railway ; then there is the Chaparmukh-Silghat railway. Then, there is the Ahmedpur-Katwa line under the Eastern Railway, which is for a distance of 32 miles. Then, there is the Bankura-Damodar railway run by the South Eastern Railway. There, we have financial interest and liability. But we are not running the SS light railway and the Fatwa-Islampur railway.....

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I wanted some information, but he is giving some other information. I had put a very specific question. Knowing full well that it will result in loss to Government if it took over BDR what prompted Government to take over that railway ? Was it because the manage-

ment of BDR, who was a private party running it, could influence the then Railway Minister Dr. Ram Subhag Singh by some means ? Does the present Ministry want that they should also be influenced by the management of the Howrah-Amta Railway before they could take over this railway ? According to the information given by the SF Railway, the BD railway is just scraps of iron ; there were no bogies and no engines in working condition and yet lakhs of rupees were spent over that railway, whereas the condition of this Amta railway is better. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who was the Railway Minister then was influenced .

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This is malicious. It is he who is influenced by others.

SHRI NANDA : The whole assumption is that everything unremunerative in the country should be taken over by us and nationalised ; I do not agree to that assumption. I do not agree that because the line has become unremunerative in the hands of a company which has got a subsisting contract with the district board, I must take it over ; though that matter has not come to us at all, I do not agree to that assumption. Therefore, I do not think that any question arises of any nationalisation.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह जानकारी है कि जितनी प्राइवेट कम्पनीज की रेलवेज हैं, उनमें जनता को बड़ी भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है और लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत रेलवेज में जो फॅसिलिटिज मिलती हैं, वे प्राइवेट रेलवेज में नहीं मिलती हैं ? यदि गवर्नमेंट किन्हीं आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण इन प्राइवेट रेलवेज का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहती है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है कि अमुक समय तक इन सब प्राइवेट रेलवेज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके जनता को समुचित सुविधायें प्रदान की जायेंगी ; यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में जितनी अवधि निश्चित की है, जब तक इन प्राइवेट रेलवेज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : केवल आर्थिक कार्यों की वजह से हम लोग इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सके हैं।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : हो सकता है कि वर्तमान समय में सरकार के सामने आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हों, लेकिन क्या सरकार ने कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है कि आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक हो जाने पर अमुक समय तक इन रेलवेज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं। मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sir, I want your protection. I do not think that the reply given can satisfy hon. Members. The hon. Minister has given an evasive reply. My question was a specific question, and he should give a straight answer to it.

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय गवर्नमेंट के सामने आर्थिक कठिनाई है, यह बात तो समझ में आती है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट यह विचार कर रही है कि अमुक समय तक, जब कि यह आर्थिक कठिनाई न हो, इन रेलवेज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether there is any time-limit fixed for nationalisation ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : No, Sir.

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्यों नहीं किया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : They say 'No'. How can the hon. Members force them to come out with any particular answer ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We can force them to evade ?

Century Spinning and Manufacturing
Company Limited

*482. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited of the Birlas has sought permission for amending certain clauses of the articles and Memorandum of Association ;

(b) whether the changes seek to give wide powers to the Board of Directors regarding loan guarantees and other modifications ; and

(c) if no permission has been sought, whether the Department of Company Affairs will intervene on its own in the matter and see to it that such amendments are not permitted ?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir. The company is reported to have passed some special resolutions amending certain clauses of its Memorandum and Articles of Association and for effecting any change in the Memorandum of Association the company will have to seek confirmation from the High Court.

(b) Powers of the Board of Directors are laid down in the Act. Any provision in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of a company which is repugnant to the provision of the Act shall be void. The resolutions proposed for the extra-ordinary general meeting of the company held on 4-2-1970 relate to amendments of the Articles of Association to provide for the appointment of managing directors/whole-time director/manager, their remuneration, powers and retirement and also empower the Board of Directors to confer upon the managing director powers of management subject to the superintendence, control and direction of the Board of Directors. Under these amendments no powers are

proposed to be given to Directors for guaranteeing loans but a separate special resolution was proposed for payment of guarantee Commission to erstwhile Managing Agents

- (c) The company will have to supply to the Bombay High Court for confirmation of the alterations in the Memorandum of Association. A notice of the application filed by the company in this regard will be served on the Registrar of Company who will examine the matter and file representation in the Court, if necessary. As regards alterations in the Articles of Association for making provision for the appointment of Managing Directors and fixing their remuneration approval of the Government is necessary. The application of the company for approval of these amendments in its Articles when received will be considered on merits. As regards payment of commission for guaranteeing loans, the matter is under consideration in consultation with the Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस प्रश्न के दो पहलू हैं। जिस नये कानून के अनुसार मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को खत्म किया गया है, उसके बाद सरकार ने इस आशय का एक सर्कुलर जारी किया कि होलटाइम मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स, जायंट मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स की तनखाहें और सुविधायें क्या हों। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी के तहत कई कंपनियों के मैनेजिंग एजेंटों को जो कमीशन दिया जाता था, तनखाहों और सुविधाओं के रूप में उससे अधिक पैसा मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को समाप्त करने के बाद सरकार के उस परिपत्र, सर्कुलर, के तहत दिया जा रहा है? इस बारे में मैंने कई चिट्ठियां मंत्री महोदय को लिखी हैं। मेरा साधारण, जेनेरल सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को समाप्त करने के पीछे जो हेतु था, वह सरकार के इस सर्कुलर की वजह से खत्म हो रहा है।

सैंचुरी के बारे में मेरा सवाल यह है कि उनके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर आदि के लिए जो तनखाहें और सुविधायें निश्चित की गई हैं, जिन का जिक्र मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में किया है, क्या वह उन की तफसील देंगे और बतायेंगे कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी के समय जो कमीशन मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को मिलता था, क्या ये तनखाहें और सुविधायें उस से कम है या अधिक।

इस बिड़ला कम्पनी ने बैंक गारण्टी के बारे में पुराने मैनेजिंग एजेंटों को कमीशन देने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव किया है। क्या कम्पनी एक्जैज मिनिस्ट्री इसमें दखल देगी और इस मामले को रोकने का प्रयास करेगी?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Parliament had passed legislation abolishing managing agency with effect from 3rd April, 1970. Prior to this date also, certain managing agencies came to an end and most of them were not renewed. After the legislation was passed, Government considered the question of remuneration to managing directors and other directors and issued a note indicating the administrative policy with regard to the remuneration to be given to them by the companies. After this, it came to our notice by means of letters from hon. members and others that in certain companies in which the managing agency came to an end, they were trying various other methods by way of consultancy agencies, commission agencies or sole selling agencies to get the same amount of remuneration, if not more—sometimes it may be less than they were getting earlier.

SHRI RABI RAY : Give statistics.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I do not have the statistics immediately with me. If the hon. member gives notice, I shall supply them later.

The third question raised relates to guarantee commission to be given to these people of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or 1 per cent or 2 per cent, as the case may be. We are examining this question how it has to be dealt with under the company law, whether the company law itself is sufficient in this respect.

We are also having discussions with the Department of Banking on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : पूंजी और आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीयकरण के बारे में हम सदन में कई दफा बहस हुई है, जिसमें सरकार ने यह आभास देने की कोशिश की है कि वह पूंजी और आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोकना चाहती है। बम्बई के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में तो समाजवादी स्वर्ग को घरातल पर लाने की घोषणा हुई। लेकिन कौन नहीं जानता है कि 1967 के बाद बिड़ला परिवार को बीस नये लाइसेंस दिये गये और बम्बई में समाजवादी स्वर्ग को घरातल पर लाने की उक्त घोषणा के बाद भी इस सरकार ने गोआ फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में बिड़ला परिवार को लाइसेंस दिया।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है :

"As regards payment of commission for guaranteeing loans, the matter is under consideration in consultation with the Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance."

वित्त मन्त्री कौन है ?—वित्त मंत्री प्रधान मन्त्री हैं और प्रधान मन्त्री और बिड़ला जी के बीच में कितनी दोस्ती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इस लिए कहना पड़ता है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय की सलाह से इसका निर्णय होगा और बिड़ला परिवार के बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री की दृष्टि और उनके साथ रिश्ते को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मुझे डर लग रहा है कि पुराने मैनेजिंग एजेंटों को कमीशन के बारे में भी सरकार उनके हक में फैसला करने वाली है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय सदन को आप्वासन और गारण्टी देंगे कि वह इसमें दखल देंगे और यह नहीं होने देंगे ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : With your permission I strongly repudiate the allegations made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Not allegations.

श्री रवि राय : क्या गोआ फर्टिलाइजर का लाइसेंस 56 करोड़ का बिरला साहब को नहीं दिया ?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। यह एलोगिजंस कहने से क्या होता है ? दिया या नहीं दिया ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : 56 करोड़ का लाइसेंस बिरला को दिया या नहीं ?

MR SPEAKER : It was not essentially a supplementary question, but expressing certain fears.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : And past experience.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The hon. Member need not have any such fears. In the nature of things, once a particular proposition comes up, the Department of Company Affairs will have to discuss it with the sister Ministries as to the manner in which the decision has to be taken because it has got certain connections with the other Ministries also.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is said that during the Presidential election and thereafter during the Bombay Congress session the Prime Minister had taken money from Birlas and that is why this leniency is being shown, May I know whether the same rules will apply to all the firms ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Again, with your permission, I wish to repudiate very strongly the insinuations made by the hon. Member in the form of a supplementary question. I do not think this needs a reply ?

SHRI RANGA : Will the same rule be made applicable to all firms ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : No.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I want to know whether the same rule will apply to

all the firms or leniency will be shown to certain firms and not to others.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I can assure him and the Hon'ble Members that there will be no discrimination. The rule will be applied equally to all and there will be equality before the law.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am glad that he has said that there is no need on the part of Members to entertain any apprehension, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, after taking over of the major banks with the sole purpose of avoiding concentration of wealth in the monopoly houses, there is any other point on which to consult the Finance Ministry again so far as the guarantee commission to Managing Agency is concerned. It is within the power of the Department of Company Affairs itself to take a decision. Why is it necessary for them again to consult the Finance Ministry whether they can allow this guarantee commission or not. I would like to have a very specific answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : It is a purely legal question which the hon. Member has raised whether the Government has got power to act in a particular manner under the Companies Act. It is the Department's duty also to consult the sister Ministries when the matter concerns the sister Ministries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am happy that the hon. Minister has understood the legal implication, but I would like to know whether the hon. Minister really has consulted the Law Ministry as to whether his Department is competent to take action before they went to the Finance Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should be satisfied with the answer.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The Minister in his statement here has said that a special resolution was passed to allow some guarantee commission to the erstwhile managing agents. The question is, the purpose for which the managing agency system was taken away, and whether that purpose is met by such a resolution. If it is so, does the Minister think of bringing a suitable legislation in the Companies Act to guard

against such activities by the management of such firms ?

Secondly, I would like to know how much money is passing or is likely to pass to the erstwhile managing agents by such guarantee commissions ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I may humbly submit that the Government is considering whether legislation would be necessary and, if necessary, legislation would be undertaken. As far as the second part is concerned, statistics are not available.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Will they collect the statistics and give them to us ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Certainly.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : The Minister said that after the abolition of the managing agency system, there are some companies who are getting almost equal sums by way of profits as they used to get when the managing agency system was there. Now, several years have passed after the abolition of the managing agency system was accepted by the House. So, how does it sound well that so far the Government has allowed the companies to draw equal if not more sums, as the Minister has said, as had occurred when the managing agency system was there ? Does it not defeat the whole purpose of the Government in abolishing the managing agency system ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Excepting the certain cases where the managing agencies came to an end, the managing agency system ends on 3rd April, 1970 as I have already submitted. In cases where the companies come up for a change-over of management from the managing agency system to director managed system, when the applications come for approval of remuneration the Company Law authorities would come to know the amount which they are demanding.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मन्त्री महोदय ने सभा पटल पर उत्तर पेश किया है उसके पहले हिस्से में यह यह कहते हैं :

"The company is reported to have passed some special resolution amending certain clauses of the Memorandum and Articles of Association."

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप एक तरफ यह कहते हैं कि कुछ ऐसी जानकारी हमें मिली है Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance—if no permission has been sought—आगे आप यह कहते हैं कि डिपार्टमेंट आफ बैंकिंग, मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेन्स कुछ चीजों के बारे में विचार कर रहा है तो इससे हम इस नतीजे पर अगर पहुँचे कि प्रस्ताव जो पाम हुआ है वह आप के पास आये हैं तो कोई गलत बात होगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हूँ। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव पास होकर आप के पास आये हैं और जिनको ले कर मधु लिमये जी ने एक बहुत ही स्पष्ट प्रश्न आप के सामने रखा है :

"...whether the Department of Company Affairs will intervene in its own in the matter and see to it that such amendments are not permitted?"

तो जो संशोधन आप के पास आए हैं, इन संशोधनों को आप आगे बढ़ने के लिए नहीं देंगे, ऐसा ठोस आश्वासन इस सदन को आप देंगे और साथ साथ क्या वह संशोधन है, इनको जरा पूरे विवरण के साथ अभी आप यहां पर पेश करेंगे।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : On 4-2-1970, in the general body meeting of this company, certain resolutions were passed for seeks amendments to the Articles of Association and Memorandum : I may submit that under section 17 of the Companies Act, any amendments to the Memorandum of Association, regarding the objects are to be approved by the High Court : with regard to the amendments which had been accepted by the company in the general body meeting, under the law, when once the matter comes before the High Court the High Court will give notice to the Registrar of Companies, and the Registrar of Companies will make a representation stating whatever views the Registrar may have on the subject to the

court, and the court, taking into account the representation made by the Registrar and the arguments on behalf of the company, will come to a decision. Therefore, I may submit that the Registrar is only a party here and the company law administration cannot decide on merits one way or the other.

SHRI R. BARUA : From the answer of the Minister, it is apparent that the Government seems to have no power to obstruct the proposed amendments. If that is so, will he categorically say that they cannot do anything so far as proposed amendments are concerned ? The question of making representation to the court through the Registrar does not cut ice. May I know what is the present position, whether they are helpless with regard to the proposed amendments or they are in a position to obstruct them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : May I reply to both the questions ? Copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting were forwarded to us by the LIC. From them, it is apparent that there were three kinds of resolutions which were passed—firstly with regard to the object of the articles of association, secondly with regard to the appointment of managing directors in place of managing agencies, the appointment of managers, their remuneration, etc. and thirdly with regard to guaranteed commission. So far as the first category is concerned, under section 17 of the Companies Act, the articles of association can only be altered with the permission of the court. The procedure is, if the company wants to have any alteration, they will have to apply to the Bombay High Court. It will serve a notice on us and the Registrar will give replies. Whatever representation has to be made on behalf of Government will be made by the Registrar and after that, the decision of the court will be binding. About the second category, they have made an enabling provision regarding the appointment of managing directors. Till now no proposal has come before us as to who is going to be appointed as managing director, what remuneration is to be given to him, etc. At present, the management is conducted by the Board of Directors. When such a

proposal comes, the company law board will take the necessary action.

With regard to the third category, it has been brought to our notice that a resolution has been adopted recommending 1 per cent commission on the loan taken from the various financial institutions. We are examining what legal action we can take to prevent this. Therefore, we are discussing the matter with the Finance Ministry.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Not with the Attorney General or Law Ministry ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We are discussing with the Finance Ministry what action we can take under the provisions of the Act and whether any modification is called for.

**Grants to States for preparing and
Publishing Judgments of Supreme
Court and High Courts in
Regional Languages**

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*483. **SHRI DHANDAPANI :**
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are considering a scheme to extend financial assistance to those States which prepared and published judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts in the regional languages ;

(b) if so, whether Tamil Nadu is the first State which has come forward with a proposal in this regard ;

(c) what assistance the Central Government have agreed to give to that State Government ; and

(d) how many other States have also prepared the schemes in this regard ?

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

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have informed this Ministry that they have decided to publish a Law Journal in Tamil containing the reportable judgments of the

Supreme Court and those of the High Court.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) No other State Government has submitted any scheme in this regard to the Government of India.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : The Government of India have accepted in principle and we have been assured by the Ministers on various occasions that all the regional languages will be treated equally and funds will be provided for the promotion of all the languages. But the Central Government has not provided much money for the promotion of various languages. At the same time, the Central Government is good enough to spend a vast amount for the promotion of Hindi alone. If this tendency exists, as far as Tamilnadu is concerned, there will be a great agitation. In view of this, would the Government reconsider the case and allot the amount demanded by the State Government of Tamilnadu ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Government will certainly be willing to reconsider the case. But the facts are these. First of all, we are trying to translate all the Central Acts, including the Constitution, into the regional languages. It has been decided that these translations should be made in the State capitals because there should be uniformity of idioms and style with respect to the Central Acts and the State Acts. Much advance has not been made in this direction, even by the Tamilnadu Government ; I say "even Tamilnadu Government" because that is one of the Governments which is very sincerely implementing the translation into local legal language. We have not been able to proceed further there. After that, certainly this will be taken up.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : May I know from the hon. Minister whether this is a good proposal or not ? If it is a good proposal, why it is that the Central Government is not giving the grant which the State Government asks ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I personally feel that it is a good proposal. But

the object of having law journals in the Indian languages is to see that the languages of the courts become the local language. The first step in that direction will be translation of the Central and State Acts into the local language. In that respect much progress has not been made. I have had no response from many State Governments. In Tamilnadu there was a Language Commission or Translation Commission I had discussions with the Chairman of that Commission, Shri Ananda Narayanan, who was a retired Chief Justice. He had great enthusiasm in the matter. But now I find that things are at a standstill. Even the draft of the translation of the Constitution from English into Tamil which was sent to Madras has not come back with their approval.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : As far as Tamil is concerned, there is no difficulty in getting suitable technical equivalents for English technical terms. The Government of Tamilnadu have already started work on those lines. May I know whether the Central Government is prepared to provide some funds for the existing programmes of the Tamilnadu government ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Certainly, we will consider it. But the first priority will be for the translation of the statutes.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अनुवाद का काम शुरू किया गया है लेकिन उस में कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम कब से शुरू हुआ और कितना काम हुआ है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न-जहां तक राज्यों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च-न्यायालय के निर्णयों का वहां की भाषा में अनुवाद का प्रश्न है-मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, खास तौर से विधि मंत्रालय, इस काम के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझते हुए कम से कम सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों का सभी जन-भाषाओं में अनुवाद कराने के कार्यक्रम पर विचार कर रही है या नहीं ? यदि इस तरह

का कोई कार्यक्रम है तो उस की पूरी रूपरेखा क्या है, उस पर कितना धन खर्च किया जा रहा है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no difference of opinion on this matter. It is the intention of the Law Ministry to see that all the Central Acts are translated into Hindi and other regional languages of India. According to that intention certain action has been taken. I can here and now say that more than a hundred pieces of Central legislation have been translated into Hindi and I shall be happy and willing to place before the House a comprehensive statement regarding the work done by the OLLC hitherto.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : The hon. Minister has just now stated that considerable progress has not yet been made in the translation of the Constitution and other statutes. May I know whether it is due to the poverty of technical terminology in the regional languages or is it due to some other factors ? Has he made any assessment in this regard ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not want to name any Government but it has been my experience that certain State Governments, even in the Hindi-speaking States, do not appear to be much interested.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the process of translating Central Acts as well as the Constitution into Tamil is hamstrung because of the fact that the Centre is very adamant and did not permit the Tamil Nadu Government to go ahead with the terminology that they themselves had prepared. I would like to know from the Government whether they are going to concede this right to the Tamil Nadu Government or whether they are going to insist that the Centre alone is expert in the Tamil language and that the Tamil Nadu Government is not competent enough. Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that along with the translation of the Central Acts as well as the Constitution it would be in the interest of promoting the regional languages if the Government came forward to encourage that the judgment as well

should be recorded in Tamil ; then only the translation can be improved and implementation can be improved and implementation can be effective.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is a suggestion which will be accepted. Regarding terminology, the policy now adopted by the Law Ministry is that it should be left to the language experts of each State Government to evolve its own terminology and there will be no imposition from Delhi as to what the terminology should be. I do not accept the theory that the same terminology which is coined here for the Hindi language, should be accepted by other Indian languages, like Tamil, Malayalam etc. That has already been announced. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I think, a glossary has been completed. I have entrusted the work of translation of Central Acts to the Tamil Nadu language department and there has not been much progress recently. I would request the hon. Member to persuade his Government to appoint immediately a chairman for the committee there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Let them give us enough funds. They should rest assured that it will be faster than in other languages.

श्री रामजी राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ भी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दी के साथ-साथ उर्दू भी एक ज़बान है तो क्या हिन्दी के साथ-साथ उर्दू में भी तर्जुमा करने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं-यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : जहाँ तक उर्दू ज़बान में तर्जुम का ताल्लुक है, लैंग्वेज कमिशन में एक मेम्बर की तर्फ़ से हो गई है और उर्दू तर्जुम का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है और रफ़्तार रफ़्तार इस काम में तरबकी की उम्मीद है ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The hon. Minister has said that it is desirable that the State should do the work of translating the Central and State Acts. Half the number of States in the country, big States like U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, are all Hindi-

speaking States. Do you want that all these States should undertake this work separately ? Don't you think there will be duplication ? Instead of that, is it not desirable that the Central Government may undertake this work of translating Central Acts and the judgments at the Central level so that these States have not to spend money unnecessarily ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I didn't probably make myself completely clear. So far as Hindi is concerned, the translation is done in the O.L.L.C. because, by one stroke, it can cover the cases of six or seven States. But what I want to avoid is that idioms, phrases and modes of expression evolved in Hindi by the Hindi experts here should not be imposed upon Malayalam-speaking, Tamil speaking and Telugu-speaking people.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उन्होंने यह प्रश्न नहीं पूछा था ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के लाख प्रयत्न करने के बाद और अंग्रेजी से चिपटे रहने के बाद भी यह वास्तविकता है कि अंग्रेजी अब देश से धीरे-धीरे विदा हो रही है और भारतीय भाषाएँ उसका स्थान लेना चाहती हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तथ्य के प्रकाश में क्या विधि मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विधयों को सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद की व्यवस्था करने से पूर्व जो हमारा संविधान है उसका सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रामाणिक अनुवाद जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार करने के बाद सदन में रख सकेंगे ताकि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में संविधान की प्रामाणिक और अधिकृत प्रतिलिपी मिल सके और इसके लिए यथाशीघ्र क्या किसी अवधि की घोषणा कर सकेंगे कि उस समय तक यह काम हो जायेगा ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : So far as the translation of the Constitution is concerned, it is complete in Hindi and in two or three other regional languages. It will be a proud day for this country when

the translation in all the Indian languages is complete. I am striving my best to see that is done

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कब तक ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The point of time comes this way that unless there is cooperation emanating from the State Governments, we cannot do it properly. There are certain State Governments—I do not want to give their names because that is not the object who do not even send replies to our communications on this matter. So far as Hindi is concerned, it is being done here. Two or three State Governments are enthusiastically cooperating in this matter.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : May I know from the hon. Minister what progress has been made by Andhra Pradesh in this direction ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Government of Andhra Pradesh was the most active among the State Governments in supporting this move. But after the Telengana agitation started there, there has been some trouble. In fact, a seminar with respect to translation work into Telugu had been arranged to be held in Hyderabad but we could not do it on account of the agitation. The things are coming to normal, I hope, and then we will take it up.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : While I can very well appreciate the desire of the Government to meet the requirements of the regional and linguistic passions of the people, I would like to know from the Government what action they have taken or contemplate to take to develop all the 00 tribal dialects in the country and other regional languages, like, Bhojpuri, Maithali and Magdhi and others and what amount they have allotted for doing this ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I sympathise with the hon. Member. There are many dialects in the country. But I do not want to take into my mouth more than what I can chew. There are 15 languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and our attempt is to start with these languages.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विधि मन्त्रालय ने और मन्त्रालयों से संबद्ध किसी समिति या आयोग की रिपोर्ट, राष्ट्र भाषा अधिनियम पारित हो जाने के बाद उसका दुभाषी संस्करण निकाला है ?

खास कर श्रम मन्त्रालय के द्वारा अथवा अन्य मन्त्रालयों सम्बन्धी जितने आयोग और समितियाँ हैं क्या राजभाषा विधेयक पास होने के बाद उन समितियों और आयोग की रिपोर्ट सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी में या द्विभाषा में प्रकाशित की गई है, यदि नहीं तो उस का कारण क्या है ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I do not follow the question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका आपसे सवाल है कि जो कमिशन है उस की रिपोर्ट का दा जवानों में तुर्जुमा किया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : जहाँ तक तुर्जुमे का सवाल है तमाम सेंट्रल ऐक्ट्स का तुर्जुमा ने सिर्फ हिन्दी जवान में बल्कि तमाम रीजनल लैंग्वेज में किया गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बात कमिशन की हो रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मोलहू प्रसाद ने आप से यह सवाल किया है कि क्या आप यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो आप का कमिशन है उस की रिपोर्ट का भी तुर्जुमा दो जवानों में किया जाय ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : अभी नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस का कारण क्या है ? उस का क्यों नहीं अनुवाद किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य छोड़ें भी । श्री रमानी ।

SHRI K. RAMANI : This question is a specific one asking about considering extension of financial help to those States which are prepared to publish High Court and Supreme Court judgments in their regional languages. The hon. Minister replied that some kind of a uniformity is necessary. I do not know what he is having in his mind when he says about uniformity. Here, this is everyday's life question of all people to know the judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts in their own language. Suppose a particular Government wanted to publish those things in their own regional languages, what kind of uniformity that prevents the hon. Minister sanctioning some more financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu Government. I want a specific answer.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is an Act in this regard. No State Government in India has yet decided that the language used in the courts of that State should be the local language. That is the first step. Even the State Governments have not translated the Central Acts into the State languages. We have promised to pay to the State Governments money required for translating and printing and publishing Central Acts. Since there has been no progress in this direction, the publication of journals containing the reportable judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts in the State languages other than Hindi has not been taken. So far as Hindi is concerned, these are being published and I regret to say in this House that even the Hindi States are not subscribing to them in large numbers.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अनुवाद के सिलसिले में अनुरोध करने पर भी कई राज्य सरकारें इसे नहीं कर रही हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी राज्य सरकारों को उस दिशा में और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विशेष सहायता देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस काम को अभी तक

प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है आप के वैसे अनुरोध करने के बाद तो उन की क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और क्या उन्हें मंत्री जी सदन को बतलायेंगे और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए वह कौन से उपाय करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : जहाँ तक सहायता देने का सवाल है हम उस पर गौर करेंगे लेकिन जिन राज्यों ने हमारे पत्रों का जवाब नहीं दिया है उन की कठिनाइयों को हम समझ नहीं सकते हैं जब तक कि वह अपनी कठिनाइयाँ हमारे सामने पेश न करें। अलबत्ता को राज्य सरकारें हमारे सामने अपनी कठिनाइयाँ पेश करती है उन पर गौर करके उन की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की कोशिश करने हैं।

Imposition of Restrictions on Resale of Tractors

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*484. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in regard to the imposition of restrictions on the re-sale of tractors within a specified period of their purchase ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the time by which a final decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) to (c). 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.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या

सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ट्रैक्टर विदेशों से मंगाये जा रहे हैं और जिनका कि मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि वह किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर दिये जायं वह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन लोगों को दिये जा रहे हैं जिनके पास रत्ती भर जमीन नहीं है वे उन ट्रैक्टरों को ब्लैकमार्केट में बेच रहे हैं और कारप्शन फैला रहे हैं, यदि हां तो उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री मानु प्रकाश सिंह : श्रीमन्, इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है कि जल्दी ही ट्रैक्टरों की पुनः बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये और उस के लिए एक कंट्रोल आर्डर फाइनेलाइज किया जा रहा है और जल्दी से उस को लागू करके इन सारी गड़बड़ियों को रोका जायगा।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : वह ट्रैक्टरों जो कि विदेशों से मंगाये जा रहे हैं और जिनका कि माडल यहां दस वर्ष में भी बनने वाला नहीं है काफी संख्या में वह ट्रैक्टरों बेकार पड़े हैं, उनके पुर्जे, पार्ट्स आदि यहां मिलते नहीं हैं, उन की मरम्मत नहीं हो पा रही है और वह काफी संख्या में बेकार पड़े हुए हैं तो सरकार उनके पार्ट्स को एवलेबुल करने के लिए और उन की आवश्यक मरम्मत कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री मानु प्रकाश सिंह : सरकार का उन्हीं ट्रैक्टरों को यहां पर आयात करने का विचार है जिनके कि पुर्जे यहां पर मिल सके और और जिनके यहां पर निर्माण करने की सम्भावनाएं हैं लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों के कारण हम को कुछ ऐसे भी ट्रैक्टरों निर्यात करने पड़ते हैं जिसके बारे में हमारी अभी कोई नये प्रकार का माडल बनाने की योजना नहीं है फिर भी हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जो ट्रैक्टरों यहां पर बेकार पड़े हैं उनको यहां पर हम दुस्त कर सकें।

SHRI RANGA : May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that quite a large number of the tractors which have been imported from Germany have been found to be not so serviceable and therefore are now a deadweight on the Andhra Government for instance and also on the peasants who have purchased them ? Has this been brought to their notice at all ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Government are aware that there are some tractors which because of certain spare parts are in a difficult condition and we are trying to do what we can do about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : I have just now received a very serious piece of news...(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : No matter at this stage.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Shri Kashinath Pandey, Vice-president of the INTUC has been beaten up by some unknown people in Allahabad. I want to know the position from the Home Minister. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Without proper notice, how can anybody get up ?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I only want to know this...(Interruption)

I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We must have information.

MR. SPEAKER : At the proper time. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से परियोजनाओं के लिए धन

*485. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिए धन देने के लिए कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

*486. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री राम सिंह आयरबाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में वहां विद्यमान स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

Consumer Industries

*487. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to enter the field of consumer industries ; and

(b) how much investment will be made in them and where those industries are to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to expand the scope of the public sector beyond the fields included in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. It is proposed to take up in the public sector short gestation projects yielding quick returns, including consumer industries, so as to cover, to the extent feasible, major production gaps likely to develop in various industrial sectors in the next few years. The proposal is under examination in consultation with the various Ministries.

Committee to Examine Complaints from Public Regarding Railway Facilities in Bihar

*488. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to appoint a committee to examine and to recommend remedial measures in respect of the large number of complaints/representations received by them from the public from time to time in regard to the (i) absence of a Railway Headquarters in Bihar ; (ii) unpunctuality of train services and (iii) lack of passenger amenities and convenient train connections for the people travelling by trains passing through Bihar ; and

(b) if not, what specific measures Government propose to take to remove the complaints referred to in part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) The needs of the travelling public and the business community in Bihar are fully met by the Railways through the Divisional Headquarters located at Danapur, Dhanbad, Chakradharpur, Samastipur and Katihar,

A close and continuous watch is maintained on a day-to-day basis on the running of passenger carrying trains and everything feasible is done to ensure the punctuality performance.

Having regard to the overall interests of the travelling public and the limitations of operation, maximum number of train connections are provided at various junctions

A Parliamentary Committee *viz.* "The Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee, 1967" had recently reviewed the policy and practices in vogue on Railways in respect of provision of passenger amenities at railway stations and suggested measures to maximise the benefits to the passengers, keeping in view the financial allocations made for the Fourth Plan period. Out of 15 recommendations made by the Committee in regard to Passenger Amenities, 11 have already been accepted and necessary instructions have been issued to Railways. One recommendation has not been accepted for the present and the remaining three are under consideration.

Export of Steel

*489. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export steel to foreign countries in the current year ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of steel and the countries to which the steel is to be exported ?

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

(b) The quantity of steel and the countries to which the steel is to be exported would depend on the target for export to be fixed by the Steel Exports Committee in the light of past commitments and domestic demand in the foreign countries, the relative profitability of foreign markets and such other factors. It is not possible to make at this stage a forecast of quantities and destination for exports of steel in 1970.

Enrolment as a Voter in more than one State

*490. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will

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

(a) whether under the Representation of the People Act, a person can register himself as a voter in more than one State ;

(b) if not, whether any cases have come to the knowledge of Government where such lapses have been taking place ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The only provisions relevant in this respect are those contained in sections 17 and 18 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 which provide that "No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for more than one constituency" and "No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency more than once."

(b) No case has come to the knowledge of the Election Commission where a person has got himself registered as a voter in more than one State.

(c) Does not arise.

Fall in Earnings of Railways

*491. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steady fall in earnings during the current year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost the earnings ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement of steps taken is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Marketing and Sales Organisations have been set up on all the Railways to conduct market research, attract traffic to rail and to maintain close contact and liaison with trade and industry.

(2) The other specific measures taken are—

(a) *Goods traffic*—

- (i) Opening out Agencies, City Booking Agencies, Street Collection and Delivery Services and mobile Booking services to provide integrated rail-cum-road transport.
- (ii) Running Super Express Goods services and introducing Quick Transit Service to provide guaranteed transit time between important pairs of stations.
- (iii) Exempting selected major goods sheds, as far as possible, from the purview of operating restrictions.
- (iv) Introducing and extending container services.
- (v) Introducing Freight Forwarder Service for containers and for smalls consolidated into wagon loads.
- (vi) Relaxing the packing and minimum weight conditions governing the booking of traffic where necessary and justified.

(b) *Passenger traffic* :

- (i) Introducing additional trains.
- (ii) Augmenting the run and increasing the frequency of passenger carrying trains.
- (iii) Providing sleeper coaches for third class passengers on almost all mail and express trains and second class sleeper coaches on 9 pairs of broad gauge trains.
- (iv) Providing various amenities to the passenger at Railway Stations and in trains to make rail travel more comfortable.
- (v) Improving the mechanical and electrical maintenance of coaches.
- (vi) Providing additional booking windows and keeping the booking windows open for longer periods at a number of stations.

(vii) Issuing return tickets from selected stations.

(viii) To encourage tourist traffic, tickets at concessional fare are issued to selected stations during the summer, standard and circular tour tickets at concessional rates are issued for approved itineraries and excursion and pilgrim special trains are run.

(ix) Intensive check on ticket-less travel.

मैसर्स तुलसीदास किलाचन्द फर्म-समूह को नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस देना

*492. श्री वेवेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) मैसर्स तुलसीदास किलाचन्द फर्म-समूह बम्बई से गत दो वर्षों में नये उद्योग आदि स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्ति हेतु कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनके द्वारा कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) उक्त उद्योगों द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होगा ; और उनकी क्षमता कितनी है ;

(घ) ये उद्योग किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और लाइसेंस प्राप्ति के आवेदन पत्र किन फर्मों के नाम से प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). विगत दो वर्षों में (1968 तथा 1969) में मे० तुलसीदास किलाचन्द औद्योगिक समूह से नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना हेतु दो आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। इन आवेदनों का व्यौरा जिसमें कम्पनियों के नाम निर्मित की जाने वाली वस्तु का नाम तथा क्षमता और इन उद्योगों का स्थापना स्थल है, संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

आवेदक का नाम तथा स्थापना स्थल	उद्योग नाम	वार्षिक क्षमता	वर्तमान स्थिति
1. मै० पोलकेम लि० बम्बई । स्थापना स्थल: कोयाली, बड़ौदा गुजरात ।	1. बैन्जीन 2. स्टैरीन 3. पोलीस्टी- रीन 4. स्टैरीन रेजिन्स 5. स्टैरीन एबंरीलोनीराइट 6. स्टैरीन बूटा डाइन लेटेक्स्स 7. स्टैरोफोम 8. टोलून	20,000 43,500 14,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 2,600 2,000	11-7-69 को आशय पत्र जारी किया गया ।
2. मै० किलाचन्द देवचन्द एण्ड कं० स्थापना स्थल: बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र	फोम पेपर एक्सपेन्डेड बोर्ड मीराकोर	180 120 60	29-5-69 को आशय पत्र जारी किया गया ।

Central Government Industrial
Undertakings in Assam

*93. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Central Government industrial undertakings, existing or proposed, in the State of Assam ; and

(b) whether Government have laid down any policy for employment of local people in these undertakings and, if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir,

Decline in Production in Rourkela
Steel plant

*494. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the Rourkela Steel Plant has decreased during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, which were the items in which production had decreased ;

(c) what are the reasons for this decrease as given by the Company's management to Government ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take effective steps to run the plant on sound lines to ensure speedy production and, 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) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Effective steps are being taken to step up production with a view to achieving rated capacity production, as early as possible. These include early installation of certain essential facilities and auxiliaries necessary for optimum production, speedy clearance of maintenance back-log and improving industrial relations, etc. etc.

Separate Financial Corporation to Assist Small Scale Industries for Harijans in Kerala

*495. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from the Kerala Government for a separate Financial Corporation to assist small scale industries for Harijans ;

(b) the estimated amount required for starting such a Corporation ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had proposed a scheme at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs for starting a Financial Corporation to assist small scale industries for Harijans, in the Central Sector in December, 1969. The proposal was not accepted and a detailed reply was sent to the State Government on 25th January, 1970.

Condonation in break of Service of Employees who participated in September, 1968 Strike

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

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to condone the break in service

of those Railway employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken to condone the break in service caused by the participation of the employees in the token strike on 19-9-1968, by treating the period of break in service as dies-non. Instructions have been issued accordingly.

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

Violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company

*497. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
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. 606 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the action to be taken against M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company for violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting production of bitumen drums prior to their receiving the Industrial licence ?

(b) if so, the details of action taken ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for so much delay in taking action against the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Some additional information has been obtained from M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company in this connection. The matter is being further examined with reference to the action to be taken under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Strike in Hindustan Machine Tools, Hyderabad

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

(a) whether there was any strike in the Unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools at Hyderabad in the month of January, 1970 ; and

(b) the extent of loss suffered by the Hindustan Machine Tools due to this strike ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The workers of the Hyderabad Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools were on strike for a period of 15 days from 8-1-1970 to 22-1-1970.

(b) The production loss during the strike period is estimated to be about Rs 15 lakhs.

Increase in prices of H.M.T. Watches

*499, SHRI TULSI DAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., has recently made an increase in the prices of watches ;

(b) if so, the extent of increase made ;

(c) the justification therefore ;

(d) whether Government propose to bring the prices of watches to their previous level ; and

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

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

(b) Five per cent.

(c) In view of the substantial increase in wage cost arising out of settlement with labour as also the rise in the cost of raw materials, the Company found it necessary to increase the selling prices of Watches.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) For the reasons given against part (c) above, the prices of watches produced by Hindustan Machine Tools cannot be brought down to the previous level.

Shortage of Pig Iron

*500, SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have lately been received as regards the shortage of pig iron and, if so, the nature thereof ;

(b) the present production and requirements of pig iron per year and by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) whether any abuses in the distribution system have come to Government's notice and, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the distribution system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Some occasional complaints about short supply of pig iron have been received from Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P. and Punjab.

(b) Production of seleable pig iron, both basic and foundry grade, during the period from April to December, 1969, was 0.9 million tonnes. The requirement for 1969-70 was estimated at 1.00 million tonne. The production capacity at the end of the 4th Year Plan as per the estimates of the Steering Group on Iron and Steel is likely to be of the order of 3.8 million tonnes while demand, including export requirements, could be of the order of 3 million tonnes.

(c) A procedure was devised by the Joint Plant Committee in consultation with the Foundry Industry for regulating the despatches of pig iron as from 20-8-1969. There were complaints that under the system, the foundries which were established in 1964-65 were getting a raw deal. It was, therefore, decided that despatches to such foundries should also be made on the basis of best despatches during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. The Chairmen of the two Foundry Associations feel that this system has worked well. Government is, however, thinking of ways and means to improve production of pig iron so that more may be available for distribution.

Transformation of Joint Plant Committee into Iron and Steel Board

*501. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Steel Re-rolling Association has suggested the transforming the Joint Plant Committee into an Iron and Steel Board, as the Joint Plant Committee was unable to enforce fullest discipline among its members ;

(b) whether Government have examined the suggestion ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. This suggestion was made by the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association.

(b) and (c). Government are reviewing the entire system of distribution of iron and steel in the light of the scarcity condition which has arisen. The suggestion is under consideration in this context.

Industrial Units in Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to provide 10 per cent of the investment in fixed assets as an outright grant to the industrial units to be established in selected districts ;

(b) if so, the names of the districts selected for the purpose and the criterion for the selection ;

(c) whether the claims of Jhunjhunu District for the purpose have been considered by the Union Government in consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan ; and

(d) what other incentives will be given to the industrialists who propose to set up their industries in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). In lieu of the various

financial incentives recommended by the Plan Working Group on Fiscal and Financial incentives for starting industries in backward areas, the Government propose to give an outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the total fixed capital investment of new units, having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts of each of the nine States including Rajasthan identified as industrially backward by the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas, and one district each of the other States and Union Territories. Schemes and Projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs are to be considered on merit. Certain other recommendations made by the Working Group pertaining to assistance in foreign exchange for import of capital equipment for industries located in the backward areas, (Central Scientific Instruments Organisation) and transport subsidy are under active consideration of the Government.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to select industrially backward districts for special treatment ; they have been advised that the following criteria may be adopted as guidelines to identify these districts and that only those districts with indices well below the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions :—

- (i) *Per capita* foodgrains / commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (For inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).
- (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- (iii) *Per capita* industrial output (gross).
- (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
- (v) *Per capita* consumption of electricity.
- (vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation

to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

Replies from all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations identifying the industrially backward districts have not yet been received and as such it is not possible, at this stage, to name the districts identified as backward.

The Government of Rajasthan have suggested 18 districts including Jhunjhunu as industrially backward and their suggestions along with those of other State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are under consideration.

Pending Applications for Industrial Licences

*503. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences pending with his Ministry as on the 31st December, 1969 ;

(b) how many are for new industries and how many substantial expansion of the existing units ; and

(c) the number of licences issued during the year and the items covered by the licences ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The number of licence applications pending for over 6 months is 481 while 528 applications were received during the latter half of 1969. Many of these cases will no longer require a licence under the new licensing policy. The cases which require licence are expected to be disposed of very shortly.

(b) Of the pending applications, 382 are for establishment of 'New Industrial Undertakings', 276 for effecting 'Substantial Expansion' of the existing units, 281 for manufacture of new articles and the remaining 70 are for Carrying Business or for change of location of existing undertakings.

(c) During 1969, 221 industrial licences and 331 letters of intent were issued. Details of all licences issued, including the items proposed to be manufactured, are published

in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences ; The Weekly Indian Trade Journal and The Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

Direct Passenger Train between Bombay Central and Gandhidham

*504. SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Bombay Grain Dealers Association asking for a direct Passenger train between Bombay Central and Gandhidham so as to obviate passengers from Gandhidham requiring to change train several times ; and

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

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

(b) From 31-12-69 the facility of a direct train between Bombay Central and Gandhidham has already been provided by extending 15 Dn/16Up Bombay-Viramgam Saurashtra Express to/from Gandhidham. No. 119 Dn/120 Up Viramgam Halvad Passenger trains, which connect 5 Dn/6 Up Bombay Central-Saurashtra Mails at Viramgam, have also been extended to/from Gandhidham for the convenience of passengers between Bombay and Gandhidham.

Opinion sought from Law Ministry on issuing of Ordinance on Bank Nationalization.

*505. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance sought the opinion of his Ministry on the Question of issuing an Ordinance in the wake of the Supreme Court declaring the Bank Nationalisation law void ; and

(b) if to, the details of the opinion tendered by his Ministry on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Law Ministry was consulted in the matter.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose legal opinions tendered by this Ministry internally to other Ministries.

Loss to Bokaro Steel Plant

*506. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate loss suffered by Government in the matter of the Bokaro Steel Plant on account of the delay in commissioning it ;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible in the matter and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The approximate loss on account of delay in commissioning of the plant calculated on the basis of administrative and other over-heads is estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs per month.

(b) and (c). The delay in commissioning has been caused by factors beyond the control of the project authorities, such as, non-availability of steel plates of killed quality for fabrication of structurals, failure of indigenous manufacturers to supply refractories in time, labour troubles, etc., Steps are being taken to expedite the essential supplies and to strengthen industrial peace and discipline in the area. The progress of work is also being carefully watched.

रेलवे लेखा विभाग में लिपिकों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाने की योजना

*507. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले आय-व्यय में लेखा विभाग में लिपिकों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का उपबन्ध किया गया था, परन्तु इस योजना को अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए नियत धन राशि का उपयोग अधिकारियों के पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाने लिए किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तृतीय तथा

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है तथा स्वचालित मशीनों को लागू करने से उनकी संख्या कम की जा रही है जबकि अधिकारियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) लेखा विभाग में लिपिकों के पदों का ग्रेड बढ़ाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी थी ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रथम श्रेणी के राज-पत्रित संवर्ग में भर्ती संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा संचालित वार्षिक प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है । भर्ती केवल उतनी की जाती है, जितनी कि इस संवर्ग में सामान्य छीजन होती है । संवर्ग को बनाये रखने के लिए इस तरह की भर्ती आवश्यक है । जहां तक राजपत्रित संवर्ग में अधिकारियों की संख्या का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें वृद्धि मुख्यतः चिकित्सा विभाग में अधिकारियों की संख्या बढ़ जाने के कारण हुई है ; यह विभाग रेल कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए है ।

जहां तक तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पदों का सम्बन्ध है, इन में भर्ती पर रोक प्रधानतः इस उद्देश्य से लगायी गयी है कि डीजलीकरण बिजलीकरण प्रक्रिया को युक्तिसंगत और सरल बनाने आदि विभिन्न उपायों के फलस्वरूप जो कर्मचारी फालतू हों, उन्हें समाहित किया जा सके ।

Foreign Collaboration in Various Industries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is foreign collaboration in Industries for manufacturing soft drinks, tooth pastes, brushes, razors, refrigerators, air-conditioners, ball-point pens etc. ;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the companies which manufacture the aforesaid

items and the total amount of foreign capital invested in these companies ;

(c) the total profit made by these companies in the last three years ; and

(d) the reasons why Government permit foreign collaboration when these things can be manufactured indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information, to the extent it is readily available, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2887/70.]

(d) Foreign collaboration for the manufacture of non-essential and low priority industries is now normally not permitted, exceptions being made only in the highly export-oriented schemes. Some of the companies referred to in the attached statement were set up either before Independence or were allowed collaboration in the earlier periods when the country required imported technology even for simpler items. In certain cases collaborations were approved in the interest of exports.

रूस को इस्पात का निर्यात

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत अब रूस तथा अन्य देशों को इस्पात भेजने की स्थिति में है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द फत्त) : (क) जी, हां। वास्तव में भारत पिछले 2-3 वर्षों से रूस तथा अन्य देशों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस्पात का निर्यात कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार की नीति केवल उन किस्मों के इस्पात का निर्यात करने की है, जिनका देशीय उत्पादन देशीय मांग से अधिक

है। इस्पात निर्यात समिति, जिसके अध्यक्ष इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय के सचिव हैं, निर्यात किये जाने वाले उत्पादों की घोषणा वर्ष में एक बार करती है। यह समिति प्रत्येक किस्म के उत्पाद के निर्यात-लक्ष्य भी निर्धारित करती है।

Issue of Industrial Licences

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

(a) the number and value of industrial licences granted between the 1st April, 1969 and 31st January, 1970 ;

(b) the items for which such licences have been granted ; and

(c) the number of industrial licences granted during the period involving foreign financial or technical collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) 159 industrial licences and 258 letters of intent were granted during the period in question. Industrial licences and letters of intent are usually given for specific capacities.

(b) Details of all licences issued, including the industry to which they relate, are regularly published in the weekly "*Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences*", the weekly "*Indian Trade Journal*" and the monthly "*Journal of Industry and Trade*". Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

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

Manufacture of Tractors at H.M.T., Pinjore

3195. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided to start manufacturing 20-H.P. Czech make tractors at the H.M.T.?

Pinjore Unit with a view to utilising its idle capacity ;

(b) whether, as a result of this decision, the Engineers of the Central Mechanical Engineers Research Institute at Durgapur were sore and not happy because their own designed cent per cent indigenous tractor did not favour the testes of the selectors of the Czech make tractors ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Government deviating from their earlier decision and wanting to import a technical know-how from abroad, when an item like tractor has been indigenously designed at the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir ; the matter is still under consideration.

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

Printing of Forged Railway receipts by a Racket of an Inter-State Gang

3196. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board has unearthed a racket of an inter-State gang printing forged Railway receipts and using them as genuine documents for taking delivery of consignments and, if so, when and where ;

(b) the names of persons arrested in this connection and the total value of goods lost in this manner ; and

(c) the steps taken to check printing of forged receipts and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes. On 24-11-1969, a case involving use of 3 railway receipts, bearing fictitious entries of consignments, never booked with the Railways, came to notice at Agra, in which 3 merchants were cheated, to whom these receipts were sold and some advance money was collected towards the value of the contents. So far one person, named Raghunandan Dixit, son of Lal Bihari Dixit, who has 21 previous convictions has been arrested. No loss to the Railways has so far come to notice.

(c) It is not possible for the Railways to prevent printing of forged railway receipts in the numerous printing presses existing in the country. However, the following steps are taken to guard against delivery of goods on forged railway receipts :

- (i) The name of the forwarding station is printed on the invoice books, to the extent possible.
- (ii) The month and year of printing of the invoice book is shown on each foil of each book.
- (iii) The existing rules regarding sending of through invoices by post is rigidity enforced.
- (iv) When delivery of a valuable consignment (*i.e.* a consignment exceeding approximately Rs. 1,000/- in value) is demanded by a person not known to the station staff, delivery is not given until railway receipt is compared with the Through Invoice. If the Through Invoice is not available, the station staff requests the party to get himself identified by someone known to the station staff. If he refuses to do this, delivery is given only after the Station Master is satisfied of the bonafides of the person asking for the delivery. If necessary, an urgent telegram is sent to the sending station to get the booking particulars confirmed before delivery is effected.
- (v) The Station Masters have instructions to be careful in delivery of consignments which are not of a nature normally received at their stations.

Appointment of Manager in Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd.

3197. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the qualifications of the present Manager of the Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., the number of his appointment with his present emoluments ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the claims of my senior engineers to this post were overlooked and, if so, whether Government would consider re-advertising the post and

recruiting a person with the necessary qualifications; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). There are number of posts of Managers in various departments of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal. It is presumed that the question refers to the appointment of General Manager, in the said company which carries a scale of pay of Rs. 2500-100-3000. The present incumbent is an officer of the Industrial Management Pool and had been in the service of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited with effect from 7th September, 1959, as Commercial Manager, before his appointment as General Manager. He was appointed as General Manager from 17th February, 1968 on the recommendation of the Chairman and Managing Director and with the approval of Government.

**New Railway Station and Halts in
Bikaner Division (Northern
Railway)**

3198. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new stations and Railway halts opened during 1969-70 in the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway with names of stations and halts ;

(b) whether any programme for opening new stations and halts for 1970-71 has been finalised ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) One train halt named Fatchsinghwaia between Sadulshahr and Banwali stations was opened in Bikaner Division during the year 1969-70.

(b) and (c). It is programmed to open eight train halts in Bikaner Division during year 1970-71 as per details given as under :

- (i) between Bigga and Parsneu stations ;
- (ii) between Mohan Nagar and Jaltsar stations ;

(iii) between Siwani and Jhumpa stations ;

(iv) between Manheru and Bhiwani stations ;

(v) between Sirsa and Suchan Kotli stations ;

(vi) between Raisingh Nagar and Gaj-singhpur stations ;

(vii) between Jhumpa and Suratpura stations ;

(viii) between Pilibangan and Rang-mahal stations.

Setting up of Industries in Rajasthan

3199. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up major industries in Rajasthan during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the districts in which they will be set up ?

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

**Management of Samachar Bharati
News Agency**

3200. DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has received any representations from the shareholders and other interested public regarding the management of the Samachar Bharati News Agency Ltd. ;

(b) whether the officers of the Department participated in the recent conference called by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in order to diffuse news agency ownership and other problems of the Samachar Bharati ; and

(c) what are the reasons of in-action of the Department to improve the working of this limited liability company with large loans due to the Central and State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Company Affairs was represented at the meeting of the representatives of the State Governments who are shareholders of this company, convened by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) Samachar Bharati is an independent news agency in which the Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Mysore together hold 19,000 shares out of a total of 19,248 shares comprised in the Share Capital of this company. The Central Government has not purchased any shares in this News Agency but it has advanced a loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs with a view to improving the existing arrangements for the collection and distribution of news and feature services in Indian languages, particularly in Hindi. Adequate steps have been taken to safeguard the interest of the Central Government with regard to this loan.

The company is a Government Company in view of the fact that the State Governments hold together the bulk of the shares in this company. It is primarily for the State Governments which are major shareholders in the company to decide the line of action to be taken for improving its management. The Registrar of Companies Delhi, however, proposes to initiate action against the company and its Directors for violation of the provisions of sections 210 and 220 of the Companies Act.

Inter-Corporate Investment by Companies

3201. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of inter-corporate investment in rupees sanctioned to the Tata, Birla, Sahu Jain, Goenka, J. K. and Soorajmull Nagarmull Groups during the last three years ; and

(b) the details of such investments in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The total amount of inter-corporate investments sanctioned under Section 372 of the Companies Act during the year 1967, 1968 and 1969 in respect of Companies of the Tata, Birla, Sahu Jain, Goenka, J. K. and Soorajmull Nagarmull Groups was Rs. 122.50 lacs, Rs. 268.71 lacs, Rs. 25 lacs, Rs. 105.72 lacs, Rs. 45.35 lacs and Rs. 25 lacs respectively.

(b) The details of investments in each case are given below in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2888/70.]

एक रेलवे से अन्य रेलवे को भविष्य निधि लेखे का हस्तांतरण

3202. श्री जमुना लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों के जिनका अन्य रेलों से उत्तर रेलवे में तबादला किया गया है भविष्य निधि लेखे उनके वर्तमान कार्यालयों में हस्तांतरित नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है उनका किन रेलों से तथा किस किस तिथि को उत्तर रेलवे में तबादला किया गया है ;

(ग) उनके भविष्य निधि लेखों के उनके वर्तमान कार्यालय में हस्तांतरण के लिये सरकार ने कार्यावाही की है ; और

(घ) सम्बन्धित रेलवे के उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिनकी लापरवाही के कारण सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि राशि उनके वर्तमान भविष्य निधि लेखे में शामिल नहीं की जा सकी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां, कुछ मामलों में।

(ख) इसका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रहे

गये विवरण में दिया है। [प्रणालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2889/70]

(ग) इस मामले में सम्बन्धित लेखा यूनिटों से लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है।

(घ) मामले की छान-बीन की जा रही है।

Additional Facilities for the Security and Convenience of Railway Passengers

3203. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the income derived by the Indian Railways through passenger and freight traffic, separately, during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) the details of the additional facilities provided for the convenience and security of the passengers during the period ; and

(c) if no such facilities were provided, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The income derived by the Indian Railways through passenger and freight traffic, separately, during the year 1968-69 is given below :

(Rs. in crores)

Passenger Traffic	
Earnings	265.10
Freight (Goods) Traffic	
Earnings	562.79

(b) During the year 1968-69, 61 new waiting halls, 30 waiting rooms and 27 retiring rooms were built. Improvements were made to 80 waiting halls and 41 new waiting rooms ; 45 new foot overbridges/subways were constructed ; 52 new platforms were provided and the existing platforms at 431 stations were extended, widened, raised paved or covered. 117 stations were provided with electric lights and fans. At 292 stations, hand pumps/water pipes were provided with a view to improving the supply of water. 58 electric water coolers were installed in Railway Stations.

The facility of Third Class sleeping accommodation was further extended to 6 pairs of broad gauge through/sectional coach services and 4 pairs of metre gauge passenger trains involving night journeys.

To eliminate overcrowding in trains, the daily passenger train kilometrage was in-

creased by 1,58% on the broad gauge and 2,023 on the metre gauge during 1968-69 as compared to 1967-68. 348 broad gauge, 152 metre gauge and 16 narrow gauge III class coaches were placed in service apart from 157 broad gauge, 202 metre gauge and 10 narrow gauge upper and III class composite coaches. 124 broad gauge electric multiple unit coaches containing Third Class accommodation were also put in service.

For ensuring security of the passengers, safety devices have been provided in carriages and night passenger trains in certain areas are escorted by the Government Railway Police.

(c) Does not arise.

Companies in Private Sector with Foreign Collaboration

3204. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies in the Private Sector with foreign collaboration agreements in which foreign collaborators hold more than fifty per cent shares ; and

(b) the names and nationality of foreign collaborators in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In so far as foreign collaboration agreements and consent given for capital issues since 1951-52 are concerned, a statement of companies and undertakings having foreign majority shareholding, giving the names and nationality of foreign collaborators in each case is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2890/70]

Mass Transfer of Guards of Danapur Division, (Eastern Railway)

3205. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Superintendent, Eastern Railway,

Danapur has again issued orders for the transfer of Guards of Danapur Division even though the previous transfer orders in respect of 5 Guards of Gaya issued by him were set aside by the higher authorities :

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has issued further orders of mass transfers of Guards without prior concurrence of the authorities ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that there is great resentment amongst the Guards of the Danapur Division due to the action of the Divisional Superintendent and this has created a situation by which train services are likely to suffer ; and

(d) if so, the action taken to cancel the mass transfer orders of Guards in the Danapur Division to avoid further deterioration in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). There were representations regarding the transfer of 5 guards in connection with the introduction of crack pattern of working for guards between Gaya and Moghalsarai. These transfers were in abeyance pending an examination of the question of overhours consequent on the introduction of the new pattern of working.

There was also representations regarding certain transfers of guards which had subsequently been issued.

It has now been ascertained that the entire "crack operation" had been planned in such a way that the total hours of duty did not exceed 14 hours which is the prescribed limit and the guards are now being required to work on single leg operation only which is within the permissible hours of duty. Of the transfer of guards ordered, those from Gaya to Moghalsarai have been cancelled and the rest have been sustained, as they were not in connection with the introduction of the crack pattern of operation but in the normal exigencies of service.

Programme for Raising Productivity Level

3206. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a massive nation-wide programme for raising the productivity level will be launched by the National Productivity Council during 1970 which is being celebrated as the Asian Productive Year ;

(b) if so, what are the main objects of the Asian Productive Year ; and

(c) how many countries will be participating in this celebration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Asian Productivity Organisation of which India is a member, decided to observe 1970 as Asian Productivity Year and advised the member countries to organise programmes to celebrate the occasion with the following as the objectives of the Asian Productivity Year :—

- (1) To achieve greater prosperity through productivity ;
- (2) To increase consciousness of productivity ; and
- (3) To intensify productivity action for accelerating economic growth.

The principal motto is PROSPERITY THROUGH PRODUCTIVITY and the theme is QUALITY RELIABILITY. India is celebrating the occasion through its National Productivity Council by organising suitable programmes at national, regional and local levels. Other member countries, namely, Ceylon, Republic of China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and the Republic of Vietnam, are also expected to celebrate the year by organising similar programmes in their respective countries.

Expansion of Fair Price Shops to Check Rising Trend of Prices

3207. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
 Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before

Government to expand the fair price shops in the country and to sell through them some more commodities of essential nature with a view to checking the trend of rise in prices ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The question of fair price shops for essential commodities is the responsibility of State Governments.

Tractor Factory in U. P.

3208. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to set up a Tractor factory in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the location thereof ; and

(c) whether this will be in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Earlier when it was intended to set up a plant in the Public Sector for the manufacture of Zetor-2011 tractors with Czechoslovakian collaboration as an entirely new project, a site near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh had been selected for it. Subsequently, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., submitted a proposal for the manufacture of this tractor in their Pinjore unit (Haryana State) where a lot of spare engineering capacity is available, as this would involve considerably less investment than for an entirely new project. They also proposed to utilise the spare capacity available at the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur for the manufacture of some of the components of the tractor. This proposal is presently under consideration.

पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार में चलती गाड़ियों में अपराधों

3209. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या

रेलवे मंत्री पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार में चलती गाड़ियों में अपराधों के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2273 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वह कब तक प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बहुत जल्दी ।

British Investment in India

3210 SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sir Norman Kipping, Senior Adviser to the Confederation of British Industry, said that there was much in Indian policies that might prove a brake to the British investment in India ;

(b) if so, whether Government sought clarification from his as to the matters to which he referred ; and

(c) the steps that Government are taking to improve the investment climate in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Sir Norman Kipping, Senior Adviser to the Confederation of British Industries was one of the representatives from the British side, who attended the meeting of the Indo-U. K. Technological Group which took place from 8th to 11th February, 1970. At this meeting, full and frank discussions took place on various aspects of foreign investment and collaboration in this country, and the discussions clarified a number of problems and issues

relating to such investments and collaboration and also sought to broadly identify the possible fields of useful technological collaboration between the two countries in future. A copy of the press note issued at the conclusions of these talks is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2/91/70]

(c) It is considered that the investment climate in India is quite satisfactory and a number of facilities and incentives are available to foreign investors, within the broad framework of the Government's policy on foreign investment and collaboration. Such facilities include non-discrimination against foreign capital once it is admitted into the country, freedom of remittance of profits and dividends, avoidance of double taxation of income and various relief and exemptions to foreign companies and investors in the matter of taxation of dividends, royalty and know-how fees, income-tax exemption to technicians etc. With the constitution of the Foreign Investment Board and the publication of Government's guidelines, applications for foreign investment/collaboration are being disposed of much more speedily than in the past.

Indo-U. S. Collaboration for Startling Industries

3211. 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 a joint exercise will be launched both by India and U.S.A. to explore the possibilities of collaboration in India with a view to starting industries which will augment India's exports :

(b) whether in doing the exercise, Government will enlist the cooperation of the industrialists of the country ; and

(c) if so, when the survey work in this regard will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) When the Minister of Foreign Trade visited U. S. A. recently, ideas were exchanged with U. S. business interests for establishment of joint ventures

especially in export oriented industries in India. Individual proposals as and when received, will be considered in the light of Government policy in force.

सांविधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्था को अनुदान तथा उसके द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन

3212. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 में सांविधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्था को कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस संस्था द्वारा किये गये अध्ययनों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) 2,00,000 रुपये (दो लाख रुपये) मात्र ।

(ख) इस संस्था ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित किये हैं :—

1. डीवैल्यूएशन आफ दि रुपी एण्ड इट्स इम्प्लिकेशन्स (हिन्दी संस्करण और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) (रुपये का अवमूल्यन और उसका प्रभाव) ।
2. डीवैल्यूएशन आफ दि रुपी—इट्स इम्प्लिकेशन्स एण्ड कान्सीक्वेन्सेज रुपये का अवमूल्यन—उसका प्रभाव और परिणाम) ।
3. स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट—ग्रान्ट्स एण्ड परस्पेक्टिब्ज (छात्र असंतोष—समस्याएं और दृष्टिकोण) ।
4. इलेक्शन्स, कैंडिडेट्स एण्ड वोटर्स (अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी संस्करण)—लेखक—श्री पी० एन० कृष्णामणि (धुनाव, उम्मीदवार और मतदाता) ।
5. पाल्यमिन्टरी प्रिविलेजेज एण्ड देनर कोडिफिकेशन, लेखक—श्री पी० गोविन्द मेनन (संसदीय विरोध,

धिकार और उनको संहिताबद्ध करना)।

6. इकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट इन इंडिया एण्ड चाइना, लेखक—ग्रलैकैन्डर एक्स्टीन (भारत और चीन में आर्थिक विकास)।
7. पाल्यमिंटरी इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स इन आस्ट्रेलिया, लेखक—श्री आर० डब्ल्यू० सी स्वार्ट्ज (आस्ट्रेलिया में संसदीय संस्थाएं)।
8. होराइजन्स आफ फ्रीडम (स्वतंत्रता के क्षितिज)।
9. दि पालिटिक्स आफ डिफेन्सन, लेखक—डा० एस० सी० काश्यप (दल-बदल की राजनीति)।
10. गान्धी एण्ड सोशल पालिसी इन इंडिया, लेखक—डा० सविता (गान्धी और भारत में सामाजिक नीति)।
11. दल-बदल और राज्यों की राजनीति (हिन्दी में) लेखक—डा० एस० सी० काश्यप।

निम्नलिखित ग्रन्थ मुद्रगाधीन हैं :—

1. इण्डो-पाक मैरिटाइम कॉन्फ्लिक्ट, 1965—ए लीगल अप्प्रेजल, लेखक—सूर्य पी० शर्मा (भारत-पाक समुद्रीय संघर्ष 1965—विधिक निरूपण)।
2. लोकपाल, लेखक—डा० एम० पी० जैन।
3. फन्डामेंटल राइट्स एण्ड कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेन्डमेंट (मौलिक अधिकार और सांविधानिक संशोधन)।
4. पाल्यमिंट एण्ड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (संसद और प्रशासन)।

उपर्युक्त ग्रन्थों के अतिरिक्त, यह संस्था देश के विभिन्न भागों में विधायकों के लिए ओरिएन्टेशन सेमिनारों, संसदीय फेलोशिप

कार्यक्रमों, छात्रों के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी संसदों और आजकल की अभिरुचि की समस्याओं पर विविध सेमिनारों, गोष्ठियों आदि के सम्बन्ध में अन्य अनुसंधान-सामग्रियों तथा ग्रंथोंकी तैयारी में लगी है।

Visit by a Productivity Team to Japan to Study Electronic Industries

321. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1969 a productivity team went to Japan to study electronic industries ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the team and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. A productivity team sponsored by the National Productivity Council of India visited Japan for a period of 2 weeks during July, 1969.

(b) The conclusion and recommendations of the team are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2892/70] Copies of the Report are being circulated by the National Productivity Council to concerned organisations/government departments for ascertaining their views and reactions.

Share of Small Scale Sector in Industrial Production and Employment

3214. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the share of the small-scale sector in the total value of industrial production and employment, respectively, in India, State-wise and year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1967-68 ; and

(b) the share of credit to the small-scale sector in the total credit advanced by the scheduled banks in India, State-wise and year-wise during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The information asked for here is available only in respect of registered factories as collected under the Annual Survey of Industries conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation. Latest results available showing the share of the registered factories of the small-scale sector to the total factory sector are in respect of 196 . This information has been compiled and published only for All India and not for the States individually. Based on this, for 1965 the share of the registered factories of the small scale sector in the total factory sector is as follows : —

Employment : 33%

Output : 27%

(b) The information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2893/70]

मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजन और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए फीस की राशि दी जाना

3215. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं में पढ़ रहे विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण शुल्क जमा करने के लिए धनराशि नहीं दी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हरिजन और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को स्वयं प्रशिक्षण शुल्क जमा करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सहायता कब दी जायेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेखु गुह) : (क) और (ख). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में निजी संस्थाओं में पढ़ने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को दृष्टान फीस की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने जिला कलेक्टरों को 4 लाख

रुपये तक धन आवंटित किया था। क्योंकि यह धन अपर्याप्त बताया गया था, इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए 7.41 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि मंजूर की है, जिससे निजी संस्थाओं की मांग पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Shortage of Steel for Engineering Industry

3216. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether the Indian Engineering industry is experiencing shortage of steel supply ;

(b) if so, whether it is partly due to the export of steel ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the steel requirements of the industry ;

(d) whether the export price of steel is lower than the price paid by the Indian consumers ; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons for the difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Sheets and plates and certain non-flat products like billets and wire rods are in short supply.

(b) This is due to a spurt in demand on the revival of the economy and also short-fall in production, partly on account of labour trouble at certain steel plants and partly on account of technical difficulties.

(c) A number of steps are being taken by Government to raise production at the steel plants by removing bottlenecks as and when they arise. The imports of scarce categories of steel have also been liberalised, from time to time, to augment supplies to meet the internal demand of the country and, in addition, the import of certain categories in bulk has been cleared.

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

**Passenger Booking at Bhadbadaghat
(Between Sukhi Siwania and
Dewanganj Stations, Central
Railway)**

3217. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Passenger trains stop at Bhadbadaghat, between Sukhi Siwania and Dewanganj Stations of the Central Railway ;

(b) whether one Station Master and three Assistant Station Masters are also permanently stationed there ;

(c) whether in spite of the above, the passenger booking is not being done at Bhadbadaghat ;

(d) whether the passenger booking would be started and entrusted to the Railway staff ; and

(e) if not, whether Government would consider giving it on contract to the local Panchayat ?

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

(b) One Station Master and two Assistant Station Masters are posted at this crossing station.

(c) The station is for operational purposes only and is not open for traffic.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**Expansion of Automobile Units in
Private Sector**

3218. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three automobile units in the private sector have demanded permission for expansion of their productive capacity ;

(b) whether he had any discussions with these manufacturers ;

(c) the result of these discussions ; and

(d) whether Government are going to

ultimately concede the demands of the three monopolists in the automobile sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) In 1960, M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd., had submitted an application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for effecting substantial expansion of their existing undertaking, *inter alia*, for increasing the capacity of passenger cars to 30,000 Nos. per annum. In 1965, the firm submitted a fresh proposal for increasing their capacity for manufacture of passenger cars to 1,00,000 Nos. per annum in two stages. This was later revised to 70,000 to 80,000 cars per annum. However, no application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been received from the firm in this regard,

In 1961, M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd. had submitted an application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of a licence for effecting substantial expansion of their existing industrial undertaking for the manufacture of passenger cars with a capacity of 15,000 Nos. per annum after expansion. This firm had also submitted a proposal in January, 1967, for increasing their capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars to 30,000 Nos. per annum. Subsequently in a letter dated the 11th May, 1968, addressed to the Planning Commission, the firm proposed to increase their capacity to 50,000 Nos. per annum in three stages. No application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been received from the firm in this regard.

No final decision has been taken on these applications/proposals pending a decision on the general question as to the manner in which additional capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars should be created.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A decision as to the manner in which additional capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars should be created is yet to be taken.

Bulk Orders for Export of Machines and Equipments to Russia

3219. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has decided to place bulk orders for a number of machines and equipments like excavators, cranes etc. to help India in solving the problem of idle capacity of its Heavy Machine Building Plants ;

(b) if so, whether orders have been received from the country ;

(c) whether India has charged much less price ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same and what is the price so charged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Discussions were recently held with a Soviet delegation which visited India, about the possibilities of manufacturing certain types of products in the machine-building plants set up in India with Soviet cooperation, for supply to the Soviet Union on long term basis, so as to ensure more effective utilisation of the capacities of these plants. As a result, it has been agreed that the possibility should be examined of production of certain items of equipment like Container Cranes, excavators and Reduction gears in the plant of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur, and the Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi. Further discussions will take place, as soon as possible, between the two parties about the types of equipment to be supplied and the terms and conditions of supplies to the Soviet Union.

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

Development of Comprehensive National Centres for Handicapped Persons

3220. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :**

SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have planned to develop comprehensive National Centres for four categories of handicapped persons ;

(b) if so, whether this proposal was suggested and discussed in the two day conference of the State Ministers of Social Welfare ;

(c) if so, what were the other subjects discussed ; and

(d) how far these Centres will help the handicapped persons ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subject was discussed at the last Conference of State Ministers for Social Welfare.

(c) Other subjects discussed in the conference were in regard to various Social Welfare programmes, e.g. (1) Family and Child Welfare Programme, (2) Control of Beggary in Metropolitan cities, (3) Future of Permanent Liability Homes, (4) new set up of Central Social Welfare Board and (5) also various problems, schemes and programmes relating to welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

(d) The National Centres will function essentially as demonstration projects with the object of stimulating the development of similar services. They will provide direct services to a limited number of blind, deaf orthopaedically handicapped and mentally retarded children and adults.

Setting up of Steel plants in South

3221. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

SHRI JAGESHWRA YADAV :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to set up three steel plants in the South ;

(b) if so, which are the States where they are likely to be set up ; and

(c) what will be the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Proposals on the location of new steel plants are under consideration. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर जंजीर खींचने और माल की चोरी के मामले

3222. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ियों को रोकने की कितनी घटनाएं हुई ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में रेलवे द्वारा भेजे गये माल के चोरी होने के कितने मामले रजिस्टर किये गये ;

(ग) जांच के फलस्वरूप कितना माल बरामद हुआ और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया और कितने मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) :—

1968 71,258

1969 88,859

(ख)

वर्ष	दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या
1968	31,670
1969	29,360

(ग)

वर्ष	बरामद की गई सम्पत्ति का मूल्य	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
रु०		
1968	8.09 लाख	4,107
1969	6.29 लाख	2,215

(घ)

वर्ष	उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाये गये	उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनको दण्ड दिया गया	विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या
1968	2,790	1,213	उपलब्ध नहीं
1969	1,297	503	उपलब्ध नहीं

रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण

3223. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारतीय रेलों में कितने विद्युत्तुचालित इंजिन चल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) अब तक कितने रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 31-1-1970 को भारतीय रेलों में कुल 544 बिजली रेल इंजन चल रहे थे ।

(ख) भारतीय रेलों में जितनी रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है, 31-1-1970 को उनकी कुल मार्ग-लम्बाई 3538 किलोमीटर थी ।

माल-यातायात तथा रेलवे डुलाई में सुधार

3224. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में रेलवे माल यातायात में अपेक्षित वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) माल के यातायात को बढ़ाने और रेलवे की डुलाई सेवा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां । राजस्व उपार्जक यातायात में 90 लाख मीटरिक टन की प्रत्याशित वृद्धि और पहले 10 महीनों में 74.14 लाख की आनुपातिक वृद्धि की तुलना में चालू वर्ष के दौरान जनवरी, 1970 के अन्त तक केवल 47.10 लाख मीटरिक टन अतिरिक्त राजस्व उपार्जक यातायात डोया गया ।

(ख) नवान में कमी, मुख्यतः इस्पात कार-

खानों के लिए कच्चे माल और वहां से तैयार माल, निर्यात के लिए लौह अयस्क तथा अन्य सामान्य यातायात की कम मांग के कारण हुई । आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तूफान, और पश्चिम तथा पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों पर बाढ़ के कारण भारी टूट-फूट और तेलंगाना आन्दोलन तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक 'बन्द' और नागरिक उपद्रवों के फलस्वरूप संचलन छिन्न-भिन्न होने के कारण यातायात में कमी हुई ।

(ग) रेलों के लिये अधिक यातायात आकृष्ट करने के उद्देश्य से प्रत्येक रेलवे पर विपणन एवं विक्रय संगठन स्थापित किया गया है ताकि व्यापारी वर्ग से निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा सके और रेलों के लिए अधिकतम यातायात प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जा सकें । रेलों पर सेवा में सुधार लाने के लिए घर से घर तक माल पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की गई है और कंटेनर सेवाएं, महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के बीच तीव्रगामी सुपर एक्सप्रेस मालगाड़ियां तथा तीव्र परिवहन गाड़ियां चालू की गयी हैं । प्रेस के माध्यम से माल डिव्वां की सुगम उपलब्ध की और भी व्यापारियों का ध्यान दिलाया जाता है और प्रतिवर्ष उनसे अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे मंदी के मौसम का लाभ उठाने के लिये अपनी मांग में वृद्धि करें ।

प्रबन्धकों द्वारा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था न किये जाने के कारण सियालदह डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

3225. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के सियालदह डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों ने 18 फरवरी, 1970 को इस बात का विरोध करने के लिए हड़ताल की थी कि उनके लिए सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीच उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कोई उचित व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस तरह की कोई हड़ताल नहीं की गई थी। फिर भी कुछ मोटरमैनो, एक गाई और स्टेशन कर्मचारियों पर आक्रमण के कारण उपनगरीय गाड़ियों का आवागमन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया था।

(ख) किसी व्यक्ति पर 'आक्रमण' कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, जिसका सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार से है। लेकिन चूँकि ड्यूटी पर तैनात रेल कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी रेलों की है, इस मामले पर पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से लिखा-पट्टी की गई है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने ड्यूटी पर तैनात कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा का आश्वासन दिया है।

Special Training to Harijan Boys at Ship-Building Yard, Visakhapatnam

3226. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have proposed to send Harijan boys, who have successfully completed the I.T.I. examination, for special training at the Ship-Building yard ; Visakhapatnam ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this proposal ; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal was examined and the Government of Kerala was informed that the proposed scheme may be dovetailed into the existing scholarship schemes.

Scheme for Training in Tailoring and Needle Work to Harijan Boys and Girls of Kerala

3227. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from the Kerala Government for giving training in tailoring and needle work to Harijan boys and girls ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total amount required for this scheme ;

(d) whether Government propose to give assistance for the said scheme ; and

(e) if so, when and the details thereof ?

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

(b) The State Government had proposed that "Harijan boys and girls may be given training in tailoring and needle-work and after the training they have also to be provided with sewing machines. During the training the benefit of stipend has also to be extended to them".

(c) Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the Central Sector.

(d) and (e). The scheme of the State Government was examined and a detailed reply was sent to them on 25-1-1970. The State Government was informed that they may take up the Scheme in the State Sector.

मध्य रेलवे के दतिया स्टेशन पर पैदल यात्रियों के लिए उपरि पुल

3228. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा कर सकते हैं कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे की नई दिल्ली-बम्बई लाइन पर मध्य प्रदेश में दतिया स्टेशन पर पैदल यात्रियों के लिए उपरिपुल का निर्माण कब शुरू किया गया था, और निर्माण कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ख) उस पर हुए खर्च या होने वाले अनुमानित खर्च का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री मन्वा) : (क) इस्पात संरचना का काम का अप्रैल, 1969 में शुरू किया गया था। इस्पात का ढांचा खड़ा करने का काम फरवरी, 1970 में शुरू किया गया। इस काम के 31-3-70 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) कुल लगभग 49,600 रुपये खर्च होने की आशा है।

वृद्ध और विकलांग लोगों को निर्वाह भत्ता

3229. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बिबि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : देश में वृद्ध और विकलांग लोगों को निर्वाह-भत्ता देने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये गये हैं या किये जा रहे हैं ?

बिबि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह] : वृद्ध तथा अशक्त व्यक्तियों को निर्वाह भत्ता देने की कोई केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है।

Allotment of Steel to U.P.

3230. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel allotted for Uttar Pradesh during 1968-69 ; and

(b) the total quantity thereof to be allotted during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The allocation of steel to Uttar Pradesh State for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 is as follows :—

(in tonnes)

	BP Sheets (8-14 G)	BP Sheets (16-20 G)	BP Sheets (thinner than 20 G)	GP Sheets	GC Sheets
1968-69	-	3,031	1,265	1,412	5,033
1969-70	2,338	3,921	2,395	1,665	7,249

Tribal Research Institution in Kerala

3331. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Tribal Research Institute in Kerala ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Kerala Government in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

[DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been allocated and the State Government asked to draw up the details of the Scheme.

(c) and (d). The Director of Harijan Welfare intimated in his letter dated the 13-2-1970 that he was awaiting the sanction of the State Government.

West German Collaboration in India

3232. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the aim of the West German Delegation led by Harmann J. Abs, which visited India in January this year ;

(b) how many industrial institutions in

the Public and Private sectors are working in India with West German collaboration; and

(c) the total amount (in terms of rupees) invested in India by the West German capitalists up till now?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The broad objectives of the West German delegation's visit were to get a first-hand idea of India's economic situation, industrial achievement and further prospects; to have a clear understanding of Government policies and procedures concerning foreign investment and collaboration and to explore jointly the possibilities of increased German investment and collaboration.

(b) Government approved 461 proposals of technical and financial collaboration with West German firms during the period from 1960 to February 1970.

(c) Rs. 58.9 crores (as on March 1967).

Difficulties of Private Industrialists In Setting up New Industries

3233. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs met him on the 10th January, 1970 and drew his attention to the difficulties of prospective industrialists faced in setting up new units; and

(b) whether the Alliance urged expeditious clearance of projects and, if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; a deputation of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs had urged for speedy clearance of proposals for setting up of new units by new entrepreneurs, including approvals for foreign collaboration terms and clearance from the Capital Goods Committee and allocation of raw materials. Government are already fully alive to these matters and steps

are being taken, as far as possible, for expeditious clearance of these proposals.

Lightening Strike by Locomotive Staff at Mughal Sarai Station

3234. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lightening strike by the locomotive staff sparked by alleged favouritism shown in the promotion of six Cleaners, and thousands of incoming and outgoing passengers were stranded at the Mughal Sarai Railway Station during the month of January, 1970;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the affairs and, if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). On enquiry, it has been ascertained that as no senior Engine Cleaners were initially coming forward to officiate against the casual vacancies in the category of Second Firemen, Volunteers from amongst all cleaners irrespective of seniority were called for and promotion orders were issued in respect of such Cleaners as had volunteered. In protest against the promotion orders, some staff of Loco Shed, Eastern Railway, Mughal Sarai stopped work from morning of 11th January, 1970, dislocating movements of trains for some time. The employees resumed duty on an assurance that there would be no victimisation and the junior Cleaners would be reverted, as soon as Seniors offered to officiate as Second Firemen.

Export Orders for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

3236 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tiruchi Boiler Plant of the Public Sector Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has secured export orders from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the annual data regarding its production;

(c) the names of the countries which have placed the orders ; and

(d) the foreign exchange expected to be earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has secured export orders for 2 high pressure boilers and also for high pressure valves.

(b) The annual production of the Plant in 1968-69 was 412 tonnes of valves and 14,540 tonnes of boiler components. The total value of the production, during the year, was Rs. 1677.5 lakhs.

(c) Orders for valves have been placed by West Germany and Poland and those for boilers by Malaysia.

(d) The foreign exchange likely to be earned will be about Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 lakhs in the case of boilers and about Rs. 4.5 lakhs in the case of valves.

Rehabilitation of Blinds

3237. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every fifth blind person in the world is an Indian ;

(b) if so, the total number of blind persons in the country ;

(c) the schemes sponsored by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the blinds during the past three years, the expenditure incurred thereon and the number of blind persons rehabilitated under each scheme ; and

(d) the details of the programme in this regard under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Although no reliable figures are available, according to the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, the world may have 14 to 15 million blind people. It is estimated that India may have about 4 million blind people.

(c) No new project for the rehabilitation of the blind was sponsored in the last three years. However, the following two new projects for the Welfare and education of the blind were sponsored during the last 3 years, viz. :

(1) Integrated education of blind Children in Haryana and Kerala ; and

(2) Establishment of the 4th teacher training centre for the blind in Madras.

(d) In the IV Plan, it is proposed to develop further the existing National Centre for the Blind by the diversification of the training programme and by the addition of certain new services like a talking-book library, training in agricultural and rural occupations etc. The programme of scholarships to blind students is also proposed to be strengthened. An attempt will be made to place a substantial number of blind children in ordinary schools.

Non-Utilisation of Funds Earmarked to States for Uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3238. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have not fully utilised the funds earmarked for them for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the extent of non-utilisation of such funds during the past three years, and how much of these funds has been surrendered back to the Central Government and how much diverted to other works ; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce proportionately the quantum of financial assistance to these States for the purpose or take some other steps to ensure full and proper utilisation of these funds for the desired purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the outlays and the expenditure incurred during 1966-67 to 1968-69 is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-28 4/70.]

(c) No, Sir.

Permission for Expansion of Birla Industries

3240 SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 508 on the 5th December, 1969 regarding permission for the expansion of Birla Industries and state :

(a) whether requisite information in respect of part (b) and (c) thereof has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). As the information has to be collected from a number of sources, it has not yet been possible to collect complete information. It is, however, expected that the required information will become available shortly.

दूरदर्शक उपकरण बनाने के लिए परियोजनाओं की स्थापना

3241. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दूरदर्शक उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिए एक परियोजना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय किस आघार पर किया गया है ; और

(ग) देश में कार्य कर रही विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को किन-किन दूरबीनी उपकरणों की आवश्यकता है और वे उपकरण अब तक कहां से प्राप्त हो रहे थे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली

अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में प्रशासनिक विलम्ब

3242. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में भी कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में प्रशासनिक विलम्ब होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मामलों में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेष्टु गुह) : (क) और (ख). प्रशासनिक संगठन विलम्बों के परिहार के लिये लगातार प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

Setting up of Publishing Company by Tatas In Collaboration with U. S. Firm

3243. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :

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

(a) whether the Tata Trusts have been permitted to set up a publishing company in collaboration with Mc. Graw-Hill Publishing Co., of U. S. ;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement ; and

(c) the reasons for permitting such a collaboration ?

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

(b) The broad terms of the agreement as approved by Government are that the

foreign investment in this Company will not exceed 40% and the Company will undertake to effect sales of books to foreign countries at least to an extent of 10% by value of their total publication.

(c) The scheme is expected to assist in training of good text-book writers also to build up a good book export trade.

Railway Lines in Phulbani District (Orissa)

3244. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide proper Railway facilities to connect the interior of the Phulbani District in Orissa with other parts of Orissa and also with other States ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and also the amount allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification it is not possible to consider the construction of such a railway line to connect Phulbani District, at present.

Construction of Railway Lines from Talcher to Brahmpur (Orissa State)

3245. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what action has been taken for the construction of Railway lines between Talcher to Brahmpur (via Anagul, Athmalik, Puruna Cuttack-Phulbani) and Khurda to Bolangir in Orissa State ;

(b) what are the reasons for inaction in the construction of these Railway lines ; and

(c) by what time Government propose to complete the above lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification, it is not possible to consider the construction of such railway lines at present.

Industrial Relations in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

3246. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial relations have improved in the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal ;

(b) if not, the reason therefor ; and

(c) whether efforts are still being made to set up any machinery to settle the outstanding demands of the workers ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The machinery to study and settle demands of the workers already exists in Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal.

Protest by Railwaymen's Federation against Government Decision on Pay Commission

3247. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Railwaymen's Federation has protested against Government's decision to appoint a Pay Commission ;

(b) whether they have demanded a separate Wage Board for the Railwaymen ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). In representations received from this Federation it had been requested that :

(i) a separate Pay Commission be appointed for Railwaymen exclusively so that it could take into consideration the special conditions that obtain in railway service ;

(ii) if a separate Pay Commission for Railwaymen is not possible, the new Pay Commission should lay down the floor and ceiling of wages and determine a few other factors of

common application to all the employees. The revision of scales of pay and other service conditions within the floor and the ceiling should then be left to bipartite departmental committees with the provision that in case of disputes the matter should be referred to arbitration for final decision.

(c) As the service conditions of Railwaymen are linked with those of Central Government services, a separate Pay Commission for Railwaymen alone, is not feasible. However, it is hoped that the special features affecting the emoluments and service condition of Railwaymen will receive from the Commission the attention that they deserved.

Additional I Class-cum-III Class Bogie from Kanpur to 2 Dn. Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail

3248. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several organisations of Kanpur have requested to attach I Class-cum-III Class bogie in 2 Dn. Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail from Kanpur to Howrah and Kanpur to Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not agreeing to the demand ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में बुन्देल खण्ड क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण

3249. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र का विकास करने की दृष्टि से सर्वेक्षण किया है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां स्थापित किये जाने वाले विभिन्न उद्योगों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के पास मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कराने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार जब इस प्रयोजन के लिए उचित समझती है तब उपयुक्त एजेंसियों के माध्यम से राज्य के प्रत्येक जिलों तथा हिस्से में औद्योगिक विकास के विक्रय का निर्धारण करती है ।

Pay Scales of Chief Booking Clerk and Chief Reservation Inspector at Bombay Central and Ahmedabad Stations

3250. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 486 on the 9th December, 1969 regarding pay scales of Chief Booking Clerk and Chief Reservation Inspector at Bombay Central and Ahmedabad Stations and state :

(a) whether the information in regard to parts (b) and (c) of the above question has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) what are the special responsibilities shouldered by the Chief Reservation Inspector and not by the Chief Booking Clerk for which he has been granted the higher pay scales ;

(d) the reason why the Chief Booking Clerk, who is responsible for the safe custody of the entire cash amounting approximately to rupees ten lakhs a day and ticket stock worth crores of rupees is granted lesser pay than a Reservation Inspector ; and

(e) the detailed reasons for the anomalies in the pay scales of the employees referred to above ?

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

(b) The total cash handled daily at Ahmedabad station is about Rs. 1,32,000 and at Bombay Central station is about Rs. 1,50,000/-. The average valuation of ticket stock in custody of the employees is

Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.5 crores at Ahmedabad Station and Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 crores at Bombay Central Station.

(c) to (e). The Chief Reservation Inspectors and Chief Booking Clerks belong to different categories of staff. Their duties and responsibilities are also different. The comparison of their scales of pay is, therefore not apt. Further, the scale of pay allotted to Chief Booking Clerks is the one which has specifically been recommended by the Second Pay Commission who dealt with their case at length. Though they did not specifically deal with the scale of pay of Chief Reservation Inspectors, they suggested that the cases of staff not dealt with by them should be given scale of pay recommended by them to similar other categories. The then existing scale applicable to Chief Reservation Inspector was Rs. 300-400. The Second Pay Commission recommended the scale of pay of Rs. 370-475 to the other Inspectors in Commercial Department, who were in the scale of Rs. 300-400. Accordingly the Chief Reservation Inspectors were allotted the scale of Rs. 370-475.

Commercial Inspectors on Western Railway

3251. SARI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Commercial Inspectors employed on the Western Railway in different grades ;

(b) the number of Commercial Inspectors working in the grades of Rs. 450-575 and Rs. 370-475 and the categories in which they were initially appointed.

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Head Clerks of Commercial Department are promoted as Commercial Inspectors in the higher grades ignoring the real claimants.

(d) whether it is also a fact that all the posts in the grades of Rs. 450-575 and Rs. 370-475 are kept in the Headquarters office with a view to favour the office clerks ;

(e) if not, the reasons for not distributing these posts to Divisions which are the practical working places from commercial point of view ; and

(f) when the Railways are suffering loss in traffic, whether Government propose to

give importance to practical working and change their policy and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) 100.

(b) Two in scale of pay Rs. 450-575 and one in scale of pay Rs. 370-475. All of them were initially appointed as clerks.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). The distribution of posts on the Divisions and Headquarters was done on the basis of quantum of work and nature of duties attached to the posts. This distribution is revised as and when necessary in the interest of work.

Promotion of Commercial Clerks as Commercial Inspectors on Western Railway

3252. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a promotional channel for promotion as Commercial Inspector for the Commercial Clerks has been notified by the Western Railway *vide* letter No. E/34/4/13, dated the 12th September, 1969 and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the number of employees, other than Commercial Clerks, working as Commercial Inspectors, Assistant Commercial Inspectors, C. M. I.; Assistant Rate Inspectors, Claims Tracers on *ad hoc* basis, the period since when they are officiating and the detailed reasons therefor ;

(c) when sufficient number of Commercial Clerks are available, the full justification for choosing office Clerks for promotion on *ad hoc* basis ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that regular selection for Commercial Inspectors has been delayed intentionally by some interested persons having influence in Headquarters Office, and no selection has been held for the last seven years ;

(e) if not, whether Government will get this all affairs investigated by some senior Vigilance Officer of the Home Ministry to find out the facts ; and

(f) what steps are proposed to be taken to put right the promotion of Commercial Clerks in place of the Office Clerks ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, the same is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2895/70]

(b) No Office Clerks are working on *ad-hoc* basis as Commercial Inspectors, Asstt. Commercial Inspectors or Claims Tracers. According to their avenue of promotion, Office Clerks in scale Rs. 130-300 (A) with knowledge of rates are eligible for promotion to the post of Asstt. Rates Inspector ; three employees are working as Asstt. Rates Inspectors in scale Rs. 205-230(A) on *ad-hoc* basis from clerical cadre— one from November, 196 and two from February, 1970.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

(d) No. The selection could not be finalised due to the question of eligibility of various categories of staff and the revision of channel of Promotion having been under consideration.

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

Class III and Class IV Staff in Headquarters Office and Bombay Divisional Office (Western Railway)

3253. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4198 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding Class III and Class IV staff in Headquarters Office and Bombay Divisional Office (Western Railway) and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time likely to be taken to collect the information.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The information has been collected from the Zonal Railways but it requires further scrutiny.

Capacity and Output of Electric arc Furnaces

3254. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of operating electric arc furnaces in the country today based on steel scrap ;

(b) their total installed capacity for making steel castings, mild steel ingots/billets and alloy steel ingots/billets ; and

(c) what has been their output of steel castings, mild steel ingots/billets and special/ alloy steel ingots/billets during the last three year, year-wise ?

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.

Scarcity of Steel for Rail Tracks

3255. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of steel which has resulted in delay in having new Rail tracks in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the scarcity and get the steel in abundance for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Due to scarcity of steel in general, track renewal works as well as new works have been effected.

(b) A number of steps are being taken by Government to raise production at the Steel Plants by removing bottlenecks as and when they arise. Recently, a decision has been taken to release 6,000 tonnes of billets per month for supply to re-rollers for production of track fittings.

Enlargement of Mangalore Railway Station and Completion of Hassan-Mangalore Line

3256. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of plans for enlargement and improvement of the Mangalore Railway Station along with the Mangalore Harbour Project, and for the completion of the Hassan-Mangalore line ;

(b) the time when the Hassan Mangalore Railway line was taken up for construction ;

(c) the progress made and the amount of money so far spent on the said line ; and

(d) the time by when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No LT-2896/70*]

(b) The construction of the Mangalore-Panambur line was taken up in October, 1963 and that of the main Hassan-Mangalore line in February, 1965.

(c) An overall progress of 81% has been achieved on the Mangalore-Panambur link and 40% on the Hassan-Mangalore main line upto the end of January, 1970. An expenditure of Rs 12.02 crores has been incurred on the entire railway project upto end of January, 1970.

(d) The main line will be completed simultaneously with the completion of the Port Project.

Supply of Used Rails to Re-Rolling Mills

3257. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association has asked for the supply of used rails to the industry as a method of relieving shortage of steel for the re-rolling Mills ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to start negotiations with the Association ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There has been some correspondence with

the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association on the subject. Used rails are disposed of from time to time by the Railways through auction to Re-rollers for re-rolling purposes. Recently, a decision has been taken to supply 6,000 tonnes of billets per month to Re-rollers for fabrication of railway track materials. In lieu thereof, 9,000 tonnes of used rails per month will be supplied by the Railways at J.P.C. prices for un-tested rails, to the common pool for allotment to Regd. Billet Re-rollers.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up of Restrictive Trade Practices Court

3258. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by Dr. F. A. Mehta, Economic Adviser to Tata Industries that instead of a Monopolies Commission, there should be a Restrictive Trade Practices Court ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The nature of the suggestion made by Dr. F. A. Mehta has not come to the notice of the Government. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, however, passed by Parliament last year provides for the constitution of a Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. The Commission is invested with the powers of a Civil court in the matter of investigation of restrictive trade practices and if satisfied that such practices is prejudicial to the public interest, it may by order direct that the practice shall be discontinued or shall not be repeated. This provision was made after consideration of various alternative suggestions by the Joint Committee of Parliament and Parliament.

Manufacture of Electronic Wrist Watches

3259. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the electronic

wrist watches will be in the Indian market by 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether these watches will be manufactured in the private sector or in the public sector ; and

(c) the full details of the venture ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present, with the Government for the manufacture of electronic wrist watches in the private or public sector.

Registration of Private Companies

3260. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private sector companies registered and their sanctioned and paid-up capital from 1st April 1969 to 31st January, 1970 ;

(b) how these figures compare with the figures during the corresponding periods of the last three years ;

(c) the industry-wise break-up of the capital ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the industry is now reluctant to make use of institutional finance as freely as it used to do previously ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this situation and the steps taken by Government to activate the climate in the interests of the country's economy and for sorting out the unemployment problem ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) One thousand two hundred and thirteen companies, limited by shares, with authorised capital amounting to Rs. 175.82 crores were registered in the private corporate sector during the 10 months period viz., 1st April 1969 to 31st January, 1970.

(b) The position during the corresponding period of the previous three years is shown below :

Period	No. of Companies registered	Rs. crores Authorised capital
(i) Ten months period ending 31st January, 1967.	834	81.89
(ii) Ten months period ending 31st January, 1968.	846	84.45
(iii) Ten months period ending 31st January, 1969.	907	155.37

(c) Industry-wise break-up of the newly registered companies together with their authorised capital is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2897/-0]

(d) No, Sir. In fact, the loan assistance sanctioned to the private sector companies by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and State Financial Corporations amounted to Rs. 88.13 crores in 1967-68. The loan assistance sanctioned by these institutions increased to Rs. 111.16 crores in 1968-69.

Efforts are also being made to further increase such assistance by lowering of the interest rates and reduction of the minimum limits of re-finance and rediscount facilities by the I.D.B.I. and by further simplification by I.F.C. of its procedure regarding granting of different types of loan assistance.

(e) Does not arise.

Diesel Locomotive for Bombay-Howrah Mail

3261. SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Bombay-Howrah Mail via Nagpur is now being hauled by diesel locomotive as a result of which it is able to haul three more bogies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Yes.

खण्डवा (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक औद्योगिक बस्ती की स्थापना

3262. श्री गं० च० दोसित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व

नीमाड़ जिले में खण्डवा नगर को औद्योगिक एस्टेट बनाने के लिये चुना गया है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त औद्योगिक एस्टेट में कितने लघु उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) क्या डम औद्योगिक एस्टेट के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विन्नीय महायन्ता की मंजूरी दी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। खंडवा में एक औद्योगिक बस्ती की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के विचाराधीन है उन्होंने लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान इन्दौर से उस क्षेत्र का तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए कहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम में केन्द्रीय सरकार की शेयर पूंजी

3263. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम की पूंजी में भारत सरकार के कितने शेयर हैं ;

(ख) निगम में मध्य रेलवे का प्रतिनिधित्व कौन करता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अध्यक्ष, महा-प्रबन्धक और शाखा प्रबन्धक के पदों पर ऐसे व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है जिन्हें वाणिज्य का कोई अनुभव नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निगम को घाटा हो रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या निगम की आय में वृद्धि करने के विचार से केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों का विचार इन महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर

वाणिज्यिक ज्ञान रखने वाले व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम मार्च, 1969 के अन्त तक लगी हुई कुल पूंजी में रेलों का हिस्सा 2,58,87,000 रुपये हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम के निदेशक मण्डल में केन्द्रीय सरकार (रेलवे) के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में मध्य रेलवे के (i) विपणन एवं विक्रय अधीक्षक और (ii) उपमुख्य लेखा अधिकारी (यातायात) को रखा गया है।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा पटल-पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट उद्योगों की स्थापना

3264. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट के नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के कुछ प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त उद्योग किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं। मन्डर सीमेंट संयंत्र जिसको सरकार की स्वीकृति पहले ही मिल चुकी है के अप्रैल, 1970 तक व्यापारिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

खण्डवा-अजमेर रेल लाइन पर तेज रफ्तार की गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

3265. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खण्डवा-अजमेर रेल लाइन पर किये गये प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षणों से पता लगता है कि उम लाइन पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाई जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त लाइन पर तेज रफ्तार की गाड़ियाँ चलाने का है ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को धन का आवंटन

3266. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिये कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन किया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) कूलरेणु गुह) : राज्य के गैर-योजना वजट को बचनवद्ध की गई 11.66 लाख रुपये की राशि के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के लिए वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 2.50 लाख रुपये की राशि का आवंटन किया है । राज्य में तथा राज्य से बाहर अध्ययन करने वाले अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थी इसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं ।

Starting of Industries in Public Sector for Consumer Goods

3267. 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 his Ministry has sent letters to other Ministries suggesting them to open public sector units for the consumer goods ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). As announced recently in the modified licensing policy, it is proposed to expand the scope of the public sector beyond the fields included in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. A suggestion has been made to the various production Ministries to examine the possibility of taking up short gestation projects, yielding quick results, including the consumer industries, so as to cover, to the extent feasible, major production gaps likely to develop in the various industrial sectors in the next few years. The matter is under detailed examination.

Renaming of Express Trains

3268. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some famous and important Express trains have been renamed, for example, the Bombay Express has been renamed as Dadar Express ;

(b) if so, the need for changing these names ; and

(c) whether any Advisory Committee with public association has been asked to examine the matter before the changes were introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes, the nomenclature of a few trains has been changed in their terminal or having regard to the geographical/historical places served by them.

(c) No.

विभिन्न प्रकार के शैक्षिक तथा तकनीकी स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अध्यापक

3269. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय विभिन्न प्रकार के शैक्षिक तथा तकनीकी स्कूल चलाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मिडिल स्कूलों, हाई स्कूलों, हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों, इंटरमीडियेट कालेजों तथा तकनीकी स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त स्कूलों में अध्यापकों, प्राध्यापकों, असिस्टेंट टैडमास्टर्स, टैडमास्टर्स, प्रशिक्षकों आदि सभी श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित पदों पर इन्हीं जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

लागत लेखा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम

3270. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री लागत लेखा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1969 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 331 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस अपेक्षाधारण बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना युक्त एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT.—2898/70]

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में आर्थिक लाभों वाले पदों पर कार्य करने वाले अधिकारी

3271. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के संलग्न कार्यालयों तथा विभिन्न विभागों में प्रतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय के अर्ध-सरकारी पत्र संख्या 11-3-57-ओ० एण्ड एम० दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1967 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार उनको अन्य स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली

अहमद) : (क) निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	इन्वेस्टीगेटर (अस्थायी)	एक
	कैशियर	एक
	इन्वेस्टीगेटर	दो
	पार्लियामेंट असिस्टेंट	एक
(2) समवाय-कार्य विभाग	कैशियर	एक
(3) लघु उद्योग संगठन	कैशियर	एक
(4) तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय	प्रथम श्रेणी (तकनीकी अधिकारी)	एक
	द्वितीय श्रेणी अरराजपत्रित	एक
(5) आर्थिक सलाहकार का कार्यालय	कैशियर	एक

(ख) लोक हित में इन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

प्रथम श्रेणी पद से सम्बन्धित कार्य में विशिष्टीकरण।

द्वितीय श्रेणी उचित अधिकारी की अप्राप्यता के कारण।

राज्य समाज-कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों का दिल्ली में सम्मेलन

3272. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों का एक सम्मेलन 17 फरवरी, 1970 को दिल्ली में हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई; और क्या निर्णय किये गये?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री [डा० श्रीमती] फूल-रेखु गुह] : (क) हां, श्रीमान। यह सम्मेलन 17 तथा 18 फरवरी, 1970 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ है।

(ख) सम्मेलन में वैद्रीय समाज कल्याण

बोर्ड के निम्नलिखित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था :

- (1) स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को सहायक अनुदानें।
- (2) अवकाश-शिवर
- (3) महिला मंडलों को कल्याण विस्तार परियोजना केन्द्र सौंपना।
- (4) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कल्याण कार्य।
- (5) ग्राम दान गाँवों में कल्याण कार्यक्रम।
- (6) बयस्क महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम।
- (7) सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम।
- (8) कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाएं (शहरी)
- (9) परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएं।
- (10) परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण परियोजनाओं तथा अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देना।
- (11) कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाएँ (ग्रामीण)।
- (12) विशेष बाल कल्याण योजनाएँ।

इनके प्रतिरिक्त सम्मेलन में राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों और भविष्य में शुरू किये जाने वाले नये कार्यक्रमों के निर्देशनों के बारे में भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन ने कुछ सिफारिशों और सुझाव दिये थे, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में रख दिये गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT.—2899/70]

मुख्य लाइनों पर डिलक्स गाड़ियों का चलना और उनमें संसद् सदस्यों के लिए सीटों का कोटा

3273. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भूतपूर्व रेलवे मन्त्री को पत्र लिखकर निवेदन किया था कि मुख्य लाइनों पर चलने वाली डिलक्स गाड़ियों को सप्ताह में दो बार चलाया जाना चाहिए और उनमें संसद् सदस्यों के लिए सीटों का कोटा नियत किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त पत्र में उल्लिखित मामले के बारे में विचार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) 1-4-69 से पहले, हवड़ा और नई दिल्ली के बीच वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस के तीनों फेरे कम दूरी वाले और परिचालन की दृष्टि से अधिक सुविधाजनक रास्ते से अर्थात् पूर्व रेलवे में ग्रेड कांड और उत्तर रेलवे में मिर्जापुर के रास्ते से लगाये जाते थे। जनता की लगातार मांग के फलस्वरूप, 1-4-1969 से इनमें से एक फेरा पटना के रास्ते और 1-10-1969 से बाकी के दो फेरे जंघई/वाराणसी के रास्ते

लगाने लगे हैं, जिसकी वजह से हवड़ा में रैक के अनुरक्षण के लिए बहुत ही कम समय मिलता है। यदि एक और फेरा बदल कर पटना के रास्ते किया गया तो अनुरक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध वर्तमान न्यूनतम समय और घट जायेगा। इसके अलावा, इस रास्ते चलायी जाने वाली गाड़ी के लिए सप्ताह के दिनों में हवड़ा में प्लेटफार्म उपलब्ध न होने के कारण भी इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना कठिन है।

इस गाड़ी में पहले दर्ज का एक ही डिब्बा लगता है। उसमें उपलब्ध स्थान बहुत सीमित होने के कारण, संसद् सदस्यों के लिए अलग से एक निर्दिष्ट कोटा निर्धारित करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। फिर भी, संसद् सदस्यों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से संसद् भवन रेलवेबुकिंग और आरक्षण कार्यालय के लिए 82/104 डाउन गाड़ियों में वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान में 2 सीटों और तीसरे दर्जे के 3-टायर और 2-टायर शयन-यानों में चार-चार शायिकाओं का अलग कोटा निर्धारित कर दिया गया है।

Classification of Industrial Units and Capital Investment therein

3274. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the method of classification of various industrial units as large scale, medium scale and small-scale industrial units by Government ;

(b) the number of the large-scale, medium scale and small-scale industrial units in India State-wise and year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1968-69 as per Government classification ;

(c) the total capital investment in the large scale, medium scale, and small-scale industrial units in India, State-wise and year-wise, during the same period ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of industrial units under the control of some selected big business houses like Tatas, Birlas Goenkas, Shahu Jains and

others, have less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs of capital investment ; and

(e) if so, whether these industrial units also fall under the category of small-scale units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) According to the modified Industrial Licensing Policy announced on 18th February, 1970, small-scale units continue to be those having investment in plant and machinery of not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs. As for medium scale and large scale units, no really hard and fast line of distinction can be drawn as this would, in many cases, depend on the nature of industry. However under the modified licensing policy, considerable relaxations have been announced in respect of industrial units having fixed assets up to Rs. 1 crore. While such units would be in the medium-scale sector, this sector would also cover certain industries with investments above Rs. 1 crore and up to Rs. 5 crores. Individual investment prepositions of above Rs. 5 crores have been defined in the modified Industrial Licensing Policy as being in the 'heavy investment' sector and would invariably be deemed to be large-scale units.

(b) and (c). In the light of the above recently-revised classification, information would be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(d) While a number of companies considered to be belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses, as defined by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, have capital investments of less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs, many of these units are not manufacturing concerns. A detailed assessment is being made of such manufacturing units as have investment in plant and machinery below Rs. 7.5 lakhs and are, at the same time, companies belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses as defined by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

(e) Certain criteria are applied to distinguish between independent small-scale units and those set up with the assistance of large-scale manufacturing companies and undertakings. These criteria are :

(i) where the unit is a subsidiary or associate of a company which does

not come within the definition of a small scale industry ;

(ii) where a sizeable portion of the capital of the unit is held by one or more firms which do not come within the definition of a small scale unit ;

(iii) where the financial statement of the unit reveals considerable interlocking of capital and loan funds between one or more concerns under the same management and where the loans finance only these transactions but not production of the units ; or

(iv) where an advance has been guaranteed to the units by big industrial units or persons possessing large means.

The industrial units in the latter category and which attract the above criteria are not entitled to any special assistance under the small-scale industries programme.

Industrial Survey of Areas around Haldia Port

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

(a) whether Government made any survey of the industrial potentiality of the areas in and around the proposed subsidiary port at Haldia in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, which industries, large and small, can grow in these areas ;

(c) whether Government have any plan, both short term and long term, to develop Haldia region as a major industrial centre ;

(d) if so, the highlights of that plan ; and

(e) If not, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to draw up such plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e). The Government of India have not made any survey of the industrial potentiality of the areas in and around the proposed port at Haldia. The Government of West Bengal has, however, proposed the development of an industrial

area at Haldia for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan and this has been agreed to in principle within the overall Plan allocation for large and medium industries. The State Government are of the view that with the commissioning of the Haldia port and the setting up of the Oil Refinery, Fertiliser Project etc., many engineering industries, petro-chemical and allied industries are likely to come up around the Haldia area if necessary facilities are provided. No specific plan for the establishment of such industries has been submitted,

The State Government has shown a provision of Rs. 1.0 lakhs for Fourth Plan and Rs. 15 lakhs for the Annual Plan -1969-70 under the head "Large Industrial Areas". No provision for the Haldia area has been indicated separately. In the Central sector, a provision of Rs. 55 crores has been made in the Draft Fourth Plan for the Haldia Refinery Complex and this includes a provision of Rs. 9 crores for the Lube Oil Plant to be set up at Haldia. Construction work of the refinery has commenced. The question of setting up of a fertiliser factory at Haldia in the Central sector is also under consideration.

**Effect of delicensing Policy on Industries
with an Investment upto Rupees
One crores**

3276. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

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

(a) how many industrial units with an investment upto rupees one crores will be benefited by the new delicensing policy recently announced by the Government ; and

(b) how many of them belong to the so-called top business houses, especially the Birlas, Dalmias and Tatas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The liberalised industrial licensing policy raising the exemption limit from the licensing provisions of

the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 upto Rs. 1 crore subject to certain conditions, was announced by the Government only recently. It is, therefore, too early to assess as to how many industrial units would be able to actually benefit by the relaxations announced by the Government. In so far as the undertaking belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses are concerned, there is no exemption for them from the licensing provisions in the modified policy.

**Industrial units with investment of more
than Five Crores of Rupees**

277. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) the number of industrial units with an investment of more than rupees 5 crores at present functioning in the country ;

(b) how many of them belong to the top business houses, especially the Birlas and the Dalmias with their names ; and

(c) how much money Government will have to contribute to bring them in the heavy investment sector or joint sector as envisaged in the new Industrial Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). According to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, 237 companies in the private corporate sector, excluding banking companies, had assets of Rs. 5 crores or more as on 31.12.1966. Of these, 116 companies are considered as belonging to or being controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses, as defined in the Report. The details of these companies are given in Appendix II A (1) of the Report, copies of which have already been supplied to the Hon'ble Members.

(c) According to the recently announced modified licensing policy, individual investment propositions of more than Rs. 5 crores will be deemed to be in the Heavy-Investment sector. Applications from undertakings belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses would also be considered in this sector along with those of others. At

the same time, Government have accepted the Joint sector concept in principle and it will be ensured that in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions, there will be a greater degree of participation in management and also that such financial institutions will, as part of their financial assistance arrangements, exercise option for converting loans given and debentures issued in future, either wholly or partly, into equity within a specified period of time. As for loans and debentures given in the past, the financial institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion in cases of default. The extent of financial assistance which may have to be given by public financial institutions within the framework of the Joint sector concept would depend on the nature and size of the projects financed by them and the extent of their participation and it is not possible to make any estimate of such contributions beforehand.

Effect of Abolition of Managing Agency System on Business Houses

3278. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Agency system will be abolished from the 1st April, 1970; and

(b) if so, how many business houses will be affected and which of them are being run by the top business houses especially the Birlas, the Dalmias and the Tatas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Pursuant to the provisions of Companies (Amendment) Act, 19 9 the term of office of the existing managing agents/secretaries and treasurers will expire on the 3rd day of April, 1970.

(b) Since the system of managing agency is coming to an end all the managing agency houses will be affected. The names of managing agencies under the larger Industrial houses including Birlas, Dalmias and Tatas are shown in the statement laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--2900/70].

**मुजफ्फरपुर के नरकटियागंज (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)
तक बड़ी लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण**

3279. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मुजफ्फरपुर से नरकटियागंज तक बड़ी रेल लाइन के निर्माण में सम्बन्धित सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नहीं हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त रिपोर्ट की प्रतिलिपियाँ संसद् सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा के रास्ते समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल मीटर लाइन खण्ड के बदलाव के लिए इंजीनियरी और यातायात सर्वेक्षण की मंजूरी अप्रैल 1969 में दी गई थी । सर्वेक्षण का काम हो रहा है और सितम्बर, 1970 तक उसके पूरे होने की आशा है । रक्सौल से आगे नरकटियागंज तक के खण्ड का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है । आशा है, नवम्बर, 1970 तक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) और (ङ). सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट काफी तकनीकी किस्म की है और बहुत बड़ी भी है । इनका सीमित वितरण केवल विभागीय उपयोग के लिये किया जाता है ।

सगौली स्टेशन (पूर्वात्तर रेलवे) पर
प्रतीक्षालय तथा सुविधायें

3280. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल तथा नरकटियागंज जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियां पूर्वात्तर रेलवे में सगौली जंक्शन से छूटती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व के उपरोक्त जंक्शन पर प्रतीक्षालय कक्ष, प्लेटफार्म पर शौड तथा शौचालय की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन आवश्यकताओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान कभी दिलाया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो नेपाल जाने वाली सभी विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) इस जंक्शन पर किन अनिर्दिष्ट सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) नरकटियागंज और रक्सौल के रास्ते नेपाल के यात्रियों की निकासी विभिन्न गाड़ियों द्वारा सगौली स्टेशन के रास्ते की जाती है ।

(ख) 85'—6"×24'—9" का प्लेटफार्म शेड, प्रतीक्षालय और अन्य यात्री सुविधाएं जैसे तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय, बेचें, पीने के पानी की सुविधायें, पर्याप्त रोशनी आदि इस स्टेशन पर पहले से मौजूद हैं ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) इस स्टेशन पर यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर के लिए मौजूदा यात्री सुविधायें पर्याप्त हैं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

नरकटियागंज स्टेशन (पूर्वात्तर रेलवे) पर
प्लेटफार्म टिकटों की बिक्री

3281. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के नरकटियागंज जंक्शन पर कहीं भी प्लेटफार्म टिकट उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को प्लेटफार्म टिकट खरीदने के लिये प्लेटफार्म के अन्दर जाना पड़ता है तथा टिकट कलैक्टर तथा अन्य रेलवे अधिकारी और कभी-कभी ता कर्मचारी भी, लोगों को परेशान करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में लोगों को कुछ सुविधायें और कर्मचारियों को कुछ राहत प्रदान करने तथा नियमों की समुचित पालन कराने की व्यवस्था कराने का है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं । प्लेटफार्म टिकट उपलब्ध हैं और वे टिकट घर में बेचे जाते हैं जो नरकटियागंज स्टेशन के जंक्शन वाले छोर पर स्थित हैं । टिकट घर तक आने के लिए उपयुक्त पहुंच-सड़क है ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूर्वात्तर रेलवे की मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन पर बन्दार से चकिया स्टेशन तक सड़क पर पानी इकट्ठा होना

3282. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वात्तर रेलवे के चकिया स्टेशन पर (मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन पर) बाजार से चकिया स्टेशन तक सड़क इतनी नीची है कि वर्षा के दौरान वहां पानी

जसा हो जाता है तथा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को बहुत ज्यादा असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रो (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं, चकिया स्टेशन पर रेलवे अहाते के अन्दर पड़ने वाली सड़क उंची की जा चुकी है और यात्रियों को वहाँ कोई असुविधा नहीं होती ।

(ख) में (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Issue of Licences for new Tractor Plants

3283. SHRI REDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new plants have been licensed to produce tractors during this year;

(b) if so, when these plants are expected to go into production ; and

(c) the estimated production per year during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year of production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Eight new schemes for the manufacture of tractors have been approved in principle since February, 1968.

(b) Each scheme will take about three to four years for going into production.

(c) It would not be possible at this stage to estimate the production of these units during the first three years as it will depend on several developments that will take place during the next few years.

Bokaro Steel Plant

3284. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the assignment for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Bokaro Steel Plant was given to the Russians on 13th October, 1964 ;

(b) whether one of the clauses of the above agreement mentioned that "the detailed project report will be worked out according to the USSR norms, standards, and regulations..." ;

(c) whether an unsatisfactory outcome of this 'assignment' has been that it enables the Russians rigidly insist even on those specifications which cannot be complied with under the present Indian conditions ; and

(d) if so, whether he would make efforts to persuade the Russians to relax their specifications whenever it is technically feasible to do so, and present to the House instances where the Russians have agreed to such relaxations ?

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

(b) The relevant clause in the Assignment for the preparation of Detailed Project Report states that except where otherwise provided, the Detailed Project Report will be worked out according to USSR norms, standards and regulations.

(c) No, Sir. Relevant data on Indian conditions and requirements were furnished to the Soviet organisation along with the Assignment and these have not only been taken into consideration by them, but have also been taken into account by the Indian side in accepting the Project Report prepared by the Soviet Organisation.

(d) Does not arise. In the context mentioned above. In certain instances, however, after mutual discussion, the Soviet organisations have agreed to accept relaxed specifications in the interest of speedy completion of work. One such instance was the realisation in the use of steel to ISI specification 20b2 as originally prescribed by the Soviet organisation. They agreed later

to the use of steel to ISI specification 226. Another instance is the agreement to relax the inspection standards for refractories to be supplied by indigenous manufacturers.

Project Report for Bokaro Steel Plant

3285. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Bokaro Steel Plant awarded to the Russians had allowed them to work out all the project details according to the Russian specifications ;

(b) whether the detailed project report received later was accepted by us, without giving any thought as to whether the Russian specifications would be applicable in our context, in all cases ;

(c) whether the specifications laid down by the Russians for coal supplies to the Bokaro Steel Plant are so stiff that we cannot meet them and that the Russians are now not inclined to Guarantee the performance of the Bokaro Plant on this account ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to persuade the Russians to give up their rigid attitude and agree to reasonable changes in specifications so that the commissioning of the Bokaro Project is not delayed further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). In the Assignment dated the 13th October, 1964, for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report by the U.S.S.R. organisations, it was provided that, except where otherwise provided, the D.P.R. will be worked out according to U.S.S.R. norms, standards and regulations. This was necessary as the Soviet organisations were required to give performance guarantees in respect of the designs and equipment. The Indian context has, however, been fully taken into account.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Specifications Laid Down by Russians for Supply of Coal to Bokaro

3286. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that specifications laid down by the Russians for the supply of coal to Bokaro are so stiff that we are not able to meet them ;

(b) whether the Russians are refusing to guarantee the performance of Bokaro on this count ;

(c) whether a Senior Officer of the Department of Coal Controller had earlier refused to accept the specifications laid down by the Russians but was over-ruled ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for over-ruling the said Officer and whether they still appear valid in view of the latest developments ?

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

(d) Does not arise.

Project Report for Bokaro Steel Plant

3287. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Bokaro Steel Plant awarded to the Russians by us, had allowed them to work out all the project details according to the Russian specifications ;

(b) whether the detailed project report received in terms of the above contract was later accepted by us, without any modification ;

(c) whether the Soviet Consultants have now objected to the use of steel conforming to IS-226 manufactured at Rourkela in the L.D. Converters, for dynamically loaded structures ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to persuade the Russians to give up their rigid attitude and agree to reasonable changes in specifications, so that the commissioning of the Bokaro Project is not delayed further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) In the Assignment dated the 13th October, 1964, for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report by Giprometz, the Soviet

State Design Organisation for metallurgical plants, it was provided that, except where otherwise provided, the DPR will be worked out according to USSR norms, standards and regulations; the items covered would also include equipment, steel structures for construction and auxiliary materials.

(b) No, Sir. The Memorandum of Acceptance of the DPR given by the Bokaro Steel Ltd. to the U.S.S.R. organisation, contained some modifications to the project report.

(c) The Soviet consultants had originally prescribed steel to ISI specification 2062 for this purpose. They have now agreed to use steel of ISI specification 226 for certain structures, as this quality of steel is more readily available in the country.

(d) Such matters are resolved by mutual discussion and there is no question of any rigid attitude by one party or the other.

Indo-British Joint Venture in Technology

3288. SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether the recently held meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group had discussed the issues of equity structure, royalty and technical know-how payments, encouragement of research etc., in industries with foreign equity participation ;

(b) if so, what were the proposals made by India on these issues ;

(c) what was the attitude taken by the British Delegation on these issues ; and

(d) what final decisions were taken by the group in this respect ?

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

(b) to (d) A copy of the Press Note dated the 12th February, 1970 issued at the end of the meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group, which gives the requisite information, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2901/70]

Fall in Passenger Traffic

3289. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the current year, there is a fall in the passenger traffic for the first time in seventeen years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to check the fall ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. There is no fall in passenger traffic in the current year 1969-1970.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Steel Plant at Bailadilla (Madhya Pradesh)

3290. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up a steel plant at Bailadilla in Madhya Pradesh ; and

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

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

(b) A decision on the location of new steel plants is expected to be taken shortly.

Restoration of Gohana-Panipat Railway Line in Haryana

3291. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in restoring the

Gohana Panipat Railway line in Haryana ; and

(b) when is the restoration likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Surveys for the restoration of the Gohana-Panipat railway line are proposed to be taken up shortly and a decision regarding the restoration will be taken after the surveys are completed and the results thereof become known.

Representation on the Promotion Policy of Firemen (A and B) on North Eastern Railway

3292. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in letter No. GM/546/3 Part III dated 5th November, 1966 of the Office of District Mechanical Engineer, Varanasi, to the Chief Personnel Officer, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur, it has been mentioned in para 5, "As for remarks on the two representations in Hindi, it is pointed out that one of it entirely relates to the promotion policy of Firemen (A and B) which may kindly be furnished from your end" ;

(b) if so, the reply given by the Chief Personnel Officer, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur to the District Mechanical Engineer, Varanasi ; and

(c) if no reply has been sent ; the reasons therefor ?

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

Period for Promotion from Firemen to Shunter and to Driver 'C' (North Eastern Railway)

3293. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the letter No EM/210/0/Pt. (Policy) Pt. II dated the 28th June, 1963—23rd July, 1963 from the Office of Chief Mechanical Engineer (I) North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur regarding

the "Qualifying period for promotion from leading Firemen to Shunter and from Shunter to Driver 'C' has stated in point two out of the three points regarding the promotion from Firemen 'B' to Shunter 'B' ; and

(b) if so, the actual contents of the letter regarding point No. 2 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes ; the date of the letter is 28-6-63/2-7-63 and not 28-6-63/23-7-63.

(b) A copy of the letter is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2902/70*]

Setting up of Consultancy Firms in Place of Managing Agents

3294. 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 Birlas and other industrial firms have set up 'Consultancy Firms', managing and executive directors, banks guarantors share registrars and the like in place of the managing agents (to be abolished from April 1, 1970) ;

(b) if so, the details of these new agents actually set up to perform the old functions of the managing agents ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Only the appointment of managing or whole time Directors requires the approval of Government under the Companies Act and many companies have applied for approval to such appointments. A few cases have incidentally come to the notice of Government where Birlas and others have been appointed as consultants or share Registrars etc. of the managed companies. There is one such case of appointment of M/s Birla Brothers Private Ltd. as 'Management and Commercial Consultants' of Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd. In other two cases M/s E.I.D.—Parry Ltd, and M/s Parry and Co. Ltd. have been appointed as 'Share Registrars' and 'Administrative Agents' of

the managed company. In another case M/s Birla Gwalior Private Ltd. have been appointed as Advisors of Textile and Chemical Divisions of the managed company.

(c) The appointment as Managing Consultants, Share Registrars, Administrative Agents and Advisors etc. does not require approval of the Government. However, a close watch is being kept on this trend as well as on the question of payment of guarantee commission for such remedial action as may be necessary.

Introduction of "Bullet" trains on Japanese Pattern

3295. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce the "bullet" trains in the country on the Japanese pattern ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We are gradually increasing the booked speeds of trains on the Indian Railway. Already, a breakthrough has been made by introduction of Rajdhani Express between Howrah and Delhi at a maximum speed of 120 Kms. as against 100 Kms. of other trains. Introduction of such high speed trains requires construction of special type of coaches besides a better maintained track. Generally, such coaches are air-conditioned for which the fares have necessarily to be higher. Introduction of such trains can, therefore, be conceived only where the traffic offering is of a nature that can pay such high fares.

Recognition to All India Signal and Telecommunication staff Association

3296. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted due recognition to the All India Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association

(Registered) of the Railway Signal employees ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons therefor in view of the fact that the Association has the requisite membership and other conditions already fulfilled ?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Government have given thought to this demand and they consider that category-wise unions do not fit in with the pattern of the Railway working, as each zonal railway is a separate administrative unit and each General Manager will have to deal with far too many unions with conflicting interests. Even the National commission on Labour and Wanchoo Committee on Railway Accidents have gone into this question and have come to the conclusion that category-wise unions should not be recognised.

Absorption of casual labourers in Railway Service and difference in wages between casual labourers and Railway Employees

3297. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to progressively absorb casual labourers in permanent and semi-permanent Cadre ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether in different States, the casual labourers of Railways get different wages ;

(d) whether the difference of wages between casual labourers employed by the Railways doing similar jobs in the Midnapore district of West Bengal and Balasore district of Orissa is between Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether the Railways are trying to enforce prevalent minimum wage on its own for its casual labourers all over India ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Casual labour have to appear before duly constituted Selection Boards for selection to regular posts. Instructions already exist that they

should be given preference *vis-à-vis* outsiders because of their experience and that they should be placed at the top of the panel.

(c) and (e) Casual labour who come within the scope of Minimum Wages Act are paid wages at the rates notified by the Central Government in terms of the Act. In the case of others, wages are paid at the rates fixed by local authorities for similar labour.

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

Foreign controlled cigarettes industry in India

3298. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether substantial portion of the cigarette companies in India is foreign controlled ;

(b) if so, the percentage of foreign controlled cigarette industry in India to the whole cigarette industry in India ;

(c) whether Rs. 2 crores of foreign exchange is allowed to be remitted annually to the foreign owners of cigarettes companies ; and

(d) the steps being taken to nationalise the trade and mark it for the small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Out of the ten cigarette companies in India three have majority foreign share holding and the percentage of their total production as compared to the total production of the industry in the year 1968 is approximately 76.

(c) Information relating to dividends remitted abroad by individual companies is not normally disclosed.

(d) There is no proposal at present for nationalisation of cigarette industry or to mark it for the Small Scale Sector.

Co-operative scheme for part-time employment to poor men and women

3299. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any industrial co-operative scheme to provide part-time employment to poor men and women ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such schemes are being implemented and the method and machinery of implementation ;

(d) whether there is any such scheme for small urban towns ; and

(e) whether Municipalities or Corporation are made interested in popularising such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Under its Socio-economic programme, the Central Social Welfare Board provides financial assistance to voluntary social welfare institutions registered under Societies Registration Act and also those registered under the Cooperative Societies Act for setting up training and production units to provide full time or part-time work and wages to needy women and physically handicapped persons.

(b) The main categories of schemes which are now being run under the programme are :

- (i) Production units falling under small industries (such as, units for production of education equipment, wooden toys and articles, printing, book binding, stationery articles, industrial gloves, chalks and crayons leather articles holdalls, canvas bags and ready-made garments, etc.)
- (ii) Units as ancillary to large industries ;
- (iii) Handloom training-cum-production units ; and
- (iv) Handicrafts procurement/production units and training centres (such as cane and bamboo articles, mat weaving, screw pine embroidery, traditional embroidery work, toys and dolls, etc.)

(c) Financial assistance for setting up such units is provided to such voluntary institutions as are selected in consultation with the State Boards. Technical guidance for the successful implementation of the

schemes and for purchase of right type of machinery, equipment etc., and for planning and lay-out of work-shed, improvement in the manufacture of articles etc., is provided by the Technical Officers of the Industrial Boards, viz. the Central Small Industries Organisation, All India Handloom Board, All India Handicrafts Boards. The amount of the grant is based on the schemes drawn by these agencies in consultation with the institutions concerned and the respective State Boards. The grants cover the expenditure for the purchase of machinery and equipment and towards initial training to workers as well as for meeting working requirements of the units. The Board also considers grants for construction of work-shed or additions and alterations of the buildings etc.

(d) This programme is implemented not only in urban areas but also in the semi-rural and rural areas.

(e) The Municipalities and Corporations are outside the purview of the Central Social Welfare Board, which implement the scheme.

Strike by Railway employees of Sealdah Station

3300. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees of Sealdah Station in Calcutta went on sudden strike on the 17th and 18th January, 1970 ;

(b) whether assaults on the Railway Guards and Drivers resulted in such strike ;

(c) whether such strike caused extreme suffering to the daily passengers of that area ; and

(d) if so, the details of the incident and the steps taken by Government to ensure regular movement of trains in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). There was no strike on 17th and 18th January, 1970. However, there was a dislocation of suburban train services due to assault on certain Motormen, a Guard and station staff on 18th and 19th February 1970. The inconvenience to commuter traffic was in the circumstances, incidental and unavoidable.

(d) "Attacks" on persons is a Law and Order question with which the State Government are concerned. However, since the Railways are vitally concerned with the safety of Railway employees on duty and safe running of trains, the matter has been pursued with the Government of West Bengal who have assured adequate protection to staff on duty. One company of Railway Protection Security Force has been placed under the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Sealdah to assist him in the maintenance of law and order.

Programme for uplift of society backward People during Gandhi Centenary year

3301. SHRI SUMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government undertook any special programme for the upliftment of socially backward people of the country during the Gandhi Centenary year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the said programme was implemented ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. In the Central Sector for Scheduled Castes, funds have been sanctioned for the improvement of living and working conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

(b) Special emphasis has been laid on improvement of working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers which consists of (1) grant-in-aid to Municipalities/Local Bodies for purchase of hand carts/wheel barrows etc and (2) subsidy for the construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and provision of house sites to the members of Scheduled Castes who are engaged (a) in unclean occupation like flaying and tanning or (b) landless labourers. The amount allotted to the State Governments during the year 1969-70 is as follows :

State	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4.00
Assam	4.00
Bihar	5.00

1	2
Gujarat	2.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1.00
Kerala	2.00
Haryana	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	5.00
Maharashtra	3.00
Mysore	1.00
Orissa	1.00
Punjab	1.25
Rajasthan	2.75
Tamil Nadu	9.00
Uttar Pradesh	4.50
West Bengal	4.75
Total	51.25

Confirmation of Class I Officers in Traffic Department of Railways appointed in 1958

3302. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers were appointed by the Railways during 1958 *vide* their letter No. E (1) 57/RC4-1 in Class I Service in the Traffic Department ;

(b) if so, the names of officers so appointed along with their place of posting at present, designation, and whether permanent or temporary ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, after completion of twelve year's service the officers appointed in 1958 are still temporary and are not confirmed by the Railways due to which they are debarred from promotion ;

(d) the normal rules for confirming the officers in the Railways who have been selected through the Union Public Service Commission ;

(e) the detailed reasons for delay in confirmation and the loss sustained by these officers ; and

(f) the steps taken by the Railway Board to confirm these officers and the likely time to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Under Railway Board's letters No. E(P/57RC4-1 dated 18-1-1958, 28.1.1958, 21.2.1958 and 1.8.1958, 17 officers

were appointed as Temporary (unclassified) officers. They were not appointed in Class I service.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2903/70*]

(c) 11 of the aforesaid officers have been permanently appointed in the Junior Scale of the Indian Railway Traffic Service and one officer has resigned from service. The remaining 5 officers are yet to be permanently appointed.

(d) to (f). Permanent appointment in the Junior Scale of the Indian Railway Traffic Service of these officers is by a positive act of selection arranged through the agency of the Departmental Promotion Committee, which is presided over by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. This selection is made on the basis of the performance of the officers as reflected in their Confidential Reports. Such of these officers as have not so far been appointed permanently in class I service have not been adjudged as fit for such appointment. Their cases would continue to receive due consideration annually till they are found fit for such appointment.

Indian Press Representatives kept away from ceremony of signing of Indo-Soviet protocol on Industrial Collaboration

3303. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

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

(a) whether a protocol for the Indo-Soviet collaboration over a wide range of industries has recently been signed ;

(b) whether Indian Press representatives were asked to keep out of the ceremony of signing the protocol ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government of India have signed a protocol with the Government of U. S. S. R. on some matters of Indian-Soviet Economic and Technical Cooperation on 20th February, 1970.

(b) No correspondent, Indian or foreign, was either invited or authorised by the Press Information Bureau to attend the function.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Russian Minister to heavy Engineering Plants

3304. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether in January, 1970, the Russian Minister for Heavy Power Industries, Mr. Zhigalin, visited almost all the important Heavy Engineering Plants in India ;

(b) if so, what were the reactions about the progress and functioning of these establishments ;

(c) whether he had any discussions with Mr. Zhagalin ; and

(d) if so, what were the suggestions offered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A Soviet Delegation headed by Mr. V. F. Zhagalin, Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Industries visited India in January, 1970 as guests of the Government of India to acquaint themselves generally with the working of Soviet assisted projects such as Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, Bokaro Steel Ltd., and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur. They went round these plants and had discussions with the plant managements. They expressed satisfaction at the progress that was being made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The discussions related to improvement in the working of the plants and more effective utilisation of capacity. The Soviet side expressed their readiness to purchase certain items of equipment from the plants in India.

Doubling of Umarkeshi-Palanpur section (Western Railway)

3305. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of doubling of the section between Umarkeshi and Palanpur was contemplated by the Western Railway ;

(b) whether the work is proposed to be completed during 1970-71 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No.

(c) It was considered that there is no justification to include the work in 1970-71.

लघु उद्योगों का अध्ययन करने के लिये भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल की जापान यात्रा

3306. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री के नेतृत्व में हाल में जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल जापान गया था उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन थे ;

(ख) जापान के अलावा वे किन-किन देशों, शहरों तथा उद्योगों में गये ;

(ग) वे किन-किन स्थानों पर तथा कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिए ठहरे ; और

(घ) उन्हें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : (क) नेता के अतिरिक्त शिष्ट मंडल के सदस्य इस प्रकार थे :—

(1) श्री के० बालचन्द्रन

(2) श्री के० एल० नंजप्पा

(3) श्री के० एन० सप्रू

(4) श्री एस० आर० सरकार

(ख) शिष्टमण्डल ने केवल जापान का ही दौरा किया। उन्होंने टोकियो, क्योटो, कोबे, ओसाका तथा याकोहामा शहरों और निम्न-लिखित उद्योगों का दौरा किया ;

- (1) टोकियो शिबोरा इलेक्ट्रिक कं० फैक्ट्री, कावागछी।
- (2) फुजिल्स, लिये फैक्ट्री कावागछी।
- (3) औद्योगिक बस्ती, हीराकाता।
- (4) औद्योगिक बस्ती, सऊदा।
- (5) मत्सुसाइट इलेक्ट्रिक कं० लि०, फैक्ट्री, इबारगी।
- (6) मे० इसुज मोटर्स लि० फैक्ट्री, ट्रक बनाने वाली।
- (7) मे० कांतो आटो वर्क्स लि० फैक्ट्री याकोपुरा ; तथा
- (8) मे० सत्यम इलेक्ट्रिक कं० फैक्ट्री, याकोहामा।

(ग) टोकियो—11 दिन; क्योटो—1 दिन
ओसाका—3 दिन।

(घ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Extra Operational cost due to Defects in Certain Bridges on Godhra-Ratlam Section (Western Railway)

3307. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 out of 20 bridges built on Godhra-Ratlam Section developed defects within three years of their construction and as a result, Government had to incur an extra operational cost of Rs. 9.42 lacs during the three years ending 1967-68, due to slowing down of trains on these bridges ;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for the development of defects in the bridges ; and

(c) whether these bridges have been repaired and, if so, at what cost ?

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

(b) The defects have arisen as a result of improper seating of the girders over the bearing plates.

(c) Repairs to 9 out of 13 bridges have since been carried out. Repairs to the remaining bridges have been programmed and are expected to be completed by 31-3-1971. The anticipated cost of the repairs is Rs. 22,000/-.

Remuneration to Foreign Railways and other agencies for inspection of Railway Stores

3308. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 Government had to pay a sum of £ 73526 as remuneration to foreign Railways and other agencies for the inspection of Railway Stores which orders were placed with overseas suppliers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce/avoid this expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

Industrial Estates in Maharashtra

3309. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : 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 Maharashtra and amount of money spent on each ;

(b) the number of such Industrial Estates established so far and proposed to be established in and around Nagpur ; 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) 34 industrial estates have

so far been set up in Maharashtra and the expenditure incurred on each of these estates is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2904/70]

(b) In the Nagpur Region, 3 industrial estates have already been set up and it is proposed to establish 11 more in this region.

(c) Incentives made available to the small industrialists by the Government of Maharashtra are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2904/70]

Reservation of Posts for Blinds

3310. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take some measures for the reservation of posts for the blind ; and

(b) if so, the nature of these measures and the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The details are now being finalised.

Pay Scales of attendants of Mail and Express Trains

3311. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) The sanctioned pay scales of the Attendants of the Mail and Express trains ;

(b) the pay scales of the Central Railway Attendants specially in the Jhansi Division ; and

(c) the reasons for paying less ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) According to the orders of the Railway Board, the Authorised scale of pay for the Attendants of Mail and Express Trains is Rs. 75-1-5-EB 2-89.

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

Disparity in pay Scales of Class III Services on Railways

3312. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of class III Services on Railways, the qualifications laid down for recruitment to those categories and their pay scales ;

(b) the reasons for the disparity in their scales ; and

(c) when qualifications are identical, why pay scales are not identical ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The required information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2905/70]

(b) and (c). There are different categories of staff in Class III Service. The duties and responsibilities of each category are different. Based on the worth of charge of individual posts, commensurate scales of pay have been allotted. The minimum qualification for recruitment is not the only criterion for allotment of particular scale of pay. The existing scales of pay of different categories of Class III staff are based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

विधान सभाओं के चुनाव के दौरान हिंसा तथा रूकावटें डालना

3313. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विधान सभाओं के लिए निष्पक्ष चुनाव आयोजित करने में मार-पीट, हिंसा तथा रूकावटें डालने की घटनाएँ दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही हैं और जनता का समर्थन-प्राप्त उम्मीदवार, यदि उसके पास मतदान केन्द्रों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए शारीरिक शक्ति तथा साधन नहीं है, हार जाता है और जिससे चुनाव इस बात के द्योतक नहीं होते कि निर्वाचक वास्तव में किसे चुनना चाहते थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मु० प्रभुस सलीम) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था

3314. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के अधिकारियों ने इस कारखाने के मुख्य निदेशक को सूचित किया है कि यदि उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, तो वे सब एक साथ त्यागपत्र दे देंगे ; और

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

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विधि और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का उत्तरदायित्व पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार का है और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० ने दुर्गापुर में प्रवर्तमान रक्षा की सामान्य स्थिति की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया है जिसमें एक अधिकार पर हाल में किये गए आक्रमण की घटना भी शामिल है ।

Transfer of Goods Clerks and Transhipment Clerks on Railways

3315. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Railway Board's order the Goods Clerks and Transhipment Clerks on the Indian Railways are to be transferred after five years and two years, respectively ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this practice is not being followed properly on the Railways and especially on the Moradabad Division ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). According to the orders issued by the Railway Ministry, certain categories of staff like Station Masters, Commercial Clerks, Travelling Ticket Examiners and Guards working passenger and shuttle trains, who come in contact with public should be transferred periodically. These orders have been held in abeyance since 1968. In view of this, the question of any Division not giving effect to the orders of periodical transfers does not arise.

पश्चिम रेलवे में सभी तृतीय श्रेणी (स्लीपर) शायिका डिब्बों से टी० टी० आई० को हटाना

3316. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री पश्चिम रेलवे में सभी तृतीय श्रेणी शायिका डिब्बों से टी० टी० आई० हटाने के बारे में 25 नवम्बर, 1969 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3385 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके कब तक एकत्रित किए जाने तथा समाप्त पर रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2906/70]

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों में बिजली की व्यवस्था

3317. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे कितने स्टेशन हैं जहाँ बिजली की व्यवस्था है लेकिन उन स्टेशनों पर नियुक्त रेलवे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के लिए बिजली के कोई कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) किन कारणों से उनके क्वार्टरों के लिए बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1-3-1970 तक उत्तर रेलवे के 1331 स्टेशनों में से 674 स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगायी गयी है। हो सकता है कि जिन स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगी है उनमें से कुछ पर रेल कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में अभी तक बिजली न लगायी गयी हो।

(ख) धन की कमी के कारण जिन स्टेशनों पर बिजली उपलब्ध है वहाँ रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सभी क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

उत्तर रेलवे के रेलवे स्टेशनों में बिजली का लगाना

3318. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे कितने स्टेशन हैं जो 25 वर्ष से पूर्व खोले गए थे और जहाँ अब तक बिजली नहीं लगायी गई है ; और

(ख) उन स्टेशनों में बिजली की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे में लगभग 632 स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जो 25 वर्ष पहले खोले गए थे और जिनमें अभी तक बिजली नहीं लगी है।

(ख) निकटवर्ती स्थान से उपयुक्त दर और सर्विस कनेक्शन प्रभार पर निम्न बोल्टता वाली बिजली उपलब्ध न होने के कारण और धन की कमी के कारण अभी तक इन स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

उत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशनों में प्लेटफार्म की सुविधा

3319. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जो 25 वर्ष पुराने हैं और जहाँ अभी तक कोई प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) उन रेलवे स्टेशनों में से ऐसे कितने हैं जहाँ गत 4 वर्षों में प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण किया गया है ; और

(ग) शेष रेलवे स्टेशनों में अब तक प्लेटफार्मों का निर्माण न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) कोई नहीं। उत्तर रेलवे में सभी स्टेशनों पर ऊँचे, नीचे या पटरी की मतह के बराबर उंचाई वाले प्लेटफार्म मौजूद हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

मुरादाबाद और रामपुर (उत्तर रेलवे) के बीच मुंडा पाई स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म

3320. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में मुरादाबाद और रामपुर के बीच मुंडा पाई रेलवे स्टेशन पर वहाँ के निवासियों द्वारा इसके लिए बार-बार मांग की जाने के बावजूद भी वहाँ प्लेटफार्म नहीं बनाया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस स्टेशन पर

रेलगाड़ी पर चढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति अधिकतर ग्रामीण होते हैं, जिनको रेलगाड़ी पर चढ़ने में बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस स्टेशन पर एक प्लेटफार्म के निर्माण करने की योजना पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं । इस स्टेशन पर पटरी की सतह के बराबर दो प्लेटफार्म पहले से मौजूद हैं ।

(ख) इस तरह की कोई कठिनाई नोटिस में नहीं आयी है ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Narula Finance (P) Ltd., Delhi

3321. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4102 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding Narula Finance (Pvt) Ltd., Delhi and state :

(a) whether the requisite information in respect of part (a) to (c) thereof has since been collected and, if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Since the company has been ordered to be wound up by the Order of the High Court, Delhi, action, if any against the delinquent Directors of the company for any fraud and falsification of accounting can be taken by the Official Liquidator.

(b) As the books of accounts of the company from 1965 onwards are to be examined, there has been some delay in completing this work.

Narula Finance (P) Ltd. Delhi

3322. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4102 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding Narula Finance (Pvt) Ltd., Delhi and state :

(a) the total amount realised by M/s. Narula Finance (P) Ltd., from the parties during 1964 to 1967, year-wise, in its branch office ;

(b) whether the Company or its last Directors had any shares/investments in the Beas Engineering Works (P) Ltd., (Haryana) ; Consolidated Machines (P) Ltd., Delhi or such other sister concerns and, if so, the details thereof and the manner of their disposal ;

(c) whether any of the concerns mentioned in part (b) above disposed of its assets in 1969 to pay out deposits and, if so, particulars of such depositors and the total amount thus paid out ; and

(d) whether investigation will be completed before the company is finally dissolved and, if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The account books and other relevant papers of the company are being examined by the Official Liquidator with the assistance of a departmental officer. Information as would become available on completion of such examination will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) Since the company has been ordered to be wound up by the Order of the High Court, the action, if any, against the delinquent Directors can be taken by the Official Liquidator on obtaining directions of the Court.

हापुड़ स्टेशन को टर्मिनल-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

3323. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामचरण :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हापुड़ स्टेशन को टर्मिनल देने के लिए वर्ष 1970-71 के बक्स कार्यक्रम में व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में वहां लोगों की काफी समय से की जा रही मांग को देखते हुए उनकी कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए इस मामले को विशेष प्राथमिकता देकर हापुड़ को अति शीघ्र ये सुविधायें देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) 1971 के अन्त तक ।

(ग) इस काम के अन्त से पहले पूरे होने की सम्भावना नहीं है, क्योंकि इसमें यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और यातायात के नियतन का काम भी शामिल है । फिर भी इसे यथासम्भव शीघ्र पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा ।

Take over of Cooper Allen, a Unit of British India Corporation

3324. **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 a Unit of the British India Corporation, named Cooper Allen was taken over by Government to run the same due to the original Management's refusal to run it ;

(b) if so, what is the progress made in this connection and whether all the workers have been taken to work ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). At the request of the management of the British India Corpora-

tion, the Cooper Allen Unit along with the North-West Tannery Unit of the British India Corporation was taken over by Government by setting up a new Company in the name and style of Tannery and the Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur and the take over has been effected on 23rd May, 1969. As per the terms of the agreement between Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. and British India Corporation, the former agreed to take over such of the employees of Cooper Allen and North-West Tannery Units as were considered necessary for its production programme. Accordingly out of the total number of 2592 employees on the rolls of Cooper Allen and North-West Tannery, 1935 employees have been taken over by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited.

आगरा और वाह के बीच रेल लाइन

3325. **श्री शिवचरण लाल :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा छावनी और 'वाह' के बीच 1927 से 1937 तक रेलगाड़ियां चला करती थी और यह लाइन 1939 में दूसरा विश्व युद्ध आरम्भ होने पर बन्द की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आगरा छावनी और 'वाह' के बीच पुनः इस रेलगाड़ी को चलाने का है ; और

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

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) आगरा-वाह लाइन 1939 में यातायात के लिए बन्द कर दी गयी थी और 1940 में उखाड़ दी गयी थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) धन की कमी और यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त शीघ्रता न होने के कारण इस लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार के मामले में उत्तर तथा दक्षिण भारत में भेदभाव

3326. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार के मामले में भारत के विभिन्न भागों में भेदभाव बरता गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और तामिलनाडु में अलग-अलग भाग/डीजल/विजनी में चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के लिए कितने किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई गई ?

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

(ख) रेलवे लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना राज्यवार नहीं बल्कि रेलवेगार संकलित की जाती है । प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे में वर्ष के दौरान खोली गयी नयी लाइनों का विवरण रेल व्यवस्था पर रेलवे बोर्ड की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अध्याय 'नये निर्माण और इंजीनियरी सम्बन्धी काम' में दिया गया है । इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद सदस्यों को दी जाती हैं और ये संसद् के पुस्तकालय में भी उपलब्ध हैं ।

Facilities for Booking and Entry of Vehicles on both sides of Railway Lines passing through Delhi and New Delhi Stations

3327. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made that with a view to cope with the increasing Rail traffic in Delhi, Delhi main and New Delhi Stations should be opened for booking and entry on both sides of the lines passing through them ;

(b) whether it has also been suggested that provision be made for the motor vehicles to reach the Platforms as in Bombay and Calcutta ; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government to these suggestions ?

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

(b) No.

(c) These proposals have not been found feasible.

Welfare Programme for Harijans and Slum-Dwellers of Delhi during Gandhi Centenary Year

3328. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special social welfare programmes for the welfare of Harijans and slum-dwellers had been undertaken in the Union Territory of Delhi during the Gandhi Centenary Year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) An additional amount of Rs. 10.0 lakhs for the grant of Housing Subsidy to Harijans and Rs. 13.50 lakhs for the improvement of Harijan Basties were sanctioned to the Delhi Administration during 1969-70.

Doubling of Railway Track between Mormugao Harbour and Londa Junctions (South Central Railway)

3329. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been finalised for doubling the track between Mormugao Harbour and Londa Junction on the South Central Railway ;

(b) whether any proposal has also been finalised for the conversion of the present Mormugao Harbour Miraj and Mormugao Harbour-Hospet metre gauge lines into broad-gauge lines ; and

(c) if so, when it will be implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). The conversion of the Miraj-Londa-Mormugao-Hubli-Hospet M. G. sections into B. G. has been included in railways perspective plan on gauge conversion to be implemented in the next ten years or so. Surveys for the conversion have already been carried out. However, this section would justify conversion from M. G. to B. G. only when the more movement on the present line exceeds the one million tonne level, for which the existing capacity is adequate. Hence, the conversion of this line will be considered as and when justified by anticipated increase in ore traffic.

Shortage of White Printing Paper

3330. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the white printing paper is scarcely available in Bombay market and that also at exorbitant prices ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of paper are not very keen to go in for the production of that quality of paper as the margin of profit on the white printing paper is less than on other qualities of papers ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will re-impose the control on production of paper as the decontrol of manufacture of paper has proved unhelpful to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) From reports received, it appears that there is a scarcity of white printing paper of substance below 60 gsm.

(b) While Paper Mills are producing white printing paper of higher grammage, they apparently prefer not to manufacture low grammage paper because it affects their profitability.

(c) There has not been any control on the production pattern of the Paper Industry. This industry was, however, exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, in 1966 and this exemption has now been withdrawn.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Goa

3331. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Union Territory of Goa is pressing its claim for having a Steel Plant in the Public Sector as it has huge deposits of iron ore and an all-season Port like Mormugao ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that so far no industry has been started in the Public Sector in that Territory ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the claims of the people and the Government of that industrially neglected Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (c). Government of Goa have approached the Government of India that Goa may be considered as location for a new Steel Plant. The Government on their own are currently examining the possibilities of setting up new steel plants in the country. A final decision will be taken after considering all the relevant factors, such as suitability of the areas concerned, projected demand for steel, and the resources available.

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

**क्षेत्रीय रेलों के हिन्दी विभाग के लिये
अनुवादक**

3332. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने क्षेत्रीय रेलों को कहा है कि वे अपने-अपने हिन्दी विभागों के अपेक्षित अनुवादक पर्याप्त संख्या में रखने का औचित्य दें, ताकि राजभाषाएं (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबन्धों को पूर्णतः लागू किया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय यह मामला किस प्रक्रम में है और क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए वर्तमान रेलवे आय-व्ययक में अपेक्षित घन की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

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

कुछ समय पहले रेल प्रशासनों से कहा गया था कि वे अपने मुख्यालयों और मण्डल कार्यालयों में अनुवाद कार्य के वर्तमान प्रबन्धों की समीक्षा करें और राज-भाषा अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये यदि अतिरिक्त पद अपेक्षित हों, तो प्रस्ताव भेजें ।

(ख) रेलों से इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव मिले हैं, उनकी जांच की जा चुकी है और आशा है, इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र निर्णय हो जायेगा ।

पदों के मंजूर होने पर आवश्यक रकम का विनिधान कर दिया जायेगा ।

Punjab Wakf Board

3333. **SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Wakf Board of Punjab and the location of their office ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that one Gurmail Singh has forcibly taken the possession of a Muslim graveyard in village Baghapur and District Ferozepore, Punjab and has turned it into an agricultural land and that the Mohammedan residents have made several complaints to the Wakf Board but no action has been taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The names of members of Punjab Wakf Board and the location of the office of the Board is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2907/70.]

(b) Yes, the correct name of the village Baghapurana, Shri Gurmail Singh is reported to have taken forcible possession of the graveyard land from the local Muslims on the plea of having purchased it from Custodian. The matter came to the notice of the Punjab Wakf Board who after obtaining the legal opinion suggested to the local Muslims to file a suit against Shri Gurmail Singh. Since the local Muslims failed to do so, the Wakf Board is now taking steps to file suit for possession after giving two months notice to the Custodian who is a necessary party in the case.

Setting up of Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Orissa

3334. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3309 on the 9th December, 1967 regarding setting up a Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Orissa and state :

(a) whether the letter of intent to the Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa for setting up a Ferro-Vanadium Plant has since been issued ;

(b) if so, on what date the letter of intent was issued ; and

(c) the cost of the project employment potential and production capacity of the Plant ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 11-2-1970.

(c) The firm have indicated their requirement of capital goods to be Rs 5 crores. They are expected to produce Ferro-Vanadium at the rate of 480 tonnes per annum and titanium products at the rate of 9,600 tonnes per annum. The employment potential is indicated to be 30 managerial, supervisory and clerical posts and 350 labour and other categories.

Distribution of Steel to Small Scale Industries

3335. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any change has been intro-

duced in the methods of distribution of various types of steel products such as billets, sheets etc. and also in regard to registration of firms, keeping in view the equitable distribution and to provide encouragement to small scale industries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether a Committee was constituted for this purpose and whether it has since submitted its report ; and

(d) if so, the main features of the report ?

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

(a) to (d). No change has been introduced yet. A Departmental Study Group was set up to review distribution procedures in the context of rising prices of steel in the open market. The suggestions made by the Group are under active consideration of Government.

Differential Treatment Meted out to Typists in the Matter of Grades

3336. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Grades upto Rs. 450-575 (A) have been provided in almost all the categories of the staff working on the Indian Railways ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the case of Typists working on the Indian Railways, the Grades upto Rs. 210-380 (A) only have been provided and there is no grade provided beyond Rs. 210-380 (A) in the category of typists ; and

(c) if so, the reasons, for the differential treatment meted out to Typists in the matter of providing higher Grades upto the post of Chief Typists ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, generally, but there are also other categories where the grades in the category itself do not proceed upto Rs. 450-575.

(b) Yes.

(c) From answer to part (a) it will be seen that typists have not been singled out for any differential treatment. The nature of duties allotted to typists is such that

there is no justification for allowing posts in grades higher than Rs. 210-380.

Though posts in grades above Rs. 210-380 are not provided for typists as such, a channel of promotion is open to typists by which they can become stenographers in the grade of Rs. 130-300 and obtain promotions to higher grades, viz. Rs. 210-425 and Rs. 380-530.

Typists are also allowed to change over to clerical cadre at their option within five years of service and if they change over, they are eligible for promotion to the grades of Rs. 130-300, Rs. 210-380, Rs. 335-425, Rs. 350-475 and Rs. 450-575 in the clerical cadre.

Transfer of Parcel Staff Posted at Delhi Station

3337. SHRI J. B. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Crime Branch of the Railway Protection Force of the Northern Railway has recommended some names of the Parcel staff (Class III and Class IV) working at the Delhi Main station for their transfer out of Delhi area to eliminate corruption and thefts of parcels ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officers concerned are reluctant to transfer these employees ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No such recommendations have been made by the Crime Branch of Railway Protection Force of Northern Railway.

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

Requirements of Pipes in Tripura

3338. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the estimated annual requirements, both private and public inclusive of Government works, of pipes in Tripura ; and

(b) whether it is sufficient to sustain a re-rolling factory in Tripura with a capacity

of about 6,000 tons of pipes and if so, whether proposals for such a factory have been received or invited by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The estimated annual requirements for pipes has not been assessed separately for Tripura. However, information, if any, available with the Government of Tripura, is being collected. No proposals have been received for the setting up of such a factory in the State of Tripura or invited by Government.

**Pulp Paper Project and Newsprint
Factory in Koraput District in
Fourth Plan**

3339. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent any proposal to the Central Government for setting up a pulp and paper project and also newsprint factory in the Koraput District; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to the said proposal?

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

(b) The feasibility report sent by the Orissa Government in December, 1969 was prepared in 1969 before the devaluation of Rupee. This report will have to be revised and re-appraised before any decision can be taken on it.

**Transport Needs of Lower Assam
Brahmaputra Valley**

3340. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gauhati University to whom rupees thirty thousand was given to undertake the study of transport needs of the Lower Assam Brahmaputra Valley, has completed its study and submitted its report to his Ministry;

(b) if so, what are its findings and recommendations;

(c) whether Government have accepted its recommendations; and

(d) if so, when they are going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) The Gauhati University has completed the first stage of the study and submitted its report.

(b) In its report on the first stage the University has mentioned that "there appears to be a prima facie case for a broad gauge railway line between Siju in Garo Hills and Jogighopa in Goalpara". They have also mentioned that the extension of this line to Gauhati will be desirable.

(c) and (d) The report is under examination.

**Demand for Representation to Khadi and
Village Industries Commission
Employees in Governing Body
of the Commission**

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

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission employees through their Union for the inclusion of an employee of the Commission on the governing body of the Commission;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider conceding this demand immediately; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Appointments on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are made from among persons having experience of and interest in the development of Khadi and Village Industries.

**Demands of Khadi Commission
Karamchhari Union**

3342. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a resolution passed by the All India Conference of Khadi Workers held under the auspices of the Khadi Commission Karamchhari Union in Bombay in January, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether the various demands made in the resolution have been considered by his Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of Government.

**Ashok Paper Mills, Darbhanga and
Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur**

3343. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 345 on the 24th February, 1970 regarding the setting up of new paper mills during the Fourth Plan and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ashok Paper Mills, Darbhanga, and Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur, stand liquidated and major part of the investments therein are held by the Industrial Finance Corporation and other Government agencies ; and

(b) if so, what is standing in the way of Government in taking over and rehabilitating these Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Bihar Government have reported that the liquidation proceedings in respect of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga have been withdrawn by the Calcutta High Court on an application made by the State Government. The

Government of Bihar, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India are major share-holders in the Mill. The Industrial Finance Corporation has also advanced a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs to this Company.

As regards the Thakur Paper Mills, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Government of Bihar have taken up a scheme for the rehabilitation of Ashok Paper Mills in collaboration with Government of Assam.

Setting up of Steel Plant in Kerala

3344. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN ;

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have been pressing for the establishment of a Steel Plant in the State in view of the recent discovery of rich iron ore belt in Calicut area ; and

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

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

(b) The Geological survey of India is yet to complete its pre-investment study of the iron ore deposits at Kozhikode. It is only when this study is complete that a view on an investment proposal based on the findings thereof can be taken

**Waiting Rooms for Kiratpur Sahib
Railway Station (Northern Railway)**

3345. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kiratpur Sahib Railway Station on the Northern Railway has become important for Himachal Pradesh but no Godown and I or III Class Waiting Rooms have been provided ;

(b) if so, whether a scheme would be formulated for the same ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Kiratpur Sahib is gaining importance owing to its getting linked by road to Bilaspur, Sundernagar and Mandi in Himachal Pradesh.

A third class waiting hall measuring 20' X 30' already exists at this station, but no upper class waiting rooms and godown are provided.

(b) and (c) Provision of upper class waiting room at this station is not considered justified at present due to meagre upper class traffic dealt with.

Goods shed and parcel office at this station will be provided in future Works Programme if considered justified, subject to availability of funds.

Pulp and Paper Plant in Cachar

3346. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Expert Committee for the proposed public sector pulp and paper plant did not care to make proper investigations in Cachar ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the committee made a cursory trip to Cachar while more elaborate investigations were made in Nowgong, Mikir Hills area ;

(c) whether Government will place all relevant papers before an impartial authority to compare the committees' actual investigation work in Cachar and other areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Due consideration was given to the various possible locations for the proposed Paper/Pulp project in Assam and on the basis of techno-economic considerations, it was found advisable not to locate the proposed plant in Cachar.

(c) Does not arise.

Restoration of Railway Lines in Jalpaiguri

3317. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps, if any, taken by Government to restore the Jalpaiguri-Haldibari and Domohani-Changrabandha lines in Jalpaiguri disrupted by the floods in 1968 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate steps for the restoration of these two lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Technical Committee on problem of floods in North Bengal, appointed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, which would have a vital bearing on the question of restoration schemes, is still awaited. A decision in the matter can be taken only after this Report is received and considered.

Losses Suffered by Northern and Eastern Railways Due to Violent Attacks on Railway Train/Property

3348. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damages in terms of value and loss of earning from passenger and goods traffic suffered by the Northern Railway in the wake of the Government's decision on Chandigarh ;

(b) the extent of damages in terms of value and loss in passenger and goods traffic earnings suffered by the Eastern Railway during the calendar year 1969 as compared to the corresponding loss in 1968 as a result of violent attacks on the Railway trains, stations, etc in West Bengal ;

(c) the number of train hold-ups during the calendar years 1968 and 1969 on the Eastern Railway ;

(d) the number of the Eastern Railway personnel injured or killed as a result of attacks on them during the years 1968 and 1969 ; and

(e) the amount of compensation paid by the Eastern Railway to their injured staff or to families of those who died as a result of violent attacks during the years 1968 and 1969 ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Total loss is estimated at Rs. 78 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 20,272 and Rs. 402 (approximately) in the years 1969 and 1968 respectively.

(c) 69 and 101 trains were held up in the years 1968 and 1969 respectively.

(d) 20 and 110 Railway personnel were injured during 1968 and 1969 respectively. None was killed.

(e) Nil.

Extension of Railway Line From Nangal Dam to Una (Himachal Pradesh)

3349. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has urged his Ministry for the extension of the Railway line from Nangal Dam to Una in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the action taken on the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). A reference regarding extension of a B. G. rail line beyond Nangal upto Ajauli (in Una area) by extending the existing B. G. private siding of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, was received from the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh during December, 1967 and the same is under examination in consultation with the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Bhakra Management Board.

रूस की सहायता से चल रहे सरकारी उपक्रम

3350. श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन ऐसे सरकारी उपक्रमों के क्या नाम हैं जो रूसी सहायता से स्थापित किए गये हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने उद्योगों में उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ग) ऐसे प्रत्येक उपक्रम के लिए कितनी धनराशि की सोवियत सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार

तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली ग्रहमव) : (क) रूसी सहायता से स्थापित इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के नाम ये हैं :

(1) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि० का हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इक्विपमेंट प्लान्ट ।

(2) नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स लि० का औप्येन्मिक ग्लास प्लान्ट, दुर्गापुर ।

(3) प्रिंसीजल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स प्लान्ट का टा और

(4) इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि० का मैकेनिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स प्लान्ट, पालघाट ।

(ख) (1) से (3) तक के उपक्रमों में उत्पादन हो रहा है ।

(ग) ऊपर बताई हुई प्रायोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित और प्राप्त सोवियत सहायता की राशि निम्न प्रकार है :

(1) 293.9 लाख रूबल का निर्धारण किया गया है । प्रायोजना प्राधिकारियों ने अब तक 223.7 लाख रूबल का उपयोग किया है ।

(2) इस प्रायोजना के लिए 23.0 लाख रूबल का निर्धारण किया गया है ।

(3) इस प्रायोजना के लिए 50.3 लाख रूबल का अस्थायी निर्धारण किया गया है जिसमें से प्रायोजना प्राधिकारियों ने 32.4 लाख रूबल 28.2.1969 तक लिये हैं ।

(4) इस संयंत्र के लिए 47.4 लाख रूबल का निर्धारण किया गया है । प्रायोजना प्राधिकारियों ने 4.4 लाख रूबल का उपयोग प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन के लिए किया है ।

Over bridge on Jall Road Railway Crossing Near Delhi Cantt.

3351. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no

over-bridge on the Jail Road crossing near the Delhi Cantonment Railway station ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Railway crossing has become a big traffic bottleneck for the growing traffic between Delhi Cantt. and West Delhi Colonies ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to construct an over-bridge on this crossing ?

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

(b) This is a busy level crossing where traffic gets held up when gates are closed for passage of trains and shunting movements.

(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, under the new rules in force, 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 approaches is borne by the road authority.

In this particular case, only a tentative proposal for a road over-bridge was received from the Delhi Administration in October, 1964 but no firm proposal has been received by the Railway so far.

Increase in Price of Tata Truck and Bus Chassis

3352. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an upward rise in the prices of Tata Truck and Bus Chassis during the last 12 months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the circumstances in which the price rise was permitted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yet Sir. M/s Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. have increased the prices of their vehicles with effect from the 14th October, 1969.

(b) Rs. 1,500 per chassis for Type 312 and Rs. 2,000 per chassis for Type 1210.

(c) There is, at present, no control over the prices of commercial vehicles. However the manufacturers had been asked to state the circumstances in which they had increased the prices of their vehicles in the recent past and the justification for such increases. The information received from the manufacturers in this regard is, at present under examination.

Terms and Conditions of Employers of Delhi State Nari Niketan

3353. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi State Nari Niketan Board is a Statutory Board under the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of the employees working in Nari Niketan ;

(c) whether its employees are governed by the rules and regulations of the Delhi Administration ;

(d) how many women/girls from the Nari Niketan were rehabilitated by the Delhi Administration in 1969 ; and

(e) whether the members of the Board of the Nari Niketan are nominated by Government or elected among themselves ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) 22¹/₂ women/girls were rehabilitated during the year 1969.

(e) Nominated by the Government.

Nari Niketan, Delhi

3354. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the budgetary provisions of the Nari Niketan are made by the Delhi Administration from the Central Budget ;

(b) how much grant has been sanctioned annually to the Delhi State Nari Niketan by the (i) Delhi Administration ; (ii) Delhi State Social Welfare Board ; and (iii) other sources ;

(c) how many inmates are there at present in the Nari Niketan children, girls and women, separately ;

(d) how many staff members have been working in the Nari Niketan—Superintendent, Social Workers, Teachers, Drivers, Class IV employees, Tailors and others, if any, separately ;

(e) whether all the posts are sanctioned by the Delhi Administration ;

(f) how the money is utilised by the Board on staff, inmates, contingencies, tube-wells etc. ; and

(g) how many cases of termination of services from the Nari Niketan are pending against Nari Niketan in various courts ?

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

(b) The following grants were given during 1968-9 :

(i) Delhi Administration
—Rs. 1,50,000

(ii) Delhi Social Welfare Board
—Rs. 8,000

(iii) Other sources —Nil

(c) Strength on 13.3.1970 was as under :

Children	—	5
Girls	—	11
Women	—	98
		114

(d) The following staff members are working in the Nari Niketan at present :

1. Superintendent	1
2. Social Worker	1
3. Clerical Staff	3
4. Teacher/Instructor	6
5. Class IV Employees	14
6. Driver	1
7. Cook (Part-time)	1

8. Lady Doctor 1
(Part-time)

(e) Yes.

(f) The expenditure during 1968-69 was as under :

	Rs.
1. Pay of staff ...	78,876
2. Inmates ...	62,834
3. Contingencies ...	15,912
4. Improvement of land including Tube-well ...	5,572

(g) One.

एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारी

3355. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे के, जो शाहदरा और सहारनपुर के बीच चलती है, कर्मचारियों के वेतन सब रेलवे कर्मचारियों की तुलना में सबसे कम हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त रेलवे में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का वेतन अन्य रेलों में काम करने वाले समकक्ष कर्मचारियों के वेतन का लगभग एक तिहाई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त रेलवे में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों का वेतन अन्य बड़ी लाइनों में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के वेतन से अधिक है ; और यदि हां, तो उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ).
चूंकि शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे प्रणाली की व्यवस्था एक प्राइवेट व्यवस्था एजेंसी—मेसर्स मार्टिन बर्न लि०—द्वारा की जाती है, सरकार को इस रेलवे पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा ली गई परिलब्धियों के संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी उक्त एजेंसी से सूचना

मांगी गई है और जब वह मिलेगी, उसे सभा-
पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

**Setting up of Engineering based
Industrial Units**

3356. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :

SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

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

(a) whether the National Industrial
Development Corporation Ltd. has prepared
any feasibility report for putting up certain
engineering based industrial units including
a Gas Cylinder Plant in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether the Government of India
have taken any decision on these reports ;

(c) if so, which are the particular
industries proposed to be set up and in
which States ; and

(d) what are the various facilities and
concessions offered by these States for setting
up of these industries ?

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

(b) and (c). Government of India
examined the National Industrial Develop-
ment Corporation's report on the project
for manufacture of H.P. Gas Cylinders in
the public sector and has decided to locate
the unit at Naini. The other project for
manufacture of Pig Iron concerns the
Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) In respect of the proposed Unit at
Naini, no special facilities or concessions,
apart from those normally available to all
new industrial undertakings, have been
offered.

**Setting up of a Steel Plant at
Visakhapatnam**

3357. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH

CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether it has been decided to set
up Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam and what
would be its capacity ;

(b) whether the Ministry of Defence
have been consulted regarding the exposed
port location of this Plant and what is their
view ;

(c) the quantity of raw material it is
proposed to carry from Bastar to Vishakha-
patnam over the D.B.K. Railway line ;

(d) whether the Railways will be able
to carry the additional load once the iron
ore export comes upto the optimum level ;
and

(e) whether it is proposed to double
the D.B.K. line and if so, the cost and
whether the same has been added to the
cost of the Plant ?

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

(a) to (d). A final decision on setting up of
new steel plants and their location is yet to
be taken. Before taking a decision on
location, all the relevant factors will be
examined.

(e) There is no proposal at present to
double the D.B.K. line.

**Accommodation for Railway Commercial
Clerks at Bombay**

3358. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Commercial
Clerks employed by the Railways on the
Bombay Suburban Section of the Western
and Central Railways ;

(b) the names of all stations where the
Commercial Clerks are employed along with

the number of Commercial Clerks employed on each station ;

(c) the total number of Commercial Clerks who have been provided with residential accommodation separately on each station ;

(d) looking to the serious scarcity of houses in Bombay, what steps have been taken by the Railways to help the staff ;

(e) whether Government will consider to provide accommodation to all its employees who are in distress at present ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Central Railway : 1102 ; Western Railway : 1407.

(b) and (c). Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2908/70.*]

(d) to (f). Quarters are built on phased programme subject to availability of funds.

Classification of Railway Employees as Essential and Non-Essential

3359. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 292 on the 18th November, 1969 regarding classification of Railway employees as Essential and Non-essential and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in collecting the information ?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2909/70.*]

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

Variations in Scales of Pay on Indian Railways

3360. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Commercial Clerks, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Ticket Collectors, Accounts Clerks, Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in different grades employed on the Indian Railways ;

(b) the total number of Commercial Inspectors, Chief Ticket Examiners, Head Ticket Collectors, Travelling Inspectors of Accounts and Transportation Inspectors in the grades of Rs. 250—380, 335—425, 370—475, 450—575, employed on the Railways, separately in each grade and on each Railway ;

(c) the percentage distribution of posts in different grades for the employees referred to in parts (a) and (b) above ; and

(d) the detailed reasons for variations, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a), (b) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2610/70.*]

News-Print Plants in Himachal Pradesh

3361. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to set up more news-print plants in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh under the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme for the development of News-print industry under the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) the target of news-print production fixed under the Fourth Plan and how for the country will be self-sufficient in this respect by the end of the Plan period ?

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

(b) One news-print plant is proposed to be set up in Kerala in the public sector with an annual capacity of 75,000 tonnes.

Another proposal is under consideration in the private sector for setting up a news-print plant in Himachal Pradesh with an annual capacity of 60.00 tonnes.

(c) The provisional target for news-print fixed in the Fourth Plan is 1,65,000 tonnes annual capacity and the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries has estimated the demand for news-print as 2,65,000 tonnes by the end of 1973-74. So, even, after the implementations of the above projects, there will be a gap between the demand and indigenous production of news-print.

Loss to Railway from Unsocial Elements

3362. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of the loss to the Railways from the unsocial elements has been made since the termination of the last session of Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, what is that; and

(c) what measures are being taken to safeguard the property of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). Damages caused to the Railway property as a result of mob attacks by unsocial elements have been estimated at Rs. 22.9 lakhs during the period 25.12.1969 to 19.2.1970.

(c) Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force are being increasingly deployed to protect Railway property and to assist the State Police in handling such situations. Closest liaison is being maintained with the State Police authorities who deal with law and order, with a view to securing their assistance. A Bill is also proposed to be introduced in the current Session of the Parliament to provide for deterrent punishment for causing damage or destruction to Railway property. Steps are also taken to project before the public the baneful effects of destruction of national assets like the Railway property.

Conditions of Harijans Living in J.J. Colonies and Jhuggi Bastis of Delhi

3363. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the number and the living conditions of the Harijans living in the J.J. Colonies and Jhuggi Bastis of Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the result of the survey; and

(c) if not, whether any steps have been taken to make such a survey as a prelude to improving the living conditions of the Harijans in these colonies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(b) Most of the people in J.J. Colonies and Jhuggi Bastis are economically backward and poor. The provision of basic amenities like street light, roads, water and sanitation is already made in these colonies by the Delhi Development Authority under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme. Special funds amounting to Rs. 13.50 lakhs have also been provided by the Government of India during the current financial year to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi exclusively for the improvement of Harijan Bastis.

Criminal Tribes Living in South Delhi

3364. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Sigligars and others belonging to the so-called criminal tribes live in the sun-light Colony, Bachitra Singh Camp in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to settle them permanently and re-claim them for society?

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

(b) There is no separate scheme for

Sigligars, but the following schemes are functioning for the rehabilitation of Denotified Tribes :

- (i) Sanskar Ashram for Boys.
- (ii) Three Welfare Centres for Denotified Tribes.

A Sanskar Ashram for Girls and another scheme 'Industrial Units for the Rehabilitation of Denotified Tribes' are being established during the current financial year.

Catering Unit at Gauhati Railway Station

3365. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Railway station catering unit has not yet been upgraded ;

(b) the monthly earnings of the Gauhati unit ;

(c) whether it is running at a profit ;

(d) the reasons why this unit is still under an Assistant Catering Inspector whereas Katihar Unit which is giving loss to the Railway is under an Inspector ; and

(e) if so, whether Government proposes to upgrade the Gauhati Railway Station Catering Unit immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the upgradation of the post of Supervisor incharge of Gauhati Departmental Catering unit.

At present there is no proposal to upgrade the post of Supervisor incharge of Gauhati Catering Unit.

(b) The average monthly sales turnover of Gauhati Catering Unit during 1968-69 was Rs. 39,446.

(c) During the financial year 1968-69, the Catering Unit at Gauhati sustained a loss of Rs. 5,144.

(d) and (e). The catering unit at Gauhati is incharge of an Assistant Catering Inspector in Grade Rs. 205-280. The Headquarters Catering Inspector in Grade Rs. 250-380 also supervises the working of this unit. The Catering Inspector at Katihar is in the Grade of Rs. 250-380, but he super-

vises the Catering Unit at New Jalpaiguri also in addition to his own unit.

There is no proposal at present to upgrade the post of the Assistant Catering Inspector at Gauhati.

Automation Plant in North-East Frontier Railway Headquarters

3366. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an automation plant is installed in the North-east Frontier Railway Headquarters at Maligaon ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the students union of the Gauhati University and Local Trade Unions including recognised Railway Unions have protested against this installation ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that for the last five years there was no new recruitment in the North-east Frontier Railway ;

(d) whether by the installation of automation plant further provision of new recruitment is totally sealed ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw this automation plant immediately to avoid untoward situation that may develop due to growing agitation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A data processing computer has been installed.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) No. The installation of computers has not adversely affected employment on the Railways. With the expansion of traffic and the increase in efficiency which the computers are expected to facilitate, employment opportunities on the Railways as a whole are not likely to be reduced in the future also.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaint Regarding Misuse of Official Position Power by C.H.C., Bikaner (N. Railway)

3367. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 7th

June, 1969 a G.T. No. 2552 was attached to 92-Dn Mail at Bikaner Station and this bogie was exclusively utilised by CHC/Bikaner to accommodate his son's marriage party consisting of 78 persons who travelled without tickets upto Rewari without any prior reservation and payment of reservation fee ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the permission of the competent authority viz : C. O. P. S., Northern Railway, New Delhi, was not obtained for this purpose and this additional coach was attached on the false plea of heavy rush of passengers on that day at Bikaner ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no thorough enquiry was instituted into this matter even after this case of mis-use of official power and depriving Government of its due revenue was reported to the higher authorities ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into this case and punish the guilty officials ; and

(e) if any action has been taken against the officials found guilty in this case, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). Certain complaints alleging attachment and misuse of a 3rd Class Bogie by the Chief Controller, Bikaner, Northern Railway have been received and these are under investigation at present.

Revision of Wage Structure of Commercial Clerks

3368. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the increased responsibilities consequent upon the increase in tempo of traffic movement have initially and ultimately been shouldered by the Commercial Clerks who have direct and practical dealing with the acceptance, booking, transshipment, accountal and delivery of traffic moved by Rail at all points except at roadside stations where traffic is meagre ;

(b) if so, whether this very factor was taken into consideration while revising pay scales of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in isolation w.e.f. 1st April, 1964 ; and

(c) if not, what action is now being contemplated by Government to compensate the Commercial Clerks and to save them from consequent and subsequent discrimination by the proposed Pay Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The structure of the scales of pay of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters was partially revised with effect from 1.4.1964 in view of the increase in the operational duties and responsibilities consequent upon the increase in the tempo of traffic movement.

Similar justification was not available in the case of Commercial staff to warrant any revision of these pay scales.

(c) It is hoped that these view-points will receive consideration from the new Pay Commission as and when these are brought before it by various employees and Associations as was done by the last Pay Commission.

Basis of Wage Structure of Railway Commercial Clerks

3369. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commercial Clerks working at Railway Stations virtually face at their counters the distinct and direct responsibilities and risks of multifarious commercial performances and instantaneous public dealings unlike the ministerial staff ; and

(b) if so what measures have been undertaken by Government to distinguish them from the Clerks working in offices and secretariats to facilitate the Pay Commission to consider the revision of their pay structure on merits and commensurate with their duties and responsibilities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The duties and responsibilities of Commercial Clerks are different from those of Office Clerical staff. The Second Pay Commission were aware of the difference in their duties and responsibilities and they recommended separate scales of pay for these categories.

Working Conditions of Railway Commercial Clerks

3370. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent upon the assumption of common carriers, liabilities, increase in tempo of traffic, sales, marketing, courtesy and claims prevention drives and introduction of various other formalities of democratic era, the work load and responsibilities of the Commercial Clerks at stations have increased manifold but the job analysis or yardstick formulae has seen no change ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to consider this aspect for a fresh job analysis on scientific basis for this category ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The yardsticks of the norms in vogue were reviewed recently by the Railways. In so far as the Commercial Department is concerned, excepting for the two Railways, where the matter is still under examination, the review made by others, indicates that no change is necessary in the yardsticks already in vogue.

Signature Campaign by Railway Commercial Clerks in Izatnagar Division

3371. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the "Quit Disparity" signature campaign launched by the Izatnagar Division unit of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association supported by its various other constituents ; and

(b) if so, whether the basic and vital issues advanced in the resolution will receive adequate consideration by Government and subsequently by the Pay Commission ?

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

(b) The Pay Commission, the setting of which has been accepted in principle will no doubt give due consideration to the demands of this category.

Allotment of cars/scooters and other vehicles to Ladies from Government quota in priority basis

3372. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the special facilities given to the ladies in the matter of allotment of cars, scooters and other vehicles from the Government quota ; and

(b) whether any priority is given to them in the matter of allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Normally lady officers are treated on par with others in respect of allotment of cars and scooters from the Central Government quota. Special consideration is shown to applicants in exceptional cases depending on the circumstances of each case.

Foreign collaboration

3373. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :

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

(a) the number and details of foreign collaboration approved by Government from July, 1969 to February, 1970 ;

(b) whether the policy of allowing foreign collaboration has undergone any change as compared to that followed during the last three lean years ;

(c) if so, the details of the modification introduced in the policy and whether any further modifications are proposed to be introduced in the policy during the Fourth Five-Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details of such proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A list of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government during the period from July, 1969 to

February, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2911/70].

(b) to (d). The policy of Government in respect of foreign private investment and collaboration broadly remains the same but within the framework of the basic policy, considerable re-orientation has been brought about, keeping in view the strong industrial base that has been set up in the country and the need for boosting exports of our manufactured products and indigenous research and consultancy facilities and services. As a result, greater selectivity is now being exercised in the matter of approval of foreign collaboration applications. With a view to avoiding repetitive import of technology for the manufacture of same or similar products, efforts are made to conduct coordinated negotiations when a number of units are proposed to be set up for the manufacture of the same item at about the same time. Technical collaboration agreements are now usually approved for a 5 year duration only. Care is also taken to ensure that, as far as possible, collaboration agreements do not impose restrictions on the export of manufactured products, and also that a provision is made in the agreements which allows the know-how to be passed on to another Indian Company, should it become necessary, on terms to be mutually agreed to by all concerned including the foreign collaborator and subject to the approval of the Government.

No major policy modifications are immediately contemplated.

Additional trains on Poona-Lonavla line (Central Railway)

3374. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industries have come up in between Poona and there is an increasing demand to run more local trains ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the demand favourably ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, as and when more EMU coaches

become available and other requisite facilities develop.

(c) Does not arise.

Fall in Industrial Investment

3375. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by Shri G. D. Birla appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 1st January, 1970 that an era of scarcity will usher in as there has been a serious drop in investment in the field of industry ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even though the banks have enough money, the industry is not willing to borrow because there is not much activity in the sphere of the industry ;

(c) if so, what has been the fall in investment in the sphere of industry during the last two years year-wise ; and

(d) Government's reaction to the views expressed above ?

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

(b) No, Sir. (There are no indications to such effect.)

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Govt. does not subscribe to the individual's views.

Saving of Foreign Exchange by Import substitution of drawings of various items

3376. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked all project authorities to obtain drawings of various tailor-made items from foreign suppliers to facilitate their manufacture indigenously ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction and the estimated annual saving of foreign exchange by this import substitution method ?

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

(b) It is now clear that opportunity is being taken by Project authorities, wherever feasible, to give effect to these instructions. Taking into account that these instructions cover the entire ambit of industry, it would be difficult to assess in exact terms the progress made in this behalf in the various sectors of industry and the savings achieved as a result thereof.

Labour trouble in Durgapur Steel Plant:

3377. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) the extent of loss in production and in financial terms incurred by the Durgapur Steel Plant with effect from the 1st April, 1969 due to labour trouble ;

(b) how many man hours have been wasted and to what extent the plant has been damaged during the period ; and

(c) what steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken to ensure smooth working of the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Loss in production due to labour trouble during the period from April, 1969 to January 15, 1970 is estimated as follows :—

	tonnes	millions
(i) Saleable pig iron	2,350	Rs. 71.11
(ii) Saleable steel	87,755	

(b) 3,84,763 man-hours were lost due to labour indiscipline during the above period. It is difficult to assess the extent of damage due to labour trouble in specific terms.

(c) Every effort is being made to ensure smooth working of the Plant by holding constant dialogue and discussions with representatives of the workers, and the co-operation of the State Government is sought as and when necessary. The Hindustan Steel Employees Union has been recognised with effect from August 5, 1969. From 1st June, 1969, as many as 20 memoranda of settlement on industrial

disputes have been signed between the management and the recognised Union. Introduction of group incentive scheme is in process.

Production of Steel

3378. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of steel in the Indian Iron and Steel Co., and Durgapur Steel Plant has come down heavily and the position of supply of steel to the industries in the country and particularly in the South has been affected heavily ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the public sector steel projects are oriented to produce steel for export ;

(c) whether Government have considered any reorientation of the distribution of steel in the country in the light of the suggestions made by the Industry to Government ; and

(d) whether anything has been done in this matter and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Indian Iron and the Durgapur Steel Plants are working below their capacities. This has contributed to the shortage of steel all over the country. The shortage was further aggravated in the South by the restrictions imposed by the Railways on southward despatches of steel on account of natural calamities. As soon as traffic was resumed, special efforts were made to increase supplies to the South.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Presumably the reference is to the distribution policy for steel. The matter is under consideration. The need for reviewing the distribution policy arises out of the present context of shortage of several varieties of steel products.

हरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रकों की गतिविधियां

3379. श्री मोहन प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री रूरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की गतिविधियों के बारे में 22 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 229 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के पाकिस्तान से आये कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न दावों के संबंध में राज्य के अधिकारियों के परामर्श से की गई जांच का परिणाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों ने अक्सर संयंत्र के काम में विघ्न डालने का प्रयत्न किया है ; और

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

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) राज्य के अधिकारियों से परामर्श करके इन कर्मचारियों के दावों का अभी सत्यापन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Filmistan Distributors (India) Ltd.

3380. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Managing Director of Filmistan Distributors (India) Limited and his son have been found guilty of gross misuse of the funds of the company ;

(b) whether any investigation has been made ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) In the records of the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, the full name of the company appears as Filmistan Distributors (India) Private Limited. This

private company is only having a Board of Directors consisting of three persons and none of them has been designated as Managing Director in the returns filed by the company with the Registrar of Companies. The material available does not *prima facie* disclose any misuse of the company's funds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मथुरा-हायरस मीटर लाइन पर स्टेशन का निर्माण

3381. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मथुरा-हायरस मीटर लाइन पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और इस स्टेशन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर रेलवे माल-गोदाम तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई उपबन्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) इस रेलवे के कासगंज-अछनेरा खण्ड पर राया और मुरसन स्टेशनों के बीच एक पार स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने पर 4,68,317 रुपये खर्च होने की प्रत्याशा है और इस काम के 31-3-1971 तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) उक्त स्टेशन पर कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था है लेकिन इसमें मालगोदाम का निर्माण शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) इस पार स्टेशन के संचालन के लिये रेलवे माल गोदाम की जरूरत नहीं समझी जाती।

सोनायी क्रासिंग स्टेशन (मथुरा-हायरस मीटर लाइन) के लिए जिन किसानों की भूमि अजित की गई थी उन्हें मुआवजा

3382. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मथुरा-हायरस

मीटर लाइन पर सोनायी कांसिंग स्टेशन के लिए जिन किसानों की भूमि अर्जित की गई थी उन्हें सामूहिक अथवा व्यक्तिगत रूप से कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार मुद्रावजे के भुगतान के बारे में किसानों से बातचीत करेगी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उक्त प्रत्येक किसान को कितना मुद्रावजा देने का सरकार का विचार है और इसके कब तक दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक नोटिस जारी करने, भूमि के मालिकों को भुगतान करने और भूमि का कब्जा रेलवे को देने की जिम्मेवारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की होती है। रेलों, राज्य राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित किये जाने पर उनके पास पैसा जमा कर देती हैं। इस मामले में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को अभी तक ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

Hunger Strike by Station Masters of Ferozepur Division (Northern Railway)

3383. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40 Station Masters of the Ferozepur Division of the Northern Railway have started 48 hours hunger strike in front of the Office of the Divisional Superintendent ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

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

(b) To protest against the modification made in connection with the revision of channel of promotion of confirmed Assistant Station Masters Gr. 250-380 (A) and Station

Masters Grade Rs. 205-280 to posts of Station Masters grade Rs. 250-380.

(c) Remedial measures were taken.

इलाहाबाद-समस्तीपुर यात्री गाड़ी के यात्रियों को लूटा जाना

3384. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 फरवरी, 1970 की रात्रि को इलाहाबाद-समस्तीपुर यात्री गाड़ी के यात्रियों से डाकुओं ने लगभग 20,000 रुपये लूट लिये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त डकैती की घटना को ध्यान में रखते हुए यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Memorandum from Dombivli Passengers' Association, Dombivli

3385. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the Dombivli Passengers' Association, Dombivli regarding the problems of the Railway commuters on the Thana-Kalyan Section of the Central Railway ;

(b) if so, what are the principal problems cited in the memorandum ; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon ?

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

(b) The main points listed in the memorandum are: (i) Provision of additional local trains in general and starting special locals from Dombivli to relieve overcrowding at Dombivli station. (ii) Stoppage of all fast locals at Dombivli station. (iii) Stoppage of all main line passenger trains at Dombivli station. (iv) Provision of various amenities at Dombivli station.

(c) The demands of the Association were examined in detail and also discussed by the Deputy Divisional Superintendent,

Bombay with the members of the Dombivli Passengers' Association in a meeting held in his office on 22-9-69. Introduction of any additional local train in Bombay area has not been found feasible, at present, for want of coaches as well as line and terminal capacity. Out of 127 local trains, 122 including some fast local trains stop at Dombivli. Provision of stoppages of the remaining 5 locals and long distance main line trains at Dombivli station has not been found desirable having regard to the needs of long distance traffic using these services.

Passenger amenities like cover over on all the platforms, urinals, lavatories, benches, drinking water arrangement, adequate booking arrangements, one covered foot-over bridge, adequate lighting, book-stall, loudspeakers, tea stall etc. exist at this station which are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. However, the work of widening the foot-over bridge at Kalyan-end has been included in 1970-71 Works Programme of the Railway. For convenience of passengers, the strength of Licensed Porters at this station has been increased from 6 to 10.

Amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam Line (Northern Railway)

3386. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Punjab Government and the Railway Board regarding the Rupar-Nangal Dam Line of the Northern Railway is over and the section has been taken over by the Railway Board ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this agreement amenities required for the passengers and employees had been held up ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to provide the required amenities on this section by the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. The agreement expired in October 1964, when the section was taken over by Government of India.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Nangal Dam Railway Station

3387. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme was prepared for the development of Nangal Dam Railway Station of the Northern Railway along with the residential quarters for employees and a Third Class Waiting Room, being an important station for V.I.Ps and tourists ;

(b) whether there is any provision for a Railway godown and staff quarters at the said station ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, as III class waiting hall, upper class waiting room, platform shelter and other basic passenger amenities, as also goods shed, parcel office and staff quarters already exist at this station.

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

Stoppage of Train Service on Ambala-Nangal Dam Section (Northern Railway)

3388. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some important trains from Ambala-Nangal Dam on the Northern Railway have been stopped inspite of a great rush of tourists and general public ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(c) whether Government would consider to restart the same or a service of Diesel Car in its place to remove the difficulty of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). In view of poor occupation on Ambala-Nangal Dam section of the previous 1 MSN/2 MSN Meerut City-Nangal Dam Passengers, the run of these trains was curtailed and limited only to Meerut-Ambala section. Ambala-Nangal Dam section is still served by three pairs of trains including 53 Up/54 Dn. Delhi-Nangal Dam Expresses, which are found quite adequate to serve the needs of present level of traffic.

(c) There is no proposal to restore these services on Ambala-Nangal Dam section, or to introduce a Diesel Rail Car.

**Allocation of Iron and Steel to
Madhya Pradesh**

3389. **SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :**
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of scarce categories of iron and steel has not been made in accordance with the actual demand of the small scale industries units of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, what are the quantities supplied to date against demands made and the steps taken to fill the gap between demand and supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There is a general country-wide shortage of steel at present, especially in categories like sheets, plates and wire rods. As such, the demand of the industries depending mainly on these categories could not be met in full.

(b) The information regarding supplies upto December, 1969 is furnished below :

	tonnes
BP Sheets (upto 14 G)	42
BP Sheets (16-20 G)	67
BP Sheets (thinner than 20 G)	115
GP/GC Sheets	916
Total	1140

The gap between demand and indigenous supply has been sought to be bridged by increasing the entitlements under the actual users licensing policy and through bulk imports.

**Designing and Engineering work by
M/s Dastur and Company for
Bokaro Steel Plant**

3390. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Dastur and Company has been given consultancy work for a part of the Bokaro Steel Plant (Stage-I) ;

(b) if so, the amount of work they have been entrusted for designing and engineering of the plant ;

(c) the reason for not entrusting them with the design and engineering for the entire plant ;

(d) whether the said Company applied for designing and engineering work to be entrusted to them for the expansion of the Plant (Stage-II) : and

(e) if so, the present position in regard to their offer of consultancy services for design and engineering of the Bokaro Stage-II ?

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

(b) In accordance with the agreement between Bokaro Steel Limited and M/s. M.N. Dastur and Co. concluded on the 25th January, 1967, M/s. Dastur and Co. have been entrusted with the work of preparation of drawings and submission of tender documents, in respect of such portions of the drawings, plant, machinery and equipment as are outside the scope of Soviet suppliers, and also examination, scrutiny and advice on suitability of equipment and the reasonableness of prices. They have also to inspect the equipment procured from these sources. Further, they have to prepare design and construction drawings for units to be designed in India from the design assignments to be supplied by the Soviet consultants. They have also to provide designer's supervision for the items of plant and facilities within their scope of work and assist Bokaro Steel in commissioning of the plant units designed by them under the overall supervision of Soviet consultants.

(c) In accordance with the terms of the Soviet credit for the construction of Bokaro

Steel Plant, the Soviet organisations are the principle consultants and are responsible for giving performance guarantees in respect of the design and equipment. However M/s. Dastur and Co. as stated in reply to part (b), have also been associated with the Plant and have been entrusted with the design engineering for such portion of the work as is outside the scope of Soviet consultants.

(d) and (e). The agreement with M/s. Dastur and Co. provides that it is the intention of the company (Bokaro Steel Limited) to associate the Indian consulting engineers (M/s. Dastur and Co.) with the project upto the completion of the expansion to a capacity of about 4 million ingot tonnes per annum.

In the 2nd stage, the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. will act as the Principal consultants, a role which was assigned to the Soviet organisation for the 1st stage of construction of the plant. It has, however, been decided that, in accordance with the agreement with them, M/s. Dastur and Co. will be offered consultancy assignment for the 2nd stage of Bokaro similar to the assignment they had for the 1st stage.

Design and Engineering work of Bokaro Steel Plant

3391. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the break-down of negotiations with the U.S.A., the then Minister of Steel, Shri C. Subramaniam, announced in the House on the 9th April, 1964 that "...we have decided to award the further engineering of the project to the Indian engineering firm, M/s. Dastur and Company who have prepared the detailed project report. This contract for consultancy has been agreed upon and the firm will continue the engineering work they had already initiated in anticipation of this settlement. The consultants have been appointed and they are busy preparing detailed specifications for tender" ; and

(b) if so, the reason for not fulfilling the commitment made by the Minister on the floor of the House and entrusting the major part of the plant design and engineering to the Tjazhpromexport of U.S.S.R. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir, the statement referred to was made after the breakdown of negotiations with the U.S.A.

(b) The position as on the 9th April, 1964 was correctly stated in the statement referred to, but no legal contract was concluded at that stage. Soon thereafter, that is, on the 1st May, 1964, the U.S.S.R. Government expressed their intention to provide technical and financial assistance for the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant. In the changed circumstances, the Soviet Organisation were appointed Principal Consultants. It was, however, ensured that Dastur and Co. would also be associated with the Project, and accordingly in the implementation associated with the Project, and accordingly in the implementation of the 1 Stage of the Plant. Dastur and Co. were assigned various consultancy functions outside the scope of U.S.S.R. organisations.

Building of Bokaro Steel Plant by Tjazhpromexport of U.S.S.R.

3392. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions for entrusting the contract to the Tjazhpromexport of U.S.S.R. for building the Bokaro Steel Plant ;

(b) the number of engineers engaged by the Tjazhpromexport of U.S.S.R. and the break-up of the Russians and Indian engineers employed by them ;

(c) the cost borne by the Government of India for the expenses for the Soviet specialists towards salary, allowance, foreign travels and local trips, office and housing, medical expenses, insurance transport, income-tax, canteen, cooperative stores, schools, clubs and cinemas and also expenses for interpreter and doctors ; and

(d) the reason for not asking the contracting company, Tjazhpromexport of U.S.S.R., to bear these expenses by themselves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) In pursuance of the Indo-USSR agreement

of the 25th January, 1965, for the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant, and the Contracts concluded on the 3rd May, 1966, by Bokaro Steel Limited with the Soviet organisation 'Tiazpromexport', following main functions are being discharged by Messrs. Tiazpromexport, as the General Suppliers and Consultants on terms and conditions specified therein :—

(i) Preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the 4 million tonne capacity, supply of working drawings for construction of units other than those assigned to the Indian Consultants, for stage I of the Plant for 1.7 million tonnes of steel ingots, and providing designers' supervision.

(ii) Supply of such equipment and materials from USSR for Bokaro Stage I as are not manufactured in India, out of which 200 million roubles (equivalent to Rs. 166.6 crores) worth of equipment etc. will be covered under the credit, and the balance, if any will be paid for under the Trade Plan.

(iii) Deputation of Soviet specialists for providing advisory services for construction and commissioning of the plant.

(b) As on the 25th February, 1970, there were 159 Soviet specialists in position at Bokaro Steel Project, deputed by M/s. Tiazpromexport. No Indian Engineers have been appointed by the Soviet organisations.

(c) The total estimated cost on salaries and allowances of Soviet Specialists to be deputed for Bokaro Steel Plant is Rs. 5.53 crores, out of which Bokaro Steel Limited have paid Rs. 1.32 crores upto 30-11-1969. The estimated expenditure on facilities like school, club, canteen and medical facilities is Rs. 15.5 lakhs. Besides, Bokaro Steel Limited has to incur capital expenditure of about Rs. 33,000 for each specialist on providing a furnished house. The Interpreters and Doctors are being provided free of charge by the Soviet suppliers, and only living facilities at site are being provided by Bokaro Steel Plant.

(d) The expenses of these Soviet Specialist have to be borne by Bokaro Steel Limited under a contractual obligation in accordance with an agreement dated May

3, 1966 between Bokaro Steel Limited and the Soviet Organisation Tiazpromexport.

हजारी बागनगर तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

3393. श्री स० च० बेसरा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हजारीबाग नगर का अभी तक रेलवे लाइन में न मिलाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) रेलवे लाइन की व्यावहारिकता तथा महत्व पर विचार करने के पश्चात् क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे लाइन को उस नगर तक सीधे बढ़ाने का है जो जिला मुख्यालय है; और

(ग) यदि रेलवे लाइन को उक्त नगर तक बढ़ाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है तो उक्त लाइन को बिछाने पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). हजारी बाग नगर से रामपुर हाट तक एक नई लाइन के लिए 1945-48 में सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे। उस समय इस लाइन पर लगभग 13.5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान था। निर्माण की भारी लागत, यातायात की कम प्रत्याशित आमदनी के कारण इस लाइन का निर्माण शुरू नहीं किया गया। निर्माण की वर्तमान लागत को देखते हुए इस लाइन के और भी अधिक खर्चीली होने की सम्भावना है और इसके लाभप्रद होने की आशा नहीं है। अतः इसके निर्माण पर फिलहाल, विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

Distribution of Billets to re-rolling Mills in Madhya Pradesh

3394. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that distribution

of billets to the re-rolling Mills in Madhya Pradesh is not being made according to their requirements :

(b) whether there are any re-rolling Mills in Madhya Pradesh which are not being supplied any billets at all ;

(c) if so, their number and quantities demanded by them and the reasons for their non-supply ; and

(d) the quantities supplied to date against the demands made by other mills and steps taken to fill the gap between the demand and supply ?

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

As the production of billets is not sufficient to meet even one shift capacity of registered re-rollers it is not possible to meet the full requirements of the re-rolling mills.

(b) and (c). Billet allocation are made only to registered re-rollers. Scrap re-rollers who can function on the basis of scrap are not given billets. In the circumstances, not all re-rollers in the country, including those in Madhya Pradesh, receive billet allocations.

(d) A statement showing the billets allocated to the registered. Re-rolling mills in Madhya Pradesh and total despatches made to them from August, 1969, to January, 1970 is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

	Billets allocated per month from August, 1969, in tonnes.	Total despatches from August 1969 to January, 1970, in tonnes.
Indore Steel and Iron Mills.	690 (For export only)	3,893
M.P. Iron and Steel works.	157	751
National Metal Industry.	200	1,170
Digvijaya Industries Private, Limited.	*454	2,387
Apeejay Private, Ltd.	171	1,107
Central India I. and S. Company.	150	1,006

*They have also got an *ad hoc* allotment of 100 tonnes.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Prorogation of J and K Legislature

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The prorogation of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly by the Governor as advised by the Chief Minister who had reportedly lost Majority in the Legislative Assembly".

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has prorogued both Houses of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature with effect from 8 A.M. on 14th March 1970. According to a report received from the State Government, the Order of Prorogation, was necessitated on account of the agitation launched in Jammu by various groups and parties which have seriously affected the proceedings of the legislature.

In proroguing the Houses of the legislature, the Governor has acted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. The Congress Party—this is the more important

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

paragraph—continues to have an overwhelming majority in the Legislative Assembly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Question.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Which Congress ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can the Home Minister say that ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are, however, some controversies regarding the extent of support enjoyed by the Council of Ministers in the party.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय किसी भी असेम्बली पार्टी के बारे में यह फैसला दे सकते हैं कि वह बहुमत में है या नहीं ? कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार वहाँ है। कांग्रेस का बहुमत था यह गृह मंत्री ने कैसे कहा ? क्या यह बात गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा (जम्मू) : यह बात ठीक है। वहाँ कांग्रेस की सरकार है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि उनके ख्याल से जो वहाँ की पोजीशन है वह उन्होंने दे दी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पोजीशन उन्हें कैसे मालूम हुई ? क्या गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि मैजोरिटी कांग्रेस के साथ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरियाणा की बात आप लाये, बंगाल की बात आप लाये। उन में भी इस का जिक्र होता रहा है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : How was it that the Assembly has been prorogued in the midst of the budget session which was going on ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जरा गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें। क्या केन्द्र में बैठे हुए गृह मंत्री को यह अधिकार है कि किस विधान सभा में किसी दल का बहुमत है या नहीं इस के संबंध में वह यहाँ एलान करें ?

MR. SPEAKER : How can the Chair pass any remark on that ? Let me study it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : From the State of Haryana to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it is the same unethical and unhealthy pattern. Here is a Chief Minister who has advised the Governor to prorogue the State Assembly in order to defend himself. This is a very unhealthy pattern of things in our country. Jammu and Kashmir has a different Constitution also. That shows that it is yet to be fully integrated with the rest of India. Here is Shri Sadiq who goes on advising the Governor, according to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, to prorogue the Assembly. He did it in 1964 also. He does not enjoy any majority in the House. It is Mir Qasim who enjoys the majority in the House. He has a strength of 35 but Shri Sadiq has only 27. Whatever that may be, are Government going to advise Shri Sadiq, in the interest of our democracy, when he comes and meets spokesmen of Government here to step aside and make room for Mir Qasim who surely enjoys majority in the House ? Will they ask the Governor not to follow the advice of the Chief Minister to prorogue the State Assembly altogether ?

May I submit that internal quarrels of the same party must not be taken as reasons for an onslaught on democracy ? Our democracy must be preserved, and in order to preserve our democracy, may I know from the hon. home Minister whether he is going to advise Mr. Sadiq to step aside so that Mr. Mir Qasim may come in with majority ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not

propose to given any advice about whether he should continue to be the Chief Minister or not.

AN HON. MEMBER : But how does he pronounce his Judgment ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Central Government cannot afford to give any advice like that. But from the statement that Mr. Sadiq made to the press, it seems that he is going to call the Assembly before the end of this month.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He will have to.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He had prorogued the Assembly before also in 1964. Why did he prorogue the Assembly ?

SHRI SURENERANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Where was the need for prorogation. The Assembly could merely have been adjourned, for some weeks. Why was it prorogued ? It had a certain connotation. Let us know whether the prorogation was constitutional and valid.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not talking a position where I can sit in judgment over why he advised so. Possibly, he may not have advised it also. I am not here to justify his advice. My only point is that the Governor had no option but to accept the advice of the Chief Minister.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South-Delhi) : How could he justify the prorogation on the ground that an agitation has been going on ? The agitation has been going on for the last 25 days.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Have you no role to play when wrong answers are given ?

MR. SPEAKER : My role was only to admit this, and I have done it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Why should the Governor be allowed to act in a wrong way ?

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Arising out of the reply that the Home

Minister has given, he says that he also does not know. I am not putting a question but I only want a clarification from you. The hon. Minister says that he does not know whether the Chief Minister has advised the Governor for praogation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not said that. Within five minuts if he wants to distort what I had said, I do not know what is to be done. What I said was this.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He did say that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I shall repeat what I had said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Does he approve of the action of the Chief Minister ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I said that there was no question of my sitting in judgment over why he advised the Governor or not. That was what I had said. But the reason I have already given. But under the Constitution, once the Governor receives the advice of the Council of Ministers, he has no option but to abide by it.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : This is *mala fide* prorogation,

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुल (पूर्व दिल्ली) : हरियाणा के बाद जम्मू और काश्मीर में इस प्रकार से विधान सभा को प्रोरोग किया गया है। यह लोकतन्त्र के साथ बलात्कार है। बजट पर जब बहस हो रही थी और मुख्य मंत्री के अपने विभाग की मांगों पर मतदान होना था, उस समय मुख्य मंत्री का राज्यपाल को परामर्श देना कि इस सदन को प्रोरोग कर दिया जाय और उन का यह मान लेना पोलिटिकली इम्मारल है और लोकतन्त्र के विरुद्ध है। यहां भी लोक सभा को प्रोरोग करने समय लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष की सहमति राष्ट्रपति आवश्यक समझते हैं। जब तक आप सहमति न दें, लोक सभा का भी सत्रावसान नहीं होना। परन्तु वहां के अध्यक्ष को विश्वास में नहीं लिया

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

गया, और केवल जब मुख्य मंत्री के दल के 32 सदस्य छोड़ कर चले गए और उनको गद्दी खतरे में पड़ गई तब उनके परासर्श पर राज्यपाल ने विधान सभा का सत्रावसान कर दिया, यह बहाना ले कर कि जम्मू में आन्दोलन चल रहा है और वातावरण शांतिपूर्ण नहीं है। 25 दिन से वहां आन्दोलन चल रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत डिटेल्स में न जायें।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : उन का स्टेटमेंट है। गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि वहां स्थिति शांतिपूर्ण नहीं थी। वहां 25 दिन से आन्दोलन चल रहा था। आन्दोलन इसलिए चल रहा है कि जम्मू में खान पीने की चीजें काश्मीर घाटी से महंगी मिलती हैं जो कि दो सी मील आगे है और यहां से इनको वहां भेजा जाता है। पच्चीस दिन से आन्दोलन चल रहा है। ग्यारह सी आदमी उस में गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं। इस वास्ते इस वक्त इसको बहाना नहीं बनाया जा सकता है और हाउस को प्रोरोग नहीं किया जा सकता। कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल को मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह को मान लेना चाहिये था। वहां की संविधान शेष भारत के संविधान से अलग है। अब यह प्रश्न उठता है कि जब भारत का संविधान पचास करोड़ लोगों के लिए हितकर है, उचित है जिस में पांच करोड़ मुसलमान भी हैं तो क्या वह संविधान जम्मू काश्मीर के लोगों के लिए, वहां के लोकतंत्र के लिए वहां के जनाधिकारों की रक्षा करने के लिए क्यों उचित नहीं है, क्या इसको वहां लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है? इसलिये पहली बात तो यह है कि क्या भारत के संविधान को वहां पर लागू करने के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा और अगर नहीं तो क्या वहां के संविधान को इंडियनाइज करने के लिए सरकार कोई पग उठायेगी?

क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू काश्मीर विधान सभा के 32 सदस्य अब दिल्ली में हैं और वे प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री से मिले हैं? उन्होंने वहां की स्थिति के बारे में आपको क्या बताया है? क्या उन्होंने यह बताया है कि वहां के विधान सभा सदस्यों पर अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं, उन पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है, उनको खरीदा जा रहा है और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को सदन में विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं है? वहां लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए, लोकतंत्र की परम्पराओं को स्थापित करने के लिए आप क्या कोई पग उठावेंगे और क्या राज्यपाल को ऐसे गाइडलाइज देंगे कि जिन से लोकतंत्र की हत्या न हो?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the Constitution is concerned, the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir is there ; there is no question of amending that Constitution. As far as the important articles of our own Constitution are concerned, they are applied to Kashmir from time to time. As regards what the Chief Minister there did or did not do, I would like to repeat that I do not think that we can discuss here whether what he did was right or wrong.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE : Why not ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : At least I do not want to do that.

SHRI RABY RAY : The House can discuss.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not expressing any view ; I cannot express any view on the affairs of the

SHRI RABI RAY : He can, and the House can:

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is the Governor there bound by the Constitution of India ? Is he a nominee of the President of India or is he governed by the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, when he takes the oath there, he takes the oath to uphold the Constitution of India, and there is no doubt about it, but he is bound by that Constitution also. He takes the oath to uphold the Kashmir Constitution also.

An hon. Member asked me whether the Kashmir MLAs are present in Delhi and whether they have met me and whether I gave them any advice. Fortunately, I can say 'No' because they did not meet me.

SHRI AHMD AGA (Baramulla) : On a point of order. Kashmir is an integral part of India, and, therefore, the Constitution of India applies to us. The Constitution framed by Kashmir in respect of this axiom is contradictory to the Constitution of India. Therefore, I feel that the provision that it is obligatory on the part of the Governor to accept the advice of the Chief Minister is not applicable. I, therefore, feel that the Governor could not accept the advice of the Chief Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : Who has lost his majority and who is no longer the Chief Minister.

SHRI AHMD AGA : to prorogue the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI AHMAD AGA : My point of order is that the Governor was not bound to accept the advice of the Chief Minister about the prorogation of the Assembly. The Governor again will not be competent because the fact remains that 32 Members have withdrawn their support.

MR. SPEAKER : He is expressing his views. It is not a point of order. The hon. Member's name is also not in the list.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : The Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir was prorogued by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister only after the Chief Minister lost majority support. My question is whether even after the Chief Minister lost majority support and even after the

Governor is satisfied that he has lost majority support, it is within the competence of the Governor to accept the advice of the Chief Minister in proroguing the Assembly. In this context, it is a fact that the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir are contradictory to the provisions of the Constitution of India and if so, is it permitted on the soil of this country to have two contradictory constitutions, and is the Government going to do anything by which these contradictions in the two constitutions are removed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has his own constitutional advice. My advice is different from his.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your advice?

SHRI RANGA : That is not a reply. Probably he has not studied that Constitution and compared it with ours. If he is not aware of it, let him say he is ignorant of it, he will make a study.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I said my advice is different. There is no inconsistency between the two because even in the case of the other Governors we have taken the position that in matters of prorogation he has to take the advice of the Council of Ministers.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question was if there are any contradictions between the provisions of the two constitutions and if so, if they are going to do anything to remove them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So far as my advice goes, there is no contradiction.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : The Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was prorogued on the advice of the Chief Minister by the Governor. The Central Government is using the machinery of Governors to prorogue Assemblies when the majority is lost by the Chief Minister or to topple Governments. That has happened during the last few years. It happened in 1967 in Bengal, in 1968 in Haryana and Punjab and in 1969 in Bihar. Either they prorogue the Assembly when they lose majority or they topple the

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

Government or try to get Aya Ram or Gaya Rani. Such is the method. May I know whether 35 MLAs of Jammu and Kashmir have withdrawn their support from Mr. Sadiq and have arrived in Delhi? This is reported in today's papers. The Sadiq group is in a minority and that is why the Governor has prorogued the Assembly on the advice of Mr. Sadiq. This is murder of democracy so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. If he lost majority in the Assembly, the Governor must take the initiative and convene the Assembly as Mr. Dharma Vira did in Bengal in 1967. Why has the Governor not called the Assembly in Jammu and Kashmir? If Mr. Sadiq has lost majority, he must resign and the person who has majority must be called upon to form the Government. Why is the Central Government siding with the minority faction of Mr. Sadiq in Jammu and Kashmir in proroguing the Assembly instead of convening the Assembly and ascertaining the majority?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Government of India is not siding with anybody.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू-काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में इस सरकार की शुरु से यह आदत रही है कि वह काश्मीर के अवाम के बजाय काश्मीर के एक-दो आदमियों को ही काश्मीर समझती रही है। कुछ दिन तक इस सरकार ने शेख अब्दुला के ऊपर निर्भर किया और वह उन्हीं को काश्मीर समझती रही। उसके बाद कुछ दिन तक वह बरूशी गुलाम मुहम्मद पर निर्भर करती रही और उन्हीं को काश्मीर समझती रही। आज यह सरकार वही गलती सादिक साहब के सम्बन्ध में कर रही है कि उनको काश्मीर समझ रही है और काश्मीर के अवाम की आवाज को नहीं सुन रही है।

जो व्यक्ति इस समय जम्मू-काश्मीर का मुख्य मन्त्री है, उसकी अपनी स्टेट में यह स्थिति है कि 1964 में मुख्य मन्त्री बनने के बाद में वह आज तक श्रीनगर शहर में कोई सांख्यिक भाषण (फैमिलिक स्पीच) नहीं कर

सका है। जनता के साथ उसका कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जनता की बात तो दूर रही एम० एल० एज० को भी मुख्य मन्त्री से मिलने के लिए छः छः महीने तक इन्तजार करनी पड़नी है। यह सरकार सादिक साहब पर कितना निर्भर कर बैठी है और उनका बचाने और उनकी स्थिति को मजबूत करने की कितनी कोशिश करती रही है, यह सब इस बात से प्रकट है कि जहाँ 1964 तक, सोलह साल में, उसने काश्मीर को 72 करोड़ रुपये की मदद दी थी, वहाँ 1964 से लेकर 1969 तक, पाँच साल में, उसने काश्मीर को 175 करोड़ रुपये की मदद दी। इसके बावजूद भी जम्मू-काश्मीर में प्रगति और विकास के कई कार्यक्रम नहीं चल सके।

यह सरकार व्यक्ति को समर्थन देती है, राज्य को नहीं। इसी नीति का दुष्परिणाम यह है कि राज्य और देश के व्यापक हितों की परवाह न करते हुए वह आज भी एक व्यक्ति विशेष को बचाने की कोशिश कर रही है। जम्मू-काश्मीर विधान सभा के 72 सदस्यों में से 10 सदस्य आपोजीशन के हैं। बाकी 62 कांग्रेस के सदस्यों में वे 35 सदस्य आज सादिक साहब का साथ छाड़ चुके हैं और मुख्य मन्त्री के साथ आज केवल 27 सदस्य हैं। दो चार दिनों के बाद वे 27 एम० एल० एज० भी उनके साथ रहेंगे, इसमें मुझे शक है। इससे प्रकट है कि मुख्य मन्त्री विधान सभा में अपना बहुमत खो चुके हैं। स्वयं गृह मन्त्री ने भी कहा है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर विधान सभा में कांग्रेस की मजारिटी तो है, लेकिन इस बारे में सन्देह और मतभेद है कि मंत्रि-परिषद् में कांग्रेस पार्टी की आस्था या विश्वास है या नहीं?

जम्मू-काश्मीर के संविधान की धारा 53 (2) में स्पष्ट रूप से यह लिखा है कि अगर मुख्य मन्त्री कभी हाउस को प्रोरोग करने के सिधे या सत्रावसान करने के लिए, राज्यपाल

को कहें, तो राज्यपाल मुख्य मन्त्री की राय पर सन्तुष्ट होकर कर सकता है। लेकिन इस धारा में "भै" शब्द का प्रयोग किया है, "शैल" शब्द का नहीं। मैं गृह मन्त्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल ने मुख्य मन्त्री की राय जानने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विवेक का प्रयोग क्यों नहीं किया।

गृह मन्त्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में जम्मू के आन्दोलन का उल्लेख किया है। यह आन्दोलन चार महीने से चल रहा है और इसके दौरान ही जम्मू-काश्मीर की विधान सभा की बैठक लगातार पन्द्रह दिन तक चली। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस समय वहाँ पर गोली चलाई गई थी? या कोई और भयंकर आपत्ति आ गई थी, जिसको लेकर मुख्य मन्त्री ने राज्यपाल को सदन का सन्तुष्ट कराने के लिए कहा। वह आन्दोलन तो पहले की तरह चल रहा था। लेकिन चूँकि सरकार मतदान में गिरने जा रही थी, इसलिए उस आन्दोलन की आड़ में, उसका सहारा लेकर, सन्तुष्ट कर दिया गया। क्या गृह मन्त्री को यह जानकारी है?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर विधान सभा में कासिम साहब का बहुमत है, तो सांविधानिक व्यवस्था के अनुसार उनका गवर्नमेंट बनाने का अवसर देना चाहिए। अगर वह विधान सभा की बैठक में अपना बहुमत सिद्ध न कर सकें, तो, जैसी की संविधान में व्यवस्था है, अगला कदम यह उठाना चाहिए कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर देना चाहिए और केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहाँ का शासन अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। अल्पमत में होकर भी एक मुख्य मन्त्री पूरे राज्य के हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ करे और केन्द्रीय सरकार बराबर उसको संरक्षण देती रहे, यह स्थिति कब तक चलती रहेगी? मैं गृह मन्त्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब तक विधान सभा की बैठक दोबारा बुलाकर उसमें मुख्य मन्त्री को अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करने का अवसर

देगे और अगर उनका बहुमत सिद्ध नहीं होता है, तो अगले कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या राय है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, the hon. Member has raised some points about the history of Jammu and Kashmir administration, and he made a point that the Government of India is supporting some individuals in Jammu and Kashmir. *(Interruption)* I would plead with this hon. House in asserting that it is not a fact. *(Interruption)* The Central Government has to give cooperation and seek cooperation from the State Government, which is headed by the Chief Minister. In the time of Sheikh Abdullah, we were giving cooperation and seeking cooperation from the Prime Minister of Kashmir. So was the case with Shri Bakshi also. It was not Shri Bakshi, the individual, whom we were supporting there, but he was the head of the local administration. At the present moment also, whether cooperation we gave, it was to the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, not to Mr. Sadiq, the individual.

About the constitutional position, I am afraid, Mr. Shastri, has not taken care to read the article concerned. I will read it for his information. Article 35(2) says:

"All functions of the Governor, except those under sections 36, 38 and 92 shall be exercised by him only on the advice of the Council of Ministers."

So, the word used is 'shall', not 'may'.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मन्त्री महोदय आर्टिकल 53 (2) को भी पढ़ें।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह आर्टिकल भी काफी महत्व का है। *(व्यवधान)*

श्री रवि राय : इनको जो कनवीनिएंट लगता है, वह पढ़ते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पायंट आफ आर्डर, सर। मैंने तो धारा 53 (2) का उल्लेख किया है। गृह मन्त्री महोदय उग को क्यों नहीं पढ़ते हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will read article 53(2) also. It says :

"The Governor may from time to time—

(a) prorogue the Houses or either House."

This is the general power of the Governor about proroguing and summoning the House, but where he has to act, he has no option under article 35. You will have to read the Constitution as a whole, not merely take one article out of it and read it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : On a point of order, Sir. The Home Minister said in the beginning that according to him, there was no contradiction. But now he says that according to the Kashmir Constitution the word 'shall' appears and the Governor has no discretion, whereas under the Indian Constitution, the Governor has a discretion. Therefore, I would request you to direct the minister to clarify this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already explained it.

SHRI RANGA : Mr. Patodia has raised a point of order and it is for you to give an answer, not for the Home Minister. Earlier, the Home Minister said that there was no contradiction between the Kashmir Constitution and the Indian Constitution. We have always understood that our Constitution is final and superior to everything else and it should hold good. When we asked whether there was any contradiction between the two, he said, no. Now he has made it clear that in one place in the Kashmir Constitution it is 'shall' and in the Indian Constitution it is 'may'. There is a contradiction. It is for you to say whether there is a contradiction or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not sitting here to fill the gaps or correct the Home Minister where he is not giving an answer according to your satisfaction. I am very sorry.

SHRI RANGA : If within your knowledge he makes a wrong statement, can you not ask him ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was not

giving any information ; I was giving my opinion.

SHRI RANGA : I am asking the Speaker ; I am not asking any question from the Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am also saying this to the Speaker.

SHRI RANGA : The Home Minister misleads the House and you are keeping quiet.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you mean to say that I should come up with my personal views on this question ?

SHRI RANGA : Points of orders are being raised because he has given wrong information.

MR. SPEAKER : You have raised a question and the Home Minister has given his reply.

SHRI RANGA : I have drawn attention to the fact that the reply is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : I appeal to you to be reasonable. You cannot expect the Speaker to fill up gaps here and there in the replies of the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर जम्मू-काश्मीर की दो दफाओं का जिक्र किया गया। एक प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने किया और एक गृह मंत्री जी ने किया। जहाँ तक प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जिस धारा का जिक्र किया उसका सवाल है, वह वही धारा है जो हमारे संविधान में है और चव्हाण साहब ने जिस धारा का उल्लेख किया वह धारा स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह कहती है, जो संविधान को कन्वेंशन के रूप में आप मानते हैं। और क्या है वह ? आप ने जो धारा पढ़ कर बताई सिर्फ वही है जिसको कन्वेंशन के रूप में आपने स्वयं कहा, आप मानते हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति में भारत का जो पूरा संविधान है और काश्मीर का जो संविधान है उसमें कोई टकराव नहीं है।

लेकिन अब दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की बाकी दफाएँ तो खत्म नहीं हो गई। इन दो दफाओं के इंटरप्रेटेशन का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, यह मन्त्री जी की बात को हम मान भी लें और मुझे तो कोई एतराज नहीं है मानने में, लेकिन साथ-साथ उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ आप के मार्फत, या आप जबाब दे दीजिये, क्या संविधान की 355 धारा खत्म हो गई कि हर राज्य का जो कारोबार है, शासन है, वह संविधान के अनुसार चलना चाहिए ? 356 में आपको यह अधिकार है कि अगर कानून के अनुसार, संविधान के अनुसार, हुकूमत नहीं चलती है; राज नहीं चलता है तो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जा सकता है। अब सवाल इसमें यह होता है कि केवल एक शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आन्दोलन चल रहा है, क्या इसकी बिना पर विधान सभा को प्रेरण करना, क्या यह संविधान का पालन है ? यह मेरा सीधा सवाल है ? आपने प्रेस नोट कहा अगर प्रेस नोट नहीं होता तो मैं बिल्कुल नहीं बोलता क्योंकि आप यह जवाब दे सकते थे कि गवर्नर ने किन बहानों को लेकर असेम्बली को प्रेरण किया, मैं नहीं जानता, मैं उनके दिमाग में, उनके मन में नहीं जा सकता। लेकिन आप ने स्वयं कहा कि मुख्य मन्त्री की सलाह पर प्रेरण किया गया। मुख्य मन्त्री सरकार का प्रमुख है और सरकार को प्रेसनोट कहता है कि प्रेरणेशन के लिए और कोई कारण नहीं था, आन्दोलन की वजह से विधान सभा का न चलना, इसका साफ साफ मतलब है कि हुकूमत संविधान के अनुसार नहीं चल रही है और फिर भी मुख्य मन्त्री की सलाह पर यदि प्रेरण करने हैं तो क्या राष्ट्रपति का गवर्नर को हटाने का या गवर्नर को हिदायत देने का अधिकार नहीं है ? वह भी धार्य है। वह धार्य खत्म नहीं हुई हैं। तो केवल दो दफाओं का जिक्र करना और यह कहना कि हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए आप निर्देश दीजिए,

अगर इसके लिए तैयार नहीं है तो हमारा जो ऐजर्जमेंट मोशन है सरकार के फेल्योर के बारे में या जो चर्चा है उसके लिए मौका दीजिए। हरयाना के मामले में आप ने स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं माना लेकिन बहस की इजाजत दी। तो इसके बारे में भी हम प्रस्ताव दे चुके हैं। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि या तो हमारे काम रोकने प्रस्ताव पर तत्काल बहस शुरू कीजिए, 50 लोग खड़े हो जायेंगे, या उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो आप जो चर्चा दी है, उस पर बहस के लिए मौका दीजिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

SHRI S. K. PATIL (Banaskantha) :
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Is it on the same subject or on some other subject ?

SHRI S. K. PATIL : It is on the same subject. If we simply connive at the argument trotted out by the Home Minister there is a danger to the functioning of democracy in this country. Sections 35(2) and 53() of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution have been quoted. The one referring to under what circumstances that advice should be accepted by the Governor, I can understand. But under the other, which has been quoted by him, there are two functions of the Governor. There are certain activities in the functioning of the administration in which the Governor is bound to accept the advice of the Chief Minister but in an emergency when the Governor is reasonably convinced that the Chief Minister does not enjoy the majority in the House, he has been left the discretion. The word "may" has been used precisely for that purpose. When the Constitution is at stake and the Chief Minister, in self-preservation, is giving wrong advice to the Governor, if the Governor is to accept that advice also, it would only mean when it comes to this House—imagine an emergency when the Prime Minister here knowing that she is not in a majority tenders the advice to the President for the prorogation or anything of this House—that the President will be bound to take that advice. No, Sir. The Constitution of Kashmir and the Constitution of

[Shri S. K. Patil]

India do not differ in this fundamental aspect, namely, that there are certain cases in which the Governor has to exercise his discretion. Taking into account those circumstances did the Governor exercise that discretion and see whether the Chief Minister had a majority or not and whether he was asking, in order to save his skin, that the House should be prorogued ; or, did he merely act on that advice ?

Taking your answer that you are helpless in the matter, you are not helpless in the matter. In the defence of our Constitution—this is the main point that has got to be considered—you have every right to say that that does not apply to this case. Surely, if the Government has given a constitutional reply, I have no quarrel with the Home Minister. But may I say that if it is accepted and goes uncontradicted in this House, it would mean that even the Prime Minister enjoys the same right as the Prime Minister of Britain does under the British Constitution ? But that is not so. I do not go into that because that is not the point at issue. But this is a matter which has got to be taken into consideration.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh):

Sir, the Home Minister read two sections of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. Section 35(2) reads :—

"All functions of the Sadar-i Riyasat except those under sections 36, 38 and 92 shall be exercised by him only on the advice of the Council of Ministers."

This is a general provision under which the Governor must act on the advice of the Council of Ministers in regard to the administration of the State. So far as the right of prorogation is concerned, the expression used is "may". In every document particularly a Constitution of this nature, if there is a specific provision dealing with prorogation, it must override the general provision regarding the function of the Governor so far as the advice of the Council of Ministers is concerned. Therefore, when the Home Minister said that the Governor was bound to accept the advice of the Chief Minister regarding prorogation, in my submission he was applying a wrong principle of law in interpreting this Constitution and a wrong section of this Constitution. So far as the power of prorogation is

concerned, it is given in a specific section of the Constitution and that section must prevail so far as the right to prorogue is concerned. Therefore the Home Minister's statement about the Governor's action is defective and wrong. It is for the Home Minister to answer to this House whether the Governor in regard to the situation then existing exercised the right and discretion which he should have exercised under the Constitution under which he is the Governor.

MR. SPEAKER : So many points of order have been raised...

SHRI NATH PAI : Not so many ; only one.

MR. SPEAKER : One point of order by so many Members. I correct myself.

SHRI NATH PAI : I want to submit to you that only a few days back, you were pleased to allow a discussion on this. The issue is whether a gradual, imperceptible, nibbling of the Constitution is to be permitted. When we discussed Haryana issue, this was precisely the same issue as to whether the Governor is not under an obligation to exercise his discretion properly so as the spirit of the Constitution is upheld. It is no use all the while pointing to the letter because the letter can be very often a disastrous guide. It is the spirit of the Constitution that matters. What does it say ? Here, we know the Government is advised by the Chief Minister who has run into troubled waters and the Governor is aware of it. You are aware of it, we are aware of it and the people of Kashmir are aware of it. This Chief Minister gives advice to the Governor. Is it *bona fide* or *mala fide* ? The advice is to prevent the Assembly from exercising its sovereign right to see whether he enjoys the majority or not. When the Governor becomes a party to this, the Governor violates his oath that he has taken to uphold the Constitution.

The point that we are raising is not only about the Kashmir Governor but there are so many Governors. Mr Y. B. Chavan, once again, is encouraging a very dangerous practice and he does not like the criticism. I may tell him that he is the Home Minister at a very critical time of our history and he

must see that the Governors do not become rubber-stamps of the Chief Ministers who are in trouble. This is precisely what is happening.

Sir, there is the duty cast upon you. It is not a political point. It is basically a constitutional point. It is not an ordinary point of order. It is a much wider point about upholding the sanctity of the Constitution and the spirit of the Constitution to which we all have taken oath and the Governors have also taken oath to uphold the Constitution. We seek your guidance in this matter.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Sir, I would also like to join my other colleagues who have very rightly pointed out constitutional difficulties and all these aspects arising out of them. Keeping in view the situation in Jammu and Kashmir which is going from bad to worse, I would very humbly submit this House should be given an opportunity to discuss all these constitutional points and the issues arising out of them.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Sir, permit me to raise my point of order. I will take only a minute. The House is being misled by certain hon. Members by quoting certain articles and provisions in our Constitution as well as the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. As to how the Governor functions under the Constitution, I submit, the Governor has got discretionary powers and he can use his wisdom in upholding the Constitution and see that the letter and spirit of the Constitution is carried out. So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we are convinced that the Governor has used his wisdom and his discretion in full exercise of his functions under the Constitution in seeing that the letter and spirit of the Constitution is carried out. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : As one Member sits, two others make up their mind. Now the gentleman at the back has made up his mind. If it is a point of order, I will allow.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I have something different, something absolutely different, Sir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Bairampur) : May I submit, Sir, that you allow a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you say that I should rule out points of order ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, you allow a short duration discussion. There is no point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Chief Ministers may come and Chief Ministers may go but the Constitution must be followed. Jammu and Kashmir enjoys a special status not only in our country but the world over. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This statement cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. It does not enjoy any special status.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : We are a part of India.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Jammu and Kashmir is as good a part of India as Delhi is a part of India, as Punjab is a part of India and as Haryana is a part of India. We are seeing here as crystal as daylight that the majority there in the Congress is not with Mr. G. M. Sadiq, it is with the other gentleman, Mr. Qasim. It is an internal matter. What is the harm ? I ask the hon. Home Minister if Mr. Qasim becomes the Chief Minister and Constitution is followed, what is the harm in that ? (*Interruptions*) Mr. Qasim is a much better Congressman than anybody. We unnecessarily create troubles. I hope that the Constitution will be followed there so that we do not bring down the name of Kashmir and our country.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Will you please let me speak ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Only one constitutional point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. It is already going to be lunch hour. I think this has taken a long time.

श्री रवि राय : आप काम-रोको-प्रस्ताव मान लीजिये, बहस के लिये अनुमति दीजिये।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You allow a discussion. We have given notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will certainly allow when President's rule is being promulgated.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Please allow a three-hour discussion on this matter.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It is a question of interpretation of the Constitution. It is after all interpretation of the constitutional provisions and in a temporary phase which has arisen in Jammu and Kashmir... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I obey you; I don't disobey you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You are openly disobeying me and still you say, you are obeying me !

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I obey you.

AN HON. MEMBER : If he says he obeys you, he must sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I wish to say something...

MR. SPEAKER : You have thought about something ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Occasionally these thoughts come to me, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER : These are stray thoughts.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What is your ruling, Mr. Speaker ?

MR. SPEAKER : Recently we have started discussing these adjournments, prorogations and also in spite of that, whatever be the guidelines fixed, we could

not help making references to the decisions of the Houses, the Speaker and the Governor. But I do feel this. In all the cases whether it was Bengal or U. P. or Bihar or Haryana or Punjab, I allowed it. Why ? Because, I thought there was something there deeply concerned with the Constitution, the Constitutional position. And, in this case also, you are asking for my interpretation. The very fact of my having allowed this shows that I too had certain doubts about it. That is why I allowed it. Otherwise, I could have easily said 'No'. But I allowed it. But the second point is this. Now that we have started making references to the Governors... (Interruption)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I will only seek a clarification whether constitutional doubts can be clarified through Calling Attention Motions or by allowing a regular discussion. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed discussion because there was a Calling-Attention Motion. You cannot have both. (Interruption) You can't have both. I allowed it because there were Adjournment Motions.

Secondly, you are asking my opinion and I think that as Speaker of this House I should not sit in judgement over decisions and conduct of the Governors. Now, we have already started sitting in judgement over certain issues. You have expressed your view ; Government have expressed their view.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have not expressed my view.

MR. SPEAKER : The only thing I could do is this. Where I thought something wrong is going on, or something doubtful is there regarding the observance of the provisions of the Constitution.. (Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The House is very much concerned about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरे सदन की मांग है कि इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।... (स्थगना)

श्री रवि राय : सरकार के दल और विरोधी दलों की ओर से यह मांग है कि इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए ।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI PILOO MODY : In the present political situation in the country where this thing is happening almost every week it is needless to say that the last resort that we have got is at least to discuss it threadbare in Parliament, whatever the rights or wrongs in the situation may be. When we see that Assemblies are dissolved or prorogued in order to suit the convenience of the majority of the ruling party, I think, it is high time that this Parliament took very serious note of it, no matter how much of the business there is before Parliament ; I think they should all be suspended and these things should be discussed. The condemnation that should normally come from the Press is not forthcoming when such blatant violations of the Constitution are taken place. Therefore, I beg of you and I entreat you not to thwart this Parliament from discussing these problems whenever they arise and as many times as they arise.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaar) : May I express my point of view also ?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Personally speaking, I also view it with great concern. I also view everything that is going on about prorogations and adjournments with grave concern.

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12.55½ hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement Re : Correction of Date in Notification

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding correction of date in Notification No. S. O. 4665, laid on the Table on the 9th December, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2886/70]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Hundred and Sixth, Hundred and Seventh and Hundred and Ninth Reports

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Hundred and sixth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-fourth Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Inland Water Transport.
- (2) Hundred and seventh Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-third Report on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development Department of Printing and Stationery (Printing Wing).
- (3) Hundred and ninth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-eighth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Central Bureau of Investigation.

— — —

12.56 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI S. K. PATIL (Banaskantha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I was not here yesterday, some charges and some allegations were made by some Members against me. I wrote to you a letter which I am reading out for the sake of brevity. It reads thus :

"I am sorry ...

श्री जार्ज फरेन्सीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। नियम संख्या 357 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप उसे सुनिए ।... (व्यवधान) ...कल जब इस सदन में... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed him. Let him make his statement. It is his right. Then, I shall listen to the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इनको सुन लीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, उसको सुन लीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. K. PATIL : It reads thus :

"I am sorry I could not be present at the Lok Sabha yesterday...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already called him. Let him finish. Then, I shall hear his point of order.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है... (व्यवधान)... रूल नं० 357 के मातहत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि राय : आप इनकी व्यवस्था सुन लीजिए । नियम 357 पर इनकी व्यवस्था है ।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : How can he know what the hon. Member is going to say ? How can I know on what *vyavastha kaa prashna* he wants to speak ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : नियम 357 पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।... (व्यवधान)... पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन को लेकर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : On a point of order. When you call a Member, he must be allowed to make his statement. But we find that you call a member to speak but somebody else starts with a point of order. What is this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it, when he rises on a point of order.

श्री शिव नारायण : ये जब भी चाहें गाली देते रहें ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई भी गाली नहीं दी गई ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि राय : आप पहले इसको सुन लीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : Does he mean to say that this challenges should go unchallenged ? Is that the procedure of the House which he wants ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन का लेकर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इसमें दिया हुआ है :

"A Member may with the permission of the Speaker make a personal explanation, although there is no question before the House...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : You have allowed the hon. Member Shri S. K. Patil. How can there be any point of order on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : The point of order must be heard.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :

"but in this case, no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : आप तो अपोजीशन के लीडर हैं । हमारी बातों को एक्सपोज करवाते हैं । श्रीर फिर पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले आप सुनिये तो कि एक्सप्लेनेशन क्या है । हर बात में प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर रोज करना कहाँ तक उचित है । इस सदन की कोई गरिमा है या नहीं ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : कल नहीं थे, आज बोल

रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) इन लोगों ने एक्सपोज करवाया है ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि राय : नाइडू ने एक्सपोज करवाया है, हम तो उनको कह रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान)...

13.00 hrs.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुनिये । इस नियम के अनुसार अगर पाटिल साहब को कोई भी पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देना हा तो मैं आप का ध्यान उस जुमले की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें कहा गया है : 'No debatable matter may be brought forward'.

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order. I cannot allow it. How can I say whether it is debatable or not without listening to what is coming? He has not read anything so far. After hearing him, I will decide.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : जो बातें हम ने आप के सामने रखी थीं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री रवि राय : आप हमारी बात सुनिये । कल जो जो बातें हमने कहीं थीं उनको आपने एक्सपोज किया, उन्हें हटा दिया । अगर आप हमारी कल की बातों को प्रोसीडिंस में रहने देते तो फिर पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन वाली बात आ सकती थी लेकिन आप ने उनको तो हटा दिया... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । श्री पाटिल ।

SHRI S. K. PATIL : The letter reads :

"I am sorry I could not be present at the Lok Sabha yesterday. I find in today's edition of *patriot* that some

allegations were made by Mr. George Fernandes against me and some others that we were in some way connected with some smuggler. To substantiate that charge, I read in the same press, he wanted to produce some photographs of a reception gathering in my honour. I do not know what exactly the allegation was. That part of it might have been expunged by you at the request of the Leader of the Opposition and some other hon. members. Since the matter was mentioned in the House and since my name was mentioned, I thought it as proper on my part to write to you that the allegation was most cowardly and mendacious..."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : That is debatable.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था... (व्यवधान) यह क्या कह रहे हैं कोवर्डली और मैडेशन बनलाते हैं इस तरह में काम नहीं चलेगा... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था... (व्यवधान) यह कोवर्ड का विशेषण किस लिए लगाते हैं ? यह कोवर्डली और मैडेशन के मेडजैक्टिव्स क्यों लगाते हैं ? आप इन शब्दों को भी एक्सपोज कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था नहीं । श्री पाटिल ।

SHRI S. K. PATIL : I do not know the name of the smuggler, nor have I ever met him in my life. If he was in a photograph, so were a bunch of other people. Even Mr. Fernandes can be in a photograph with me and that does not prove that he is connected with me except in the sense that he wants to abuse me. Since this matter was discussed on the floor of the House, I hope you will do me the usual courtesy of either reading this letter to the House or mentioning in your own words my emphatic refutation of the allegation.

"With my kindest personal regards".

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का सवाल सुनिये... (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर को सुन लीजिए... (व्यवधान)... इस तरह से सदन को हम नहीं चलने देंगे।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल आप सुन लीजिए... (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्या पालियामेंटरी कमेटी के सामने आने के लिए वह तैयार है ? ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. I will look into these words. If they are unparliamentary, I am prepared to expunge them.

SHRI S. K. PATIL : I have not completed my personal explanation.

I have to add that I have to bring to the notice of the House that there is a case in a Bombay Court and this particular smuggler has made an affidavit that he was induced by some of the political busybodies and some government officials that anyhow he should involve some of us like Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Chavan and myself so that he should be bailed out, because he is in custody. He has made a written affidavit and the matter is before the court. I cannot say anything on a matter which is *sub judice* (Interruptions)

It will be seen, therefore, that the boot is on the other leg.

Since this matter is *sub judice*... (Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अगर वह कावर्ड नहीं है तो वह पालियामेंटरी कमेटी के प्रोव के लिए तैयार हो जायें. (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : कल जब इस सदन में श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज, श्री मधु लिमये और श्री बनर्जी ने तीन व्यक्तियों के बारे में शिकायत की, बिहार के गवर्नर, महाराष्ट्र के मन्त्री श्री याज्ञिक और श्री एस० के० पाटिल के बारे में शिकायत की तो उन बातों को डा० राम सुभग सिंह के कहने पर प्रोसीडिंग्स में से उनको आपने ऐक्सपंज कर दिया। उसको ऐक्सपंज

करने के बाद भी आज जो आपने अभी पाटिल साहब को पर्सनल ऐक्सप्लेनेशन देने की इजाजत दी तो यह कहाँ तक ठीक रहा। जो हम लोगों ने उनकी बाबत कल कहा उसे तो आप ने प्रोसीडिंग्स में आने नहीं दिया और उन्हें यहाँ यह हमारे लिए कावर्डली और मैडेंशस आदि विशेषण लगाने दिया तो इन शब्दों को भी ऐक्सपंज किया जाय। दूसरे जैसा कि कल भी हम लोगों ने इस सारे मामले पर जांच के लिए एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी बैठाने की मांग की थी उसके लिए पुनः विनती करते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि क्या पाटिल साहब हम लोगों का यह चैलेंज मानने को तैयार हैं कि यह एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी के सामने जाय ? हम लोग भी उस कमेटी के सामने जाने को तैयार हैं और वह सब मामला उस पालियामेंटरी कमेटी के सामने चला जाय... (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुबह की प्रोसीडिंग्स में से आप ने उन बातों को हटाया लेकिन लंच के बाद दुबारा उन्होंने वही बातें दुहराई और अखबार में आज वह चीज सब छपी है तो यह उचित ही था कि उनको पर्सनल ऐक्सप्लेनेशन का मौका दिया जाता। बाकी आप यह तय कर दीजिए कि यह कावर्डली और मैडेंशस पालियामेंटरी है अथवा अनपालियामेंटरी... (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday, when this matter came up, my hon. friend Shri Fernandes, myself, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Rabi Ray produced certain photographs showing that the king of smugglers was welcoming Mr. Patil after his victory in Banaskantha.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इस तरह से उन्हें नहीं कहने देना चाहिए और इस की इजाजत देकर आप बिल्कुल पक्षपात कर रहे हैं आखिर वह हमें कावर्ड कहने वाले हैं कौन ? अरे, इनको तो बम्बई के लोगों ने फेंक दिया था और यह हार गये थे... (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. K. PATIL : Is it an allegation or is it a point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, what is your point of order ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. (*Interruptions*.)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, I would humbly submit that this kind of thing should not be permitted. Four copies of photographs can be combined to make one photograph and photographs from very many different papers are used to produce one photograph, completely distorting the pictures and getting them all together. This is a most dangerous precedent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have not finished, Sir.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No personal allegation can be made. You confine yourself to the point of order. (*Interruption*) I cannot allow any personal allegation. What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is this. As has been pointed out, when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made his observation, soon after you expunged some of the remarks made by us. Perhaps it was made with a genuine feeling. And you expunged them. We protested. And today Mr. Patil has made a personal explanation based on a newspaper report, appearing in the *Patriot*.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, no speech can be made now. What is the point of order ? (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Let them go and prove this case in the court. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, the personal explanation given by Shri Patil is only based on the newspaper report, whereas a personal explanation can be based only on the proceedings in Parliament. He has brought extraneous matters. (*Interruption*) I want a Parliamentary Committee to be appointed immediately to investigate into the charges including Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha... (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : That is objectionable. I want an enquiry on the activities of those Members there, including Mr. Banerjee, including the Communist party friends, and also on the point as to where the money comes from, the money which they use... (*Interruption*)... I challenge them.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. We are already late by 15 minutes. I adjourn the House for Lunch. We will meet at quarter past two.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have seen you in your chamber also and sought your permission. Under rule 377, I want to raise a very important matter. Myself and many other hon. members of this House had given a calling attention notice on the deployment of the CRP in Calcutta without the consent of the State Cabinet while it was in existence. (*Interruptions*.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member to read out rule 377 for the benefit of the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have taken recourse to that rule and I am making my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rule reads thus :

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing..."

Has the hon. Member done so ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Kindly hear my submission ? I saw you in your Chamber and sought your permission. It is a very serious matter. All that I would request you to do is to ask the Home Minister to make a statement covering the deployment of the Central Reserve Police in Calcutta and in other places in West Bengal. My expectation is that you would direct Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government are here and they have heard it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a very fair expectation ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give any directions, because I have no power to do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I know that your office would never advise you to do so. The whole thing raises the question of the relations between the Centre and State. The deployment of the Central Reserve Police without the consent of the State Government leads to unsatisfactory relations between the Centre and the States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even against the rule, the hon. Member has made his submissions, and Government have heard it. Now, he should resume his seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What is preventing you from giving a direction ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under this rule, he cannot raise it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is essential that you should ask Government to make a statement on this very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has made his submissions, and Government have heard it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given him time.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप जानते ही हैं कि बंगाल में एक्सटेंसिव स्केल पर वायोलेस शुरू हो गई है। डिप्टी स्पीकर के घर पर हमला हो गया है। यह सरकार पैसिव रपकटेटर की तरह से बैठी देखती नहीं रह सकती है। वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है। दो सौ आदमियों ने डिप्टी स्पीकर के घर पर हमला किया है और हथियारों और बमों के साथ किया है। एक रेलवे स्टेशन जला दिया गया है। सैकड़ों आदमी जख्मी हो गए हैं। कांस्टीबलेशन में इस सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है। जब वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है तो क्या यह आपकी जिम्मेवारी नहीं है कि वहां के करोड़ों लोगों की आप हिफाजत करें और उनकी सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करें ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी विश्वास दिलायें कि जितने लोग भी बंगाल में रहते हैं उनकी सिक्योरिटी और सेफ्टी बनी रहेगी, वे सुरक्षित रहेंगे। इन लोगों ने जानबूझ कर एक साजिश कर रखी है। साजिश यह है कि सैकड़ों आदमियों का कत्ल किया जाए। इस साजिश का पर्दाफाश होना चाहिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's party set up 4 candidates in the last elections, and they were all defeated. What is he talking about here ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): What is the good of our giving notices ?...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing him to raise it now.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : According to your instructions, yesterday, I gave a notice in writing.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given instruction to anybody. He sought permission, and I only pointed out the rules to him.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The fact remains that I gave it in according to your instructions yesterday, but nothing has yet come out of it. May I know whether the Hon. Speaker or you will allow us to raise a discussion on that issue ? Yesterday, I gave it in writing ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What has happened to the calling attention notices ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no information about them. If the hon. Member had given it to the Secretariat, then the Speaker must be considering it.....

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : Yesterday, I had given it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, the Speaker must be considering it.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : I would like to express my anxiety about an hon. colleague, an hon. Member of this House, Shri Kashni Nath Pandey who is reported to have been beaten up very badly in Allahabad. He is my colleague not only here but also in the trade union movement. I would like to know from Government what his condition is, and what the circumstances were in which he was beaten up.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Shri Kashi Nath Pandey has been very badly beaten up at Allahabad. We are all anxious to know about his well being.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : This had happened in Allahabad. We would like to know what his condition is.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The Central Government here cannot abdicate their responsibility so far as the West Bengal Government is concerned. There are various reports which we have seen in this regard. May I know whether Government have received any report from the Governor to take action under article 356 of the Constitution ?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Yesterday, under rule 377, we had given a notice, and you were kind enough, as you did today in the case of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, to ask us to read the rules, and according to the rules, a notice was submitted to Secretary. It is a very vital issue, and we are interested in the fate of that notice. It relates to the State Government of West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, I have no information as to what decision has been taken. If no decision has been taken, then I think that it is still under consideration.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे हाथ में एक अखबार है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is it that he wants to raise ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। इस अखबार में एक आर्टिकल दिया हुआ है, जिसका शीर्षक है :

'Pakistani wolf in Gandhian wool'.

इस लेख को इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य, डा० बाबूराय पटेल, ने लिखा है। इस अखबार के सम्पादक, डा० बाबूराय पटेल, एम० पी०, द्वारा लिखा गया यह लेख हिन्दुस्तान में खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के आगमन से सम्बन्धित है। डा० पटेल ने इस लेख के जरिये उन को तो अपमानित तो किया ही है, साथ ही साथ उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय पर भी हमला करने की कोशिश की है।... (व्यवधान)... उस के प्रति नफरत की भावना फैलाने की कोशिश की है। पता नहीं यह सरकार इस प्रकार के लेखों के बारे में क्यों बेखबर हो कर बैठी रहती है। इस तरफ का ऊल-जलूल, खड़ा हुआ और जहरीला प्रचार हमारे देश में किया जा रहा है और हमारे इस सदन को बदनाम किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार के लेखों को पढ़ने वाले लोग समझते हैं कि इस तरह के पालियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं, जो ऐसे आपत्तिजनक विचार प्रकट करते हैं।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में सख्त कार्यवाही करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot raise it like that.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It is a question affecting the prestige of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He has maligned the minorities. Some months ago also, he had written some articles attacking the minorities. We would like to know from Government what steps are being taken against that rotten journal and that rotten man.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों ने एक संयुक्त बैठक में खान अब्दुल गफार खां को सम्मानित किया था। ऐसी अवस्था में.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not disputing the importance of what he says. But at the moment, I am concerned only with the rules.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा पार्यट आप आर्डर सुन लें।

AN HON. MEMBER : Let the copy of the journal be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. member can bring it to the notice of the House in the proper way. There are enough means and enough avenues under the rules to do so.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : प्रश्न यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति का इस पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों ने सम्मान किया है, क्या किसी मेम्बर को यह हक है कि वह ऐसे व्यक्ति को उन शब्दों में गाली दे, जिन का उल्लेख अभी शास्त्री जी ने किया है। यह सदन के सम्मान का प्रश्न है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I fully support Shri Ramavtar Shastri, and serious action should be taken against this

paper 'Mother India' of Shri Baburao Patel. But there is another issue which is very important. You know that the attendance in the House is so thin. There are no taxis or scooters available in the whole city; there is a strike going on, and only people with cars have been able to come; we could not even go for our lunch. It is a serious matter. There is a strike by the taxiwallas and scooterwallas. I would request somebody to intervene in the matter and see that the Delhi Administration settles the matter.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : If any matter is to get precedence here in the House, then it is the question raised by Shri Ramavtar Shastri and it has to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him bring it up in the proper way under the rules.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारे कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया है।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : It is a very important question. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, a colleague of ours, has been beaten up in Allahabad, which is the home-town of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is here and she should say about what his condition is.

श्री राम सेवक वादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि परसों बनारस विश्वविद्यालय अनिश्चित काल के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया था। उस के बारे में कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिये गये हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वह एडमिट हो गया है।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सूबे के ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय, को इलाहाबाद में पीटा गया है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, खान अब्दुल गफार खां के लिए

हमारे दिल में भी बहुत इज्जत है, लेकिन आप हों न बुलाकर उन लोगों को बुलाते हैं, जो हल्ला करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया गया।... (व्यवधान)... हुल्लड़बाजी और गुंडागिरी की जा रही है। (व्यवधान)... आखिर यह क्या हो रहा है इस मुल्क में? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में टैंक्सियों और स्कूटरों की हड़ताल की वजह से जनता को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। यहां का पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट ठप्प हो रहा है। क्या हम यह समझें कि यह बजट का पहला असर पड़ा है? मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में कार्यवाही करे ;

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देख रहे हैं कि लंच के बाद सदन की बैठक शुरू होने पर हर रोज माननीय सदस्य आप की परमिशन लिये बिना बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने परसों भी कहा था, जब तक यह व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी कि जो सदस्य बिना आप की परमिशन के बोले, उस की बात को रिकार्ड न किया जाये, तब तक यह प्रवृत्ति बन्द नहीं होगी। मेरी बिनती है कि आप सदन का काम इस प्रकार चलायें कि आप जिस सदस्य को बुलायें, केवल वही बोले।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully agree with what Shri Jadhav has stated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not take him seriously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members to take him seriously and, following his example, ask for my permission before they get up to speak.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मैं खास तौर से एक बात की ओर आप की तवज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह खुशी की बात है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब

यहां मौजूद हैं। जो खबरें मगरिबी बंगाल से आ रही हैं, वे इन्तहाई अप्रसोसनाक हैं। कुछ मेम्बरान ने कहा है कि वहां सी० आर० पी० और फौज को क्यों भेजा जा रहा है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वहां पर बंगला कांग्रेस, कांग्रेस और दूसरी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टियों के लीडरों और मेम्बरों और उन की जायदाद वगैरह का वही हाल हो, जो कि हरियाणा में हुआ था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जो लोग वायलेंट एक्शन पर तुले हुए हैं, जो वहां पर कैमोटिक कन्डीशन पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उन का मुकाबला करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सी० आर० पी० और फौज के दस्तों को वहां भेजा जायें, ताकि वहां की जनता को पूरी प्रोटेक्शन दी जा सके और शरारत-पसन्द लोग अपनी वायलेंट कार्यवाहियों से वहां के हालात को खराब न कर सकें।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We want an assurance from the Prime Minister because the life and property of the people of West Bengal is at stake. It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have had your say earlier.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Since the Prime Minister is sitting here, let us have an assurance from her.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : We used to have, what is called, the zero hour from 12 to 1 but it seems a new system is being started in this House. There are many things of importance—I have no doubt that they are important—but without any reference to any rules, anybody is raising anything and you are allowing them to raise them one after the other. In this fashion how is it possible to conduct any business of the House? Why do you not have a meeting with the leaders of all parties and evolve some methodology so that there is some system in this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully agree with what the hon. lady Member has submitted. Members have started converging

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the hour from 2 to 3 into zero hour; it is not proper. But I cannot do anything; I cannot just tell hon. Members to shut up and not to speak. I seek your co-operation.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): We are talking about law and order in West Bengal and elsewhere but we have no law and order here. Is there not a procedure? Are you not there to enforce some kind of a civilised procedure? Are we to go on in this uncivilised way?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can do that only with the co-operation of leaders of parties and Members of this House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We come and find that without notice all kinds of things are being discussed and a very interesting session is being missed by us. It is not of interest to some of us but others find it entrancing. There must be some kind of regulation. If at 2 o'clock we are entitled to raise all and sundry topics, let us go ahead with it; but let us know where we stand. At the moment I do not know where we stand. I came in only to find a lot of noise going on that is usual in this House. What is going to happen if no law and order is enforced in this House? Let us not think of West Bengal; let us think of this House first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request that we close this now.

— — —

14.37 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will resume further discussion of the General Budget. Before I call upon Shri Amin to continue his speech, I may inform the House that the Prime Minister would reply to the debate at 5 o'clock.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): How can she intervene before 5-30? 4½ hours still remain. She should do it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will try our best to conclude this debate today. All the Opposition parties that still have time—I know, your party has still some time left—will be given that time. That time will not be taken away from them. But even taking that into consideration it may be possible to call the Prime Minister at or around 5 o'clock.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Why not tomorrow? In that case we can know better. After all, the Prime Minister does not spend overmuch time in this House during the Budget discussion. She can speak tomorrow.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह आप को सुबह बताना चाहिए था। हमारी आप से प्रार्थना यह है कि कल प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा क्योंकि यह सदन के सभी लोगों को पता नहीं है और अभी हाउस का इस बजट डिस्कशन पर साढ़े चार घंटे बाकी हैं। तो वह समय मिलना चाहिए चाहे उधर का हो चाहे उधर का हो, उधर के लोगों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। यह ठीक नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री को कल जवाब देना चाहिए, आज नहीं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Hon. Members know how tight we are on schedule. So, you can have the maximum time that is permissible today. To postpone it to tomorrow means another one hour. Where is the time? We are already running short of time.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): When there are 4½ hours still left you cannot shut off other Members. She should reply only tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time allotted to all the parties must be given. That is not taken away. Let us see how best we can do it.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): असली बात तो आपने सुनी ही नहीं। साढ़े चार, पांच बजे

जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर बोलेंगी तो छाये मेंबर हाऊस में नहीं होंगे ।

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said about this Budget and most of the important points have been discussed. For me it remains to emphasize certain gaps in the discussion of this Budget which I would try.

If I were asked about the nature of this Budget, in brief I would like to say that this is a Budget with much show but without a substance. It is, in fact, old wine put in the old bottle.

But only the label has been changed. She has changed the label in a Hong Kong way, that in Hong Kong, they export the same commodity which they import with the change of the label. So is this Budget.

From what has been said so far, I could see only one trend in the Budget discussion that most of the parties have agreed in so far as economic objectives are concerned. I do not think there is any disagreement whatsoever on basic issues so far as even the C.P.I., the C.P.M., the Congress (R), the Congress (O) and the Swatantra, all these parties are concerned. If you ask anybody, "Is there unemployment on a large-scale in the country?", everybody will say, yes. If you ask anybody, "Do you want to remove unemployment?", everybody will say yes. If you ask, "Are we a poor country", everybody will say, yes. If you ask, "Do you want to remove poverty?", everybody will say, yes. If you ask anybody whether minimum needs be guaranteed to each and everybody, he will say, yes. So, the objectives are the same in so far as all the parties are concerned.

Then, if you look at the diagnosis, the economic diagnosis is also the same so far as most of the parties are concerned. Yesterday, when my hon. colleague, Shri N. K. Somani, was speaking, he was indicating how the consumption of air-conditioners has increased and how the consumption of foodgrains, cloth and sugar has fallen down and my hon. friends, Shri P. Ramamurti, also agreed with the same analysis in so far as that is concerned. If I say that the rate of saving has fallen, everybody will agree that the rate of saving has fallen. If I say, there should be

more emphasis on agriculture, everybody will say, yes, there should be more emphasis on agriculture. So, so far as the economic diagnosis is concerned, everybody will agree with the economic diagnosis.

In so far as the cure is concerned, probably, there is a good deal of difference. If this economic diagnosis is correct and if it is the result of the Statist policies adopted in the country for the last 15 years, then the natural conclusion, the logical conclusion, is that this country needs less of Statism and not more. My hon. friends on the opposite have come to the conclusion that this country requires more of Statism and less of Statism. This is a major difference in the diagnosis and the cure given in so far as economic disease is concerned.

I would also like to say that this Budget does not deal effectively with the ills in the country. Let me take inflationary aspect of the Budget. Everybody has said that it is an inflationary Budget and everybody has tried to prove it by the measure of deficit financing. As a matter of fact, after the nationalisation of the commercial banks, the real index to find out the extent of deficit financing or inflationary pressure is the total amount of money supply which you are increasing during the year. Last year, the total money supply was increased by Rs. 650 crores and this year also it is going to increase more, not less than Rs. 650 crores. So, the crux of the problem will be what is the total amount of money supply which is going to be increased in the country during the year. During the last 7-8 years, you have noticed that the rise in prices is at the rate of 8 per cent.

This year, if you take into account the inflationary pressure abroad and there is also the upward trend in our economy because the recession is over and the weather goods may not behave in the same manner as they did in the last two years, if these things are taken into account, it is very clear that the price rise will be not less than 10 per cent.

Now, what does this 10 per cent rise in the value of goods and services mean? At present, our national income, the GNP is Rs. 32,000 crores and 10 per cent of it, that is, Rs. 3,200 crores will be given without any counter-balancing effort. Let me put it also in terms of saying that Mrs. Gandhi has

[Shri R. K. Amin]

raised income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 5,000.

But this Rs. 5000 this year is equal to Rs. 4 00. In real terms it is Rs. 500 less. Instead of giving it to them, their real income has been taken out when she has raised the limit of exemption in income-tax. Or let me put it this way. Some salaried groups of industrial workers and Government servants have been given a social welfare scheme of Rs. 48 crores in the total budget. Further, I put it at 10% share of the national income of our country which means that their income is Rs. 3200 crores. 10% of it gives a rise in the prices because of inflation. On the one hand she has taken away by inflationary pressures Rs. 320 crores and on the other hand by the left hand she has given only Rs. 48 crores. So on the one hand Rs. 320 crores from this section has been taken out and only Rs. 48 crores has been given to them. Even the total relief has not been given to them. Inflationary budget means 10% rise in income. It means that the entrepreneurs will gain. The business community will gain. The mercantile community will gain. The traders who have the raw material will gain. They will gain to the extent of Rs. 3200 crores. It means the fixed income group, the agricultural labour, the middle class people, those who are in the lower rung of the society will earn less. You are giving it to those who are already dependent on profits. Everybody pleads that this budget is a socialistic budget. Our friend Mr. Masani referred to Ghana and Mr. Nkrumah. Do you know how that word 'socialism' is nausea in that country? Below the statue of Nkrumah they have inscribed 'Seek the kingdom of power, everything else is with you'. It is not 'Seek the kingdom of God, everything else is with you'. Mrs. Indira Gandhi also has followed exactly the same dictum, 'Seek the kingdom of power, everything else is with you' in order to sustain that power.

Let me give you real index of socialistic pattern of society. In a socialistic pattern of society no one should get one's own income without counter-putting one's own labour into the formation of goods and services, because when I spend my income into the goods and services, from that flow of national income I am also putting in something, I am also contributing to it in the

flow of national income. A large number of people depend on an income for which they have not put in any labour whatsoever in the national income. If you see the structure of our economy, you will find that a large amount of national income is being snatched away by those people who do not contribute anything at all in the flow of goods and services. When the import licences are given, they get import entitlement and they get 175% premium on that. That has been accepted by the Government in the Rajya Sabha. When they get 175% premium on import licences, no labour is contributed. When the licences are being obtained, no labour has been contributed in the flow of goods and services and money is gone. There is large-scale corruption and bribery in the bureaucracy and no labour is being contributed to the flow of goods and services. At the same time money is being drawn. So long as a large section of the people derive their income without contributing to the flow of goods and services, no socialism can work in this country.

I now come to certain types of taxation imposed by her which are intended to tap the increment in the surplus value of the land. I am referring to land tax, housing tax and wealth tax. Now, regarding the land tax, the idea is to take away the increment in the value of the land by the State. Now, this was exactly the idea propounded by Ricardo in 1820 which England began to implement in 1946 in the form of Town and Country Planning Act. They wanted to take away 100% increment in the value of the land all over the country. In 6 years they had to give it up; they gave up this Town and Country Planning Act because they found the impossibility of implementing the Act and ultimately they revised the Act in 1964 by which they accepted that this cannot be taken away. This is the thing which happened in England where the tax system is so very efficient and yet they cannot do it.

Now, about Housing, I may tell you one example of Sweden. Sweden tried to tax the property in the manner in which it is being imposed here. The result was that shortage of housing was created on a large scale and Government could not deal with the problem. Ultimately there, the Finance Minister had to say "You invest in housing and I will not ask you the source of your

money." That way, the blackmoney was invested on a large scale in housing and housing shortage was dealt with. I also visualise a day when our Finance Minister, after some years, will have to come with a similar proposal and say "You invest in housing property and I will not ask you the source of your income." And, in that way, the black-money likely to be increased by this budget, will be invested. *(Interruption)*

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : On a point of order. When this discussion is going on in this House, the Prime Minister, in the midst of discussion, walks out. This should not be treated lightly by this House. There have been a number of occasions when we have pointed out this sort of improper, irregular and irresponsible act. She just walks out when a Member is through his speech.

AN HON MEMBER : Not only disrespect to the Member of the House, but to the entire House also.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Why should there be any discussion at all, if such discussion is not at all taken seriously by the Prime Minister who is also the Finance Minister ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Not even a Cabinet Minister is there now in the House is to be treated ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he has heard what you have said.

AN HON MEMBER : He is not a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The total income raised by the wealth tax is hardly Rs. 14 crores, while the net effect of such direct taxes will be a loss of saving and this will lead to unproductive investments like purchase of diamonds, gold and precious stones. I will not earn more income or I will not show it in the record and will invest in such a way that you cannot catch hold of me.

And, before I sit down, my last point is this. This is regarding the Centre-State relationship. She has got Rs. 175 crores as a special fund to meet the States' deficit.

Why should they allow this tendency to develop on the part of the States to keep their cart on the road but ask others to drag it out while they do not put their shoulders to the wheel ? This is the dangerous tendency that is developing.

Before I sit down, I want to ask whether the Planning Commission recommended all this sum to be separated for meeting the deficit in the budget. I want to know whether the Finance Commission, when they considered this matter, also provided for the possible deficit in the budgets of the States ? If they have taken into account, why should you have a separate fund now, when the report submitted by the Finance Commission was only last year in the month of September ? That is what I would like to ask in this connection before I sit down. Thank you.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The Budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister *cum* Prime Minister has received mixed reactions in the country.

The budget has been characterised by certain sections of the House as an immoral budget. Another section has termed it as a status quo budget. Some energetic young Turks from the Congress ruling party have termed it as a socialistic budget, and certain people thought it fit to say that it was a happy compromise between the existing order and a new order and which was struggling to be born. I do not know whether the budget deserves all these encomia. But so far as I am concerned, before entering into the budget, let me depend upon the Economic Survey, 1969-70 which has been presented to us, Members of Parliament. This is what it says :

"The year 1969-70 has witnessed dramatic improvement in India's external account. Imports had declined in that year by 7.3 per cent and exports had increased by 13.5 per cent with the result that the trade deficit was reduced from the Rs. 809 crores to Rs. 502 crores. Total foreign exchange reserves increased by Rs. 38.1 crores in 1968-69 after a net repayment of Rs. 58.5 crores to the International Monetary Fund. During the current year, the trade gap is likely to be narrowed further and foreign exchange reserves should register once again an increase of the order of Rs. 50

[Shri Monoharan]

to 75 crores, after providing for a net repayment of Rs. 125.2 crores to the International Monetary Fund and without taking into account the accretion of Rs. 94.5 crores by way of Special Drawing Rights."

Again, it says :

"Agriculture based industries like cotton textiles and vanaspati showed a reasonable improvement. Jute production, however, suffered because of the short crop. Consumer goods like radios, bicycles, sewing machines, electrical appliances etc., showed large improvement in 1968 in response to greater spending out of increased farm incomes. The production of radios increased by 60 per cent, of sewing machines by 16 per cent and of bicycles by 13 per cent. Fertilizer production which had increased by 23 per cent in 1967 rose by 31 per cent in 1968. The improvement in the agricultural situation and the partial recovery in industry led to improved performance in the motor vehicle industry and the tyre and tube industry. The production of motor vehicle which had declined in 1967 rose by 3 per cent in 1968. The production of motor cycles and scooters increased by 23 per cent ; and that of tyres and tubes also by a similar percentage. Similarly, a substantial improvement in the chemical industry took place due to improved demand from user industries like textiles, soap, durgas and pharmaceuticals etc. The production of heavy inorganic chemicals, synthetic fibres and dyestuffs increased during 1968 by 10 per cent or more. The production of cement also recorded a decent gain."

Though not a rosy picture, this is a hopeful picture painted by the *Economic Survey*, 1969-70.

Utilising this opportunity, I want to draw the attention of the House to how the enthusiasm of the country has been roused by the historic announcement of the Prime Minister regarding the nationalisation of 14 major banks. The people of this country, after that announcement, witnessed a major split in the Congress Party. People were made to understand that the split on the Congress Party was purely based on ideological differences. As the Prime Minister has

stated once, the fight inside the Congress, in between the Syndicate and the 'Indicate' implies that it is a fight in between the forces of change and the forces of *status quo*. And the people have every right to believe the Prime Minister, she being a lady with progressive views and all that. People think, and I think naturally that she would give a new orientation to the socialistic pattern of our society.

Much has been said about her socialistic goals and all that. She has come forward with successive proposals saying that she has decided to do this and that one by one, and thereby the consciousness of the people has been roused. A hope has been kindled and rekindled in the minds of the people. In the midst of that, this budget has come.

I want to analyse this budget from that angle. If you ask me whether the hopes of the people have been completely respected and accepted by this budget, I must say that it does not keep up to the expectations of the people *in toto*. I want to draw the attention of the House to the tax on certain items which normally people used to think would be excluded from the ambit of taxation. The Prime Minister herself has said in her budget speech :

"It is generally accepted that social, economic and political stability is not possible without the growth of productive forces and the augmentation of national wealth, and also that such growth and increase in wealth cannot be sustained without due regard to the welfare of the weaker sections of the community."

This was what she said. So, considering the importance of the weaker sections of the community, and considering the importance of a man who is called by all people as the common man of this country, if we see whether this budget tries to satisfy the rising expectations of the people of this country, then I am sorry to say that I am terribly disappointed.

15.00 hrs.

She has taken some important items for taxation. The indirect taxes constitute 70 per cent of the budget. The increase of tax from 60 to 100 per cent *ad valorem* on plastics, and electrical resistance materials will fall on the poorer sections because it

will affect rural electrification. The new duties on preserved foods will reduce the demand and increase the wastage of food which cannot be consumed. The increase of tax on aluminium will hit the poorer sections which use vessels made of this metal. The revenue increase of 13.75 per cent on artificial silk also falls on the poor, beside the duties on kerosene, khandasari, sugar and petrol. She has also thought it fit to bring tobacco under the ambit of taxation again, and she has said :

"I am sorry that the smoker's pocket has to be touched once again. The duty on cigarettes is being enhanced with the increase ranging from 3 per cent ad valorem depending on the value slabs. Assuming that the smoking community remains steadfast in its devotion, the additional revenue from this measure will be Rs. 13.50 crores."

Sir, I am considered to be one of the smokers ?

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : Chain-smoker or ordinary smoker ?

SHRI MANOHARAN : Ordinary smoker. My usual consumption is of the order of three packets a day. After this assumption by the Prime Minister, I had deliberately cut it down to one packet, and I am sure she is not going to get Rs. 13.50 crores out of this.

Again, she has imposed taxes on tea, coffee, sugar etc. These are all articles which are used by common men. But, unfortunately she has brought all these commodities within the ambit of tax and probably she thought that she could effect socialism in this country by this means. I am sure that in her reply or when the Finance Bill is taken up she will announce the concessions or she will delete all these taxes which are anti-social and anti-people.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about liquor and wine ?

SHRI MANOHARAN : I do not agree there, because normally I do not drink.

I want to draw the attention of the House to another matter regarding Bokaro. During the debate on the President's Address Shri Morarji Desai, ex-Finance Minister had said something about Bokaro.

He said that the cost of the project has been going up steadily, Bokaro steel would be the dearest. The steel costs Rs. 2800 per tonne. Rourkela steel costs Rs. 1977 per tonne because of the sophisticated nature of the plant against Rs. 1700 Bhilai and Rs. 1795 Durgapur.

I want to stress one important fact of Bokaro which involves two aspects. One, it involves heavy foreign exchange. Second, it is the sacrifice of the talent of Indian engineering ; this has been completely ignored by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.

Regarding the foreign exchange aspect, I want to ask a specific question. The *Indian Express* carries an article with the caption 'Bokaro : Millstone round our neck'. It says :

"It was understood at the time the protocol was signed that the Indian rupees would be utilised by the Soviet Union for purchasing goods in India in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement."

Again :

"It was not known that the protocol stipulates that the rupees could be freely converted into pounds sterling. An enormous amount of foreign exchange is involved and it would be a tragedy for India if the Soviet Union decides that India is no longer its favourite and the facilities which it enjoyed would be withdrawn."

My pointed question is : Is there any provision in the protocol agreement wherein Indian rupees can be allowed to be converted by the Russian authorities into pounds sterling ? Unfortunately, the Prime Minister is not in the House. Shri Sethi is here. I would ask him to make a categorical statement in answer to this question, right now.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This is not a question-answer debate.

SHRI MANOHARAN : He does not know.

I quote from art. 9 of the protocol agreement :

"Repayment of the credit and payment of the interest accrued thereon shall be effected in India rupees (one

[Shri Manoharan]

Indian rupee contains 0.186621 grams of fine gold) to a special account to be opened with the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, in favour of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R."

"Conversion of roubles into rupees shall be effected on the basis of the above-mentioned gold content of rouble and rupee."

"The amount credited to the said account may be used by the Soviet organisations for purchasing the goods in India in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force and/or may be freely converted into pounds sterling".

If this is the agreement, I am afraid it involves a terrific drain of foreign exchange from the country specially when we are talking about avoiding it. Here is a classic example of how much foreign exchange is being drained out of the country. If it is true and I think it is—the people of this country should have been informed that this involves such drain of foreign exchange. If it is true, it is a clear case of cheat; they are hoodwinking the people of this country.

The second point I want to urge is that in the budget proposals she has levied heavy excise duty on silk fabrics. *Ad valorem* duty is fixed. The present nominal duty of 7.8P per sq. meter on artificial silk fabrics including rayon, nylon, tereylene, terecot and tere-wool fabrics is being replaced by an *ad valorem* duty ranging from 3 to 10 per cent. Regarding this I want to draw attention to a memorandum submitted by the people concerned. According to this, it is a duty on duty.

So I would request Government to consider this point. In the context of the Government having already levied a high excise duty on the basic content of the end-product, namely, art silk fibre (yarn, whether rayon, nylon or other synthetic yarn) the present *ad valorem* impost should not be levied at all which is tantamount to levying a duty for being *ad valorem* in nature; the 1970-71 *ad valorem* excise duty would take into consideration the price of the end-product which in turn would include all the inter-mediarities that go into processing and manufacturing of fabric etc. on which the excise duty has already been paid. So, I

request the Prime Minister to look into this matter also.

Another aspect which I have mentioned is the involvement of the sacrifice of the engineering talent of India. In the agreement entered into by the Government of India with the U.S.S.R. there is a clear-out provision that the Indian engineering skill is deliberately shunned. The last Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has very clearly said: "While there are possibilities of Indian engineering skill, there is no need for the dependence on technical know how foreign countries". But here is a striking example that Dastoor and Co., which has been proclaimed to be a fine engineering company and consultants, whose advice is being sought by several countries of the world, being completely shunned from this particular project, and the Russian engineers are not allowing our people to come very near the project. Not only that. These consultants who have pinned their faith on the Prime Minister's assurance are being completely debarred from this. I request the Prime Minister to analyse this aspect of the issue. The engineering skill of this country should not be allowed to be wasted.

Lastly, let me touch certain political issues. We have been asked by some whether my friend Shri C. Subramaniam

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it come in the debate?

SHRI MANOHARAN: It is a relevant issue because the impression is being created that if Shri C. Subramaniam gets elected, he will become the Finance Minister of this country. We were asked whether Shri Subramaniam was going to be returned. I said I did not know. Then again the question was put, and it was said that he was definitely winning. I asked: with eight Members in the Madras Assembly, how could he win? It seems that Shri Subramaniam has convinced the leadership here that with eight Members there he can win, and the green signal has been given to him. Somebody asked him how he could win, and the answer of Shri Subramaniam was that some how he would win. Some how you may win, but what is the political know how through which you are going to win? Unless and until some

wrong methods are adopted, foul methods are adopted, Shri Subramaniam cannot hope to win. If the leadership here gives the okay to Shri Subramaniam to go ahead, I am afraid through this leadership Shri Subramaniam is allowed to introduce demoralisation into the politics of my State. It must be condemned by all. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister who is the leader of that party is not here. I do not mind whether he wins or not. If he wins, well and good. If he is defeated, the expected has happened. But the question is of political morality and political character.

My last point is regarding the language issue. Yesterday also I was told that compulsion is being exercised by the authorities for learning Hindi. Hindi circulars are being sent, and it makes for inordinate delay as they do not know Hindi at all. Even then they are being pressurised to learn Hindi. Despite the assurance given by the late Prime Minister, despite the assurance given by the present Prime Minister, despite the assurance given by the Constitution and the Official Language Act, these people are being pressurised to learn Hindi. If this is allowed to go on unchecked, I must say that it would create complications, and seeds of misunderstanding will be sown in my part of the country. So, request the Prime Minister to consider it seriously because she is in a critical position. I wish her well. This country is being managed by her. The maximum trouble is being given by the Syndicate as well as other anti-social forces. So far as we are helping her.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are with her.

SHRI MANOHARAN : It is not a question of "we are with her." We are helping her because we believe that she is only lady who could deliver the goods. That is the belief which we are nourishing. But on the basis of it, I say unless and until this is attended to, it would create misunderstanding and thereby maximum trouble will be in store.

Finally, I request her to trim the budget. I request her to see that the budget is fashioned out of the aspirations of the people of this country for which what she is expected to do is to do certain things which we want to impress upon her. All the taxes

on commodities which are being directly consumed by the common people of this country must be excluded from the purview of her Acts of taxation. I hope she will do it and thereby she can claim she is creating a new order, a socialistic order, which is in the offing.

श्री बॅ० न० जाधव (अलना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। मेरे पास कोई शेर व शायरी करने के लिए नहीं है, इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जब मैं बोलूँ तो मुझे डिसटर्ब न किया जाए।

आज तक हकूमत की तरफ से जितने भी इंडियरेक्ट टैक्स लगाये जाते रहे हैं उनका ज्यादातर बोझ देहाती आबादी पर पड़ता रहा है। यह पहली मर्तबा है कि फाइनंस मिनिस्टर ने डायरेक्ट और इंडायरेक्ट टैक्स देहाती आबादी के अलावा शहरी आबादी पर भी लगाये हैं। शहरी जायदाद पर भी टैक्स लगाये गये हैं। यह एक अच्छी परम्परा का श्रीगणेश है। इसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

इस बजट में बच्चों के फीडिंग का भी प्रोग्राम रखा गया है, उनके पाषण की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। इसके अलावा शहरी जायदाद की सीलिंग का प्रोग्राम भी रखा गया है और शहरी जायदाद पर टैक्स लगाने की बात भी रखी गई है। ये बहुत ही अच्छे इकदाम हैं। बीस बार्डस साल के दौरान हमारे इतिहास में अभी तक ऐसा कर्म नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि आज तक किसानों और देहाती लोगों पर जो टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं और उनसे जितनी टैक्स की राशि जमा की जाती थी, उसका पांच फीसदी हिस्सा भी उन पर खर्च नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते शहरी जायदाद पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, इसको मैं एक अच्छा कदम समझता हूँ।

फाइनंस मिनिस्टर ने पिछड़े हुए स्टाफों

[श्री वें० न० जाधव]

के लिए जा देश के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में है और प्रायः हर स्टेट में हैं, उनकी भलाई के लिए 575 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सेंट्रल बजट में रखी है। मेरी विनती है कि महाराष्ट्र के जिस भाग से मैं आता हूँ, उसको मराठवाड़ा कहा जाता है, वह भाग बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसके कई कारण हैं। ऐतिहासिक कारण भी है। निजाम की रियासत में हम लोग रहते थे। उस हकूमत ने इस इलाके की तरक्की के लिए, इस इलाके के विकास के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया, इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस ऐतिहासिक कारण से यह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ रह गया है। मैं विनती करता हूँ कि जो भी रकम सेंटर ने पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की भलाई के लिए सुरक्षित रखी है, उसमें से ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम मराठवाड़े के विकास के लिए खर्च की जाए।

15.18 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair.]

मराठवाड़े के इलाके में बहुत सी सुविधाओं की आज आवश्यकता है। वहाँ सड़कों का अभाव है। वहाँ इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं। खेती अच्छी है लेकिन वहाँ का किसान बड़ा गरीब है वहाँ की भूमि बड़ी उपजाऊ है। लेकिन वहाँ का किसान गरीब है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस इलाके की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे।

आमतौर पर जितने भी पब्लिक सेंटर के कारखाने कायम किये जाते हैं, वे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही किये जाते हैं, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, कोचीन, कानपुर आदि जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, वहाँ कायम किये जाते हैं। शासन ऐसे इलाकों में पब्लिक सेंटर के कारखाने स्थापित करे जो बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। औरंगाबाद के मुकाम पर कोई कारखाना कायम करे

ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को राजगार के अवसर मुहैया हों, वहाँ लोगों को काम धंधा मिले।

उम इलाके का विकास इसलिए भी नहीं हो सका है कि मनमाड से हैदराबाद तक मीटर गेज लाइन है। इस लाइन को जब तक ब्राड में तबदील नहीं कर दिया जाता है तब तक वहाँ कोई भी कारखानेदार कारखाना स्थापित करने को तैयार नहीं होता। मैंने कई कारखानेदारों से बातचीत की है और उन्होंने सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यही बताई है। औरंगाबाद, नांदेड़, परभनी से हैदराबाद तक मीटर गेज लाइन है। इस वास्ते वहाँ कारखानेदार कोई कारखाने स्थापित नहीं करते हैं। वहाँ रेल गाड़ियों का प्रबन्ध अच्छा नहीं है। मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि मनमाड से जा छोटी लाइन है उसको हैदराबाद तक अगर आप बड़ी लाइन में तबदील नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम मुतखेड तक तो ब्राड गेज कर दें।

औरंगाबाद के मुकाम पर एक रेडियो स्टेशन निजाम के वक्त में स्थापित किया गया था वह आटोक्रैटिक रजीम था। उस जमाने में यह स्थापित किया गया था। लेकिन डेमोक्रेटिक रजीम जब आया तो ब्राडकास्टिंग के मिनिस्टर डा० केसकर ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले थे उस रेडियो स्टेशन को पूना में ले जाकर स्थापित कर दिया। मुझे पूना से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन बेहतर यह होता कि पूना को दूसरा रेडियो स्टेशन दे दिया जाता और औरंगाबाद के रेडियो स्टेशन को वहीं रहने दिया जाता। लेकिन जो कुछ हो गया वह तो हो गया। अब हमें आगे बढ़ना है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि औरंगाबाद के मुकाम पर एक रेडियो स्टेशन कायम किया जाए। बहुत से विदेशी यानी वहाँ आते हैं। वहाँ अलौरा अजंता की गुफायें हैं। अगर वहाँ रेडियो स्टेशन कायम किया गया तो वहाँ का सांस्कृतिक विकास हो सकेगा तथा दूसरे प्रकार का विकास

हो सकेगा। वहां रेडियो स्टेशन की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

औरंगाबाद एक तारीखी मुकाम है और मशहूर मुकाम है। वहां देश के लोग ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के अश्रवास भी आते हैं। सभी लोग औरंगाबाद की गन्दी सड़कों और उसकी गलाजत को देखकर बहुत परेशान होते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस शहर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेंट्रल एड दे कर उसकी दुरुस्ती के लिये, उसकी अगलाह के लिए कदम उठाये जायें।

किमान बहुत मेहनत करता है। ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम हमेशा कहते हैं कि वे समाज की रीढ़ हैं। शासन को उनकी भलाई के लिए, उनके विकास के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। उस पर हम पांच परसेंट से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च नहीं करते हैं। देहात के विकास के लिए मेरी विनती है कि हर खेत के बँडिंग का इंतजाम आप करें। किमान को चीप रेट्स पर बिजली सप्लाई करें। कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि कारखानों को तीन पैसे फी यूनिट पर बिजली सप्लाई हाती है लेकिन इरिगेशन के लिए किसान से 17 पैसे, 18 पैसे और 25 पैसे लिये जाते हैं। कारखाना चाहे जो माल तैयार करता हो, चाहे लगजरी गुड्स तैयार करता हो, उसको तो तीन पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है लेकिन किसान से उसके पच्चीस पैसे लिये जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में किसान का देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी कैसे कहा जा सकता है। किसान देश को पालता है, देशवासियों के लिए अनाज पैदा करता है। अगर उसे तीन पैसे यूनिट से बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है तो इसमें उसका भला है, हमारी अपनी भलाई है, देश की भी भलाई इसी में है। इस वास्ते किसान को सस्ते दामों पर बिजली मुहैया की जानी चाहिए। उनके लिए ट्रैक्टरों वगैरह का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। दुनिया के बहुत से देशों में

खाद किसान को सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई की जाती है।

लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में तीन चार गुना ज्यादा कीमत पर खाद सप्लाई की जाती है। एक तरफ तो इस बजट को सोशलिस्ट किस्म का बजट कहा जाता है और दूसरी तरफ उस सत्तर फ्रीसदी आबादी पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा बोझ डाला जा रहा है, जिसका सम्बन्ध वेती से है। इस तरह तो न उन लोगों की तरक्की होगी और न देश की तरक्की होगी।

औरंगाबाद में जो एयरोड्रम है, उसके रनवे को बड़ा बनाया जाये, ताकि बड़े हवाई जहाज भी वहां उतर सकें और ज्यादा लोग वहां पहुंच सकें। इस वक्त बम्बई और दूसरी जगहों से आने वाले लोगों को हवाई जहाजों पर जगह नहीं मिलती है। मैं सुना है कि इस एयरोड्रम के बारे में एक स्कीम गवर्नमेंट के सामने है। लेकिन वह स्कीम कब कार्यान्वित होने वाली है, यह हमारी समझ से बाहर है। मैं दो तीन सालों से इस बारे में कोशिश कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे कामयाबी नहीं मिली है।

औरंगाबाद जिले में एक जायकवाड़ी प्राजेक्ट है। औरंगाबाद डिविजन के विकास और भलाई के लिए जो रकम महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट मुकर्रर करती है, उस रकम में से ही जायकवाड़ी प्राजेक्ट पर रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से औरंगाबाद डिविजन के दूसरे विकास के कामों और किसानों के फायदे के प्राजेक्ट्स को नुकसान पहुंचता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट को औरंगाबाद डिविजन के विकास के लिए पूरी मदद देनी चाहिए और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी उसमें हाथ बंटाना चाहिए।

इस बजट में केरोसीन आयल पर भी टैक्स लगाया गया है। वैसे तो किसान के घर में हमेशा ही अग्नेरा रहता है। वह बड़ी मुश्किल से रात को पंद्रह बीस मिनट के लिए मिट्टी के

[श्री वें० न० जाधव]

तेल का चिराग जलाता है और फिर सो जाता है। एक तरफ तो इस बजट को सोशलिस्ट बजट कहा जाता है और दूसरी तरफ किसान सिर्फ पंद्रह बीम मिनट के लिए जो चिराग जलाता है, केरासीन आयल पर टैक्स लगाकर उसको बुझाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केरोमीन आयल और फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स को कम किया जाये और किसान को सस्ती विजली देने की व्यवस्था की व्यवस्था की जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और सभापति जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, इस बजट के बारे में मेरा पहला एतराज यह है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट में आय और व्यय का विवरण तो दिया है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह तफसील नहीं दी है कि किस स्कीम पर कितना खर्च हुआ, कौन सी स्कीम कितनी पूरी हुई और उसके पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं, आदि। अगर सही मानों में बजट देश के सामने रखना है, तो वह परफॉर्मेंस बजट होना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों का मालूम हो कि पिछले साल जितना रुपया खर्च किया गया, क्या वह ठीक खर्च किया गया या नहीं, क्या कमी रही और वह कमी क्यों रही। जब तक इन बातों का पता न लगे, तब तक इस प्रकार के आंकड़ों से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होने वाला है कि फलों काम पर इतना रुपया खर्च हो गया और आगे यह खर्च होने वाला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अगले साल सदन को इस बात से अवगत करायें कि पिछले साल सरकार का क्या परफॉर्मेंस रहा है और आगे क्या परफॉर्मेंस होने वाला है। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक बजट का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

प्रधान मंत्री ने बजट के दो लक्ष्य बताये हैं : एक तो इकानोमिक ग्रोथ और दूसरा वेलफेयर आफ दि वीकर सेक्शन। उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में देश की कुछ समस्याओं की चर्चा की। उन्होंने कहा कि देश में बेरोजगारी है, गरीब किसानों को मदद नहीं दी जाती है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि शहरी प्रापर्टी पर कुछ बन्दिश लगाई जाये और कानसेन्ट्रेशन आफ इकानोमिक पावर को रोका जायें। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन बातों के साथ किसी को भी मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। जो भी व्यक्ति इस देश को अपना मानता है, वह इन लक्ष्यों को स्वीकार करेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री ने इन लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ योजनाओं का भी जिक्र किया है। देश के 45 जिलों में छोटे किसानों की मदद के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई है। इसी तरह पानी के पानी की योजना और फेमिली पेन्शन की योजना भी है। मैं इन योजनाओं का स्वागत करता हूँ। कुछ लोगों ने इस बजट के बारे में कहा है कि इट इज ए बोल्ड स्टेप टुवर्ड्स सोशलिज्म। कुछ लोगों ने इसको एक रेवोल्यूशनरी स्टेप कहा है और कुछ लोगों ने इसको गरीबों का बजट बताया है। ये बातें उधर के लोगों ने भी कहीं हैं और मेरे साथ बैठे हुए आफिशल आपोजीशन के लोगों ने भी कही हैं।

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस बजट में जा लक्ष्य प्रधान मंत्री ने रखे हैं, क्या वही लक्ष्य इससे पहले श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी ने नहीं रखे थे ? क्या श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू भी यही बातें नहीं कहा करते थे ? क्या उधर बैठने वाले सबके सब नेता बाइस साल तक यही बातें नहीं कहते रहे ? मेरे पास समय नहीं है, बर्ना की वोट करके बता सकता हूँ कि उधर से ये नारे बाइस साल तक लगाये जाते रहे, लेकिन उनका नतीजा

क्या हुआ ? जो नतीजा हुआ, वह हम जानते हैं ।

श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा कि अगर श्री मोरारजी देसाई का बजट चाक था, तो यह बजट भी चाक है और अगर यह बजट चीज है, तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई का बजट भी चीज था । मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री मेहता ने आधी सही बात कही और आधी गलत बात कही । उनको कहना चाहिए था कि यह बजट भी चाक है और श्री मोरारजी देसाई का बजट भी चाक था । पूरे बाइस साल तक उधर के लोग यही नारे लगाकर लोगों की आंखों में धूल भोंकते रहे । इन बाइस सालों में 32,000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी आज देश भूखा और नंगा है और कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है । अगर यह लोगों के साथ फ्राड नहीं है, तो और क्या है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा कि एम्ब्रायडरी की गई है । श्री भमीन ने कहा कि शराब तो बढ़ी है, बोतल बदल गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि न शराब बदली है और न बोतल बदली है, केवल पैकिंग बदला है । जिस हाथ ने पहले बजट पेश किया था, वह जरा खुरदरा था और यह हाथ जरा नर्म है । इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं बदला है । यह पुरानी नारेबाजी है ।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो समस्याएँ बताई हैं, क्या इस बजट में उन पर कहीं एटैक किया गया है । क्या इस बजट के जरिये से ऐसे कोई रेवोल्यूशनरी कदम उठाये गये हैं, जिनके बारे में यह कहा जा सके कि उनके जरिये ब्रेक-थ्रू हो गया है ? क्या इस बात की कोई गारण्टी दी गई है कि इतने समय में कम से कम लोगों को पीने का पानी, रोटी और रोजगार दिया जायेगा ? यह भी नहीं कहा गया है कि रेट आफ प्रोग्रस बढ़ने वाला है । पीने के पानी का जिक्र तो किया गया है, लेकिन यह नहीं कहा गया है कि इतने समय में हर एक को पीने का पानी मिल जायेगा ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो भी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, वे अच्छी हैं और उनके बारे में किसी को एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन वे योजनाएँ ऐसी हैं, जो केवल समस्याओं को छूती हैं, उनके अन्दर नहीं जाती है, जो समस्याओं को हल नहीं करती हैं, उन पर एटैक नहीं करती हैं, उनको समाप्त नहीं करती हैं, केवल उनके छोटे से हिस्से को छूती हैं और वह भी नर्म हाथ के साथ ।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अन्वैष्णिक एम्प्लायमेंट और कानसेन्ट्रेशन आफ इकानॉमिक पावर की जिन समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है, क्या एक साल के बाद वे समस्याएँ कुछ मात्रा में कम हो जायेंगी ।

अगर कम हो जायेगी तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह रेवोल्यूशनरी बजट है और कम भी न हो अगर यह स्टेटसको भी रह लेगा तब भी मैं कहूँगा कि हाँ, यह कुछ बोल्लड कदम है । लेकिन अगर स्टेटसका न रह करके, कम होने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है, अगर देश की स्थिति और भी बिगड़ जाती है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ उधर बैठने वालों से भी और यह जो सरकारी अपोजीशन है उनसे भी जो उनका ढोल पीटते रहते हैं, उनके तबलची बने हुए हैं कि आखिर किस माने में इसे वह रेवोल्यूशनरी बजट कहते हैं ।

अब अन्वैष्णिक एम्प्लायमेंट की बात लीजिए । प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि अन्वैष्णिक एम्प्लायमेंट खत्म होनी चाहिए, मैं मानता हूँ । लेकिन कितना अन्वैष्णिक एम्प्लायमेंट खत्म होगा इस बजट के बाद, मैं आपके सामने उसके कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ ; नेशनल इनकम हमारे देश की 30 हजार करोड़ है और रेट आफ सेविंग 1969-70 में 9 परसेंट के हिसाब से थी, तो हम तरीके से जो हमारी इन्फ्लेक्शन इनकम होती है उसका केवल हम 20 परसेंट सेव करने हैं । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक्सपेक्टेड इन्फ्लेक्शन नेशनल इनकम जो इस साल में होगा वह

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

15 सौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब होगा और उसमें अगर 5 परसेंट रेट आफ ग्रीव लगाया जाय तो सारी सेविंग करीब 300 करोड़ के करीब होगी और जो सेविंग होती है उसका 80 परसेंट तो कन्ज्यूम हो जाता है, केवल 20 परसेंट काम में आता है। एकोनामिस्ट कहते हैं कि अगर एक आदमी को एम्प्लायमेंट देना हो तो 2 हजार रुपया उस पर लगता है। अगर इस हिसाब से देखा जाय तो करीब डेढ़ मिलियन आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट इस बजट के जरिये से मिलेगा। लेकिन 15 लाख को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा और नई फैसेज एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए एक साल में कितनी आती हैं? उसकी भी जो सरकारी फिगर है उसके मुताबिक नई फैसेज जो एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए देश के सामने आती हैं वह 40 लाख हैं। तो अगर इस बजट से 25 लाख आदमी बेकार रह जाते हैं, अगर यह बजट उनको एम्प्लायमेंट न दे सके और अन-एम्प्लायड लोगों की लिस्ट में 25 लाख की लिस्ट में 25 लाख की और वृद्धि करे तो मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं इसमें कहां समाजवाद की बू आती है? अगर आप नाली की बदबू को समाजवाद की खुशबू समझते हैं, क्योंकि आपको कुर्सी पर बैठना है, लोगों को घोखा देना है, तो वह एक चीज हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोग आज भी देश में बेकार हैं, उसमें 25 लाख आदमियों की और भी वृद्धि हो गई तो यह बजट कोई अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्राबलम को साल्व नहीं करता।

मोनोपली की बात कही। प्रधान मंत्री जी पिछले 6 महीने से जब से यह दो बन गए हैं तब से मोनोपली की बात बहुत कह रही हैं। मगर 20 साल से जब से यह कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि यह मोनोपली बढ़ती जाती है। जो झांकड़े सरकारी तौर पर दिये गये हैं उसके अनुसार पापुलेशन का जो ऊपर का टेन परसेंट है, 20 साल में उसकी जो

इनकम है उसका शेयर 33 परसेंट से बढ़कर के 44 परसेंट हो गया। 11 परसेंट और टेन परसेंट जा हैं उनका शेयर इनके राज में इन नारों के लगते हुए 33 से 44 परसेंट हो गया। यह नारे हर साल लगते हैं। इस सदन में लगते हैं, कांग्रेस के सेशन में भी लगते थे, वह अहमदाबाद में भी लगे, बम्बई में भी लगे, वह लगते रहेंगे। लेकिन यह मोनोपली बढ़ती रहेगी। अब जो बल्क आफ न्यू लाइसेंस है पिछले साल में जो ज्यादा लाइसेंस दिए गए वह पांच लड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज को दिए गए और जो फारेन कोलेबोरेशन है, यहां यह बातें तो करते हैं कि फारेन कोलेबोरेशन नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन अभी जो मैंने सवाल पूछा उसके उत्तर में पता लगा कि फारेन कोलेबोरेशन दूध पेस्ट में है, पाउडर में है, स्नोक्रोम में है और और भी बहुत सी चीजों में है। किसी में 8 करोड़ है, किसी में दस करोड़ है, किसी में पांच करोड़ है। कोका कोला में है। सब चीजों में फारेन इन्वेस्टमेंट है और फिर यह समझते हैं कि मोनोपली नहीं होगी तो यह कैसे हो सकता है? आप समझते हैं कि कोका कोला वाले किसी गरीब के साथ कोलेबोरेशन करेंगे या बड़े-बड़े लोगों के साथ करेंगे? तो अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मोनोपली टूटे, दिल से चाहते हैं तो मैं आप से कहूंगा कि यह फारेन कोलेबोरेशन बन्द कर दीजिये, एकदम बन्द कर दीजिए और अगर आपको कुछ करना है तो बाजार में टेक्निकल नो हाउ विकता है, बाजार से उसे खरीदिए, बाजार का दाम उनको दीजिये, मुझे शर्धी होगी। लेकिन कभी अमेरिकी, कभी रूसी और कभी किसी जापानी को लाकर के अपने घर में बिठा देने हैं, इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर इस प्रकार से जो मोनोपली है उसका बन्द नहीं करेंगे तो यह और बढ़ती जायेगी। इतना ही नहीं, आप कहते हैं कि यह जो मोनोपली बिल है इसे पास करके आपने बड़ा अच्छा तीर मार लिया। मोनोपली को खत्म

करने के लिए आपने बिल बना दिया। लेकिन बिल पास करने से अभी तक हुआ क्या? तीन महीने हो गए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तीन महीने में आपने कोई कदम उठाया? एक भी पग आपने नहीं उठाया तीन महीने के अन्दर जिसमें मोनोपली के ऊपर कोई भी आघात हो और आपने एक बहुत बड़े बिजनेस हाउस को एक और लाइसेंस दे दिया। यह क्या है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह लोगों की आँखों में धूल भौंकना है। दिस बजट इज ए फाड ग्रान दि पब्लिक। डी-लाइसेंसिंग की बात कही आपने कि 1 करोड़ से कम के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं होगा। अब यह जो डी-लाइसेंसिंग किया गया क्या उसमें स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री खत्म नहीं होगी? क्योंकि वह बड़े-बड़े लोगों के साथ मुकाबिला नहीं कर सकते? नतीजा यह होगा कि जो कुछ भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बची हैं वह भी खत्म हो जायेंगी।

रूल डेवलपमेंट की बात प्रधान मन्त्री ने कही। 80 प्रतिशत जनता 40-42 करोड़ के करीब गांवों में रहती हैं और जब तक गांवों की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी भारत की हालत कभी सुधर नहीं सकती। भारत की आत्मा गांवों में रहती है, दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में नहीं रहती हैं। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हमने किया। वह ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन क्या किया है, उसके भी सरकारी आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। जितना सरकार ने खर्च किया है ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन में उसका केवल 10 प्रतिशत लाभ लोगों को मिला है। जो कंसेट्रेशन आप इंडस्ट्री में कर रहे हैं, मेरा इस सरकार पर चार्ज है, मैं वही कंसेट्रेशन आप रूल एरिया में करने जा रहे हैं और उसी तरह से यह मोनोपली उन लोगों की बढ़ रही है, सरकार उनकी तरफ हाथ उठाकर लगाना नहीं चाहती और नतीजा क्या है कि यह जो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन है यह इसी तरह से आपकी पालिसी रही कि छोटा किसान दबता जा रहा है। कौन कहता है कि छोटे किसान को पानी मिलता है, कौन

कहता है कि छोटे किसान का बीज मिलता है, कौन कहता है कि छोटे किसान को फर्टिलाइजर मिलता है? उसे कुछ नहीं मिलता। पहले जरा गुस्से में बोला करते थे, अब सेठी जी जाते हैं जरा हंस देते हैं। अगर उनको कोई चीज मिलती नहीं है। अगर ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन इसी तरह रहेगा तो मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह ग्रीन की जगह रेड रेवोल्यूशन हो जायेगा। इसलिए इस रेड रेवोल्यूशन को अगर रोकना है तो वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि रूल डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम आपके दिल से न करें, पूरा अटैक उस पर करें। अगर रूल डेवलपमेंट आप कर सके तो देश की गरीबी उससे खत्म हो जायेगी। प्रधान मन्त्री ने 25 करोड़ रुपया उसके लिए रखा है। और आबादी है 40 करोड़। कितना मिलेगा एक आदमी को? दस आने पर हेड पर ईयर। और सलीम माहब कहते हैं कि बड़ा अच्छा बजट है और हमारे रणधीर सिंह जी ने भी कहा कि यह सोशलिस्ट बजट है। दस आने एक आदमी के लिए एक गांव में लेने के बाद क्या हरियाली छा जायेगी, यह मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ। हरयाने में इसमें हरियाली नहीं आयेगी। ड्रिफिंग बाटर की बात भी उन्होंने कही। मैंने एक सबाल पूछा था कि कितने गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी बारहों महीने नहीं मिलता? उत्तर मिला। लाख 18 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जिनको पीने का पानी बारह महीने नहीं मिलता 22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी। क्या दुनिया का कोई भी देश ऐसा है कि जो 22 साल तक आजाद रहा हो और उसके अन्दर 1 लाख 18 हजार गांवों के लोगों को बारह महीने पीने का पानी भी न मिलता हो? यह है आपका बजट। अगर यह प्राबलम को ब्रेक प्रू करने, अटैक करते, कम से कम स्टेट्सको रहता तो भी मैं बजट का स्वागत करता, लेकिन स्टेट्सको रखने में भी यह नाकामयाब रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, अब इस बजट की

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इम्पलीकेशन क्या है, उनकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बजट मिड-टर्म-पोल बजट है। मिड-टर्म-पोल के सामने रखते हुए इस बजट को बनाया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स लिखता है—बजट आफ ग्रोथ पूअर-मैन्ज बजट। ये जितने सरमायेदारों के अखबार हैं—ये सब बजट को हल कर रहे हैं। क्यों? इसमें केवल एक बात है कि कम्पनियों पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है। कम्पनियों पर टैक्स क्यों नहीं लगाया गया है? इसलिए कि अगर मिड-टर्म-पोल हो जाय तो पैसा तो इन्हीं लोगों से लेना है, करोड़ों रुपया इनसे मिलेगा, इसलिये कम्पनियों को नहीं छेड़ा गया, कम्पनी वाले खुश हैं, दोनों की मिली-भगत है।

मेरे भाई जाधव जी आ गये हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ ये जो इसका हेल कर रहे हैं, क्यों कर रहे हैं क्या उन्होंने बहुत रेबोल्यूशन किया है? इस लिए उनको नहीं छेड़ा गया—अगर उनको छेड़ते तो मुसीबत आ जाती, इलैक्शन के लिए पैसा कहां से मिलता। आप कहते हैं कि परसनल टैक्सेशन बढ़ा है। लेकिन आपको यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि इन कम्पनियों के जो डायरेक्टर्स और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स होते हैं इनके घर का सब खर्च कम्पनी के खाते में पड़ता है, चाहे ट्रान्सपोर्ट का हो, एन्टरटेनमेंट का हो, घर में नौकर काम करता है तो उसका नाम भी दफ्तर में ही दर्ज होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी एन्क्वायरी कराइये। आपने इनको इसीलिए नहीं छेड़ा है, क्योंकि आपको इनसे डोनेशन लेना है। सभापति महोदय, इस बजट से मिडिल क्लास सबसे ज्यादा हिट होगा। गरीब आदमी पर ज्यादा चोट पड़ेगी। पेट्रोल, चीनी, चाय, आदि पर साढ़े तेरह परसेन्ट प्राइसेज तो पहले ही बढ़ चुकी थी और इस बजट के बाद 7 परसेन्ट प्राइसेज और ज्यादा बढ़ जायेंगी और चूँकि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग है, रेट आइ. ग्रोथ वही है, इसलिए इसमें कोई तबदीली

आने वाली नहीं है, कीमतें हर हालत में बढ़ेंगी।

मेरा घर उधर रास्ते में ही पड़ता है, लोग रोज प्रधान मन्त्री को बघाई देने आया करते थे, लेकिन इधर में रोज हँडता हूँ कोई बघाई देने वाला नजर ही नहीं आता। मैंने उनके स्टाफ में भी पूछा कि कोई बघाई बगैरह के तार आये हैं, मालूम हुआ कोई नहीं आया, क्योंकि टेलीफोन की कीमत भी बढ़ गई है और तार की कीमत भी बढ़ गई है। स्कूटर टैंकसी पर कोई आ कैम सकता है क्योंकि पेट्रोल के दाम भी बढ़ गये हैं। हर चीज के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं।

एक बात के गीत आज गाये जा रहे हैं कि इन्कम टैक्स में 4800 रु० के बजाय 5000 हजार की छूट दे दी गई है। भानु प्रताप सिंह जी मुझसे सहमत होंगे—5000 आमदनी वाले पर पहले 6 रु० टैक्स लगता था, अब आपने 3 रु० की छूट दे दी है, जबकि उसके कलैक्शन चार्ज बहुत ज्यादा थे, तो कितना रिलीफ मिला—केवल आठ आने महीने का। इसके मुकाबले में यह बात किसी ने नहीं बतलाई कि पहले 25 हजार रुपये की फर्म की आमदनी टैक्स लगता था, अब 10 हजार रुपये पर लगा दिया है। अगर एक फर्म में दो पार्टनर हैं और 11 हजार रुपये की आमदनी है तो साढ़े पांच हजार पर टैक्स लगेगा—फर्म पर भी लगेगा और दोनों को मिलाकर पहले से ज्यादा लगेगा—यह है आपकी लोगों को राहत देने की बात। इस तरह से लोगों को धोखा मत दीजिये। जो सही तस्वीर है, वह सामने आनी चाहिए।

अब आप मुझसे पूछ सकते हैं—आप क्रिटी-साइज तो करते हैं, लेकिन आपके सुभाव क्या हैं। क्या चीज है जो जनसंघ चाहता है, कैसे इन समस्याओं को हल किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त हमारे सुभावों को ध्यान से सुनें। हम यह चाहते हैं कि 1974

तक रेट आफ ग्रोथ 10 परसेन्ट बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। सेविंग्स से जो एडीशनल इन्कम आज 20 परसेन्ट होती है, उसको 40 परसेन्ट करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि 1965 में 11 परसेन्ट रह चुकी है, इसलिए आज हम इसको और ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही कन्जम्पशन पर सीलिंग होनी चाहिए, जो व्यक्ति 2 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च करे, उस पर हवी टैक्स लगने चाहिए, कम से कम एक्सपेंडिचर पर तो 25 परसेन्ट ज्यादा टैक्स लगना चाहिए। जो लक्जरी आइटम्स हैं उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लगना चाहिए। अगर हम कोशिश करके रेट आफ ग्रोथ को साढ़े पांच परसेन्ट के बजाय साढ़े छः परसेन्ट कर लें तो हमारी सेविंग्स से हमारी एडीशनल इन्कम 2200 करोड़ रुपये होगी और अगर 40 परसेन्ट रेट आफ सेविंग्स कर लें तो 880 करोड़ रुपया हमारे पास अधिक आयगा, जिसको यदि हम इन्वेस्ट कर दें और यदि 2 हजार रुपये साल के हिसाब से एक आदमी की एम्प्लायमेंट पर खर्च हो तो उससे 44 लाख आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। इस तरह से 40 लाख आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट देकर स्टेट्सको टूट जायगा और बाकी के 4 लाख आदमियों को बैंक-लाग में से एम्प्लायमेंट मिल जायगा। यदि इसी तरह से हम करते चले गये तो 1975 तक आधा बैंक-लाग खत्म कर देंगे।

अब मैं अनयूटीलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी पर आता हूँ। इस समय केवल 30 परसेन्ट कैपेसिटी यूटीलाइज हो रही है। हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि 1975 तक 80 परसेन्ट कैपेसिटी यूटीलाइज हो। हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन जो इस वक्त 9 परसेन्ट है, उसको बढ़ा कर 15 परसेन्ट करना चाहिए।

अब मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्लाटर-नेटिव बजट कैसा होना चाहिए। एक चीज तो यह है कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग से हमें 200

करोड़ रुपये की ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है बशर्ते कि हम साढ़े छः परसेन्ट का टारगेट बना लें। हमारा इस पर 4 हजार कराड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, किसी भी तरह से इसका रिटर्न हमको साढ़े 6 परसेन्ट पर लाना है। हमारे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि हमारे ये पब्लिक सैक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे मन्दिर हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ—वाकई ये हमारे देश के मन्दिर हैं, लेकिन, शशि भूषण जी, उनमें आप भगवान को देखिये। अगर आपको उन मन्दिरों में भगवान को देखना है तो आपको मूर्तियों की पूजा करनी पड़ेगी, उनको करप्शन का भ्रष्टा मत बनाइये, उनको फेवरेटिज्म का भ्रष्टा मत बनाइये, सही मायनों में उनको मन्दिर बनाइये। इसलिए अगर उनको मन्दिर बनाना है तो जब तक मन्दिर की तरह से आप उनकी पूजा नहीं करेंगे, उस पर कन्सेन्ट्रेशन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वे फेवरेटिज्म का भ्रष्टा बने रहेंगे। जितने भी एनएफिसियन्ट आफिसर्ज हैं, उनको वहां भेज दिया जाता है। जनसंघ का यह मत है कि हमें पब्लिक सैक्टर से कोई एतराज नहीं है, पब्लिक सैक्टर देश के लिए जरूरी है, लेकिन सबसे पहले इन पर कन्सेन्ट्रट कीजिये, इनको प्राफिटेबिल बनाइये, उसके बाद ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाइये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जितने फारेन-बैंक्स हैं, टी-गार्डन्ड हैं, आयल-कम्पनीज हैं, इन सबको नेशनलाइज कीजिए। टी-गार्डन्ड में इस वक्त 104 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, फारेन-आयल-कम्पनीज 200 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है और फारेन-बैंक्स में 100 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। अगर ये सब हम अपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं तो 200 करोड़ रुपये सालाना की आमदनी हमको मिल सकती है। अभी जितनी भी चीजें मैंने बतलाई हैं इनसे 22 परसेन्ट नेट-इन्कम हमारे देश से बाहर जाती है जो कि बहुत बड़ी चीज है। इसलिए मैं मांग करूंगा कि उसको भी नेशनलाइज किया जाये।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : यह आपकी व्यक्तिगत राय है या जनसंघ की ?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जनसंघ की है।

तो इससे दो सौ करोड़ की आय है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि नान डेवलपमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर जो है उसका दस परसेन्ट अगर काट दिया गया तो तीन सौ करोड़ की हम बचत कर सकते हैं। नान डेवलपमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर काफी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इसी तरह से जो सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर है वह भी बहुत बढ़ रहा है। उसको भी काटने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। एक मुद्दा मैं और दूंगा। कम्पनियों को जो डायरेक्टर या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं अगर वे अपनी व्यक्तिगत यूज की चीजों को कम्पनी पर डालें तो उनका प्रासीक्यूशन क्रिमिनल ऐक्ट के जरिए से होना चाहिए और इस तरह का ऐक्ट बनाया जाना चाहिए। उनकी पर्सनल यूज की अगर मोटरकार है तो उसका खर्चा उनकी जेब से जाना चाहिए, कम्पनी से उसका खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से अगर उनके घर में नौकर हैं तो उनका खर्चा अपनी जेब से करें, उन पर कम्पनी का पैसा नहीं खर्च होना चाहिए। इसलिए अगर यह एक्सेस टैक्स लगा दिया एक्सपेंडीचर 25 हजार के ऊपर तो मैं समझता हूं जितना दस परसेन्ट प्रोडक्शन हमारे लग्जरी गुड्स पर होता है और तीन हजार करोड़ का इस तरह से माल हर साल लग्जरी गुड्स का बनता है अगर इस हिसाब से चार सौ करोड़ सालाना आमदनी हो सकती है तो इससे एक फायदा और होगा। जैसे मान लीजिये हमारे मन्त्री जी सेठी साहब हैं उनके पास तीन तीन कारें हैं, चार फ्रिजिडर हैं, चार चार एयर-कन्डीशनर हैं—मैं इसको मना नहीं करता, जो इनको सुविधा हो वह रखें, लेकिन जैसे एक कार है तो तीस रुपए, दो कारें हैं तो 60 रुपए या जैसे एक एयर कन्डीशनर है तो 50, ६०, दो हैं तो सौ ६० और तीन हैं तो 150 ६०, यह वह अपनी जेब

से दें और एयर कन्डीशनर लगाने का जो खर्चा है गवर्नमेंट दे। कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो वेल्थ का एग्जिजिशन होता है उसको बन्द होना चाहिए। गरीब आदमी जो है उसको गरीबी इतना दुःख नहीं देनी है बल्कि जब वह बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को इस तरह से देखता है तब उसको ज्यादा दुःख पहुंचता है। इसलिए यह एग्जिजिशन, यह डिमांडेशन और मेनिफेस्टेशन बन्द होना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज यह है एग्रीकल्चरल इनकम। इसका कैलकुलेशन में चार सौ करोड़ किया है। जिसकी इनकम कि 25 हजार से ज्यादा है। मैं दस परसेन्ट लोगों की बात कर रहा हूँ, उनके ऊपर भी पांच परसेन्ट फ्लैट रेट लगना चाहिए। और वह इसलिए लगना चाहिए कि टोटल एग्रीकल्चर इनकम 15 सौ करोड़ रुपए की है और उस 15 सौ करोड़ में से 40 परसेन्ट आमदनी 5 परसेन्ट फेमिली करती हैं। यह है उसका रेशियो। पिछले 10-15 सालों से जो लैंड रेवेन्यू का रेट है उसको तो आपने छड़ा नहीं है। उस पर अगर आप टैक्स लगायेंगे तो उससे ढाई सौ करोड़ साल की आय होगी।

16.00 hrs.

इसके अलावा यह जो लाइसेन्स देने का सिस्टम है उसको बन्द करके उसके स्थान पर आक्शन करना चाहिए। इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स में क्या होता है? इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के हिसाब से होता है और उसमें लोग ब्लैक करते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स रिजर्व करके बाकी को आक्शन कर देना चाहिए। उससे यह होगा कि जो ब्लैक होता है वह भी खत्म हो जायेगा। इससे भी करीब ढाई सौ करोड़ आयेंगे। इस तरह से मिलाकर कुल साढ़े 16 सौ करोड़ आयेंगे। यह बजट से अतिरिक्त आय होगी। अब उसमें कैसे-कैसे खर्चा होगा? पहले तो आपने जा इयूटी सुगर, टी, केरोसिन और काफी पर बढ़ाई

है उसको हटा दीजिए। इसके अलावा साढ़े सात हजार तक आय कर की लिमिट कर दीजिए। इसके साथ-साथ मेरा कहना यह है कि माइनर डरीगेशन के ऊपर डेढ़ सौ करोड़ खर्च करें, रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम के ऊपर सौ करोड़ खर्च करें। इसी तरह से डेवलपमेंट आफ एग्रीकल्चर इंडस्ट्रीज एण्ड स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए दो सौ करोड़ खर्च करें। एजुकेशन पर सौ करोड़ खर्च करें और जो फारेन एड है 530 करोड़ वह भी आपको नहीं लेनी चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको एटम बम भी बनाना चाहिए और उसके लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए का आप प्राविजन कीजिए। एटम बम बनने के बाद देश में एक नयी ताकत और विश्वास पैदा होगा। अर्द्ध कामों में भी उसका इस्तेमाल होता है जैसे कि अमरीका में वाटर रिजर्वायर, गैस रिजर्वायर और कैनल बनाने में मदद मिलती है। तो उसको बनाने से देश में एक नया विश्वास आयेगा। दुनिया में थर्ड ग्रेड पावर बनने का सपना जवाहरलाल जी ने लिया और इन्दिरा जी भी वह सपना देख रही हैं। लेकिन वह तब तक पूरा नहीं होगा जब तक कि आप ओरिजिनल चीजें नहीं करेंगे। ड्रिफ्टिंग वाटर के लिए 45 करोड़ रुपया रखें। सरकार ने जो 225 करोड़ का डेफिसिट इस बजट में रखा है वह सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। एटम बम बनने से आज हमारे यहां जितने इन्जीनियर्स अनाम्प्लायड हैं उन सब को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल जायेगा। इसी तरह से रूरल वर्क्स के लिए 400 करोड़ रखा है। इससे सही मानों में छोटे छोटे किसानों में ग्रीन रेवाल्यूशन हो जायेगा। लैंडलेस लेबरर, मजदूरों के लिए और हर जगह पर गाँवों में पीने का पानी, यह सब कुछ हो जायेगा लेकिन यह चीज तभी हो सकती है जब कि इस देश में पोलिटिकल स्टैबिलिटी हो। आज रोजाना सरकारें गिर रही हैं, गिराई जा रही हैं। यहां तक कि श्री जगजीवन राम जी

ने स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को आफर कर दिया कि हम उनकी मदद सरकार को गिराने में कर सकते हैं। तो ये जो नाम्स हैं जो स्टैंडर्ड और सिद्धान्त हैं उनको आज हम गिराते चले जा रहे हैं। मुझे केवल आपसे ही शिकायत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हमाम में सभी नंगे हैं देश की पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप मिजरेबली फेल्योर हुई है। आज लीडरशिप के मामले कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं हैं, कोई नाम्स नहीं हैं। वे पोलिटिकल ट्रिम्पीज बन गए हैं जिनके आगे कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। जिस चीज में फायदा हो वही चीज मामले आती है।

दूसरी चीज में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून और व्यवस्था भी ठीक रहनी चाहिए। जैसे बंगाल है, असम है, नागालैंड हैं या कश्मीर है, चारों तरफ आज गड़बड़ हो रहा है। जबतक वहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं होगी तब तक वहां पर कोई भी अर्द्ध काम नहीं हो सकता है। अगर आप वहां पर अर्द्ध काम करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि वहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा शांति रहे और उसके लिए सरकार को भी साबना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ स्टेट्स को कुछ फाइनेंशियल डिस्प्लिन्ड भी करना चाहिए। आज अधिकतर राज्य डेफीसिट और ओवर-इन्फ्लिंट कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए भी आपको कोई न कोई उपाय करना पड़ेगा। अन्त में एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा कि एक दृष्टिकोण सारे देश में यह बनाना पड़ेगा कि हमें कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना है जोकि भारत के हितों के विरुद्ध हो। मैं आपको एक रामायण का उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूंगा। जब रामचन्द्र जी का राज्याभिषेक हुआ तो उन्होंने सभी को जिन्होंने कि सहायता दी थी, इनाम दिया। परन्तु हनुमान जी को इनाम नहीं मिला। तो जब उनसे कहा गया कि हनुमान जी को इनाम नहीं दिया तो सीता जी के गले में जो हार था उस हार को सीता जी ने हनुमान जी को दे दिया।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

अब हनुमान जी क्या करते थे कि उस हार के हीरे के दानों को मुँह से काट काट कर फेंकते जाते थे। अब कम्युनिस्ट भाई जैसे जो लोग थे उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो बन्दर ही रहा, इसको समझ नहीं है। कितना अच्छा हीरे का हार सीता जी ने हनुमान जी को दिया लेकिन ये उसको तोड़ रहे हैं। तो उन्होंने हनुमान जी से भी कहा कि तुम बन्दर हो, इतने प्रेम से इतना सुनहरा सुन्दर हार दिया, इसको क्यों तोड़ रहे हो। हनुमान जी ने कहा कि मैं इसके दानों को काट काट कर यह देख रहा हूँ कि हीरे के अन्दर राम लिखा हुआ है या नहीं। अगर राम लिखा होगा तभी मेरे लिए यह उपहार है वरना यह मेरे किसी मतलब का नहीं है। चाहे हमारी पार्टी हो या आप की, चाहे इधर की हो या उधर की, हमारी सरकार हो या किसी दूसरे की सरकार हो, मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि जब तक हमारा इण्डियन आउट लुक नहीं होगा, हम कोई ऐसा काम करेंगे जिस से देश के हित का नुकसान होता हो, तब तक हमारे सामने कोई भी प्लेन हो, कोई भी योजना हो, कोई भी बजट आये, वह कामयाब नहीं हो सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा क्यों कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री अब आ गई हैं कि हम को एक इनिशिएटिव लेना चाहिये, एक स्टैण्डर्ड पालिटिक्स का रखना चाहिये जिस के पीछे चल कर बाकी लोग देश का उत्थान कर सकें और पोलिटिकल हिप्पीज की तरह से बरताव न करें।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Mr. Chairman, with the very short time at my disposal, I want to draw the attention of the House to certain aspects of the limping rural economy in our country. We hear a lot of tall talk about the green revolution that has taken place or is taking place in this country. Government also gives a lot of hope about future economic development on the basis of this green revolution. The Prime Minister in her budget speech said :

"It is also an essential part of any programme to achieve sustained increase in agriculture production...The modernisation of Indian agriculture is well on its way."

We feel that the green revolution which is talked about by so many economists and others has only helped the rich peasants of our countryside to develop their agriculture in a modern direction, to apply modern methods of cultivation to agriculture. But let us not be misled by this propaganda in the sense that modern technology in agriculture is being made use of by the Indian peasantry as such. Then we should like to know what is meant by Indian peasantry. Even today, after all this talk of land reforms, land is concentrated to a great extent in the hands of a handful of people.

Government should give a lot of credence to reports by authorities like U Thant, the UN Secretary-General, who had occasion to speak on this subject. He has drawn pointed attention to developments in countries like India. In a report published by the UN, the Secretary-General says, dealing with the most prosperous State of Punjab :

"A relatively few, perhaps only ten and surely not more than 20 per cent of farm households of the Punjab benefited by the green revolution."

This is from a survey made by the UN.

Another authority on agriculture, a World Bank consultant—naturally he should be a respectable gentleman to the Government of India and the Planning Commission—Mr. Wolf Ladejivsky, who had occasion to advise the Government of India and the Planning Commission at one time, has drawn pointed attention to the concentration even today in the hands of a few people.

सभापति महोदय : मैं सदन का सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर 5.45 पर उत्तर देंगी।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I need not spend much time by giving into the details. I should like to quote only one sentence :

"The existing institutional credit arrangements with their bias in favour

of the big owners, the general poor state of the co-operative credit society, the predominant role of the moneylenders providing loans at usurious rates and the lowly and insecure position of the tenantry, all these preclude a participation in the new package of practices by a vast majority of cultivators."

He came to this conclusion after making a personal study of the rural India in person and after going to some of our package programme areas.

As far as the concentration of land in the hands of a few is concerned, if we look at the figures it is a profitable exercise at this time. According to the 17th round of National Sample Survey (1959-61) the households owning below 5 acres who constitute 62 per cent of the total number of households owning land account for only 19.18 per cent of the total privately owned land. At the same time, households owning above 30 acres of land who constitute a meagre 3.21 per cent of the total number of households hold with them as much as 22.75 per cent of the total privately held land. According to the Eighth National Sample 22 per cent of the rural households own no land at all.

The Prime Minister herself attended a Chief Ministers' Conference a few years back specially convened to discuss the land reform measures. The Home Minister and the Minister of Food and Agriculture were also present. That conference was considered to be the turning point, something new, not like the old ones; some good speeches were made there and some pious wishes were expressed. In that conference the Prime Minister is reported to have made speech where she stated, according to press reports:

"It is not our intention to force a very radical redistribution of land. Our aim is more modest. We wish to ensure that the tenants and the share-croppers are not driven to the wall."

Is she is satisfied only with that much of a minimum programme, nobody has any quarrel with her. But in our country even the reformers and many modest economists would like to go much more than that. Today the question is one of elimination of landlordism. If we are not prepared to give land to the tiller, at least a piece of land to the 22 per cent of rural households

who do not own any land in India, if we talk of modernisation and green revolution, we are living in a fools' paradise and we will not be able to make much headway.

Then I come to the question of production. We see that production is going up by certain percentages every year, but that is all due to good monsoon. If the monsoon is bad, we will again be in trouble. If there is any trouble on the borders, the government come forward and say "we are having misfortune; the production has gone down". If we want to have a firm base for production then we should have a peasantry with backbone, who can stand on their own legs.

What are we to do about that?

We have got certain land ceiling laws. They are, according to me, bogus laws, most of them. I went through the ceiling limits and I found that in Madhya Pradesh they can have up to 75 acres, in Tamil Nadu up to 120 acres, in Maharashtra up to 126 acres, in Mysore up to 216 acres—Shri Sheo Narain will take care of Mysore, please—in Orissa up to 80 acres, in Punjab up to 100 acres, in Rajasthan up to 336 acres—I do not know who is there from Rajasthan—in Uttar Pradesh up to 80 acres, in West Bengal up to 25 acres and in Delhi up to 60 acres. It is like this. What is the meaning of this kind of a land ceiling.

Then, there are so many loopholes and exemptions of so many varieties. I am not being parochial but at this stage I should be allowed to say that Kerala has a new land reform measure which the United Front Government had the privilege to introduce and get passed and which the present Government is trying to implement with all earnestness as is possible. There the ceiling limit is from 6 acres to 20 acres for a family.

In India today can we afford to have 120 acres and 200 acres for a family? That is why 22 per cent of families in rural India go without a parcel or piece of land. So, let us distribute land to our people. We thought that we could get 20 lakh acres of land after imposing a ceiling. But what has been the real experience? Therefore, those who are interested in land reforms should sit together pool their resources together and try to do something for the rural landless poor, the Harijans and Scheduled Tribes. Then only real agricultural production can go up,

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Coming to agricultural production, it has gone up in 1967-68 and again in 1968-69. The actual figures are not available but it is estimated that it may be 100 million tonnes. Our ministers have begun to declare from housetops that we will be exporting foodgrains to other countries. It is very strange. Are they just upstarts to speak like this? I say this because when they speak about export of foodgrains people in my State, Kerala, are not able to get even six ounces of ration daily. The Government of India had promised to give 160 grammes of rice to the State. Similarly, Calcutta and some other places and under statutory ration and the Government is not able to make supplies to such places. When some other States have drought conditions, the Government of India finds it very difficult. In answer to a question that we asked of the Minister, the Minister said that although the total production in the country had gone up, the Central pool was not receiving the supplies. Still he says that in 1974 we will be in a position to export of 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from India to other country. Some expert of some Ministry has made that statement. He should be pulled up for making such irresponsible statements, when even today the Government of India is not able to keep up its commitments to States which are highly deficit 50 per cent deficit, or else their figures should be wrong; they should have rice in their godowns and are not giving rice to States for which they have made commitments. Anyway, I should make use of this opportunity to request the Government to fulfil the commitments that they have undertaken specially to States like Kerala because even today we are not able to give 160 grammes of rice as ration to our citizens.

Coming to one point which is not directly connected with this but has to be attended to, the Government has decided, in order to boost up exports of certain commodities, to remove export duty on some commodities. We welcome those proposals; they are very good. But, unfortunately, they have not considered the case of some other commodities which are very sick for many, many years; they are limping and cannot stand upon their legs. Coir is one of them. We were pleading with the Foreign Trade Minister—I do not know why he did not convey it to the

Finance Minister—that the export duty on coir should go. About tea something was done and about jute something is proposed in the budget. I hope, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister will also take the question of coir into consideration and the export duty on coir and coir products will go. When the time comes, I hope, she will take the necessary decision.

Finally, our friends from Assam would like the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to remember about her commitment that she gave last year for the development of petro-chemical complex and many other industries in that part of our country. It seems she made a solemn assurance in this House itself to the people of Assam which is an under-developed State as many other States in this country.

In conclusion, I say, my main point is that if we want rural India to stand on its own legs, with the vast millions of people who comprise nearly 75 to 80 per cent of our 53 crores of people and to contribute to the development, well-being and progress of this country then the most crucial thing is the implementation of revolutionary and radical land reforms. Even today, we are lagging behind. Nothing practical is being done; nothing concrete is being done. Talk alone is not enough. Acting is called for. Unless that is done, all talk is not going to take us anywhere.

श्री भा० बा० बेशमुख (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 1970-71 का जो बजट पेश किया है वह मुल्क के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों और वनों के लिए एक रोशनी दिखाने वाला बजट है। मैं मानता हूँ कि बीस साल की आजादी के बाद जो खराबियाँ एकोनामी में आ गई थीं और जो एप्रोच आज तक हमारे बजटों में रही है, उसको एक साल या उससे कम में बदलना कोई आसान काम नहीं था, उसको समाजवादी बजट बनाना कोई आसान काम नहीं था। लेकिन उन्होंने इस बजट में एक रास्ता दिखाया है। उनके दिल में जो

उमंग है, उनके मन में जो बड़े बड़े मसूबे हैं, वे मुल्क को जिस रास्ते की तरफ ले जाना चाहती हैं, उसका नक्शा यह बजट पेश करता है, यह बजट उसका एक आयनादार है, इससे पता चलता है कि जो मनसूबे उनके हैं, जो कुछ वह करना चाहती हैं, उनको लगन के साथ करना चाहती है। हकूमत और राज्यकर्ता के मन में अपनी जनता को अपने बच्चों की तरह समझने की उमंग होनी चाहिए। ऐसी उमंग उनके मन में है। एक माता के मन में जो एक भावना होनी चाहिए, उस भावना को सामने रखकर उन्होंने इस बजट में सबसे बड़ी बात जो की है, वह एक नई स्कीम को रखकर की है और वह स्कीम है स्कूल चिल्डरन को फीड करने की और ट्राइबल एरियाज के लिए पैसा रखने की। यह एक चार करोड़ की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह राशि ज्यादा नहीं है लेकिन यह इस बात की द्योतक है कि वह कौन सा रास्ता है जिस तरफ वह देश को ले जाना चाहती हैं। देश के बच्चों की भलाई के लिए उन्होंने एक नई स्कीम बजट में रखकर, उस दिशा की ओर संकेत किया है जिधर देश को बढ़ना है।

दूसरी चीज जो हम देखते हैं वह रूरल डिबेलपमेंट के बारे में है। पच्चीस करोड़ की राशि उसके लिए रखी गई है। और भी दूसरे काम हैं जो समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाने वाले हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो पच्चीस करोड़ की राशि रखी गई है, यह बहुत थोड़ी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे चलकर इस राशि को बढ़ाने की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

सबसे बड़ी एक और बात यह है कि ड्राई फार्मिंग और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के मसलों की तरफ ध्यान इसमें दिया गया है। कृषि के जो बुनियादी उमूल हैं उनकी तरफ आज तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पहली बार हम देखते हैं कि इस बजट में उन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है। यह भी पता चलता है कि सरकार

द्वारा कोशिश की जा रही है कि कृषि को किस तरह से उन्नत बनाया जा सकता है, इसको कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, पैदावार कैसे अधिक की जा सकती है।

इस मौके पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन का जो हमने नारा बुलन्द किया है, और उसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी चीज जो है वह फर्टिलाइजर है। फर्टिलाइजर पर पिछले साल दस परसेंट की लैवी लगाई गई थी। उसको लेकर हमने बड़ा हंगामा किया था। उसकी तरफ काफी ध्यान दिलाया था। हमने यह भी कहा था कि दुनिया में कहीं फर्टिलाइजर इतना ज्यादा महंगा नहीं दिया जाता जितना हमारे देश में दिया जाता है। जब हम पहली मर्तबा ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात करते हैं तो हमको इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि देश में किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। उनके पास फाइनेंस नहीं है। आज एक नये तरीके और नये ढंग से हमको आगे बढ़ना है। वैसी हालत में फर्टिलाइजर पर लैवी लगाना मुल्क और कृषि के हित में नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नेता इस चीज को मान लें और लैवी जो रखी गई थी उसको हटा लें। इसका आज भी वकत है। इस अवसर को उनको हाथ से नहीं जाने देना चाहिए।

आप कैरोसीन को लें। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गरीब आदमी आधा या एक घंटा अपने घर को रोशन कर लेता है। यों तो उसकी जिन्दगी में चारों ओर अंधेरा ही अंधेरा है। लेकिन आध घंटा या एक घंटा जो वह रोशनी कर लेता है, उस पर भी टैक्स आपने लगा दिया है। आप कहते तो हैं कि जो सुपिरियर क्वालिटी का कैरोसीन आया है, उस पर ही टैक्स लगाया गया है और जो इनफीरियर क्वालिटी का है, उस पर नहीं लगाया गया है। लेकिन हमारे यहां ट्रेड की

[श्री भा० दा० देशमुख]

जो हालत है, वह आपको मालूम ही है । एक क्वालिटी पर आप टैक्स लगायें तो उस सारी चीज के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, उनको यह बढ़ा देती है । और भी कई वस्तुओं के दाम वह बढ़ा देती है । इस कारण से जरूरियात जिनदगी की वस्तुओं की कीमतें दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जाती हैं ।

किसानों और दूसरे पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के जीवन के लिए जो आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं, सरकार उन्हें सही ढंग से और मुनासिब कीमत पर उन तक नहीं पहुँचा सकती है । जरूरियात-जिनदगी की चीजों पर ये टैक्स आयद करने से उनकी जिनदगी कठिन हो रही है । इसलिये यह निहायत जरूरी है कि केरोसीन आयल, चीनी और चाय पर से टैक्स को हटा दिया जाय । आज हालत यह है कि इस टैक्स की वजह से टी बोर्ड ने और दूसरे ट्रेडर्स ने हल्की से हल्की चाय, डस्ट टी, के दाम भी बीस पैसे फ्री किलोग्राम बढ़ा दिये हैं । यही हाल केरोसीन आयल का है ।

चीनी पर जो लंबी रखी है, उसका प्रभाव को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर पर होने वाला है । को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर में शेयरहोल्डर्स किसान हैं । इसलिए इसका बोझ उन पर पड़ने वाला है । अगर राशन की चीनी और फ्री मार्केट की चीनी में ज्यादा फर्क हो जाता है, तो राशन की चीनी ब्लैक मार्केट में चली जाती है । हमारे देश में चीनी एक आवश्यक वस्तु है ; वह कोई लक्जरी आइटम नहीं है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री इन चार चीजों—चाय, चीनी, केरोसीन आयल और खाद-पर से टैक्स को वापिस लेंगे ।

जब सरकार कृषि को एक इंडस्ट्री मान कर उसके डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक कानस्टेंट पालिसी नहीं अपनायेगी, और एक पर्मनेंट प्राइस कमिशन मुकर्रर नहीं करेगी, जो हर समय कृषि-उत्पादन की लागत पर विचार

करते हुये उसकी कीमत तय करे, तब तक वह किसानों के मुस्तकविल का फैसला ट्रेडर्स के हाथों में रहने देगी, जो कि ठीक बात नहीं है । इस साल एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमिशन ने व्हीट की प्रोक्युरमेंट प्राइस को चार रुपये घटा कर 66 रुपये कर दिया है । कृषि पर हमारी अस्सी फीसदी जनता निर्भर करती है, वह हमारे देश की सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है । अगर जरई पैदावार की इंडस्ट्री और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रासेसिंग इंडस्ट्री को लिक अप करके उन दोनों को को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर को नहीं दिया जायेगा, उनका ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जायेगा, और दामों के बारे में एक ठीक पालिसी निर्धारित नहीं की जायेगी, तो हमारे देश में कृषि का विकास और प्रगति नहीं हो पायेगी ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि किसानों की आसमानी मुसीबतों, नैचुरल कैलैमिटीज, का सामना करना पड़ता है । पिछले दो सालों में हमारी कृषि ठीक वर्षा के कारण आगे बढ़ रही है । हम आशा कर रहे थे कि इस साल भी हमारी फसल अच्छी होगी । लेकिन जब तक नवाला किसान के हलक में नीचे नहीं उतरता है, तब तक वह निश्चिन्त नहीं हो सकता है । इस बार ओले बरस जाने से फसल को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है । हमारे देश में कृषि एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है, जो अभी तक निसर्ग नेचर, पर निर्भर करती है । मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उसको किसानों की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये और इसके लिये एम पर्मनेंट पालिसी अस्वियर करनी चाहिये ।

सरकार को इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज, सस्ते दाम पर बिजली और कृषि के नये साधनों को किसानों तक पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । जहाँ तक इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेट्स का

सम्बन्ध है, वह उसमें बहुत फर्क दिखाई देता है। इंडस्ट्री को बिजली तीन पैसे प्रति-यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाती है, जब कि किसानों को पच्चीस पैसे प्रति-यूनिट तक देना पड़ता है। कृषि के लिये आवश्यक चीजें प्राप्त करने में हर जगह किसान की जेब काटी जाती है।

सरकार किसान की पैदावार की प्रोक्युर-मेंट करना चाहती है और उसकी लंड पर सीलिंग लगाना चाहती है, लेकिन क्या उसने यह कोशिश की है कि किसान को उसकी जरूरियतों जिनकी चीजें फिक्स्ड और और सस्ते दामों पर मिलें? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो देश की रूरल आबादी पर यह बड़ा जुल्म है। किसान की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई जाती रही है, उसकी प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम कम हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी जरूरियतों-जिनकी चीजें उनको मनमाने दामों पर मिलती है।

किसान के लिये सबसे जरूरी चीजें हैं नमक, मिर्च और तेल। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इंडिस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स जो तेल के बीज, तिलहन, किसान से मिट्टी के भाव लेते हैं, उनसे जो तेल तैयार होता है, वह किसान को साढ़े पाच, छः रुपये किलो के हिसाब से मिलता है। यह कौन सा इन्साफ है कि किसान के खेत में पैदा हुई चीज को जब वह स्वयं इस्तेमाल करना चाहता है, तो उसके दाम दुगुने और चौगुने हो जाते हैं। किसान को कपड़ा भी ठीक दाम पर नहीं मिलता है। यही स्थिति फर्टिलाइजर, जिक शीट्स और लोहे की भी है। उसको खली अस्सी रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से मिलती है। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री ने इस नीति को कायम रखा, तो मुझे आश्चर्य है कि हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेगा।

जहाँ तक क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध है, इंडिस्ट्रीज के लिए बहुत सुविधा के साथ क्रेडिट मिलता है। लेकिन किसान

200 रुपये लेने के लिये भी कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और 9 या 10 फीसदी रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट देना पड़ता है। आज किसान कर्ज के बोझ से दबा जा रहा है और वह बोझ लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। अगर यही हालत रही, तो एक बका भ्रायेंगा, जब कि सरकार को सब कर्जों को माफ करना पड़ेगा। इन हालात में किसान आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी मिनिस्टर फॉर ब्राडकास्टिंग थीं, तो उन्होंने यह वायदा किया था कि औरंगाबाद में निजाम के समय का जौ रेडियो स्टेशन हटा दिया गया था, उसको फिर शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। प्रधान मंत्री शायद और कामों की कठिनाइयों के कारण उस वायदे को भूल गई हैं। उनसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि औरंगाबाद में एक रेडियो स्टेशन द्वारा कायम किया जाये। इसके अलावा वहाँ के इंडिस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट के लिए कोशिश की जाये। वहाँ की ब्राडगेज लाइन के बारे में जो दस साल पुरानी मांग है, उसको भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ पर एक सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्री भी लोकेशन की जाये। ये कदम उठाने पर ही पिछड़े हुये इलाकों का गिछड़ापन दूर हो सकता है। वजट भाषण में केवल पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का जिक्र कर देने से ही गिछड़ापन दूर नहीं होगा।

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Prime Minister in her speech has said this, and I quote :

"Measures have to be devised which while providing welfare, also add momentum to productive forces. Any severance of the vital link between the needs of growth and of distributive justice will produce stagnation or instability."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a country like India, there is not merely a vital link between the distributive justice and productive forces, but in India, distributive justice is the very basis of economic growth and capital formation,

[Shri Amiya Nath Bose]

Mr. Keynes has put it in very simple words. He says :

"Production at any given time always equals consumption and investment."

That means the more we consume today, the less we invest for the future. It is on the basis of this economic principle that we have to consider capital formation.

Sir, England had taken almost 200 years for her industrial revolution. The labouring classes were exploited and capital was formed and industrial revolution took place, over a period of 200 years. In India we want to take a forced march to socialism. We want to do in 50 years what was done in England in 200 years. That, Mr. Chairman, is only possible if we follow one and one method only.

In India people must be told clearly—that has not been done in this Budget—that they must starve today so that India may be built. It is necessary to tell the people that starvation, suffering, and sacrifice are necessary today so that India may be built. There must, of course, be common suffering and common sacrifice. Equality must be forced on the people of this country through legal and fiscal measures. This budget is certainly a move in the right direction. But it does not go far enough.

If I may say so without being discourteous to the Prime Minister, the speed envisaged in this budget is the speed of the bullock cart. It is necessary that we tell the people that we must consume less and less so that we build the India of tomorrow. Examined from this point of view, you will find that this budget is a weak and hesitant budget.

It is not possible to frame a truly socialist budget within the shackles of the present Constitution. The first and the most essential thing to do is not only to take away the right to property from our Constitution, but to bring about such changes in that it becomes possible to legislate for socialist measures. It is a Constitution of myths and denials, myth, created for fooling the people and denials for the common man. Therefore, it is necessary, before we can think in terms of a socialist budget, to bring about a socialist Constitution.

I say that India today stands at the crossroads of history. Let me warn this

House. What is happening in Bengal will not remain confined to the limits of that State. The people of our country will certainly bring about a socialist revolution. It is for this Government and for this Parliament, if they so will and desire, to bring about a revolution by consent; otherwise, the people of India will bring about a revolution by force.

I call upon the Prime Minister who has, I hope, ushered in a new era in the history of our country to proceed faster. Let her forget the speed of the bullock cart. We are in the atomic age. Let us follow what Lenin did in the Soviet Union in 1920s.

When we say there must be common sacrifice and common suffering, what do we mean? I will relate a story. A few years ago, Louis Fischer wrote a book on the life of Lenin. He relates there a story he was invited to dinner by Lenin in Kremlin in 1924. This was in the midst of the civil war. Lenin and his wife were there. Of course, in those days food used to be cooked in the common kitchen in the Kremlin. It was only soup that was available. Fischer was invited to dinner with Lenin and his wife. It is very common in Europe for ladies to join on such occasions. Fischer asked that Lenin's wife also should join him at the dinner. Lenin was hesitant. He said, "We will finish, and after that my wife will have food." Fischer insisted that Lenin's wife must also join. Then, Lenin had to say, "There is a slight technical difficulty. I have only two spoons. You and I can have our soup first, and after we have finished our dinner, my wife will clean the spoons and have her soup." That is common suffering and common sacrifice. Therefore, it is necessary that, if we want to take our country in the direction of socialism, we must begin austerity from the top. Lord Kitchner gave a very effective slogan to the people of England during the First World War, "We must save England by our example." Let the leaders of our country today save India by their example.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : How many spoons do you have?

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : I have quite a few,

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am asking the Prime Minister. I know how many you have.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, 1970-71 का बजट जो हमारे सामने है यह मोटे तौर पर एक दर्शन-रहित बजट है। खास तौर पर यह वैज्ञानिक दर्शन से महरूम है। समाजवाद की बातें तो दूर रहीं, टेक्सेशन की बातें भी जो बजट में हैं उनमें कोई साइंटिफिक फाउन्डेशन नहीं है, हैपटैजर्ड वे में प्रेजेन्टेशन है, कोई साइंटिफिक फाइटोरिया उममें नहीं है। इसी तरह के बजट को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू कहा करते थे पेरेस्ट्रियन बजट। इसको दूसरे शब्दों में हम कह सकते हैं कि यह बजट पेरेस्ट्रियन बजट है और कुछ नहीं है।

लेकिन दो बातें इसमें आती हैं, जब हम माइक्रोस्कोप से इसको देखते हैं—ग्रोथ और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिव जस्टिस की बात। एकोनामिक थाट के इतिहास में जो पुराने विचारक थे यूनान के उनसे लेकर मसानी के भाषण तक यह बातें आती हैं—ग्रोथ ऐंड सोशल वेलफेयर। तो क्या हम यह समझें कि मसानी भी वही चाहते हैं जो प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहती हैं? यह ग्रोथ और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिव सोशल वेलफेयर की बात कोई ऐक्स्ट्रेक्ट चीज नहीं है। उसको साकार करने के लिए कुछ कांक्रिट मेजर्स की जरूरत है जिनकी हम इस बजट में कमी पाते हैं। कबन इसके कि मैं उन बातों पर आऊं, एक बात और जो साफ हो जाती है वह यह है कि इस बजट में और जो मोरार जी भाई बजट पेश किया करते थे पिछले दो-तीन सालों से, इन दोनों में भी बहुत सी समानताएँ, सिमिलैरिटीज हैं। उन्होंने खुद कहा कि मैं भी ऐसा बजट प्रेजेंट कर सकता था। बहुत हद तक यह बात सही भी है। पिछली बात जो इसमें समानता की है वह है बिहस्की, बांडी और सिगरेट आदि पर टैक्स की बात। फर्क इतना ही है कि जिसको मोरार जी भाई दिल में पसन्द करते हैं उसको दिल से करना नहीं

चाहते लेकिन यहां इसमें सस्ती की गई है और उस बात को रोकने के लिए कुछ मुस्तंदा की गई है। यह डिफरेंस है। लेकिन कदम एक ही दिशा में है। दूसरी बात जिसमें सिमिलैरिटी है इस बजट में और पिछले दो-तीन सालों के बजट में वह है कारपोरेट सैक्टर को जिन्दा रखने की बात। उनका काम होता था पिछले दो-तीन सालों के बजट में वह एरेंट नाइट के रूप में आते थे कारपोरेट सैक्टर के लिए और यहां पर किया गया है इस साल के बजट में कुछ डिप्लो-मेटिकली कदम उठाये गये हैं, मतलब कि लेट दि स्पीपिंग डाग लाड, उसको ब्लूप्रो मत, उसको डिस्ट्रेंस मन करो, डेवलपमेंट और स्लेबिलिटी के नाम पर, लेकिन हकीकत में जो इसके तमाम कांमीक्वेमेंस आते हैं वह कारपोरेट सैक्टर की तरफ के लिए हैं। उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा, नीमरी समानता जो इस बजट में और पिछले दो-तीन सालों के बजट में है वह डेफिसिट फाइनैसिंग की बात है। वह भी डेफिसिट फाइनैसिंग का काम करते थे और उनका भी यही कथन था और इस बजट में भी यही बात है।

कहा जाता है कि बजट में डेफिसिट फाइनैसिंग को रोकना चाहिये, लेकिन फिर भी 225 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट फाइनैसिंग किया गया है। पिछले साल का एस्टी-मेट 254 करोड़ रुपये का था, लेकिन हुआ कितना—290 करोड़ रुपया। तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात की गारन्टी देंगी कि 225 करोड़ रुपये से। रुपया भी ज्यादा डिफिसिट नहीं होगा, ऐसी गारन्टी वह नहीं दे सकती हैं। इससे ज्यादा होगा और बहुत हद तक मैं समझता हूँ कि मसानी जी ने ठीक ही कहा है—100 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा होगा।

चौथी समानता इस बजट में और पिछले दो-तीन सालों के बजट में यह है कि यह 'फुल एम्प्लायमेंट आरिगिनेट' बजट नहीं है। बजट रखने का एक बड़ा मकसद यह होना है कि समाज की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पूरी रोजगारी हो,

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा.]

लेकिन इसमें यह बात नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, इस बजट में वीकर सैक्शनज के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, मैं उस पर बाद में आऊंगा, लेकिन जहां तक एम्पलायमेंट का सवाल है वीकर-सैक्शनज की एम्पलायमेंट के लिये, खास तौर से ट्राइबल एरियाज के लोगों की एम्पलायमेंट के लिये कोई गारन्टी नहीं दी गई है। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि ट्राइबल एरियाज में एम्पलायमेंट की नीति हम अख्तियार करें, फुललेकिन उम तरह की कोई बात इस बजट में नहीं है। लोकनाथन कमेटी ने भी सुझाव दिया था कि 200 दिन की रोजगारी की गारन्टी सरकार को देनी चाहिए—हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को 200 रोज की एम्पलायमेंट की गारन्टी की बात भी इसमें नहीं है। सब मिलाकर सिर्फ यही गारन्टी इसमें दिखाई देती है कि धनी-धनी होते जायेंगे और गरीब गरीब होते जायेंगे।

कुछ 'तुर्की' वाल रहे थे कि 40 हजार पेन्शन के लिए रखा गया है, उस पर बड़े खुश हो रहे थे—मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखें झोलकर इतिहास को पढ़ो। 100 साल पहले बिस्मार्क ने जर्मनी में सोशल सिक्योरिटी की बात का रखकर अरएम्पलायमेंट बेनिफिट की बात रखी थी और उसको लागू भी किया था, लेकिन क्या उससे जर्मनी समाजवादी हो गया? आज अमरीका पूंजीवादी देश है, वहां भी अर-एम्पलायमेंट बेनिफिट और ओल्ड-एज पेन्शन की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर समाजवाद नहीं है।

अब सोशल-वेलफेयर का जो रास्ता उन्होंने अख्तियार किया है और जिसका बहुत डंका पीटा जा रहा है, मैं उस पर आता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं टैक्सज को लेता हूँ। 75 परसेंट इन-डायरेक्ट टैक्सज से आयेंगे और 25 परसेंट डायरेक्ट टैक्सज से आयेंगे। मोटे तौर पर, सभापति महोदय, इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सज आम

जनता पर पड़ते हैं, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि हम टैक्स डेवजन को बन्द करेंगे। लेकिन इस सरकार ने यह हिम्मत नहीं दिखाई कि इस सदन को यह बतलाती है कि टैक्स-एरियर का कितना रुपया बाकी है और उसको किस तरह से वसूल किया जायेगा। 556 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा रुपया इस समय टैक्स एरियरज हैं।

जब टैक्स लगाने की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि 4800 रु० की लिमिट को बढ़ा कर 5000 रु० कर दिया गया है और इसका बड़ा ढोल पीटा जा रहा है कि हम छूट दे रहे हैं। इसके लिए दलील क्या दी जाती है—चूँकि इनमें असेमीज हम सम्भाल नहीं सकते, उनसे टैक्स कलेक्ट नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए हम छूट दे रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, इस तरह की चाइलिडिश आर्ग्यूमेंट मैंने आज तक अर्थ-शास्त्र में नहीं देखी। मेरा दिल करता है कि इस तर्क को बजट में भाड़ कर फेंक दें। यदि यह बात कही जाती है कि 5000 रु० सालाना की आमदनी में कौन लोग आते हैं जिनको 417 रु० महीना पड़ता है, उनमें कुछ प्रोफेसर्स आते हैं, कुछ लीडर आते हैं, कुछ नौजवान आते हैं, यदि उनको किसी एन्टरप्राइज के लिए या कुछ ऐसे कामों के लिए राहत दी जाती है, जिससे वे आगे बढ़ सकें, तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन जो सरकार कहती है कि हम असमर्थ हैं, बहुत से असेमीज से हम टैक्स इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे निकम्मी कोई सरकार नहीं हो सकती है, इस सरकार को एक मिनट भी गद्दी पर बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है।

अब मैं बैल्य टैक्स पर आता हूँ। बैल्य टैक्स प्रोपर्टी पर 5 लाख से ऊपर 5 परसेन्ट है, 10 लाख से ऊपर 7 परसेन्ट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाँच लाख तक छोड़ने की बात क्यों आई, पाँच लाख पर यह ममता क्यों है?

दूसरी बात—7 परसेन्ट आपने किस आधार पर चुना है, 10 परसेन्ट या 15 परसेन्ट या 20 परसेन्ट क्यों नहीं है ? 10 लाख से ऊपर पर 7 परसेन्ट किस आधार पर रखा गया है, इसका क्या बैरोमीटर है, क्या मापदण्ड है जिसके आधार पर आपने ऐसा फैसला किया है ? चूंकि ह्यूमन-कौम्प्यूटर ने कह दिया कि 5 से 7 परसेन्ट बढ़ा दिया जाय, इस वक्त देश में हुवा गर्म है, चल जायगा, इसलिए आपने इसको रख दिया । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि काल्डोर, अर्थ शास्त्री ने कहा है कि 1 लाख से ऊपर एक्जम्पशन नहीं होनी चाहिए । वह कोई सोशलिस्ट नहीं है, एक एक्सपर्ट था, लेकिन उस पर भी आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

तीसरी बात मैं बेनामीदारों की लेना चाहता हूँ । जो नोमिनी प्रोपर्टी हार्वर्ड्स होते हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? क्या प्रोपर्टी टैक्स इवेजन् का रास्ता इससे नहीं खुलेगा ? जो दूसरों के नाम पर लेकर प्रोपर्टी को ट्रांसफर करते हैं, उनके लिए आपने क्या रास्ता निकाला है ? काल्डोर ने कहा है कि उस पर टैक्स लगाकर कम्पलसरी डिस्कलोजर हमको करना पड़ेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोपर्टी की वैल्यूएशन के लिए आपके पास कौन सी मशीनरी है । आपके पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि इसमें भी टैक्स इवेजन् होगा और उसी तरह से होगा जैसा इन्कम टैक्स में होता है । चूंकि इन्कम टैक्स में आपकी कोई सेन्ट्रल आडिट एजेंसी नहीं है, उसी तरह से यहां भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ सेन्ट्रल आडिट एजेंसी के साथ-साथ प्रोपर्टी की वैल्यूएशन के लिए भी एजेंसी होनी चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, हमें समाजवाद को दृष्टि में रखकर यह तय करना होगा कि हमारे यहां हायेस्ट इन्कम कितनी होनी चाहिए और उस पर कितना टैक्स लगना चाहिए । मोटे तौर पर अगर मैं 1 और 10 की रेजो को मान लूँ तो 1500 रु० माहवार यानि 18000 रु० साल

की हायेस्ट इन्कम की सीलिंग होनी चाहिए और उसको मटेनजर रखकर टेक्सेशन की बात को उठाना चाहिए—उस पर कितना टैक्स लगाया जाय, 100 परसेन्ट हो, 200 परसेन्ट हो, 300 परसेन्ट हो—यह सोचा जा सकता है ।

अब मैं 40 हजार रुपये की बात लेना चाहता हूँ । 40 हजार रुपया आपने किस आधार पर फिक्स किया है । मसानी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि उससे मन्त्री बच जाते हैं । मैं तो कहूँगा कि 5 हजार ले लें ताकि एम० पी० भी उसमें आ जायेंगे । 40 हजार की रकम आपने किस आधार पर तय की है, यह बतायें ।

गिफ्ट टैक्स आप पांच हजार पर करने जा रहे हैं, मैं पूछता हूँ कि पांच हजार पर गिफ्ट कोन देता है, यह रकम कम होनी चाहिए, 500 रु० होनी चाहिए ।

इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स में जूट और टी० पर एक्सपोट बढ़ाने के लिए ड्यूटी में 9.75 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दी गई है, लेकिन इससे एक्सपोट बढ़नेवाली नहीं है । इन दोनों उद्योगों को नेशनलाइज करना होगा, तभी ये मोडुनाइज होंगे और आगे बढ़ सकेंगे ।

साइकल वालों के लिये 20 रु० महीने की राहत दी जा रही है । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहता हूँ कि आप अपने डेरे से पालियामेंट तक एक महीना साइकिल पर आवां और देखें कि कितना खर्च होता है । यदि 20 रु० खर्च होता है, तो हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन उससे कहीं ज्यादा खर्च होता है । टायर के दाम बढ़ गये हैं—यह राहत कम से कम 50 रु० होनी चाहिए । मोटरवालों के लिए यह राहत 250 रु० रखी गई है, इसकी क्या जरूरत है, फिर भी रखना हो तो 100 रु० रख सकते हैं ।

अब मैं रेट ग्राफ योथ की बात पर आता हूँ । अपने मन मियां मिट्ट नहीं होना चाहिए,

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा.]

कोलम्बो प्लान की एक कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी है, उसकी 1727 वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है— हिन्दुस्तान सहित 11 साउथ एशियन कंट्रीज हैं, जिनमें हिन्दुस्तान का नम्बर 10वां है, सबसे नीचे वियतमान है, पाकिस्तान की रेट आफ ग्रोथ हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा है। इसकी हैडिंग है—

“Annual real growth rates during the 1960s”

आप साढ़े पांच परसेन्ट की बात करने हैं, लेकिन इससे तो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग बढ़ेगा ही। आप इसको रोक नहीं सकते। आप अपने यहां भी कम्पलसरी इन्वेस्टमेंट को लागू कीजिये। पूंजी-वादी देशों ने भी इसको माना है, उसको यहां भी लागू किया जा सकता है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जस्टिस होम्स ने कहा है कि बहुत से लोग प्रैगमेटिकली सोचते हैं बजाय साइंटिफिकली सोचने के तो उसी तरह से इस बजट में भी प्रैगमेटिकली ज्यादा सोचा गया है बनिस्वत साइंटिफिकली सोचने के।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री ने जन भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए जिस प्रकार का बजट पेश किया है उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस बजट पर बोलते हुए बहुत से लोगों ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं। परन्तु श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त जी ने कहा कि यह बजट मिड-टर्म पोल को ध्यान में रखकर बनाया गया है। उनकी स्पीच सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उन्होंने ही मिड-टर्म को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहली बार देहातों पर नजर डाली है। चूँकि बहुमत देहातों में रहता है इसलिए ग्रामीण लोगों की कठिनाइयों की और उनका ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है।

हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चल रहे हैं और देश के विकास के लिए हमें कुछ कार्य

करना है। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ वह मूलतः और प्रधानतः कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है, यदि मैं ऐसा कहूँ तो इसमें अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। मध्य प्रदेश में इस देश की 16 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या है और 13 प्रतिशत भूमि है। चौथी योजना में कृषि के लिए जो निर्धारण किया गया है उसमें पांच बातें हैं :

- “(1) Continued expansion of irrigation facilities and reorientation of irrigation practices.
- (2) Expansion in the supply of fertilizers, plant protection materials, farm machinery and credit
- (3) Full exploitation of high-yielding varieties of cereals.
- (4) Intensive effort in selected areas to raise the yield levels of major commercial crops.
- (5) Improvement in the agricultural marketing system in the interest of the producer and assurance of minimum prices for major agricultural commodities.”

हम देखने हैं कि ये सब चीजें मध्य प्रदेश को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जहाँ इस देश के कुछ प्रान्तों में 25 प्रतिशत सिंचाई हो रही है और कुछ प्रान्तों में 50 प्रतिशत सिंचाई हो रही है और जबकि इस बजट में 25 प्रतिशत सिंचाई का लक्ष्य रखा गया है वहाँ आज मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 6 प्रतिशत सिंचाई हो रही है जबकि वहाँ पर देश के कुल पानी का पांचवाँ भाग मौजूद है। सिंचाई के अभाव में, वहाँ की भूमि बहुत उपजाऊ होते हुए भी वहाँ पर पूरी पैदावार नहीं हो पा रही है। भारतवर्ष के बहुत से पिछड़े प्रान्तों में मध्य प्रदेश एक है। उसके बारे में मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक सड़कों का सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति सौ वर्ग किलोमीटर पर 67 किलोमीटर सड़कें हैं। रेलों भी 67 किलोमीटर प्रति हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर पर हैं। इसी प्रकार से दो लाख की जनसंख्या के पीछे एक दवाखाना है। जब

देश में 49 हास्पिटल बेड्स हैं तब मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 34 हैं। पीने के पानी के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की जनता को अपने रहने के स्थान से कम से कम 5 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है। बस सुविधायें और रेल सुविधायें बहुत ही कम हैं। जबकि देश की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आमदनी तीन सौ रुपये से कुछ अधिक है, मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आमदनी 186 ही है। ऐसी दशा में हमारे देश में जो कम विकसित प्रदेश हैं उनको दूसरे विकसित प्रदेशों के बरोबर लाने की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार की है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस और अवश्य ध्यान दें और अपने बजट में जो उन्होंने 25 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है उसको बढ़ावें। मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज की अतुल सम्पदा है। बेलाडीला में प्रचुर मात्रा में लोहा उपलब्ध है। वहां पर लोहे का कारखाना होना जरूरी है। भारतवर्ष के कुछ प्रान्तों में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन ज्यादा हो गया है परन्तु उत्तर भारत, विशेषकर हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त आज भी खेती पर ही निर्भर हैं। उनका विकास होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

कहां तक रिसोर्सेज की बात है, शहरी सम्पत्ति पर पहली बार कर लगाने की बात हुई है। वह तो ठीक है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ जो कम्पनियां हैं और जो उनके व्यवस्थापक हैं वे कम्पनी के मकानों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और अपने नौकरों का खर्च कम्पनी पर डालते हैं। इस प्रकार की जो बातें उस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदया इस बजट में मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देंगी।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNIE (Kolaba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first instance I would like to refer to one special provision in this Budget. That is the provision of Rs. 175 crores for certain

purposes under the heading "Loans and Advances". According to me, this is really a new departure from the existing policy as regards loans and advances and, therefore, it should have appeared in the Budget as a new service or as a new instrument of service.

The details of the Budget that we have got are very scanty. I have made inquiries in the Library and I find that parts III and IV of the Explanatory Memorandum have not yet reached the Library. Therefore I must refer to Part II only where in on page 69 I find under the heading "Loans and Advances" a provision of Rs. 766 crores for the current year, of Rs. 1,031 crores in the revised Budget for the current year and of Rs. 847 crores for the next year. Under that the explanations are given but the details for non-Plan purposes are given in paragraph (d) on page 69. From there one finds that Rs. 105 crores were provided for in the Budget of 1969-70 as regards purchase of fertilisers; on account of loans out of small savings collections Rs. 87 crores were provided in the Budget which in the revised Budget is put at Rs. 81 crores; for natural calamities there was a provision of Rs. 35 crores which has been raised to Rs. 100 crores in the revised Budget. When we come to "Miscellaneous", we find that there was a provision of Rs. 63 crores which has been raised to Rs. 275 crores in the revised Budget and in the Budget for the next year it has been put at the level of Rs. 175 crores.

Going into the explanation, what does the explanation say? It says:

"The excess in the Revised is mainly due to additional loans to be provided to States towards expenditure incurred by them on relief operations in areas affected by drought, floods and cyclones. (Rs. 65 crores)".

But I am mainly referring to the next item which says:

"special assistance proposed to be provided to some State Governments in order to cover gaps in their resources".

This is an innovation in this Budget. For special assistance proposed to be provided to some State Governments in order to cover gaps in their resources in the revised Budget for the current year the provision is of Rs. 275 crores.

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

It further says :

"The next Budget includes Rs 175 crores for special assistance which may have to be provided to some States to cover gaps in their resources."

What does this mean exactly ? This has been included under the heading "Loans and advances". I am surprised whether it is really loans and advances or whether it is really an outright grant provided under the heading "Loans and advances".

I would like to refer to certain information that has appeared in *The Times of India* dated the 12th March. Under a two column heading "Tussle likely between developed, developing States at NDC meeting" on page 7 it says :

"On the basis of the discussions the (Planning) Commission had with the Union Finance Ministry, a scheme of special assistance has been evolved and a provision of Rs. 175 crores for disbursement in 1970-71 made in the Budget for the coming year."

"By and large, the special assistance will go..."

...it is not loans and advances ; it is called special assistance. I would like to have a clarification from the Government...

"...to such of those States that did not benefit from the award of the Fifth Finance Commission last year. As a result of the award, significant surpluses accrued to eight States...The special assistance to be given is intended to help the other States to meet part of their non-Plan commitments and check diversion of Plan funds for such purposes."

It further says :

"But even with this bait, the Centre may find it difficult to get the unanimous approval of all States to the revised draft..."

I do not want to go into it. This provision of Rs. 175 crores in the current year and Rs. 175 crores in the next year's Budget was criticised by some hon. Members as if it is a discretionary grant at the disposal of the Government, the Prime Minister, and they wanted the details as to how it is to be spent. Some hon. Members said that it will be used discriminately giving benefits to

some States while not giving benefits to some other States, thereby creating difficulties and difficult problems.

Looking to Part 2 of the Budget, last year it is very necessary that I must look into it I find, last year, there was no such provision at all and I find that for some non-Plan purpose, there was a provision of Rs. 232 crores. But it does talk of such sort of an assistance. If loans and advances are to be given, they ought to be loans and advances and not assistance. The Part 2 of the Budget tells us that this assistance is to those States to cover up their gaps in their resources. Now, the provision is of Rs. 275 crores in the current year and Rs. 175 crores in the next year. The Explanation says that it is being proposed in the current year, that is, it is being proposed for the first time. When it is being proposed for the first time in order to cover up their gaps in their resources, I looked into the Supplementary Demands for Grants that were presented only yesterday. The only explanation one finds, on p. 107, is...I quote :

"The re-assessment of the States' resources recently made by the Planning Commission showed that a number of States were likely to have non-Plan deficits or gaps in their resources for financing their approved Plans. In order that the implementation of the State Plans is not hindered on this account, it has been decided to provide special assistance in the form of non-Plan loans to such States."

This means that in order that the Plan may not be hindered by each State, under the euphemistic word "Non Plan assistance", these loans and advances are being given and, really speaking, they are not loans and advances to the States but assistance to different States so that they may be able to complete their Plans. And this is going to be an outright gift.

First of all, my objection is that this cannot come under the heading "Loans and Advances". My second objection is that it is not for non-Plan purposes. If it is included under "Loans and Advances" for non-Plan purposes, you will find, in the Demands for Grants, that these are for Plan purposes as well. Therefore, this provision of Rs. 275

crores in the current year and Rs. 175 crores next year should have been added on to the Plan advances that were being made. But as I read out from the *Times of India*, the scheme that has been evolved is a sort of assistance. In order that it may be included in one of the heads of the Budget itself, it has been included very wrongly and euphemistically and thereby misleading the House. An explanation ought to come about it. On p 107 of the supplementary Demands for Grants presented yesterday, it is stated :

"The re-assessment of the States' resources recently made by the Planning Commission showed that a number of States were likely to have non-Plan deficits or gaps in their resources for financing their approved Plans. In order that the implementation of the State Plans is not hindered on this account, it has been decided to provide special assistance in the form of non-Plan loans to such States."

179 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Well, if the plans are not being implemented, give them loans for plan purposes. Don't call it non-plan purpose loans and if it is an assistance as mentioned in the statement, it is not correct. These are Supplementary Demands for the current year. The Government have not given details as to how Rs. 275 crores are going to be spent and whether they have spent any money till now. This money has to be spent by 31st March. Which of the States are going to benefit out of this Rs. 275 crores? If this is only a grant placed at the disposal of the Government, when will the House be taken into confidence?

The House is being asked to-day to consider the question of providing Rs. 175 crores for the next year and if the supplementary Demands are taken, the House is asked to grant an expenditure of Rs. 275 crores. This House is going to be asked to agree during this week to an expenditure of Rs. 400 crores on an item the details of which are not available to the House. The details not being available, it is really necessary to know first of all whether Government will supply a note. I went

through Parts III and IV of the Budget Explanatory Memorandum and they are not available. I went through the Supplementary Demands for Grants and there also I find no details as to whether this Rs. 275 crores been already spent or is going to be spent by 31st March. The House has a right to demand an explanation for this and before this explanation is made available, not to agree to these demands. There is the further point, and here you being the repository of the privileges of the House, it is the responsibility of the Chair to ask for detailed explanation so that the House may be able to give its verdict upon it. If that is not given, I will request you to withhold the grant. I remember an incident in the Bombay Assembly when I happened to be the Speaker and my colleague, here, Mr. S. M. Joshi who was a Member of that House, raised a point on a small sum of Rs. 50 lakhs which was proposed as a specific grant at the disposal of the Chief Minister. He raised a point of order. I looked into the matter. Asked the officers of the Government to explain the position. They said that it was only a discretionary grant and the details would come before the House. Therefore, I had to give a ruling. So, I really want to know whether this Rs. 400 crores is only a matter of money being made available and that ultimately the Government will come to this House for the sanction of item-wise distribution. If the item wise distribution is not to come, it should not appear in the Budget but it should appear as money generally made available. This is being indicated under the heading of 'Non-Plan. Advances to States'. This is very misleading. If there are non-plan advances, I would really like to know whether in the past this Government had ever given details to this House before taking vote of the House.

Therefore, the point for consideration is whether first of all this could be included in the item of Loans and advances. Secondly is it for non-plan purposes? Another point I want to bring to your notice because I find this House was not taken into confidence. I am referring to page 69 of the Explanatory Memorandum Part II. I am talking of State Plan schemes. It says :

"The current Budget provides for Central assistance of Rs. 615 crores for

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

State Plan Schemes. The assistance for State Plan Schemes is now released in the form of block loans and block grants except for releases made through the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The Budget Estimates were framed on the basis that 70 per cent of the assistance would be in the form of loans and 30 per cent in the form of grants. "It has since been decided that the development plans of Ladakh area in Jammu and Kashmir, hill areas in Assam and of Nagaland would be financed to the extent of 90% by way of grant and 10% as loan."

I would like to know as to who has taken this decision? The explanation says: 'It has now been decided.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request you to conclude. There are others to speak.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I would like to make it clear. When they say, it has since been decided, who has decided? Is it this House which has the power, or is it somebody else? The explanation is very euphemistic and it is put in the passive voice. It has not been shown, it has not been made clear as to who took this decision. These details ought to have been made available to the House. These details have not been made available. This is an important point on which I would like the Chair to protect the rights of the House and stand by the House and say that till the details are made available, no Grants would be put to the House. (Interruption) I am not concerned as to which States are there to which these grants are made available. I do not want to say that these grants are being used recklessly. I do not want to say that. But I want to say this, that this is a matter which should be brought to the notice of the House. Sir, this is not a small matter. This is a matter involving Rs. 275 crores for the current year, which will be spent by 31st of March and Rs. 175 crores for the next year, for which no details are available. Those details ought to have been given to the House. It is the duty of the Chair to protect the right of the House and the right of the Members. I, therefore,

raise this point of order. I would like you to decide on this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I am sorry you have not understood me. You may please refer to the Directions given by the Speaker. I would like you to refer to the same. Any point of principle can be raised during the Budget discussion. I must make my position very clear. Why I am raising it now is this. I could have raised it when the Demands come to the vote of the House. At that time I could have taken the time. But I am raising it today because you are going to take a Vote on Account, which means that 1/6 of the grant will be granted today and if it is granted today then, I will be told that I am out of court, I am barred by the vote taken and therefore I have got to raise it today itself. Why I raise it today, I have made my position absolutely clear in a letter I wrote to the Speaker. I have made this position clear. There is going to be Vote on Account; the House has to take a vote on it. It is wrong to say that point of order cannot be raised on a Budget; it can be raised. (Interruption) I must make my position absolutely clear. These loans and advances under non-plan schemes is wrong and secondly, Sir, it is a New Service. And for New Service, you should have brought it specially to the notice of the House. It has not been shown. I would like the Chair to take serious notice of it and I would like the House to take it up seriously. This is an item regarding which no details have been made available to the House, and it is not a small amount; it is an amount of Rs. 275 crores, it means, more than one-fifth part of the total revenues that we are collecting.

श्री बं० ना० कुरील (रामसनेही घाट):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने 1970-71 का जो बजट पेश किया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसमें उन्होंने बहुत सी अच्छी बातें रखी हैं। सबसे पहले उन्होंने यह घोषणा की है कि जो पिछड़े वर्ग रहे हैं, उनकी भी देखरेख होगी। यह पहला

बजट है जिसमें गरीबों के ऊपर कोई सीधा बोझ नहीं पड़ा है टैक्स का बल्कि उनको कुछ राहत मिली है। जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं उनके लिए कुछ योजनाएँ बनेगी। 45 जिलों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम बनेंगे। साथ ही एक और सराहनीय बात इस बजट में यह है कि पेंशन में बढ़ोतरी की गई है। साथ ही साथ इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट को भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। इन सब चीजों को देखकर हम कह सकते हैं कि इस बजट से गरीब लोगों को फायदा होगा, उनको कुछ राहत मिलेगी।

यहां पर कहा गया है कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। बजट के पेश होने के बाद जिन चीजों की कीमतों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये था, जिन चीजों को बजट में छूआ तक नहीं गया था, उनकी भी कीमतें बाजार में बढ़ती जा रही हैं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका सारा दोष इस बजट पर मढ़ा है लेकिन दोष बजट का नहीं है, दोष व्यापारी वर्ग की नीयत का है। उन्होंने बिना सोचे समझे कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं। किसी वस्तु की कीमत पर बजट की वजह से कोई असर पड़ता है या नहीं, इसको देखे बिना उन्होंने कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं। आज भी कीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं। व्यापारी वर्ग जन साधारण के साथ बहुत अनुचित व्यवहार कर रहा है और करता रहा है। कीमतें कैसे बढ़ रही हैं? जब हमें आजादी मिली तब हमने स्वदेशी को पनपाने के लिए, उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए बाहर से चीजों को मंगाना बन्द कर दिया, उन पर ऊँची-ऊँची ड्यूटी लगा दी। यहां पर उन चीजों के उत्पादन के लिए व्यापारियों को घरों और करोड़ों रुपया दिया गया। लेकिन उसका उन्होंने दुरुपयोग किया। मुनाफा अधिक कमाने की गर्ज से उन्होंने कीमतें बढ़ाई और बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। उसके साथ-थ अन्य चीजों की भी कीमतें बढ़ती गई। आज देश को उन्होंने एक ऐसे मोड़ पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है

कि कीमतें घटने के बजाय बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं। इसका एक मात्र उपाय यह है कि अधिक से अधिक पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ावा दिया जाये। अभी तक पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने ऐसे रहे हैं जो बड़े बड़े हैं और जिनको प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले चलाते नहीं। मेरी मांग यह है कि जो कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं, उनके कारखाने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में कायम किये जायें। इसी तरह से कीमतें घट सकती हैं, बर्ना नहीं घट सकती हैं।

पिछड़े हुए लोगों और पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों को आगे बढ़ाने की इच्छा भी इस बजट में व्यक्त की गई है लेकिन जिन लोगों को इसके बारे में जो स्कीमें रखी गई हैं, उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करना है इनको भ्रमल में लाना है, उनका क्या हाल है, इसको आप देखें। आप पालिसी तय कर देते हैं लेकिन उस पालिसी को भ्रमल में लाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी नियत ठीक नहीं है। वे मही तौर पर उसको भ्रमल में नहीं लाते हैं। इसे एसपैक्ट पर गौर करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। जिनके हाथों में पब्लिक सेक्टर है या जिन्होंने आपकी स्कीमों को भ्रमल में लाना है, वे इनमें विश्वास रखते हैं या नहीं, इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए। उनकी नियत का भी आपको पता होना चाहिए। तभी मामला सुधर सकता है।

खाद्य समस्या थोड़ी बहुत सुलभी है, पूरी तरह नहीं सुलभी है। हमें खुशी है कि खाद्य मन्त्री ने घोषणा की है कि 1972 के बाद बाहर से कोई अनाज नहीं मंगाया जायेगा। लेकिन इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति तभी हो सकती है जब हम किसान को अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए इन्सटिब दें, उनको अधिक सहायित्व दें, बिजली, पानी, अच्छा बीज, खाद आदि दें। खाद पर पिछले साल श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने टैक्स लगाया था। उन्होंने किसी तरह से भी इस सदन की बात को नहीं माना था। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस वर्ष इनको कम करें।

[श्री बै० ना० कुरील]

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए सर्विस में कोटा मुकर्रर है। लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई देखता नहीं है। मैंने कहा है कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में सब कुछ है, वे ठीक व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं, वे उसको पूरा नहीं करते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए और इन लोगों का कोटा पूरा किया जाए। जो बाहर हैं उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है और जो सर्विस में हैं उनको तरह तरह की तकलीफें हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री के बहुत से ऐसे आदेश हैं जिनमें उनको सहायित्वें दी गई हैं जैसे वनफर्मेंशन के मामले में, घर नजदीक देने के मामले में, सीनियारिटी फिक्सेशन के मामले में लेकिन उसको कोई देखता नहीं है। लोग परेशान होते हैं, दौड़ते हैं उधर उधर लेकिन उनकी बात सुनी नहीं जाती है। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

देहातों की इकोनामी बहुत अजीब हो गई है। घरेलू उद्योग घन्ये सब चौपट हो गए हैं। उनकी ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। गरीब लोगों को इन्फ्लेटिव मिलना चाहिए। उनको इन उद्योगों को पनपाने के लिए सहायित्वें मिलनी चाहिए। अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बहुत से छोटे छोटे उद्योग घन्धों पर तरह तरह के टैक्स लगे हुए हैं। पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों के टैक्स अलग हैं। घरेलू उद्योग घन्धों पर टैक्स नहीं लगने चाहियें और उनको बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए।

मिट्टी के तेल पर आपने टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। चीनी, चाय आदि पर भी बढ़ा दिया है। इसके ऊपर पुनः विचार होना चाहिए और इन चीजों को टैक्स से छूट मिलनी चाहिए।

*SHRI R. S. ARUMUGHAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this year's Budget the people of Tamil Nadu have been

greatly deceived. They were expecting that the Salem Steel plant and Sethu Samudram project would be included in this year's Budget but there is no reference to either of these two very important projects in the Budget. I feel that the Central Government would wake up only after the people launch an agitation for these projects.

As a sop to the suffering millions there are high-faluting cliches in regard to common people; but there are no concrete proposals for the welfare of the people. By taking recourse to deficit financing amounting to Rs. 225 crores, the Finance Minister has given further fillip to inflationary pressures which consequently will lead to spiralling of prices. While taxes amounting to only Rs. 15 crores have been levied on the affluent sections of the society, taxes to the tune of Rs. 155 crores have been imposed on the afflicted sections of our society.

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the D. M. K. Party postulated that if they came to power they would reduce the tax burden on the poor people by 40%, and increase the amenities of life by 60%. Now, neither they have reduced the taxes nor they have improved the standard of living of the people. Instead, they have also levied taxes to the tune of Rs. 6½ crores.

Immediately after the presentation of this Budget, there was great jubilation in the share markets controlled by the rich people. But if a poor man wants to buy a soap, he has to pay more because the price of soap has gone up. The kerosene has also been taxed heavily. As the electrical appliances have also been taxed, the implementation of rural electrification programmes will be hampered and it will seriously affect the common man also. The poor man used to remain content with cups of tea though he had only one square meal a day. Now, the price of tea will also go up; the price of sugar which sweetened his tea will also go up as a result of the increased impost on sugar. Can this Budget be claimed to be a socialist Budget? I would like to ask whether this is the kind

of socialism our Finance Minister is planning to usher in.

I would like to point out that no concessions have been extended to the workers. Even the Labour Acts are not being implemented properly. This Government appointed a Wage Board to go into the problems of the electricity workers and this Board submitted its report three months ago. I am sorry to state that no notice has so far been taken of the recommendations made by this Wage Board. Perhaps the Government are waiting for the electricity workers also to launch an agitation, in order to get their grievances redressed. In fact, they have decided to launch an agitation. I feel that the Government will come to their senses only after that.

The problem of unemployment is assuming serious proportions day by day. When we see the people in the rural areas crying hoarse for some sort of employment opportunities, we begin to doubt whether there is a Government at all in this country. No new avenues of employment have been created by this Government. Besides that, even the existing job opportunities are dwindling. In Tamil Nadu 20 textile mills have not yet been re-opened. The workers of these textile mills are wandering in the streets of Tamil Nadu towns in search of employment. In these circumstances, when the Kings and Queens in many countries of the world have abdicated their thrones and laid down their crests and crowns, some of the Ministers are moving about in rural areas with the fond hope of being honoured with crowns studded with gold and diamonds.

The Ministers feel that they can say and do anything they like and they think that they need not be bound by any code of conduct. After they become Ministers they fail to behave properly. The Officers are not permitted to discharge their duties efficiently and impartially. There is interference from the Ministers in the day to day administration. The Ministers denigrate the officers in public. When the non-Gazetted Officers, who are considered to be the Backbone of administration, waited in a delegation on the Minister, he not only did not talk to them politely but left the place abruptly saying that he was in a hurry to attend a marriage ceremony. Is this the

concept of duty and dignity known to them? (Interruptions)

Similarly, when the miserable teachers went in a delegation to the Minister, he quipped: "Have you come on a holiday trip?" Is this the kind of courtesy to be shown to the teachers? I was myself a teacher for a period of 12 years. The teachers and the officers care more for their honour and self-respect than for any increase in their emoluments by Rs. 10 or Rs. 50 a month. What I would like to stress here is that the Ministers should not treat the teachers in such a discourteous manner. The Ministers should not think that the honour and respect of the teachers and officers is ordinary one.

Though I wanted to mention a few more points I would confine myself to this last point, as the Prime Minister is to make her speech now. I would refer to them later. No concrete proposals have been made in this Budget so far as the people belonging to the scheduled/castes and scheduled tribes are concerned. I have repeatedly demanded on the floor of this House that concessions should be offered to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for setting up industries. Nothing has been done so far. At the same time, Birlas have been given an industrial licence for establishing a fertiliser factory with an investment of Rs. 50 crores. Is this the socialism of our Prime Minister who pretends to have greater interest in the welfare of weaker sections of our society.

In Tamil Nadu, thousands of people are homeless and in fact, are slowly becoming pavement dwellers. When that is the position, land which is worth lakhs of rupee is being given on lease to rich people. This is also not good. I request that the Government should think of ways and means to help poor in this country. Though I have much to say, as the Deputy Speaker has ordered me to resume my seat, I conclude my speech with these few words.

श्री पं. सा० बालूपाल (गंगानगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे भ्राम बजट की वहम में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। बजट में क्या है और क्या नहीं है, वह तो सबने पढ़ लिया है।

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

इसलिए मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं आपके द्वारा कुछ बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान में लगभग छः बरसों से सूखे के कारण अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, जिसके कारण वहाँ का जन-जीवन और पारिवारिक जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो चुका है। राजस्थान सरकार इसके निवारणार्थ पूरा प्रयत्न कर रही है, लेकिन धन के अभाव में राजस्थान की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सका है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे क्षेत्र के पीड़ित लोगों को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए अधिक से अधिक सहायता दे।

मेरा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र एक कृषि प्रधान इलाका है, जिसमें गंग नहर, भाखड़ा नहर और राजस्थान नहर हैं। मैं पिछले अठारह वर्षों से यह निवेदन करता आया हूँ कि राजस्थान कैनल का निर्माण राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किया जाये और नहरों में पानी पहुँचाया जाये। आज किसानों के खेतों में पानी नहीं पहुँचता है। सरकार की ओर से उनको कोई विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं। इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान कैनल का निर्माण शीघ्रातिशीघ्र किया जाये।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान और चीन ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया, तो मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र ने पांच मन और तीस सेर सोना और 36 लाख रुपया नकद राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कौष में दिया। यद्यपि हमारा इलाका कृषि-प्रधान है, लेकिन वहाँ पर कोई कृषि महाविद्यालय नहीं है। वहाँ पर कोई शूगर मिल भी नहीं है। वहाँ शूगर मिल लगाने की एक योजना खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। उस क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए किसानों की जमीन एक्कायर की गई है, लेकिन उर्वरक कारखाना नहीं लगाया गया है। वहाँ पर

उर्वरक कारखाना और दूसरे उद्योग शुरू करने चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखने की पद्धति बड़ी शर्मनाक और लज्जाजनक है। हमारे संविधान में प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक को सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखा गया है और सबको समान अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। जहाँ तक संविधान का मन्त्र है वह हरिजन राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए खड़ा हो सकता है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पद के लिए खड़ा हो सकता है। लेकिन जिस तरीके से नौकरियों में सुरक्षित स्थानों की पद्धति है वह इतनी भद्दी है कि उसमें सुधार करना आवश्यक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे फौज हो चाहे पुलिस हो और चाहे और कोई विभाग हो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अन्दर जितने अन्य वर्ग के लोग हैं ममस्त नौकरियों के अन्दर उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात में उनको नौकरी दी जाय और मैं चाहूँगा कि जैसे अस्पताल है, पुलिस है और नगर-पालिका है, वहाँ पर भी उनको जनसंख्या के अनुपात में चतुर्थ श्रेणी की नौकरी दी जाय, चाहे वह सफाई का काम हो या कोई अन्य काम हो, उसमें जनसंख्या के अनुपात से हमारी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों को रखा जाये और बाकी जगहों में यह ब्राह्मण और बनिए और दूसरे लोग जो हैं उनको रखा जाय। क्या हमने ही कोई ठेका ले रखा है टट्टी उठाने का और सफाई का काम करने का? आज होता क्या है कि भंगी की जगह भंगी रखा जाता है मोची की जगह मोची रखा जाता है। जैसे एक डाक्टर और एक इंजीनियर है उसके स्थान पर एक ब्राह्मण नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि वह टेकनिकल मामला है, मैं ज्यादा इस मामले में जाना नहीं चाहता मेरा यह निवेदन है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी की जगहों पर और सफाई के

का मों के लिए भी जो कर्मचारी रखे जायें वह जनसंख्या के अनुपात में उनको जगहें दी जायें।

17.35 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the chair.]

रेलवे बजट पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला। मैं कुछ बातें सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से कहना चाहता हूँ कि। हिन्दूमल कोट से जो रेलवे लाइन गंगा नगर तक आई है उसको गंगा नगर से बीकानेर और बीकानेर से फलोदी तक बढ़ाया जाये। इसके अलावा मैं लगातार कई सालों से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुछ नए स्टेशंस खोलने के लिए जैसे रंगमहल और पीलीबंगा के बीच और पासनेऊ और बीगा के बीच मोहन नगर और जैतसर तथा हनुमानगढ़ और धौलीपाल के बीच नये स्टेशन खोले जाने चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे सुझाव 18 वर्षों से रद्दी की टोकरी में डाले जा रहे हैं।

उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास की सुविधा होनी चाहिये। इसके अलावा जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह मिनिस्टर नहीं थे तो मैंने और उन्होंने सब से पहले यह मांग उठाई थी कि जो चैकिंग स्टाफ है टी० टी० ई० का उनको रनिंग एलाउंस दिया जाये लेकिन मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद वह इस बात को भूल गये, यह काम अभी तक नहीं हुआ। उनको भी रनिंग एलाउंस मिलना चाहिये। इसी तरीके से हमारे इलाके के अन्दर जब रेल नहीं थी उस समय के जो पुराने रास्ते हैं वह रास्ते बन्द कर दिये गये हैं, वह रास्ते ग्रामीणों की सुविधा के लिये खोल दिये जायें। सूरतगढ़ और पीलीबंगा के स्टेशनों पर ठंड पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और जिन स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां बिजली पहुंचाई जाये।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व राजाओं के वक्त में हमारा रेलवे का जो टिकट है उसके उपर नगर पालिकाओं ने कर लगाया हुआ है वह कर समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

यह जो आलोचक बैठे हैं इनका तरीका यह है कि इनको हर बात की आलोचना करनी है। इनकी आलोचना के लिये मैं यह कर दूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी गुस्सा न हों मुझे माफ करें, मैं यह दृष्टान्त कहना चाहता हूँ—एक गृहणी थी, वह बड़ी कन्जूस थी। एक भिक्षुक था वह रोज उसके पास मांगने जाता था लेकिन वह अभी कुछ देती नहीं थी। एक दिन जब वह मांगने गया उसी समय वह गृहणी रसोई में से रसोई की राख निकाल रही थी, उसने गुस्से में धा करके जो उस भिक्षुक के भोले में घाटा था उसमें वह राख डाल दी। किसी भले आदमी ने कहा कि यह तो बहुत ही बुरा किया। उस पर वह भिक्षुक बोला कि बुरा नहीं किया कम से कम उसने धार डाला तो, डालना सीखा तो। इसी प्रकार हमने भी कुछ देना सीखा तो।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। यह मेरे कुछ थोड़े से प्वाइंटस हैं, अगर यह आपकी इजाजत से इसमें नोट हो जायें तो मैं इसको टेबल पर रख दूँ।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिए इन को।

श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : मैं यह पढ़ दे रहा हूँ। अगर खाद्य पदार्थों के विषय में हम आत्म-निर्भर होना चाहते हैं तो राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण शीघ्रान्तिशीघ्र राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किया जाय।

राजस्थान के पांच जिलों, बीकानेर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, वाड़मेर, जालौर आदि में जहां लगातार सूखे के कारण अकाल पड़ जाता है, वहां कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएं जो मई के लिए अकाल समाप्त किया जा सके। यहां

[श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल]

नलकूप अधिक लगाए जाय, पाइपों द्वारा पानी पहुंचाया जाय ।

कृषि प्रधान मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जिला गंगानगर में उर्वरक खाद का कारखाना स्थापित किया जाय । वहां ईख, गन्ना अधिक पैदा होता है, जिस के लिए चीनी मिल स्थापित किया जाय ।

मेरा क्षेत्र कृषि कार्य में प्रमुख है वहां पर कृषि महाविद्यालय खोला जाय । नहरों में पानी की कमी को दूर किया जाय । टहलों पर पानी पहुंचाया जाय ।

मेरे क्षेत्र में भूमिहीनों की संख्या ज्यादा है, जिस में विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति परिवारों के लोग और अन्य गरीब किसान हैं, उन को भूमि दी जाय ।

अनुसूचित जाति परिवारों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के परिवारों के लिए जो सुरक्षित स्थानों की पद्धति है वह बहुत ही दोषपूर्ण है । हमारे संविधान में समस्त भारतीयों को सम्मान दिया गया परन्तु जाति और पेशे के नाम पर नीकरियां दी जाती हैं जो निन्दनीय हैं ।

इसी तरह समस्त रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के परिवारों के सदस्यों को खाद्य पदार्थों, फलों, खिलौनों, दूध, दही, लस्सी इत्यादि के लाइसेंस देने में पक्षपात व भेदभाव को समाप्त कर उस के आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए अधिकाधिक लाइसेंस उन्हें दिया जाय ।... (व्यवधान) ... श्रीमान् जी, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर आप से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह मेरे प्वाइन्ट्स जो हैं इन को इस में नोट कर लिया जाय ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो यह बजट पेश किया है यह एक पराजय का बजट है, डिफिट का बजट है । यह देश की जीत का बजट नहीं

हो सकता । इस में जो आर्म्स ऐक्ट अंग्रेजों ने डेढ़ सौ साल पहले तैयार किया था, जो आर्म्स ऐक्ट हिन्दुस्तान के पैरों में वेड़ियां डालने के लिए और उसे हमेशा के लिए गुलाम बनाने के लिए तैयार किया गया था उस आर्म्स ऐक्ट को खत्म करने के लिए एक शब्द नहीं कहा गया । अगर देश की हिफाजत करनी हो तो हर एक बालिक को हथियार का हक देना पड़ेगा । ऐटम बमों से और हाइड्रोजन बमों से हमारा देश भरपूर होगा तब हम भारत की रक्षा कर सकेंगे । लेक्चरों से और कोरी बातों से देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती । मुझे याद है अपने जमाने के सब से बड़े आदमी बिस्मार्क ने कहा था :

"Not by parliamentary speeches or majority votes are the mighty questions of age solved, but it is through blood and iron."

क्या आपने उपाय बतलाया है जिस से कि भारत का प्रत्येक नागरिक अपनी एक फौजी ताकत हासिल कर सके, एक फौजी तालीम हासिल कर सके ? जब तक ताजिमी तालीम फौज की नहीं होगी, अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा नहीं होगी हमारा देश चीन और पाकिस्तान को पीछे नहीं हटा नहीं सकता । लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार ने इस जननी-जन्मभूमि के साथ, इस चन्द्रहासिनी के साथ, इस सुमधुर भाषिणी के साथ, स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी के साथ जो इस का फर्ज था वह पूरा नहीं किया है और इस ने देश के गौरव को मिट्टी में मिलाया है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के मार्फत कहता हूँ कि इन का सब से बड़ा अपराध यह है :

तुमने फिरदौस के बदले में जहन्नुम लेकर कह दिया हम से गुलिस्तां में बहार आई है । तुम ने नामूसे शहीदाने वतन बेच दिया, बागबां बन के उठे, और चमन बेच दिया ॥

कराची में महात्मा गांधी ने और कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी ने देश के साथ यह वादा किया

या कि हर एक वालिग को हथियार रखने का दिया जायगा। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि देश में से आर्म्स ऐक्ट को खत्म कर के अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा कायम की जाय।

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak for two or three minutes. I would like to speak on some of the important points which arise out of this budget.

Unfortunately, this budget does not present a picture which we all expected out of it for a long time. We thought that this budget will give relief to the poor people, this budget will give relief to the people who are living in the rural area, this budget will give relief to hundreds of thousands of people who are suffering on account of poverty. But what do we find from this budget? We find that the poor people have been taxed very much. What are the items on which tax has been imposed? Items like petrol, kerosene and sugar, not to speak of many other similar items. These are taxes which are going to affect the common man directly. The additional tax on petrol is five paise per litre. Those who travel even by public transport will be forced to pay more. Then, what about thousands of people in the villages who are using kerosene oil. They will have to pay more by way of taxes on account of this budget.

I would like to take this opportunity to mention about the Mahajan Commission's report here. Unfortunately, though an eminent Judge had given the verdict, this Government has failed to implement that commission's report. It is a shame not only on the Government but also on the Leader of the House. It is very unfortunate that even when three successive commissions have given the verdict in favour of Mysore State, the Maharashtra people are insisting that they should get Belgaum and also the other areas. The Maharashtra people will go on insisting on this till they get a verdict in their favour...*(Interruption)*.

With regard to Cauvery waters, unfortunately Mysore State has been put to great disadvantage. We have been consistently following the 1924 agreement whereas the Madras State is consistently violating the agreement. I would like to draw your attention to the statement which the Congress (R) President made in Ahmedabad. He

has even threatened the Government of Mysore that all the aid from the Central Government would be stopped. I cannot understand a person of the standing of Shri Jagjiwan Ram coming out with a statement threatening 2½ crores of people in this country. This is most unbecoming of any leader or statesman in this country. So, I would like to request the Prime Minister to say here and now that they are going to give justice to all. This is what we expect from the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I start off by saying that it will always be my endeavour to give justice to all.

I rise with rather mixed feelings. A Finance Minister gets mostly brickbats and I had braced myself for this. But the Budget has been acclaimed by many here in the House and outside and it has been recognised as marking a point of departure, seeking growth with social justice. I myself do not claim much for the Budget.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Many hon. Members have spoken of the meagreness of the amounts for social welfare schemes. I share their concern but so large is the problem and so vast the number's involved, that even a hundred times more would hardly be adequate for what is to be done. But we have in all sincerity and earnestness made a small beginning.

The most eloquent tribute to the Budget was paid unwittingly by Professor Madhok when he called it a political Budget. I believe that the Budget should not degenerate into a mere statement of receipts and expenditure; it should set out the direction in which Government wants to lead the country, and seek to mobilise the support of the people for its policies and programmes, by responding in some measure to their urges and aspirations.

In this sense this Budget, like any other sound budget, is a political document. It reflects the political philosophy of the present Government. Through this Budget

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we seek to move forward towards greater equality of incomes and wealth and to create more opportunities for gainful employment through larger outlay in the public sector and through greater opportunity for small entrepreneurs and small savers.

It is our firm belief that social justice is not only compatible with economic growth but is an essential condition for sustained and orderly growth. Professor Madhok, who is the philosopher of the Jana Sangh, thought that there was too much politics in the Budget, but his counterpart in the Cong (O), Shri Asoka Mehta, seemed to deplore that there was too little of the new politics.

I am told that one of Shri Mehta's favourite authors was Mr. Erle Stanley Gardner. Many of us here regret his death. As Gardner would have put it, Shri Mehta's is "The Case of the Rueful Radical" Shri Mehta is an adept at polemics of sorts. He talked of embroidery, window dressing and so on. Unfortunately, I am not good at these crafts. But we have all marvelled at Shri Mehta's own skill in embroidering words, not only for himself but for others.

He called me the author of de-stabilisation. I shall not comment on this. The hon. Member, Dr. Maitreyee Bose has dealt very effectively on this point. She said that it was Shri Mehta who first split the Congress Party, joined the P.S.P. and then split it and, finally, re-joined the Congress and again split it. She called him a master splitter. It is well-known that it was not I who was the author of the letters of expulsion and ex-communication which split our party.

Then, Shri Mehta says that between 1962 and 1967 some 32 lakh jobs were created while in four years under my stewardship only 4 lakh jobs were created. But not a word about drought and recession of the recent years and there is no mention of increased defence and development effort which we put in between 1963 and 1965. This selective use of history is not worthy of one who prizes intellectual and cultural freedom.

Shri Mehta wanted a better Budget. Though I listened very carefully to his speech, I could not find any concrete idea of how to make the Budget better. He advocated much larger sums for rural areas, rural works, not just Rs. 25 crores but Rs. 200 crores or even Rs. 300 crores for rural works and

other social welfare measures. But he did not say how these additional outlays should be financed. He seemed somewhat unhappy at not being able to make any real criticism. Perhaps what he really meant was that I should have come forward with a Budget which would have provided a better target for attack. At the same time, he did concede that, perhaps, I had accelerated the trend by a year or so. I think, to accelerate the trend of progress by a year or so is no mean achievement, and I take it as a compliment. If I were asked to name the single most important feature of the Budget, I would unhesitatingly say that it is an attempt to break the spell of fiscal stagnation. The new Budget restores to the public sector, the original role envisaged for it as the pace-setter for the economy.

Since 1964-65, we have had to severely prune the development programmes of the public sector. We should perhaps have taken advantage of the comparatively good harvest of 1967-68 and 1968-69 to step up the rate of investment in the economy. But we had overreacted to the phenomenon of rising prices during the closing stage of the Third Plan and had cut back sharply on investment. This significant drop in public investment was one of the reasons for accentuating unemployment. The cut in the investment in Public sector had induced a set-back in the tempo of investment in the private sector also. Hon. Member, Shri Masani, may not agree, but some of his business colleagues will tell him that in the conditions prevailing in our country, a significant reduction in public sector investment results also in recession in the private sector. This in turn leads to sluggishness in the growth of the revenues of the Central and State Governments, necessitating further caution in regard to investment programmes in the public sector. This is a vicious circle of slow growth in resources and decline in the rate of investment and it has to be broken at some point. The present Budget does seek to do this. It provides for an increase in the Plan outlay by Rs. 400 crores in the coming year. We believe that this increase along with other fiscal and monetary policies of the Government will stimulate the economy and employment opportunities all round. This will in turn make a favourable impact on public revenues and thus restore a measure of dynamism to our economy.

If the stock exchanges have reacted favourably to the Budget, it is not because a particular item was taxed or another item was not taxed, but because they recognize the simple fact that the budget will boost the economy.

As usual, Shri Masani has attacked our whole economic policy. It is strange that a person who is so articulate should be content to make the same speech every year. (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER : He is consistent at least.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : There is nothing new in the budget. It is the same budget every year.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He has or his Party has certain formulae. Scrap the Plan, there will be more development ; Reduce the tax, there will be more revenue ; there will be more income if the Government did not attempt to raise more resources for development, and, after 1962, for Defence. I suppose, extending this argument logically both ways, if income tax, excise and customs are all zero, perhaps income would be infinity.

Then, again : if the tax collection machinery improves, there would be no need to increase the rates. I can see the scope of tightening the tax administration. We all know that a great deal has to be done. We are making every effort to do it. Many measures have been taken and I hope we will be able to improve further. But we all know that in every country, not only in India, but even in the more affluent countries like USA, UK and France—just to name a few big tax-payers do try to withhold as much as they can. With the spread of public health measures, affluent countries also have diseases, there are new diseases of affluence and one such disease is the avoidance of tax.

Many Members have expressed their concern over prices. It is most important to protect the incomes, of those who are already in employment, from erosion because of rise in prices. But can we overlook the interests of those who are unemployed or under-employed and those who have no income at all ? Their only hope lies in a balanced and judicious acceleration of the pace of investment in the economy.

We want growth with stability. Growth may in fact, be a prerequisite for stability if it is interpreted as comprising not merely the stability of prices but also social stability.

18.00 hrs.

Many hon Members from the Opposition have sought to denigrate the performance of public enterprises. This is not a new experience for us. It takes place during practically every Question Hour. The Swatantra party would like to confine the State to the maintenance of law and order and certain basic services, leaving the whole field of industry and commerce to the unregulated functioning of the private sector.

The speeches of some Hon'ble Members of the Cong(O) echoed the speech from the Chair in Faridabad last year. We do want our public enterprises to make profit. We do want them to be efficiently managed. But, let us not forget that the public sector has another important objective—the building up of the infrastructure for the economy as a whole. The metallurgical, heavy engineering and heavy electrical units in the public sector are designed for this purpose. These industries are, by their very nature, capital intensive and have long gestation periods. The critics of the public sector conveniently overlook the difficulties arising from drought and recession which industry in general, both in the public and private sectors, had to face. In the last few years, many engineering units in the private sector have also faced difficulties similar to those of public enterprises, that is, lack of orders, under-utilisation of capacity and so on.

Even so, the performance of public enterprises has been improving, and Government have taken a number of steps in the recent past to ensure greater efficiency in their management. During 196-69, of the 73 running concerns, 42 made a net profit of Rs. 66.23 crores as against Rs. 48.95 crores made by 40 concerns in the previous year. Even after setting off the losses incurred by other units, the performance of public enterprises in 196-69 registered an improvement over the previous year. The overall net loss of public enterprises was reduced from Rs. 37.89 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 27.67 crores in 1968-69.

AN HON MEMBER : What about losses ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Those figures indicate the reduction of the losses.

While evaluating the performance of public enterprises, particularly the bigger units such as Hindustan Steel, we should, in fairness, recognise that similar units in the private sector did not fare better in their initial years. Tata Iron and Steel which was incorporated in 1907 declared its maiden dividends only in 1915-16. Thereafter, it declared dividends only in 1920-21 and in 1935-36. The regular dividend on its ordinary shares was being declared only from 1940-41 onwards.

Now, Sir, balance-sheets are important, but in assessing the role of the public enterprises in our strategy of development, we should look beyond their balance-sheets. We envisage an expanding role for the public sector, because we want it to occupy a key position in our economy.

Only such expansion will lay the foundation for a self-reliant economy and will prevent the concentration of the ownership of the means of production. These enterprises belong to the nation. They very fact that they are publicly-owned ensures that their performance will be under constant public scrutiny and that there will be constant pressure for their improvement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : They are in wrong hands.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : They are her stray thoughts on the public sector.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Shri Masani has alleged—I believe the word he used was 'under brutal Soviet pressure'—that an Indian consultancy firm has been pushed out of the job of consultancy in Bokaro, which had been promised to them. He has further alleged that the Central Engineering and Design Branch is 'nothing but a cover and a facade for the Soviet consultancy organisation, Gipromez'.

There is no question whatsoever of our acting under pressure, whether brutal or

gentle, from any quarter, whether Soviet or Swatantra.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does she mean to say that she discards Indian firms even without pressure ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : During the first stage, that is, upto 1.7 million tonnes, Gipromez was the main consultant while Dastur and Co. were assigned certain specific responsibilities. During the next stage of expansion upto 4 million tonnes, it was felt that since we wanted to develop our own consultancy organisation, there was no longer any need to employ the Soviet organisation as the main consultant. Far from giving Gipromez a larger role in the second stage of Bokaro, we propose to give a larger role to our own consultancy organisation. Presumably the complaint is that in choosing the principal consultants we have chosen our own organisation in the public sector, viz., the Central Engineering and Design Branch of Hindustan Steel rather than Dastur and Co. I do not think I need apologise for choosing a public sector consultancy organisation as our principal consultant. We should like Dastur and Co. also to continue as consultants during the second stage for the same kind of work as was entrusted to them during the first stage.

I would like to say a word about the CEDB of Hindustan Steel. It is not an agent or satellite of any foreign consultancy organisation ; but to build up its own potential, it has entered into certain agreements with a number of foreign firms and consultancy organisations including Gipromez of the Soviet Union. They have made similar agreements with United Engineering of the US and Messrs. Otto of West Germany. They are proposing to enter into an agreement with Messrs. VOEST of Austria.

The detailed project report for Bokaro expansion has already been approved by the Government of India. If we decide to strengthen our own consultancy organisation, this does not in any way imply lack of confidence in private consultancy organisations such as Dastur and Co. or others. We are committed to encourage Indian consultancy organisations in every possible way. But hon. member will agree that any agitational approach to secure particular contracts at the expense of competitors is not likely to promote the interest of deve-

loping indigenous consultancy capability. There is enough work in our country for all the organisations that exist in this field.

There was a further allegation that payments to the Soviet consultancy organisation for services rendered were to be made in pounds sterling or the gold content of the rupee. Here again the hon. member has been misinformed. All such payments are to be made under the Soviet credit for Foreign Plan projects for which an agreement was signed in December, 1966. All our credit agreements with the Soviet Union provide—and I quote—

“Repayments by way of principal and payment of interest may be used by the Soviet organisations to purchase goods in India in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force and/or may be freely converted into pounds sterling”.

No repayment has so far been made to the U.S.S.R. in Pound Sterling, nor has any request been made for such payment in Pound Sterling. There are standard clauses in all our credit agreements regarding adjustments to be made in case of change in the exchange rate. Here again, the situation is no different from that in respect of credits from Western countries where, since repayments are determined in foreign exchange, the rupee equivalent varies automatically in response to changes in the exchange rate.

Some hon. Members have asserted that revenues have been over-estimated to the extent of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 crores. My colleague, Shri Sethi, has already dealt with this point. Hon. Member opposite, Shri Metha, spoke of this also, but did not adduce any argument in support of his thesis. He declared he would not go into details, but would be prepared for discussion. We always welcome such discussion and exchange of views, but I would like to assure hon. Members that the revenue estimates for 1970-71 have been worked out most carefully, without any under-estimation or over-estimation, and they reflect our best judgment as of today. There is every likelihood that with the increase in import licences which has already taken place and the more liberal provision for imports which is proposed, the revenue from import duties will increase as estimated by Rs. 35 crores or so. The estimated in-

crease of ten per cent in Union excise duties is based on the likely increase in consumption and production of excisable items. Even my colleague Shri Salve wondered how excise revenue could increase by ten per cent when industrial production was likely to increase by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or so. The weightage of commodities in industrial production is not the same as the weightage of commodities that enter into the collection of excise duties. To give only one example, commodities such as petroleum products account for a much larger share of excise revenue than their share in total industrial production. The revenue from direct taxes should exceed the estimates presented in the Budget. As Shri Salve and some other hon. Members have pointed out, at least in one respect, that is the collection under Wealth Tax, we have been careful to assume a slight decline in revenue at existing rates of taxation for the coming year, since collections in the current year represent to some extent an acceleration in the pace of assessment. I do not say that there could be no variations, either up or down, but I must most strongly repudiate the suggestion that we have deliberately tried to present a rosier picture of the situation than is warranted by facts as we see them now.

A number of speakers have referred to the provision of special assistance of Rs. 175 crores to the States to enable them to have worthwhile plan programmes. It has been suggested that this provision is not constitutional and that it is intended to be used for political purposes to favour certain States and to punish others. Such an allegation only reflects the mental make-up of those who make it. It probably represents what these Members would do in like circumstances, but it is not the way in which I function. In every session hon. Members have spoken up for one or other State, which is suffering from chronic financial difficulties because of the burden of accumulated debts and other factors. It has been repeatedly urged that these chronic difficulties of the weaker States should be met by the Centre by debt re-scheduling or by any similar form of special assistance. On more than one occasion, we have assured the House that we would look into this question and do whatever be necessary after we received the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

The Finance Commission examines only

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the position of revenue account and does not examine the position of different States on capital account. (Interruption.) That is why the recommendations of the Finance Commission cannot solve the problems of the weaker States which might arise from factors like the burden of accumulated debts.

The Planning Commission has been aware for quite some time that many States have non-Plan gaps and that unless these gaps are covered by some form of special assistance, it would not be possible for them to undertake Plan programmes which the Planning Commission considers worthwhile.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why at your discretion ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What is more, as long as there are non-Plan gaps, any additional resources mobilised by these States are going to cover these gaps rather than be available for Plan purposes. The Planning Commission has been urging that in order to provide an incentive for the States to raise resources some special effort should be made to help these States in meeting their non-Plan gaps.

After receiving the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the Planning Commission has had a series of detailed discussions with each State, and as a result of these discussions, it has arrived at certain conclusions about the special assistance that should be given to eight or nine States, in addition to what they would receive as part of Plan assistance or in response to the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

It is in the light of this examination and in response to a specific recommendation of the Planning Commission that it was decided to provide special assistance.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : May we know the names of those eight or nine States ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is nothing arbitrary about the figure of Rs. 175 crores or about the manner in which this assistance will be given. There is nothing unconstitutional about the provision of

such *ad hoc* assistance to the States. Even this year such *ad hoc* assistance to the tune of Rs. 275 crores is likely to be given to the States. All that we have done for the next year is to provide in advance for need which is already felt and for which a great deal of concern has been expressed in this House.

I strongly repudiate the suggestion that there is anything sinister or irregular about the provision. The assistance will be made available on the assessment of the resources position of the States in relation to the approved Plans, and will thus conform to the well recognisable criteria. The assistance is also not unconditional. It will always be subject to sound fiscal management on the part of the States. We would certainly stipulate that the States do all that they can to mobilise and conserve their resources.

Hon. Members have asked for the names of the States. I would not like to give them just now because the assessment of the resources position of the States is not quite complete. It would not be proper to name them as the Planning Commission would like to obtain a commitment as firm as possible from the States in need of such assistance to raise the maximum possible resources on their own. In the course of the year, the House will certainly have the full details of the assistance provided to the States. Then they would appreciate how objective we have been.

Shri Masani chose even to question the competence of the Union Government to extend assistance to the States. The Government of India have, subject to the authority of Parliament, the right to extend loans and grants to the States under article 282 and 293 2) of the Constitution. Such loans and grants have been given since the commencement of the Constitution and are inescapable in any federal set-up.

Some hon. Members have stated that the welcome increases in Direct taxation might lead to greater tax evasion and black money, thus putting the honest tax-payer relatively to a greater disadvantage. We are well aware that greater equality cannot be achieved merely by increasing the rates of taxation.

These have to be followed up by systematic and stringent measures to improve the

machinery of tax collection to root out avoidance and evasion of taxes. As I said earlier, we propose to do all that is possible to energise our tax collection and to deal with tax evasion and avoidance with the utmost severity.

We have taken some measures to plug the loopholes in tax laws such as those in relation to trusts. It has been represented here and outside that the provision now made relating to public charitable trusts, specially in regard to the time given to them to comply with some of those conditions may lead to difficulties in genuine cases. We shall try to remove any genuine difficulties, but no quarter can be given to the tax-evader.

I now come to the apprehension that the budget might add to inflationary pressures. A deficit of Rs. 225 crores next year is not large, if we bear in mind the participated increase in production. Before the presentation of the budget, nearly economic commentators agreed that we could provide for a deficit of something like Rs. 300 crores. Our own assessment was a little more cautious and we decided in favour of a smaller figure. I have already refuted the charge that the deficit would be larger because of over-estimation of revenue.

There is also some misgiving that the deficit might be larger because of the State Government adding to it. As I said earlier, it was to forestall this situation that next year we have provided an advance for special assistance. The proposed new Central measures of taxation will make as much as Rs. 45 crores extra available to the State Governments. At this stage, it is not possible to have a very clear or comprehensive picture of the position as it emerges from the State budgets, already presented or going to be presented. The deficits, as publicised, do not take into account the special assistance provided and in some cases the market borrowings.

I am glad that some States have come out with proposals to mobilise additional resources. With all the measures which we have taken to assist the States, they can no longer have any justification to run into unauthorised overdraft from the Reserve Bank. If they fail to play their full part in resource mobilisation, their plan programmes are bound to suffer.

Regarding the criticism that increase in

indirect taxation will lead to an increase in prices, cars has been taken to limit the new imposts as far as possible to items which are consumed by the upper class. There is hardly any reason why the comparatively better-off sections should not pay for things like juices, syrups, custard, ice cream, cheese and chocolates. (*Interruptions.*) The only imposts which might conceivably affect the common people would be the increase in excise duties on sugar, kerosene and tea. But even here a conscious effort has been made to introduce the concept of equitable discrimination as between the different income groups.

As regards tea, there is no proposal to increase the duty on the loose varieties produced in Zone I and on packed varieties containing 25 gms or less. Similarly, the proposed increase in the case of Zone II is only ten paise per kg. Those two zones account for more than half of the total production and nearly two-thirds of the aggregate domestic consumption of tea. The effect of adjustments of excise duty in tea would, therefore, be insignificant, particularly as the poorer sections consume loose tea. The maximum proposed increase is in Zone III which produces quality Darjeeling varieties, the bulk of which is intended for export.

As regards sugar, the central excise duty on levy sugar is to be raised by two per cent, from 23 per cent to 25 per cent advalorem. Half of the proposed additional levy would accrue to the State in lieu of a sales tax. The basis of price fixation with respect to the levy on sugar has recently been altered in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

Over large parts of the country, even after the proposed duty, the ex-factory price of levy sugar inclusive of duty, would be lower than the corresponding price obtained before the 20th February of this year.

As regards the effect of the excise duty of free sale sugar, we must remember that the price of free market sugar declined by nearly 50 per cent as compared to the prices obtaining in March 1969, and in view of the sharp increase in the output of sugar in the current year further decline in the price of free market sugar can be expected in the coming months. Even with the proposed increase in excise duty, the chances are that in 1970-71 we would be paying a lower price for free sale sugar than in 1969-70.

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As regards kerosene the proposed duty is only two paise per litre. Taking into account the weightage of the index of wholesale prices of the different commodities, on which taxes are being increased, the increase should not go to more than half per cent even if the entire burden of the additional taxation is passed on to the consumer.

There is no single unchangeable definition of the words 'luxury' and 'necessity'. As incomes go up, sanitary ware or preserved foods may be regarded as necessities. But if resources are to be enlarged, it cannot be argued that commodities like preserved foods or sanitary ware should escape taxation altogether. While considering the incidence of taxation on the lower income groups, we should not ignore the beneficial impact of the welfare schemes proposed, such as family pension, schemes for industrial workers, enhanced minimum pension for Government servants, child welfare programmes etc.

As I said earlier, price stability is essential for social justice and rising prices do cause social tension. In assessing the price situation it would be highly misleading if estimates are made on the basis of trends over one or two months. Let us not invoke the horrors of the inevitable failure of the monsoon or some such thing. The average level of wholesale prices between April 1969 and January 1970 was roughly three per cent higher than the average level during the corresponding period of previous year. Between the middle of January and the middle of February this year, the wholesale price index remained stable after rising for about three months. The credit measures taken by the Reserve Bank are beginning to have some effect. One hon. Member was needlessly harsh on the Reserve Bank, particularly on its Governor, who has rendered distinguished service to the country in more than one capacity.

The events of the last few months have brought about much-needed discussion and heart-searching in the political forces of the country and there is a movement towards a certain crystallisation, which will help us to pursue more efficiently our positive social and economic objectives. It is not surpris-

ing that critics are unable to find anything new in the Budget because they have failed to appreciate one simple fact. If we are to carry forward this great nation to its rightful destiny at a crucial period of history, we have to bring about simultaneous transformation in our social, political and economic life.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We will also need a better Government.

SHRI INDIRA GANDHI : In this, I am aware, we are not advocating anything very new but the Budget does indicate the directions in which we intend to move forward. Shri Chandrajit Yadav has referred to these. I was also glad that a dispassionate observer such as Shri Tenneti Viswanatham has focussed the attention of this House on these initiatives. I am glad also that Shri Dwivedy has recognised the new departures which the Budget makes specially in the direction of social equality.

No one can be more keenly aware of the fact that we have tried to achieve in the Budget only a small but significant beginning. But, as I have said on previous occasions here, the greatest distances can be covered by small steps and this Budget is one such step. I have no doubt that it will lead us to other steps and the country will be able to go ahead with greater dynamism, vigour and speed.

18.33 hrs.

DAMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1970-71

MR. SPEAKER : We are already a little behind schedule. Already it is 6.30 and friends from Himachal are very impatient. What I propose is that either we have a longer sitting today to dispose of the Vote-on-Account Demands or we do away with the Lunch Hour tomorrow and discuss it tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : That is better.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Let us do away with the Lunch Hour and save food.

MR. SPEAKER : All right ; Let us take up item No. 6 Demands for Grants on Account.

Demand No. 1—Ministry of Defence

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

Demand No. 2—Defence Services, Effective—Army

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,14,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'".

Demand No. 3—Defence Services Effective-Navy

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,71,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'".

Demand No. 4—Defence Services Effective-Air Force

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,25,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'".

Demand No. 5—Defence Services Non-Effective

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 7,66,33,00 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'".

Demand No. 6—Ministry of Education and Youth Services

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,37,000 be granted to the President, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Education and Youth Services'".

Demand No. 7—Education

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,45,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Education'".

Demand No. 8—Archaeology

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Archaeology'".

Demand No. 9—Survey of India

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Survey of India'".

Demand No. 10—Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971,

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in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

Demand No. 11—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

Demand No. 12—External Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

Demand No. 13—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

Demand No. 14—Ministry of Finance

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

Demand No. 15—Customs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Customs'."

Demand No. 16—Union Excise Duties

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

Demand No. 17—Taxes of Income including Corporation Tax, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

Demand No. 18—Stamps

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Stamps'."

Demand No. 19—Audit

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,65,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Audit'."

Demand No. 20—Currency and Coinage

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

Demand No. 21—Mints

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mints'."

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mints'."

Demand No. 22—Kolar Gold Mines

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

Demand No. 23—Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

Demand No. 24—Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,64,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works'."

Demand No. 25—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

Demand No. 26—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,52,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending

on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

Demand No. 27—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

Demand No. 28—Pre-partition Payments

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

Demand No. 29—Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Corporation'."

Demand No. 30—Agriculture

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,43,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Demand No. 31—Payments to Indian Council or Agricultural Research

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,17,000 be granted to the Presi-

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dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

Demand No. 32—Forest

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Forest'."

Demand No. 33—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development Cooperation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,39,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agricultural, Community Development and Cooperation'."

Demand No. 34—Ministry of Foreign Trade

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Ministry of 'Foreign Trade'."

Demand No. 35—Foreign Trade

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,13,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

Demand No. 36—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,94,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

Demand No. 37—Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

Demand No. 38—Medical and Public Health

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

Demand No. 39—Public Works

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,11,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Public Works'."

Demand No. 40—Stationery and Printing

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 41—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,88,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

Demand No. 42—Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 43—Cabinet

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

Demand No. 44—Administration of Justice

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 45—Police

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,51,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 46—Census

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Census'."

Demand No. 47—Statistics

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Statistics'."

Demand No. 48—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

Demand No. 49—Territorial and Political Pensions

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

Demand No. 50—Delhi

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,53,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi'."

Demand No. 51—Chandigarh

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

Demand No. 52—Andaman Nicobar Islands

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 1,55,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

Demand No. 53—Tribal Areas

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,62,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 54—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

Demand No. 55—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

Demand No. 56—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 57—Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 16,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 58—Industries

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Industries'."

Demand No. 59—Salt

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Salt'."

Demand No. 60—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 61—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 62—Broadcasting

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 2,11,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 63—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 64—Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Demand No. 65—Multipurpose River Schemes

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

Demand No. 66—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. SPEAKER : Moved Motion :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Demand No. 67—Minister of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 68—Director General, Mines Safety

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Director General, Mines Safety'."

Demand No. 69—Labour and Employment

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

Demand No. 70—Expenditure on Displaced Persons

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

Demand No. 71—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 72—Ministry of Law

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

Demand No. 73—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

Demand No. 74—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 75—Geological Survey

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

Demand No. 76—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 77—Ministry of Shipping and Transport

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 78—Roads

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,79,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Roads'."

Demand No. 79—Mercantile Marine

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

Demand No. 80—Lighthouses and Lightships

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

Demand No. 81—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 82—Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,39,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 83—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 84—Ministry of Supply

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply'."

Demand No. 85—Supplies and Disposals

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

Demand No. 86—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply'."

Demand No. 87—Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 88—Meteorology

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

Demand No. 89—Aviation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Aviation'."

Demand No. 90—Other Revenue Expenditure on the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 91—Department of Atomic Energy

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 92—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,37,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 93—Department of Communications

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

Demand No. 94—Overseas Communications Service

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

Demand No. 95—Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,44,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

Demand No. 96—Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues'."

Demand No. 97—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of

'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

Demand No. 98—Department of Parliamentary Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

Demand No. 99—Department of Social Welfare

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

Demand No. 100—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

Demand No. 101—Planning Commission

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

Demand No. 102—Lok Sabha

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

Demand No. 103—Rajya Sabha

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 18,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

Demand No. 104—Secretariat of the Vice-President

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

Demand No. 105—Defence Capital Outlay

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 106—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

Demand No. 107—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,43,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defray-

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

Demand No. 109—Capital Outlay on mints

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

Demand No. 110—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

Demand No. 111—Commuted Value of Pensions

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 112—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,33,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending

on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development'."

Demand No. 114 - Loans and Advances by the Central Government

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,56,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Demand No. 115—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,97,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

Demand No. 116 - Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,21,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

Demand No. 117—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

Demand No. 118—Capital Outlay on Public Works

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,61,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Demand No. 119—Delhi Capital Outlay

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,09,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 120—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 122—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 123—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development Internal Trade and Company Affairs

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,03,00 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 124—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 125—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,34,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

Demand No. 126—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charge during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of

'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 128—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,59,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 129—Capital Outlay on Roads

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,10,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay on Ports

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

Demand No. 131—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,67,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 133—Capital Outlay on Aviation**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

Demand No. 134—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 135—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,05,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,71,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Demand No. 137—Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,63,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands are before the House.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : I rise on a point of order under rule 206 (2) which reads :—

"Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items."

I read out in my speech from the explanatory Memorandum.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand, you mentioned it in your speech on the Budget.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I must formulate my point of order. I must make my position very clear. A demand of Rs. 275 crores has been made for non-Plan loans under the item "Loans and Advances". I would not have raised the point of order if the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister would have given the details. But the Finance Minister was pleased to say that though this assistance is for Plan purposes, that it is not called loan at all but it is called assistance in order to cover up their gaps, she said that the names of States could not be given now because the resources position has not been ascertained yet. Even the Government of India, today, at this hour, at 6-30 P. M. is not sure as regards the resources position of the States and, therefore, we do not know how much is to be given and to which State it is to be given.

Rule 206 (2) very clearly lays down that the details are to be made available as to how they are going to spend Rs. 275 crores before 31st March. And they are making a provision of Rs. 175 crores for the next year. If today, on the 17th March, 1970, at 6-30 P. M., they are not clear as regards the details, how does the Government expect the House to vote on "Vote on Account". What are we to vote for? I do not want to dilate about it. I have raised a very small and clear point. Let the details be given. If the Prime Minister had given the details, I would have been satisfied. I am not one of those who said that it will be used badly or wrongly. I was patiently hearing the Prime Minister and she quietly said that the details are not available and that the resources position has not been ascertained. We would

like to know the details before you ask us to vote for it. I want your ruling on this.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : It is a very pertinent point.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, the aspect dealt with by the Prime Minister was about the allegations regarding the political use of the funds available. We are not interested in that.

I would like to draw your attention to p. 107 of the Demands for Grants presented to the House, the actual part of which did appear in her reply verbatim. It says :

"In order that the implementation of the State Plans is not hindered on this account, it has been decided to provide special assistance in the form of non-Plan loans to such States. The total requirements in this regard in the current year are placed at Rs. 275 crores of which Rs. 75 crores would be met from the sanctioned appropriations and, accordingly, an additional sum of Rs. 200 crores is now required."

Having read this, may I read Rule 206 (2) which says :

"Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items."

My hon. friend, Mr. Kunte's point is sustained by the latter part of this rule that a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant shall be provided under each item. My submission is that the sum has been asked for, it is being provided and we are entitled under the Rules of Procedure under your Directives, to know what are the principles and the details of the disbursement of the sum that has been asked for.

Before I conclude, may I read Rule 207 (1) which says, during the General discussion on the Budget, I quote :

"... the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein."

This has to be read with Rule 206 (2). Then, the cogency of the point raised by Shri Kunte becomes clear.

I hope, Sir, we will get a satisfactory reply as to why there is absence of details. We know that the help is being given and

may be, there just considerations for the requirements or the needs of the States. But the House is entitled to know how this sum is being distributed and what are the underlying principles.

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुंटे साहब ने जो मुद्दा पेश किया है उस पर आप को गौर फरमाना चाहिये और उस पर कल निर्णय देना चाहिए, अगर संभव हो तो लिखित। कोई भ्राज इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है कि इस को भ्राज ही हम पास करें। अगर भ्राज नहीं पास करेंगे तो इस में। अप्रैल तक तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। अप्रैल के बाद ही सवाल आता है क्यों कि वोट भ्रान एकाउंट पास होने के बाद तुरन्त वह अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल भूव करेगा, इसलिए इस मामले को आप रोकिए। उस के कई कारण हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात की सफाई देते हुए प्लानिंग कमीशन का हवाला दिया। अब प्लानिंग कमीशन की क्या सिफारिशें हैं हम को पता ही नहीं। आप ने कभी सदन के सामने रखा नहीं। सदन को उस पर बहस करने का मौका नहीं दिया। प्लानिंग कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं होती अगर आप अपने बजट में यह सारी बातें रखती। अभी जो मेमोरेण्डम दिया गया है इस में बहुत सारी नीतियों के सवाल उत्पन्न होते हैं। एक सवाल यह है, आप पेज 69 देखिए। इन्होंने यह कहा है :

"The Budget Estimates were framed on the basis that 70 per cent of the assistance would be in the form of loans and 30 per cent in the form of grants. It has since been decided that the development Plans of Ladakh area in Jammu and Kashmir, Hill areas in Assam and Nagaland would be financed to the extent of 90 per cent by way of grant and 10 per cent as loan."

तो नीतियों के बारे में भी परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं। तो इन का कर्तव्य है कि यह जो 175 करोड़ रुपये का इन्होंने इन्तजाम किया है उस में एक तो यह बताएं कि किन सिद्धांतों के आधार

[श्री मधु लिमये]

पर यह वीक स्टेट इन्होंने तय किया है? वीक-स्टेट, यह एक नई टर्मिनालाजी आ रही है।

इस को तय करने के लिए पर कैपिटल इनकम का क्राइटीरिया है तो बिहार देश का सब से पिछड़ा इलाका इस मामले में है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है, उड़ीसा है, तेलंगाना है, राजस्थान है, बहुत से इलाके ऐसे पिछड़े हुए हैं। यह वीक-स्टेट का क्या मतलब है? अगर साक्षरता की कसौटी ली जाय तो और तीन चार स्टेट्स ऐसे हैं जो इस मामले में बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। सिंचाई की बात ली जाय तो महाराष्ट्र है, मैसूर है, गुजरात है, यह सिंचाई के मामले में बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को इस प्रकार का सर्वाधिकार और स्वेच्छा-चारिता के आधार पर खर्च करने का अधिकार यह सदन दे नहीं सकता। सबसे पहले कमजोर राज्यों की परिभाषा की जाय, उस के सिद्धांत निश्चित किए जाय और उस की तफसील दी जाय उस के बाद यह वोट आन एकाउंड हम पास कर सकते हैं। इस के ऊपर बहस करने का बहुत बुनियादी कारण है। आज तक हम लोग समझते थे कि यह कोई क्राइटीरिया निश्चित करेंगे। लेकिन इस तरह का काम नहीं किया जा रहा है और मनमानी कर के यह ऐसी राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा मदद देने वाली हैं जो इन के इशारे पर नाचे और ऐसी राज्य-सरकारों के खिलाफ काम किया जाने वाला है जो इन के इशारे पर नाचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

दूसरा मुद्दा यह है...(व्यवधान)...मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आप इम्पेशेंट क्यों हो रहे हैं? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने जो रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स के बारे में कहा है उस में है :

"The excess in the Revised is mainly due to additional loans to be provided to States towards expenditure incurred by them on relief operations in areas affected by drought, floods and cyclones..."

अब यहां पर आलोचना की गई तामिल-नाडु को कितना रुपया दिया गया। एक स्टडी टीम गई। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, डीटेल्स नहीं हैं। एक्सेस डिमांड भी पेश नहीं हुई। यह शकधर की किताब में से मैं एक कोटेशन पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट के बारे में मेज पार्लियामेंट्स प्रैक्टिस की तरह है। इस में लिखा हुआ है कि कोई नई सविस है या पुरानी सविस पर अधिक पैसा खर्च किया गया है तो इन चीजों के बारे में सारी जानकारी सदन को देनी चाहिये। इसी लिये मैंने कुंठे साहब से पूछा कि कहीं एक्सेस ग्रान्ट के बारे में आया तो नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं आया है। अगर हमारी गलती है तो हम को करैक्ट करें इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सारी नीतियों की जो बातें हैं उन पर चर्चा करने का आप सदन का मौका दें और इस वक्त वोट-आन एकाउंड पर वोट न लें, क्योंकि यह सदन के अधिकारों का सवाल है।

अन्त में मैं एक संबैधानिक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक वित्तीय मामलों का सवाल है यह सरकार इस सदन के प्रति जिम्मेदार है और इस सदन को पूरा अधिकार है कि फाइनेन्शियल मामलों में सदन को विश्वास में लिये बिना इस तरह की मनमानी उनको न करने दी जाय।

मेरी प्रार्थना है—आप इस सदन के अध्यक्ष हैं, इस सदन की शोभा आप से है, सदन के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना आपका कर्तव्य है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : These points have been raised by the hon. Member in the budget speech. Now he is only wasting the time of the House.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : He is relying on wrong rule and on that he is making a submission. Please turn to Rule 214. This is the relevant rule. Rule 206 does not deal with Vote-on-account. Rule 214 deals with it. The objections are not maintainable in view of Rule 214. Kindly see Rule 214. It says :

"A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required and the various amounts needed for each Ministry, Department or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a schedule appended to the motion."

They are relying on Rule 206. Kindly read Rule 206 which they are relying upon. This is Rule 206 which I will read. I will read sub-clause (2) which is the relevant thing now. It says :

"Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items."

That is the distinction. Look at both the rules to find out the basic distinction. Under Rule 206, sub-clause (2) you will have to give details of each item. That is what they are asking for. Under Rule 214, you do not have to give details. Therefore, the point of order is not in order.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I have to make one submission. Shri Mahajan has read out the rule relating to Vote on account. On page 1 of this book you will find 'broadly the provision represents 1/6 of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants, except in certain cases where the expenditure is spread over.' Therefore, when 1/6 of the expenditure of the Demand is involved, this rule is very relevant.

SHRI NATH PAI : There is no reply ; you may uphold the point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear the Law Minister.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Prime Minister said that no assessment has yet been made with regard to 8 States. The Planning Commission has also not made any assessment of the total requirements. And, therefore, this is a most arbitrary provision that has been made with a view to enlisting support from the States and to throttle the Government in the States which are not in their favour.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबन के सामने मैं एक सुझाव देना

चाहता हूँ। यह डिमाण्ड जिस पर यहां प्राप्तेप किया गया है, अगर आज ही वोट-ग्रान-एकाउन्ट पास करना है, तो उसको इसमें से निकाल दिया जाय। मेरी दृष्टि में यह रास्ता ठीक रहेगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Shri Kunte has asked whether the inclusion of Rs. 175 crores should be deemed a new service. Question of treating this as a new service will have to be considered in the light of the PAC's recommendations. The PAC's recommendations in this regard are contained in their 11th and 50th Reports which do not, however, envisage extension of to new service or new instrument of service concept to loans to States.

SHRI NATH PAI : Is it a loan ? For how long ?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : How much of it is recoverable and under what rules ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If hon. member would care to look at page 97 of the Book of Demands of Finance Ministry, Demand 114 the heading is 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'. This is under that heading. This cannot be conceived of as a new service. I would certainly agree that had it been a new service, there would have been difficulty. But according to the position as explained by me, this is not a new service.

Then it has been amply made clear that the disbursement of this amount of Rs. 175 crores had to be decided after consultation with various States and the Planning Commission. I can assure the hon. House at this stage that when these figures are decided upon, we will certainly inform the House.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I must clarify the position. The Minister has said that details have to be worked out after consulting the States.

श्री सु० प्र० खाँ (कासगंज) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, यह प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है या क्लारिफिकेशन है, क्या है ?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : It is a point of order. I am not making a speech. I am seeking a clarification from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make it a debate. When you mentioned your point of order, I heard you.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : My only question is : When the Minister said just now that the details cannot be decided till there is consultation with the States, does it satisfy rule 206(2) ? As long as that is not done, the Demand could not be put to the House.

Another point is that he is referring to the next year. But in the current year, as I pointed out, they are going to spend as much as Rs. 275 crores before 31 March. The Prime Minister said that they have discussed it with the Planning Commission. The *Times of India* says that rules must be framed. Why not lay the scheme before the House. This is the information I want. I am not making a speech at all.

MR. SPEAKER : Still he has made it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In further clarification, I may say that this is not the position only this year. In 1966-67 and 1967-68, we gave Rs. 108 crores and Rs. 118 crores respectively. As far as the current year is concerned, the figure of Rs. 275 crores has been given. But what has been done is only a provision in advance keeping in view the previous experience we have had.

AN HON. MEMBER : What are the principles ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : With regard to Rs. 175 crores, the details are to be decided after consultation with the States. These will also have to be decided after consultation with the Planning Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : For the time being we will pass on to the next item, and I will give my ruling later. I will consider all these objections.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The matter has been raised and answered.

Now, we should proceed with the Vote of Account.

MR. SPEAKER : We take up item No. 9, Discussion under Rule 193.

18.58 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : REVISION OF SCALES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF EMPLOYEES OF UNION TERRITORIES

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व हमारे राज्य गृह मन्त्री ने यूनियन टेरिट्रीज के पे-स्केल्स के सिल-सिले में जो वक्तव्य दिया है उससे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लगभग एक लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिस प्रकार की निराशा हुई है और चण्डीगढ़ के साढ़े चार हजार सरकारी कर्मचारियों (यूनियन टेरिट्री) को जिस प्रकार की भीषण स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ा है उस सिलसिले में मैं यह विवाद प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूं। सौभाग्य की बात है कि हमारे गृह-मन्त्री, श्री चव्हाण इस समय इस सदन के अन्दर उपस्थित हैं। मैं चव्हाण साहब का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि 28 अगस्त, 1969 को मेरे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के ऊपर आपने कहा था कि चण्डीगढ़ के 6 हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी जिनको पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश या हरियाणा में एलोकेट नहीं किया गया है उनको यह रिवाइज्ड ग्रेड जो बाकी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिल रहा है, नहीं मिला है और उस सिलसिले में आपने कहा था :

"The Government are advised that the legal position with regard to these unallocated employees, so long as they remain unallocated to any State, is that they will be deemed to be employees of the State of Punjab on deputation to Chandigarh. Therefore, these employees will be entitled to Punjab scales of pay, Government have accepted this advice and will take action accordingly."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 28 अगस्त, 1969 को आपने यह स्वीकार किया कि चण्डीगढ़ के ये 6 हजार अनएलोकेटेड एम्प्लॉईज के सिलसिले में आपको कानूनी मशिवरा मिला है कि इनको पंजाब के पे-स्केल्स मिलने चाहिए। आपने उस समय बहुत मेहर-बानी की और आपने कहा था कि सरकार इसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करेगी। मगर बदकिस्मती की बात है कि बाद में हमारी इस सरकार ने चण्डीगढ़ के 6 हजार कर्मचारियों में से तीन हजार कर्मचारियों को प्राविजनली यूनियन टेरिट्री में एलोकेट कर दिया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इन 6 हजार कर्मचारियों के अन्दर इस प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव करने का क्या कारण था? आखिर आज जो वहाँ की सरकार और भारत सरकार यह पोजीशन ले रही है कि जो प्राविजनली एलोकेट होंगे उनको पंजाब के पे-स्केल नहीं दिये जा सकते और जो प्राविजनली एलोकेट नहीं हुए उनको ये पे-स्केल दिये जा सकते हैं—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसकी मर्जी से, किसकी राय से और किस मयार पर प्राविजनली एलोकेट किया गया। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब जब कि यूनियन टेरिट्री चण्डीगढ़ का भविष्य निश्चित हो गया है, उसको पंजाब में मिलना है तब तो और भी आवश्यक था कि यूनियन टेरिट्री के अन्दर सारे 6 हजार जितने कर्मचारी हैं उनको पंजाब का ग्रेड दिया जाये। वरना जब यूनियन टेरिट्री समाप्त होगी और वे अपने-अपने राज्यों के अन्दर, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश या हरयाणा में जायेंगे तो उनके जो प्रमोशन के चांसिज हैं, सीनियारिटी है वह सब एडवर्सली अफैक्ट होगा और उनको बहुत बड़ी हानि पहुँचेगी।

19.00 hrs.

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिलसिले में आपने क्या किया? 1969 के अन्दर भारत सरकार ने संविधान की धारा 309 की तहत रूल्स बनाये

ये और उसके द्वारा आपने यह अधिकार दिया था कि वहाँ का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर यानि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर जो हैं वे पंजाब के पे-स्केल्स के अनुसार उनके पदों के अन्दर, उनकी वेतन दरों में समय समय पर परिवर्तन करते रहें। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि कुछ ही दिन पहले यहां के हमारे एक अन्डर सेक्रेटरी की तरफ से एक आदेश जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमने नीति तय की थी, जो फैसला किया था कि वहाँ के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर यानि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर समय-समय पर पंजाब के पे-स्केल्स के मुताबिक उनके ग्रेड्स को रिवाइज कर सकते हैं—आप तो कानून के माहिर हैं, क्या सरकार द्वारा बनाये हुए कानूनों को किसी अन्डर सेक्रेटरी के एग्जीक्यूटिव इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स ओवर-राइड कर सकते हैं? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन टेरिट्री के पंजाब में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे उन ग्रेड्स को हासिल कर चुके हैं। यदि आज आप उनसे वे ग्रेड्स वापिस लें तो वह बिल्कुल अनुचित होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो जो आपने इस सदन के अन्दर विश्वास दिलाया था उससे सरकार को वापिस नहीं जाना चाहिए। उसके साथ-साथ सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में जो कानून बनाये हैं उनसे भी पीछे उसको नहीं हटना चाहिए उसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यूनियन टेरिट्री का भविष्य निश्चित हो गया है तो आज क्यों आप इतने कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों के ऊपर कुठाराघात कर रहे हैं? उनको आप पंजाब के पे-स्केल्स नहीं देंगे तो फिर जिन पे-स्केल्स की आपने घोषणा की है उनको हंगिज वे स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे और वे भी उसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन करेंगे जिस रास्ते पर कि आज हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारी उतरे हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर से जहाँ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है उसके सिलसिले में भी आप विचार करें। लगभग एक लाख सरकारी कर्मचारी आज से कुछ दिन पहले कांगड़ा, शिमला का इलाका या जो होशियारपुर

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

के जिले का इलाका है वहां पर वे पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश के अपने साथियों के जिस प्रकार साथ-साथ डकठ्ठा काम करते थे, उसी प्रकार से आज भी वही फरायज़ अन्जाम दे रहे हैं।

मैं यह मन्त्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान की धारा 309 के तहत जब आपने रूल्स बनाये तब आपने वहाँ के लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर को अधिकार दिया कि वह समय-समय पर उनके पे-स्केल्स पंजाब के अनुसार दोहरा सकते हैं, पंजाब के पे-स्केल्स और उनके ग्रेड्स हिमाचल के लोगों को दे सकें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में एक अन्डर सेक्रेट्री के नोट पर आपने अपनी पुरानी पालिसी को क्यों हटा दिया? हमारे संविधान के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये जो कानून हैं उनको आप एक एग्जीक्यूटिव इंस्ट्रक्शन से क्यों परे हटाना चाहते हैं?

19.02 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

कानूनन पोजीशन यह है कि संविधान की धारा 309 के तहत 1959 में जो कानून बना था वह संकुलित हुआ था जिसमें कहा गया था कि जो हिमाचल के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं वह जैसे-जैसे पंजाब के पे-स्केल्स रिवाइज हों उसके अनुसार परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं, पंजाब पे-स्केल्स के अनुसार लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर उनके पे-स्केल्स भी रिवाइज कर सकते हैं। लेकिन बाद में एक अन्डर सेक्रेट्री, मि० जैन ने एक नोट भेज दिया कि जो पालिसी थी, जो अधिकार दिया हुआ था लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर को कि वह पे-स्केल्स रिवाइज कर सकता है, उसको लागू न किया जाय, उसको विधोल्ड किया जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो हमारे कानून के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये रूल्स हैं उनको आप एग्जीक्यूटिव इंस्ट्रक्शन से ओवर-राइड कर सकते हैं? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको उनकी मांगों

पर विचार करना चाहिये। जो हिमाचल के सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह उन स्केल्स के अधिकारी हैं और उनको प्राप्त भी कर चुके हैं। इसलिए आप उनको पंजाब के ग्रेड्स न देकर या आन्दोलन भड़का कर उनके अधिकारों पर क्यों कुठाराघात करना चाहते हैं?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो यूनियन टेरिटरीज के ग्रेड्स अनाउंस किये हैं उन सबको मंगाकर भेने देखा है। जो मणिपुर के एम्प्लाइज हैं उनको 150 रु० का फायदा होगा लेकिन हिमाचल के एम्प्लाइज को पीने दो सी रुपये का फायदा होगा। जहां तक कंस्टेबल्स का प्रश्न है अगर उन को पंजाब के रिवाइज्ड पे-स्केल्स दिये जायें तो उसको 125 से 150 का ग्रेड मिलेगा लेकिन अगर दिल्ली का पैटर्न लागू किया जाय तो उसको 75 से 95 और 95 से 110 का ग्रेड मिलेगा। पटवारी को पंजाब के ग्रेड्स के मुताबिक 110 से 200 रुपये का ग्रेड मिलेगा लेकिन अगर दिल्ली का ग्रेड दिया जाय हिमाचल वालों को तो उसको 85-2-95-3, 110-3-128 का ग्रेड मिलेगा। इसी तरह से ओवरसिम्पर्स के ग्रेड के बारे में हम देख रहे हैं कि दिल्ली में 180-380 तक है जब कि पंजाब में 200-450 और 450-500 तक। कानूनगो का दिल्ली का ग्रेड 110-180 तक है। और पंजाब में 140-300 तक है। इस प्रकार की भारी फेहरिस्त है मेरे पास, जिसको देखने से पता चलता है कि आज जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारी हैं वह बहुत ज्यादा घाटे में रहेंगे। जो उनके मौजूदा ग्रेड्स हैं उन्हें उससे बहुत कम दिया जा रहा है।

जहां तक हिमाचल का प्रश्न है उसका यह हाल है, षण्डीगढ़ के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस यूनियन टेरिटरी को आप उस स्तर पर टूट नहीं कर सकते जिस पर आप दूसरी

यूनियन डेरीटरीज को ट्रीट करते हैं। कुछ दिन पहले तक यह कर्मचारी पंजाब के अपने भाइयों के साथ काम करते थे, हरियाणा के अपने भाइयों के साथ काम करते थे और समानता के आधार पर थे। अब उनमें भेद भाव पैदा करके आप उन कर्मचारियों में एक निराशा की स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज वहां के लगभग एक लाख कर्मचारी आन्दोलन के ऊपर उतारू हैं। उन्होंने 13 तारीख को बहुत ही शांत प्रदर्शन किया और कुल कर्मचारियों में से 95 परसेंट अपनी ड्यूटीज से गैर-हाजिर रहे। उन लोगों ने जो निश्चय किया था उसके बारे में आपको कानूनी अस्व्यार होते हुए भी चूँकि उनके हितों के ऊपर कुठाराघात हो रहा है इसलिए उन कर्मचारियों में से लगभग 95 प्रतिशत के 13 तारीख के अपने आन्दोलन में भाग लिया। न सिर्फ सारी हिमाचल की जनता ने उनको पूर्ण सहयोग दिया, शिमला, मन्डी और विलाम पुर में दूसरी नौकरियों में भी पूर्ण हड़तालें हुईं। इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां की जो शहरी आबादी है वह भी उन कर्मचारियों की मांगों के साथ न केवल सहमत है बल्कि उनके साथ त्याग और कुर्बानी करने के लिए भी तैयार है।

भैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हिमाचल के मुख्य मन्त्री ने कहा था कि जहां तक इन मांगों का प्रश्न है, वह उचित हैं और जहां तक उनके आन्दोलन का तात्त्विक है, वह भी उचित है, लेकिन यह आन्दोलन भारत सरकार के विरुद्ध होना चाहिये। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि श्री चव्हाण 48 टुकों में सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस वहां भेज चुके हैं। कहीं उन्होंने गोलियां चलाई, कहीं पर अश्रु गैस छोड़ी। मगरेट में गोली चली है, मन्डी में अश्रु गैस का प्रयोग किया गया है। कितने ही कर्मचारियों को

कानूनी तरीकों को छोड़कर सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है। कर्मचारियों की मांगें अब उचित समझी जानी हैं उसके बावजूद इस प्रकार की नीति रख कर वह कर्मचारियों की उचित मांगों के पूरी होने के रास्ते में रुकावट बने हुए हैं। यह एक ही सांस में गरम और ठंडी हवा निकालने की बात है कि एक तरफ तो मांगों को उचित कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनके साथ ज़्यादती करते हैं।

आपके नोटिस में यह आया होगा कि वहां...

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : सभापति महोदय, यह तो आषा घंटे की चर्चा है।

सभापति महोदय : तीन लोगों के नाम आये हैं, वही सवाल पूछेंगे और साढ़े सात बजे हाउस उठ जायगा।

श्री बिक्रम चन्द महाजन (चम्बा) : सिर्फ आधे घंटे की चर्चा कैसे हो सकती है, आषा घण्टा तो आपने इनको ही दे दिया। यह बहुत गलत बात है।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाये। खास कर जो हमारे पांच सरकारी कर्मचारी 13 दिन से अनिश्चित काल के लिए भूख हड़ताल पर हैं, आज उनकी जानें खतरे में हैं, उनके स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति भी बहुत ज़्यादा भयंकर हो गई है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि भारत सरकार आज उनसे इस बात की अपील करे और यह कहे कि हम तुम्हारे साथ बात चीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं और तुम्हारे मामले में हमदर्दी में विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। उनसे अपील करे कि वह अपनी भूख हड़ताल वापस लें, बर्ना जो लोग आज मौत और ज़िन्दगी के बीच आज भूख

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

रहे हैं उनको कुछ हो गया तो उसकी जिम्मे-
दारी भारत सरकार के ऊपर होगी। मैं चाहता
हूँ कि श्री चव्हाण इसको अपने सम्मान का
प्रश्न न बनायें और भूख हड़तालियों से इस
बात की अपील करें कि बात चीत का दरवाजा
खुला हुआ है और उनके साथ बात चीत
करके कोई उचित हल निकालें।

सभापति महोदय : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम
को तीन नाम दे गये हैं, मैं उनको बुलाऊंगा
उसके बाद मन्त्री महोदय जवाब देंगे। श्री
प्रेमचन्द वर्मा।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
Sir, this is not fair. You have to go by the
list while calling names. You should give
us time. This is extremely unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Speaker has
given me three names. I will call only
those three names.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
The Speaker has no power under the rules
to change the list. Our names are in the
list. How can those names be deleted ?
This is not fair.

सभापति महोदय : एक बात आप सुन
लीजिये। आप घंटे का समय मिला है। उसी
आप घंटे में सब लोगों को बोलना है और
मिनिस्टर साहब को भी जवाब देना है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You first hear me
and then raise the point of order.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
It is not fair. We have a right to speak.
Our names are on the Order Paper.

सभापति महोदय : आप लोग सबाल पूछ
लीजिए।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
Give a chance to Members whose names are
on the Order Paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give a chance
to all persons to ask questions but not to
make speeches.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
A discussion under rule 193 has to follow
certain rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise
on a point of order. If you see the Order,
Paper, you will find that it is written there,
"Discussion under rule 193". Now what is
rule 193 ? It reads :—

"Any member desirous of raising
discussion on a matter of urgent public
importance may give notice in writing to
the Secretary specifying clearly and
precisely the matter to be raised :

Provided that the notice shall be
accompanied by an explanatory note
stating reasons for raising discussion on
the matter in question :

Provided further that the notice shall
be supported by the signatures of at
least two other members."

You have omitted that.

Now, a discussion under rule 193 is not
a half-an-hour discussion. Never a discus-
sion under rule 193 has taken less than one
hour in this House ; it has taken even two
hours. So, how can it be a half-an-hour
discussion now ?

सभापति महोदय : ११ मार्च को यह
सवाल उठाया गया था। तब प्रेमचन्द वर्मा
जो ने कहा था कि उनकी बात को सुन लिया
जाए। इस पर स्पीकर ने कहा था :

"I cannot depart from this procedure.
But I can accommodate him by allowing
a half-an-hour discussion if he likes.

* * * * *

Otherwise, I will not allow this much
also."

Now, the names given to me are those
of Shri Goyal, Shri Verma and Shri Hem
Raj. Time allotted is half-an-hour...
(Interruption)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) :
Whatever might have been the discussion

that had taken place on the floor of the House between the Speaker and a particular Member, once the Speaker has allowed the discussion under rule 193, one has got to go by the procedure laid down there. Rule 193 does not lay down a half-an-hour discussion; that is an entirely different thing. Therefore there is no use stifling the discussion. If you want to adjourn at 7.30, you can do so by keeping this discussion for some time later on. But you cannot go behind the Rules of Procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot go beyond what the Speaker has said and the time that has been allotted for this today. If you have got any objection and want to bring fresh arguments, you should either write to Speaker or you should bring the matter before the House when the Speaker is in the Chair...*(Interruption)*

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is on the Order Paper that it is a discussion under rule 193; it may be a mistake. It is quite likely the Speaker in his wisdom thought that it is a subject to be discussed properly and, therefore, he put it under Rule 193, whatever might be the discussion that took place earlier. We have to go by the Order Paper. In the Order Paper, it is put under Rule 193.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the Order Paper, the time allotted is half an hour. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : That is not correct. Here is the Order Paper. Item 9 says, Discussion under Rule 193 by Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan and Shri Hem Raj. There is no mention of half an hour here, as far as the Order Paper is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is Bulletin Part II, 1580 :

"Short duration discussion under Rule 193 by Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan and Shri Hem Raj. Date and time of discussion Tuesday, 17.3.70, at 6-30 P. M. for half an hour."

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : No, no. That Bulletin is prior to this. The final thing is this Order Paper, whatever be

might have stated earlier. The presumption is that he has re-thought over the matter and has found that this is a matter which requires proper discussion and that is why he has put it under Rule 193. Otherwise, he would have put it as a half-an-hour discussion. This is the final decision of the Speaker. It is not a half-an-hour discussion. It is a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to read both together.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : This Order Paper is final.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to see the time allotted.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : The Bulletin is different from the Order Paper. The Bulletin is just information.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : On a point of order, Sir. Under Rule 195, any Member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be to take part in the discussion. I had given my name... *(Interruptions)*

सभापति महोदय : आप जितना बैठना चाहते हैं बैठ लें।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिसका नाम पहले है...

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मुझे बेयर पुकार चुकी है...

सभापति महोदय : इस लिए मुझे हाउस को एडजर्न करना पड़ जाता है। इतने में तीन बोल जाते। आप यह भी सुन लें :

"The Speaker may allow two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussions and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour."

SOME HON. MEMBERS : That is all right.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीर पुर) : जिस तरह से यहां गड़बड़ चल रही है, उसी तरह से वहां भी चल रही है। गृह मन्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, इसकी मुझे खुशी है। जो वक्तव्य डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने उस दिन दिया, हम चाहते थे कि गृह मन्त्री जी उसको देते। हमको उस पर सवाल पूछने का मौका भी उस दिन नहीं दिया गया।

आज गृह मन्त्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं। हम उनकी सेवा में यह प्रार्थना करना चाहते हैं कि सारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जो कि 22 हजार मुरब्बा मील का एक इलाका है और जो तिब्बत और चीन की सरहदों से लगा हुआ है, नान-गजेटिड एम्प्लॉईज के आन्दोलन की वजह से एक इनक्लाव पैदा हो गया है और सरकार का काम ठप्प हो गया है। सिर्फ सरकारी कर्मचारी ही नहीं, बल्कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता भी उन लोगों के साथ है। वह चाहती है कि जब वे लोग पंजाब सरकार के अधीन थे, उस समय उनके साथ जो वायदा किया गया था, उसको पूरा करना चाहिए। पंजाब के विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप उनकी सर्विसिज का जो ट्रांसफर हुआ, वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने नहीं किया, बल्कि भारत सरकार या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने किया। उनका कहना है कि उनकी सर्विसिज के ट्रांसफर के वक्त यह कहा गया था कि उनको पंजाब के वेतन मिलेंगे। उनकी मांग है कि उनको पंजाब के 1-2-68 को रिवाइज किये गये ग्रेडज मिलने चाहिए। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने उनको दिल्ली के ग्रेड दिये हैं, जो मुकाबलतन कम हैं। जैसा कि श्री गोयल ने कहा है, पटवारियों के ग्रेड भी कम कर दिये गये हैं।

सवाल यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सर-

कारी कर्मचारियों को सेंट्रल ग्रेड क्यों नहीं मंजूर हैं और वे पंजाब के ग्रेड क्यों मांगते हैं ?

श्री रामभूति : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वक्त की पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए। इसलिए आप हर एक मेम्बर को तीन मिनट दीजिए, उससे ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी सूबा है और वहां पर सारी चीजें दिल्ली से और चंडीगढ़ से महंगी हैं-हर एक चीज बीस, पच्चीस फीसदी महंगी है। लेकिन वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तन्स्वाह दिल्ली के ग्रेडज के मुताबिक दी जाती है, जहां हर एक चीज टेबेलेबल है और सस्ती है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पंजाब के ग्रेडज से तीस फीसदी ज्यादा तनस्वाह देनी चाहिए; तभी उनके साथ इन्साफ हो सकता है।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब उनकी भूख हड़ताल को खत्म कराने के लिए जल्दी कदम उठाये और वह यह आश्वासन दें कि वह आपसी बात चीत के द्वारा इस मामले को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इन्साफ का तकाजा यही है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के नान-गजेटिड एम्प्लॉइज, टीचर्स और लैक्चरार्ज को पंजाब के रिवाइज्ड ग्रेड दिये जायें।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Sir, there can be no dispute that the wage structure or the salary structure of the lower staff of Himachal Government is very low. Our Home Minister has often said that it is necessary to raise the standard of living of the citizen of India. I hope in the case of non-Gazetted Himachal Pradesh staff he will give the same consideration. Why is there a strike in Himachal Pradesh ?

Why is there so much unrest? The answer is that on the 1st of September, 1948 the Central Government has promised them that they will be given the pay on the Punjab pattern. That was the assurance given to them. It was worded like this :

"The grant of the revised pay scales and allowances to the Government servants of Himachal Pradesh shall be according to Punjab structure and there shall be automatic revision."

Now, this was the assurance. This was the notification regarding Himachal Pradesh employees. But suddenly after 1968 the Punjab scales went up. But the Government of India said, 'We will not give you Punjab scales.' It is natural that there would have been a resentment in those particular regions. I submit, Sir, in view of the rising prices and in view of the fact that the people in those regions live in places which are far off from the places where they can get the facilities of education, and since they have to send their children to far off places for education this is a thing which should be considered. In places like Lahaul and Spiti there is no college and they have to send their children to far off places for education. Such people getting Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 per month cannot afford to send their children to such far off education. Is it the contention of the Government that such low-paid Government servants are in a position to send their children to far off places for education? If they have given an assurance to the employees, in the year 1948, what is the reason that that assurance has been withdrawn? I would like to know the reason for that and why it has been withdrawn.

Secondly, the Himachal Government has supported the claim and the Himachal Government has said that they should be given these scales. But the Central Government has declined to give these scales. Then they said, give us the statehood and we will decide our own problems. What I submit to the hon. Minister is this : If the Central Government is finding it difficult to meet the demands of higher pay scales of the Himachal Pradesh employees it would be better to give Himachal Pradesh the Statehood that they desire. Let Himachal face the music. What I submit is this. Why should they stand in the way of Himachal Government? If they are willing to give

higher pay structure to the employees, if Central Government cannot give, let the Himachal Pradesh do so; let them have Statehood and let them face the music. Today, at present we are faced with an indefinite hunger strike by five Government employees. The condition of two is deteriorating. I would submit to the Home Minister that he should say that we are reconsidering the decision and we hope the employees, in view of this assurance of the Government, will break the fast. I hope that he will make this appeal and solve this problem in the interest of the country. Thank you.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, शमाली हिन्द में हिमाचल प्रदेश ही एक ऐसी स्टेट थी, जहां किसी किस्म की कोई खराबी नहीं थी और जहां एक स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट चल रही थी, लेकिन मेरा यह आरोप है कि जहां सरकार अछूती-भली प्रकार से चल रही थी, वहां अगर किसी ने खलबली मचवाई है, तो वह हिन्द सरकार ने मचवाई है। 1948 में हिमाचल में पंजाब पेन्सकेल मुकर्रर किये गये और बाइस साल तक वे दिये जाते रहे। उसके बाद हिन्द सरकार को यह खयाल आया कि उन स्केलों को बदला जाये और जो कुछ वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को मिलता था, उस से कम दिया जाये। कानून में स्टेटरी डिमाइसिस के उसूल के मुताबिक जो मामला काफी देर तक चलता रहे, वही आगे के लिये चलना चाहिये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में चीजें मैदानों से ज्यादा महंगी हैं। यही वजह थी कि जब लाहौल-स्पीती मेरा पार्लिमेंट के हलके में था, तो यह सवाल उठा था कि जो तन्स्वाहें पंजाब में दी जाती हैं, लाहौल-स्पीती जैसे स्नो-बाउंड एरियाज़ में उन से दुगुनी तन्स्वाहें दी जानी चाहिये। वहाँ पर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता था। इसलिये कैरों साहब ने वहाँ डबल तन्स्वाह देनी शुरू कर दी थी। 1960 में यह तरमीम की गई कि बूँक वहाँ पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रेजीडेस दिया जाता है, इसलिये उस तन्स्वाह में कमी कर दी जायें। इसका

[श्री हेम राज]

नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ पर बगावत शुरू हो गई। मैंने खुद जाकर देखा कि पुलिस में बगावत थी। मैंने यहाँ आकर पंडित जी को रिपोर्ट दी और उन्होंने उस बात को समझा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाम मिनिस्टर साहब भी यह समझें कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी एरिया है, वह एक स्ट्रेटेजिक एरिया है, जो कि तिब्बत के साथ मिलता है। क्या सरकार वहाँ की सर्विसिज को डिस्टर्बिसफ़ाइड रखना चाहती है? मैं समझता हूँ कि बार्डर एरियाज में सरकार को किसी भी सर्विस को डिस्टर्बिसफ़ाइड नहीं रखना चाहिए। सरकार वहाँ के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पिछले बाइस साल से जा तन्वाहें दे रही है, उसको कम नहीं करना चाहिये।

और उसके साथ-साथ एक ही बात नहीं है, आज वहाँ का कम्पेन्सेटरी एलावेंस वगैरह सब अलाहिदा है। वहाँ पर कम्पेन्सेटरी एलावेंस शिमले का और है, लाहौल का अलग है, स्पीती का अलग है और जगहों का और है। आप ने सारा मिलाकर के जो सेंटर का कम्पेन्सेटरी एलावेंस है वही लागू कर दिया है। उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उसका डिफरेंस पड़ जायेगा 10 से लेकर 200 तक। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से आज एक दरूबास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारे मामलों पर गौर कर के वह जो हमारे एक लाख के करीब कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर चले गये हैं और 25-26 तारीख को फिर जाने वाले हैं, बन्ध फिर होने वाला है, जिससे हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट का सारा का सारा काम बन्द हो जाएगा और आज बहुत सारे आदमियों को जिनको आप ने कैद में रखा है उन को सब को रिहा करिये, उसके लिये यहाँ से हुक्म जारी हो जाना चाहिये। उन पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। उनकी डिमांड्स जायज हैं क्योंकि हिमाचल सरकार ने भी उनको जायज ठहराया है। असेम्बली में जो वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने बयान दिया है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि हम तो राह देखते थे कि

हमारी जो रेकमेंडेशन है, उस को हिन्द सरकार मंजूर करेगी लेकिन हिन्द सरकार ने तो हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार को भी नीचे गिरा दिया है। तो मैं फिर अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो एक लाख कर्मचारी हैं उनको फिर दोबारा आप तसल्ली दिलाएं और उन्हें यह आश्वासन दें कि उन का जो पे-स्केल है, उसको आप ठीक करेंगे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपने दल की ओर से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ उन बहादुर साथियों को जिन्होंने अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर और अपने जीवन की बाजी लगाकर मजदूरों की मांगों की सही तर्जुमानी की। आप देखें कि एक लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने, हिमाचल प्रदेश के नान-गजेटेड स्टाफ ने कैजुअल लीव का आन्दोलन शुरू किया और 25-26 तारीख को फिर शायद एक लाख की तादाद में वह कैजुअल लीव का आन्दोलन करेंगे। मैं चट्टाण साहब से अपील करूंगा कि इस वक्त इस को इज्जत का सवाल न बनाएं चाहे वह हों या परमार साहब हों और हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों के साथ मिल कर इस को वह हल करने की कोशिश करें। हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने यह मांग की है कि उन्हें पंजाब का पे-स्केल मिलना चाहिये, तो उस का मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि कितना आखिर दोनों में फर्क है। जो दिल्ली स्केल उन्हें मिला है उसमें एक एल०डी०सी० की तनखाह ले लीजिये जूनियर क्लर्क की तो वह 110 रुपये से शुरू होती है, तीन रुपये साल का इंक्रीमेंट है और 180 तक बढ़ जाता है। पंजाब में 110-4-200 है। उसी तरह से असिस्टेंट्स का पे-स्केल देखिये। पंजाब में वह 160 से 400 तक है और दिल्ली के पे-स्केल में वह 130 से 300 तक है। तो अगर इस तरीके से फर्क हो और बाकई में आप देखिये पंजाब के पे-स्केल के वह हफदार हैं, उसके साथ बादा किया जा चुका

है तो उसके बाद इतने सालों के बाद अचानक यह बात कहना कि सेंट्रल पे-स्केल उन्हें मिलेगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सेंटर की कोई कालोनी तो है नहीं, इसलिए या तो वाकई स्टेटहुड दे दीजिये, जो कुछ उनकी रेवेन्यू है उसके हिसाब से वह अपने यहां तनखाह देगे, इस बात के लिये मैं पूरी तर्जुमानी करता हूँ। लेकिन जब वह नहीं देते हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उनको पंजाब का पे-स्केल न दिया जाय। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, अगर वह विचार करने के लिये कुछ वक्त चाहते हैं तो वक्त वह ले लें, आज कोई हाँ या नाँ में जवाब न दें। लेकिन इस बात की अपील मैं जरूर करना चाहता हूँ कि जो वहाँ भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं उन से वह अपील करें कि वह भूख हड़ताल तोड़ें। हम लोगों ने अपील की है और मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कि उन्होंने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर आप लोगों का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया। हम तमाम दलों की ओर से उनसे अपील करना चाहते हैं कि वह अपनी भूख हड़ताल खत्म करें और उन को बुलाया जाय। उनके रेपुटेशन को बुलाया जाय, चव्हाण साहब उन से बात करें, परमार साहब को भी बुलाया जाय, त्रिदलीय या द्विदलीय मीटिंग हो और उन में यह मामला तय हो। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारी अकेले नहीं रहेंगे। हिमाचल प्रदेश से यह आग जो लगेगी तो तमाम सूबों में यह आन्दोलन शुरू होगा और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस वक्त ऐसा आन्दोलन न हो, उसकी काशिश चव्हाण साहब भी करेंगे और हम भी करेंगे लेकिन हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी उनके साथ है। अन्त में मैं दोबारा बधाई देना चाहता हूँ उन एक लाख कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी की बाजी लगाकर मजदूरों की माँग की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति जी, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता

हूँ क्योंकि मामला अब साफ हो गया है। मगर एक बात है कि हमारे इन कर्मचारियों की कुछ शिकायतें जरूर हैं। आज तक हम लोगों ने उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया और चूँकि अब जमाना बदल गया है और समाजवाद का प्रारंभ हुआ है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तो जल्दी से जल्दी उनकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। उनके साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ है उस में गड़बड़ी जरूर है। एक तरफ हम कहते रहे कि पंजाब का स्केल तुम्हें मिलेगा, उसके बाद कहते हैं कि अब सेंटर का लागू करेंगे और उसमें एक यह लगा दिया था कि जो कम होगा, व्हिचेवर इज लेस, यानी जो तुम्हारे लिए नुकसानदायक है, वही तुम्हें मिलेगा, फायदे की जो चीज है, वह हम लेंगे, तो अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं चव्हाण साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि उन लोगों को जो सस्पेंड बगैरह किया है, पेपरों में आया है, यह सस्पेंशन का काम बन्द होना चाहिए और चूँकि इनके पास एक बड़ी शिकायत है, हम लोगों को सहानुभूति के साथ, हमदर्दी के साथ उसको समझना चाहिए और उनके साथ बात-चीत करके जिस में उनका नुकसान न हो, वह कदम उठाना चाहिए। जैसे समझ लीजिए कि सेंटर का जो कोई स्केल है उसको आप वहाँ लागू करेंगे और उन को पहले ज्यादा तनखाह मिलती हो तो वह कम हो जायेगी, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमेशा ट्रेड यूनियन का कायदा यह है कि हमारी सैलरी जो कुछ हमें मिलती है, वह प्रोटेक्ट होनी चाहिये। कम से कम जो पहले था वह तो कर दो और बाद में जो कुछ करना है उस पर सोचिए। और यह नहीं करते तो इन लोगों ने माँग की है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूरा स्टेटहुड दे दिया जाय, वह उनको दे दीजिये। वह अपना इस मामले पर विचार कर लेंगे। मगर जब तक अपने अंडर रखते हैं तब तक ऐसी चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह मेरी गुजारिश है। और उन लोगों को यह कहा जाय, मैं भी

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

कहता हूँ कि उन को अपना फास्ट तोड़ देना चाहिए। आप उनके साथ बात करिये और जो वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री हैं उनको कहा जाय कि उन का सस्पेंशन आर्डर वगैरह खत्म कर दें।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I must say that the Home Minister has been very much ill-advised because I cannot imagine that the Government can think of imposing scales of pay and allowances which will lead to a tremendous diminution in the emoluments that the employees have already been getting. If he had gone into it in detail, I am absolutely certain that he would not have accepted it in the beginning, because I see that in the matter of city allowance and all that they are losing from Rs. 50 to Rs 200. Therefore, my own feeling is that the Home Minister has been completely ill advised. He is placed in such a predicament that there is not even one member from his own party to defend that order, and the members from his party have spoken more eloquently than the members of the opposition. So, our task has become much easier. He is placed in that unenviable position. Therefore, I would only say that it is high time that this matter was rectified. I do not want to suggest any method, he can choose any method and immediately try to rectify this whole thing.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सब साधियों को धन्यवाद करता हूँ जिन्होंने हमारे एम्प्लॉईज के कौज को बहुत प्रच्छ्द्री तरह से समझा और समझ कर सरकार का ध्यान उसकी तरफ दिलाया है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम नार्दनं जोन के अन्दर हिमाचल प्रदेश ही ऐसा शांत इलाका है जो आज तक किसी भी एजीटेशन में नहीं आया। एक पार्टी के साथ, एक आवाज के साथ आगे बढ़ा है। बावजूद इसके कि बहुत कम पावर उनके पास है, कोई भी आर्डर, कोई भी हुक्म उनके पास ऐसा नहीं है जो पूरी तरह से लागू कर सकें लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री के हाथों में हम खाली इस तरह से हैं

जैसे हमारी कोई वकत न हो? आप जानते हैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने अप्रैल, 1962 में यह मंजूरी दी कि पंजाब का स्केल हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू करेंगे और उसी आधार पर सेकेंड पे कमीशन ने जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बैठाया था, उसने यह सिफारिश की थी कि यहां के नान-गजटेड स्टाफ को जो एडज्वायनिंग स्टेट है, उस के मुताबिक, यानी पंजाब स्टेट के मुताबिक स्केल उसको दिया जाय। इसी आधार पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यह पावर अग्नडर आर्टिकल 240 वहां के ऐटमिनिस्ट्रेटर को दी थी कि वह समय समय पर हिमाचल प्रदेश के एम्प्लॉईज की तनक्वाह और भत्ते बढ़ाने जायें... (व्यवधान) ...में अब खत्म करता हूँ। मैं डायरेक्ट सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। इन्हीं बातों को लेकर जो स्टेटमेंट यहां पिछले दिनों दिया गया है उसका खण्डन हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने किया है, हमारी जनता ने किया है, 30 लाख जनता ने उसका खण्डन किया है... (व्यवधान) ...में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे एक लाख कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर गए, और फिर दोबारा जाने वाले हैं और हमारे नवजवान भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हैं अपनी जायज मांग के लिए जिनके लिये कि होम मिनिस्ट्री अपने वादे से पीछे हटी है, तो ऐसी अवस्था में क्या होम मिनिस्टर कोई ऐसा स्टेटमेंट देंगे, हमें आज वह ऐसा विश्वास दिलाएंगे जिससे कि उन नवजवानों की जान बचे जोकि भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हैं क्योंकि अगर वह मर गए तो यह सारी जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्ट्री की होगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह सही तरीके से कहे कि वहां के नान-गजटेड एम्प्लॉईज की जो मांगें हैं उनके बारे में हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट उनके साथ बैठकर इस मसले पर विचार करे और उनको पंजाब रेट दिये जायें, क्यों दिए जायें यह कारण मैंने पहले बताए।

अब मैं मन्त्री महोदय से दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ :

Whether the recommendation of the

Third Pay Commission will be applicable to Himachal Pradesh also ? If so, what are the justifications for ignoring the recommendations of Second Pay Commission ?

How will fixation be made of those categories which do not exist in the Delhi Administration ?

If Government is so rigid on Delhi-based grades, why do they not implement these grades with effect from 1-11-1966 when a part of Pnnjab was merged with Himachal Pradesh ?

Is it a fact that pay-grades to Lecturers in Himachal Pradesh have been given at Punjab rates because these are lower than those in the Delhi Administration ?

मुझे उम्मीद है मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश एक सरहदी सूबा है, वहां के लोग बड़े बहादुर हैं, मेहनती हैं, देशभक्त हैं, उनका रिकार्ड बहुत शानदार रहा है, लेकिन इधर कुछ दिनों से कुछ लोग उनके जजबात को उभारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से आपकी मारफत अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कुछ छोटी-छोटी सी बातों को लेकर हमारा इतना बढ़िया मैटीरियल भी उस तरफ चलना शुरू कर देगा तो इसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा । उनकी मांग ठीक है, एक चीज पंजाब में हो, हरियाणा में हो, हिमाचल में न हो, तो यह कोई मुनासिब बात नहीं है, मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप उस डिस्परिटी को दूर करें और हमारे जो भाई भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनको अपने हाथ में लें, बजाय इसके कि बनर्जी वहां पर अपनी टोपी या लाल भण्डा चमकाये ।

एक बात मैं दिल्ली की बाबत कहना चाहता हूँ—19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल के सारे एम्प्लाइज को आपने वापस ले लिया है, बराय-मेहरबानी जो थोड़े से गरीब पुलिस वाले अभी भी सस्पेंडेड हैं, उनकी तरफ भी थोड़ी सी नज़रे इनायत कर दें, उनको भी वापस ले लें ।

तीसरी बात में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां हरियाणा में कुछ एम्प्लाइज आज कल आन्दोलन पर हैं । हमारे यहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर बहुत बढ़िया शानदार आदमी हैं, एक बड़े आपरेशन से हम कामयाब होकर बाहर निकले हैं । हमारे यहां के इन मास्टर्स ने भूख हड़ताल कर रखी है, उनकी मांगें भी कुछ जायज मांगें हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को कह दें कि आज वेष्ट में जगह-जगह पर जो हालात चल रहे हैं उनको देखते हुए इन छोटी-माटी बातों का चलने नहीं देना चाहिए । अगर आप शफकत का हाथ, प्यार का हाथ उन लोगों पर रखेंगे और चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिख दें तो उनकी बात भी पूरी हो जायगी ।

हमारे मुल्क में पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली ऐसे सूबे हैं जहां हर वक्त परफेक्ट पीस होनी चाहिए—अगर हमारा एम्प्लॉई खुश होगा तो ज्यादा मेहनत और लगन से काम करेगा । हैल्दी-माइन्ड इन ए हैल्दी बाडी होना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन हैल्दी बाडी तो तभी बनेगा जब उसकी तनखाह बढ़ेगी । तनखाहें कम होने की वजह से ही करप्शन शुरू हो जाती है, लेकिन अगर उसको सही तनखाह मिले, वह अच्छा काम करे तो करप्शन नहीं होगी और जगह जगह पर जो बातें आज पैदा हो रही हैं, वे पैदा नहीं होगी ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important issue that this House decided to discuss. I would not take much of your time, but I will certainly explain what is the principle involved in this particular matter. I can assure the hon. Members that I have got full sympathy for the problems of Himachal Pradesh, for its people, for its employees. I understand their difficulties because most of my colleagues on this side—Shri Prem Chand Varma, Shri Pratap Singh and Shri Hem Raj—all of them are very much concerned about it.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : श्रीर कोई नहीं है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप भी हैं ।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : हम होते तो आप की जुबान पर होते ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I referred to them because they represent those people. They are naturally very much concerned, and I share their concern in this matter.

These are matters which involve certain principles and financial commitments. We will have to go into them carefully. I have myself applied my mind to the problem for some time. The history of the problem has been stated by many people. Till 1948 the pay scales were linked up with the pay scales of East Punjab as it was known at that time. Naturally, in the course of the last twenty years, there were many changes. That area was divided into three States—Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. After Himachal Pradesh separated from Punjab and after Haryana was formed, there are many differences in the pay scales of Haryana and Punjab also. Naturally, when an area becomes a separate State, it grows in its own way. There is nothing wrong about it.

When the Central Government thinks about these matters, we have to take into account the different patterns of pay scales obtaining in the different Union Territories. At a certain time, the power to decide the pay scales was delegated to the Lt. Governor and the Chief Administrator. That was in 1959, I think. But at one stage it was observed that the Punjab Government was the only Government which went on changing its pay scales. It is very difficult for any Finance Minister sitting in Delhi to leave the entire matter of such decisions to the Finance Minister of some State. The Punjab Government decides about its pay scales taking into account their own resources, etc. It was very difficult for the Central Government to leave the delegated power in the hands of somebody to link it up with the pay scales of either this or that State. In the meanwhile, a decision was taken that the pay scales will be according to a different principle. It was decided that it will be either Central pay scales or the pay scales of Punjab State or the adjacent State, whichever is less. To this Mr. Joshi made a reference. Personally I feel it was psychologically a wrong approach to give a feeling

to the employees that they will get less and not what is reasonable. It has now been decided by the Central Government—a Cabinet decision has been taken—that instead of leaving it at that sort of variable thing, it is much better to take some decision based on one principle. That decision is that pay scales of the Government employees in the Union Territories will be linked with the pay scales of Central Government employees. They will be according to Central Government scales.

Some members have raised the point that certain employees are adversely affected by this decision. That is a legitimate point. According to my information, out of 85,000 Government employees, most of them will get an advantage.

SHRI HEM RAJ : Only a few. There are 45 categories, out of which only 26 exist in Delhi.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : These are matters of detail which can be discussed later on. According to my information, there are some people who are affected adversely by this and their case needs consideration. I can tell them that we will consider their case sympathetically. If they were adversely affected and if they want to have the present scales to continue, that matter will be sympathetically considered. We do not want them to suffer in that matter. I think this is a very reasonable decision. There is some principle behind it that their pay scales will be according to the Central scales.

About this hartal, strike and *bhuk* hartal, I would like to make an appeal to them that this is not the way to deal with the State Government or Central Government. I would make an appeal to them to give up this sort of measures, because we want to show them sympathy. Let them not work with some kind of danda in their hand.

As far as the demand of statehood for Himachal Pradesh is concerned, Government have indicated many times that we would like to consider this question in a positive way. It is a question of financial viability and this question is under consideration of the Government of India. We hope to arrive at some decision early. As soon as it is taken, we will certainly come to this hon. House with the positive decision in this matter.

I would request hon. Members to persuade the Government employees to give up this attitude of strike, hunger strike etc. An hon. Member asked why we do not start negotiations. There is no question of starting negotiations. If they want to come and meet me, I will not refuse to meet them. There is no question of refusing to meet anybody. But there is no question of revision. I will meet and explain to them the

position. The idea is not to start negotiations ; that is not my stand. But if they want to come and meet me, I will explain my position.

19.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 18, 1970 (Phalguna 27, 1891 'Saka').