

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

—
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C O N T E N T S

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No. 16—Tuesday, August 13, 1968/Sravana 22, 1890 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 13, 1968/Sravana 22, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AREA UNDER JUTE CULTIVATION

*451. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that this year area under jute sowing will be considerably lesser as compared to that of last year;

(b) whether this, coupled with the fact that rains in May last were considerably less, will reduce the size of the jute crop; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to mitigate this shortage and to ensure that this largest export earning industry is not adversely affected ?

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

(c) Government have already authorised the import of 75,000 bales of superior quality raw jute to meet the immediate requirements. The question of further imports is being considered. Efforts will be made to see that shortage of raw material does not affect production and exports.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : After textiles, jute is the second industry in charge of this ministry, which is now facing a crisis. In this industry also, as in the other, ministerial failings have been aided by the vagaries of nature and the problems are increasing. This year

our production of raw jute is expected to be 55 lakh bales as against our annual requirements of 75 lakh bales, which means a shortfall of 20 lakh bales. You can reduce it by 3 or 4 lakh bales due to curtailed production by jute mills. Still, there will be a shortage of at least 15 lakh bales. But Government has decided to import only 75,000 bales. May I know what other steps they will take in view of the world shortage of raw jute this year ? It is expected that India, Pakistan and Thailand combined will have a raw jute production of 110 lakh bales whereas the world requirement is 170 lakh bales. May I know what steps they are going to take immediately, so that we may not have to pay high prices if we take a decision later ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Due to vagaries of nature, we have a shortfall in production. But the hon. member should realise that we have already taken steps and we are importing 75,000 bales. Regarding other steps, as and when we make an assessment about the shortfall, necessary imports will be made. I would like to inform the House that a proposal for importing 3.55 lakh bales to meet the shortage of jute is under consideration.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, I would like to bring it to your notice that the estimates of the Government are very wrong. Last year also they went on saying that our production will be so good that we will be exporting raw jute. But their expectations went off by nearly 35 lakh bales.

Since they had been proved wrong in their estimate last year, this time will they please listen to others ? Ever since April, we have been trying to warn the minister that there is going to be a shortfall. Will they take sufficient care to import at least 10 lakh bales within this month or within six weeks ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The hon. member is usually fairly well informed and sometimes gives us some information which we take into consideration. He will appreciate that we have got to look at the position of jute produced in this country and to have a proper price for that jute. If we import 10 lakh bales today, what will be the effect on the local production? All these things have to be taken into account. We shall certainly try to import jute as and when it becomes necessary, but at the same time, we have also got to keep in mind that the price of locally produced jute is not depressed artificially. All these things have to be borne in mind and we shall do our best, because the hon. member says, there is world shortage of jute. What can we do in a world shortage?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जूट की खेती इसलिए कम हो रही है क्योंनि: इसके दाम के बारे में बड़ी अनसर्टेनटी है। जो सेठ लोग हैं वे सरकार पर दबाव ढालते हैं और सरकार बाहर से जूट का इम्पोर्ट करती है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो जूट हम लोग अपने देश में पैदा करते हैं उसकी कीमत गिर जाती है और हमको साहस नहीं होता है कि जूट की खेती कर सकें। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह जूट की ऐसी कीमत निश्चित करने जा रही है जोकि किसान के लिए रेस्यूनरेटिव हो? दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार बाहर से जो जूट मंगाती है उसको बैन करने पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री मुहम्मद शर्की कुरेशी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात का जवाब दिया है कि हमने जट की सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकर्रर की है। पहले सन् 65-66 में 30 रुपये पर ले आये हैं और इस बबत तो इसकी प्राइस 40 रुपये से भी ऊपर है। इसके बलावा बाहर से जो जूट आयेगा उसको भी इस तरह से लाया जायेगा कि उसका असर यहां की लोकल प्राइस पर न पड़े।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब डा० रामसुभग सिंह जी मिनिस्टर थे तब जूट की कीमत 30 रु० थी और अब 40 रु० हो गई है लेकिन यह मुनासिब कीमत कैसे हुई?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, this oft-repeated policy that we are giving support price to jute cultivation has not actually worked to the benefit of agriculturists. Is it not a fact that even though Rs. 40 is the support price fixed at Calcutta actually it is sold at Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 in places like Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the agriculturists do not get this price of Rs. 40 with the result that they are not very enthusiastic to take to jute cultivation? If that is so, have Government reviewed this position and would they change their policy so that the agriculturists at their own places get at least Rs. 45 a month?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The prices we have fixed after the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission. They went in detail into the whole production system of jute and other crops. It was only on their suggestion that the bottom price was fixed at Rs. 40. At this time the prices are very much above the bottom price and therefore there is no question of reviewing the matter at this stage. The matter would be taken into consideration when the prices get depressed or show a tendency to do so.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : In view of the fact that it cannot be a correct policy of the Government to import raw jute due to export of manufactured jute goods and in view of the fact that the price support for jute that has been fixed has not proved to be sufficient incentive for increase in jute production and, on the other hand, jute production is going down, may I know whether Government propose to take up this matter with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and see that there is comparative pricing of food crops, sugarcane and jute so that there is no undue adverse effect on the production of jute?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : This is a suggestion, Sir, which will be given due consideration.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटसन की खरीद सरकार द्वारा क्यों नहीं की जाती है और किसानों को पटसन के पूरे दाम देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार कब से पटसन खरीदना शुरू कर रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरंशी : किसानों की सेफगार्ड के लिए, ताकि उनको अच्छे दाम मिलें, गवर्नरमेंट ने पालिसी बनाई है। यह पालिसी किसी एक खास स्टेट के लिए नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश के लिए है। जहां पर भी कहीं हम देखते हैं कि जूट की प्राइस 40 रुपये से नीचे गिरने की टेंडेन्सी है वहां पर हम ने मुख्तलिक एजेंसीज के जरिए से खरीद की है। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवचरण लाल : यह गलत है।

श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरंशी : मैं बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बक्त तो किसानों की मदद करने का सवाल भी पैदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि 40 रुपये की सपोर्ट प्राइस जो मुकर्रर की हुई है उससे दस बारह रुपए ऊपर की कीमत पर पटसन बिक रहा है।

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पटसन की कितनी खेती होती है और इस मानसून का उस पर क्या असर पड़ा है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरंशी : इस बक्त इस की इत्तला नहीं है। इस के लिए नोटिस की जरूरत होगी।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Sir, India is steadily losing ground in the world market in the matter of exports of hessian goods vis-a-vis Pakistan. I hope the hon. Minister knows that during that months January to May 1968 hessian sales to America from Pakistan

have increased by 50 million yards while the same from this country has gone down by about 21 million yards. In view of the very important position occupied by jute industry and the fact that jute is highly speculative and important commodity would it not be worthwhile to build up a buffer stock of raw jute from all sources other than Pakistan, like Thailand and other countries, so that our world market is safeguarded and we have a steady future for this industry.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should have a buffer stock of jute and that is why last year we started this buffer stock for raw jute and also for jute goods. The idea of a buffer stock is that there will be sufficient raw material stored by making purchases when the price falls to be utilized during the period when the price is high.

श्री क० नां० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुये कई बातें कह दी जैसे कि बौटम प्राइस जूट की ठीक हो गयी है और उस पर खरीद होती है जोकि सही नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कह दिया कि जो भाव तय किया गया है 40 रुपये उस से वह जूट 10-15 रुपये ज्यादा बिक रही है। मंत्री महोदय की यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि वह ज्यादा पर बिक रही है। हम लोग काश्तकार हैं और हम खुद जूट बेचने वाले हैं और इसलिए हम जानते हैं जूट हम 25 रुपये से लेकर 28 रुपये तक ही बेच पाते हैं। उससे ज्यादा दाम पर नहीं बेच पाते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पालिसी है कि जूट के बौटम प्राइस से दाम जब बाजार में नीचे जाय तो काश्तकार से वह खरीद लो जाय तो गवर्नरमेंट ने 1967-68 में कितनी प्रत्यन्त इस तरीके से खरीदी है जाहे वह कोआपरेटिव के जरिए से खरीदी हो जाहे गवर्नरमेंट की दूसरी एजेंसीज के जरिए से खरीदी हो ?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि इस साल मुझक की जूट की कितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है और यहां पर कितनी इंडिजिनेस जूट पैदा होने की उम्मीद है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जहां तक पटसन की कीमत का ताल्लुक है उस के लिए जैसे मैंने पहले अर्ज किया है कि गवर्नरेंट ने उस की कीमत 40 रुपये मुकर्रर की है और जब भी 40 रुपये से कम कीमत हुई या गिरने का अंदाज हुआ तो गवर्नरेंट ने एक मशीनरी जो उस के पास थी उस को लाकर खड़ा किया..... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बात सही नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जहां तक मेरी इतिला का ताल्लुक है मैंने उसे हाउस को बतला दिया है। हमारे पास एक जिम्मेदार अफसर जूट कमिशनर है और उस की यह रिपोर्ट है..... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : अफसर गलत बात कहता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह जूट कमिशनर नहीं अपिनु जूट कमिशनर है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : इस बक्त जो कीमत है बोटम असम बैराइटी की वह 50 रुपये से लेकर 53 रुपये तक है..... (व्यवधान)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैंने पूछा है कि कितनी सरकार ने खरीदी है चाहे कोआपरेटिव के जरिए या अपनी सरकारी एजेंसी के जरिए और कितना इंडिजनस प्रोडक्शन इस साल होने की उम्मीद है और लास्ट इयर कितना हुआ था?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : इस साल हमारा अंदाजा है कि तकरीबन 65 लाख बैल्स से कुछ कम प्रोडक्शन होगा। रहा यह सवाल कि कितनी जूट स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और कोआपरेटिव के जरिए खरीदी गई है तो उसकी इतिला इस बक्त हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री विधुति मिश्र : कलकत्ते में असम बौटम बैराइटी के दाम 40 रुपये है जबकि और जगह 40 रुपये भी नहीं है।

श्री लखन लाल बप्पूर : मैं उस ऐरिया से आता हूं जहां से कि लाखों, लाख मन जूट हर साल कलकत्ते को सप्लाई होती है। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि उस के दाम 40 रुपये से नीचे होने पर हमारी एजेंसी जूट को खरीद लेती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सौ फीसदी गलत बात है और यह सत्य से उतनी ही दूर है जितना कि जमीन से आसमान। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह आप को एकदम गलत रिपोर्ट करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार और असम के उन क्षेत्रों में जहां कि पटसन होता है तो किस किस मशीनरी से आप ने खरीद की है और कितने रुपये की खरीद की है?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आप ने 40 रुपये के दाम मुकर्रर किये हैं तो 66-67 के साल में लोकल मार्केट से वहां के व्यापारि ने किस रेट में किसानों से उसे खरीदा है? तीसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत में पटसन की कमी है तो उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या आप अपने साइट्ट्स के द्वारा कोई ऐसा तरीका निकलवा रहे हैं जिससे कि सिर्वेटिक प्रोडक्ट्स पैदा कर सकें?

श्री दिनेश तिहू : यह जो 40 रुपये के भाव के बारे में कहा गया तो माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि यह 40 रुपये का भाव जो मुकर्रर किया गया था वह असम बौटम बैराइटी का कलकत्ते के लिए था और इसलिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें माननीय सदस्य के निए इतने ताज्जुब की क्या बात है?..... (व्यवधान)

श्री समर गुहा : ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि कलकत्ते में भी वह उस रेट पर नहीं बिकी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सत्य बात मंत्री महोदय के सिर पर चढ़ कर बोल रही है।

श्री दिनेश तिहू : माननीय सदस्य शायद उस बक्त यहां नहीं थे जबकि पिछली मर्त्तबा

मैंने स्पोर्ट प्राइस का जिक्र किया था। उस बक्त भी मैंने यही कहा था कि यह 40 रुपये कलकत्ते में होगी और जगह उस से कम होगी इसलिए इसमें कोई ताज़जुब दिखाने की बात नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि कलकत्ते में भी जूट का दाम 40 रुपये से कुछ हफ्तों में कम हुआ था। 39 रुपये 50 पैसे वहां कुछ हफ्तों में हुआ और हमने उस कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिश की है।

जहां तक किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलने का सम्बन्ध है वह उचित मूल्य जूट का उन्हें उसी बक्त मिल सकेगा जबकि उसके माल को बेचने के लिए वहां पर कोआपरेटिव बनें और माननीय सदस्य अगर ऐसी कोआपरेटिव बनाने में मदद करें, उस के लिए वह कोशिश करें तो उसमें असली मदद किसान की हो सकती है.... (व्यवधान)। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि क्या जूट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार उस का सिर्फेटिक प्रोडक्ट तैयार करवाने के बारे में विचार करेगी तो उस के लिए मेरा कहना है कि माननीय सदस्य खुद ही विचार करें कि ऐसा करना किसान के लिए वास्तव में कितना उपयोगी मिठ होगा।

श्री भषु लिम्बे : व्यापार और वित्त मंत्री की अक्षमप्यता के कारण देश को हर दिन 8 लाख रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। अभी जूट की अचाक की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुआ जूट नैपाल के माम पर तस्कर व्यापार के जरिए विलायत भेजा जाता है, निर्यात होता है और उस से जो विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है उस के जरिए बाहर से चीजें नेपाल में महंगाई जाती हैं और भारत में बेची जाती है जैसे कि यह टैरिलीन है या यह स्टेनलैस स्टील के युट्सिल्स हैं। क्या व्यापार मंत्रालय ने 14 फरवरी 1967 और 1 फरवरी 1966 को जो नोटिफिकेशंस जारी किये हैं, नेपाल और भारत के बीच में जो संधि हुई

वी उस के अन्तर्गत यह नोटिफिकेशन्स जो संधि हुई है उस की जो परिभाषा के, बिलकुल विलाफ नहीं है। अब जबकि जूट की कमी है और जूट तस्करी व्यापार के जरिए बाहर जा रहा है और 8 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का, हमें प्रतिदिन घाटा हो रहा है कस्टम ड्यूटी बगेरह, तो मंत्री महोदय का इस बात की ओर ध्यान गया है और जिन दो नोटिफिकेशंस का मैंने अभी उत्सेख किया उनमें वह कुछ तबदीली अपवाह परिवर्तन करेंगे क्योंकि वह संधि के बरिलिफ हैं? संधि में कहा गया था कि नैपाल में जो कच्चा माल पैदा होता है उसके आधार पर वहां जो उद्योग है उनकी पैदावार हिन्दुस्तान में आ सकती है लेकिन यह लोग नैपाल के बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, यह परदशी माल देश में आ रहा है और यह लाख रुपये का रोजाना घाटा हो रहा है तो इस के बारे में सही स्थिति जरा मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करें।

श्री भषु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिन बातों का जिक्र किया है उन की तरफ हमारा भी ध्यान गया है। इस के सम्बन्ध में हम नैपाल सरकार से बातें कर रहे हैं। हमारी नैपाल से संधि है जिसकी बजह से हमारे और उन के देश के बीच में सामान वादि चीजों के लिए यातायात खुला हुआ है बाकी कुछ कठिनाइयां, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, आई हैं और उन को हमें देखना है। हम उन के बारे में नैपाल सरकार से बातचीत करेंगे जिससे कि वह दूर हो सकें। इस के लिये मैं नहीं समझता कि यह मुनासिब होगा कि हम अपनी तरफ से कोई कदम उठायें। उन से इसके बारे में हमारी बात खोत चल रही है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : संधि में तस्कर व्यापार के लिये तो कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। तस्कर व्यापार का इन्तजाम तो उन के नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा होता है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं आप के जरिये से मंत्र महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सहनहों है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जूट का जो एक्सपोर्ट भर्तोका को होता है उसमें हमारी आमदनों

दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है, और इसका मुख्य कारण पाकिस्तान की जुट नीति है, जिस की वजह से वहां का एक्सपोर्ट अमरीका में 15 से 30 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या सोचा है और क्या उस ने हमारी जुट अनिस बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई फैसला किया है? अगर किया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उस के बारे में सदन को कोई जानकारी देना चाहेंगे?

बी दिनेश तिह : इस का मैं कई मतबें जिक्र कर चुका हूँ इसी सदन में कि जुट का जो हमारा यहां का कारोबार है उस को बढ़ाने के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो पाकिस्तान का जिक्र किया उस के बारे में जो कह दूँ कि यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि इसमें बहुत से पेच हैं। यह कह देना कि पाकिस्तान जिस तरह से उस को बढ़ा रहा है, जो उन के बाउचर्स का तरीका है या इन्सेन्टिव हैं उनको हम कौरन अपना लें और वैसा हम करने लगें, यह ठोक नहीं है क्योंकि वह हमारी एकान्नमी के लिये लाभदायक नहीं होगा। इस लिये कि विछेत्री मरंबा जो इन्सेन्टिव दिये गये उन का जो परिणाम हुआ उस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। इस लिये हम को अपने यहां की जो हालत है जो इमकान है उन को देखकर काम करना पड़ता है उस के हिसाब से हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि जो हमारा जुट का व्यापार है उस को रक्खा हो सके और वह आगे बढ़ सके।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Referring to the statement made by the hon. Minister that India proposes to import 3,55,000 bales very soon, may I know whether licences have been issued, what is the machinery for import and during what period this jute is going to be imported and from where?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : This proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : During what period do they propose to import?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The decision will be taken very soon.

बी शारदानाथ : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से गन्धे की कीमत किसान को उचित न मिलने के कारण गन्धे का उत्पादन कम हो गया है क्या उसी प्रकार से यह सत्य नहीं है कि पटसन की कीमत गिरने के कारण काश्तकारों को उस से लाभ नहीं हो रहा है और वह जुट की बेतनहीं कर रहे हैं? दूसरी ओर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटसन की वित्ती ज़रूरत है उस को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है? अगर योजना बनाई है तो वह क्या है और कितने सालों में हम जुट के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे?

बी मुहम्मद जाफी कुरेशी : पिछले 25 मिनट से इसी बात पर चर्चा ही रही है कि किसान को इस बक्त जो दाम पटसन के मिल रहे हैं उस में कमी होने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। जहां तक हमारी खपत का सवाल है, उस में जितनी कमी होगी उस को असेंस करने के बाद अगर ज़रूरत पड़ी तो उस का आयात भी किया जायेगा।

बी हां नां तिकारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कलकत्ता को मार्केट में पटसन का भाव 40 रु है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में प्राइमरी मार्केट में उसकी क्या कीमत है और किसानों से प्राइमरी मार्केट में कितने मूल्य पर लिया जाता है?

बी मुहम्मद जाफी कुरेशी : इस की इतना हमारे पास इस बक्त नहीं है।

बी लक्ष्मन साल कपूर : तब फिर आप किस मर्ज की दबा हैं?

बी मुहम्मद जाफी कुरेशी : अबर जर्ज नूक्तिलिफ है तो मुक्तिलिफ दबा ही काम करती है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact, so far as the jute cultivators are concerned, that the price of rice

is three times the price of jute, a large area of jute production has been diverted to rice production and, secondly, due to recent floods which affected very vitally the jute production area of 24-Parganas and other areas, taking all that into consideration, may I know what in the estimate of the Government will be the calculated loss of production of jute this year and, in view of that loss, whether the Government has taken into account that the imported amount will meet this loss and whether, as a permanent measure, jute production area will be extended to Dhoobri-Golpara area of Tripura and also to Cachar area where there is a probability of good jute production ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We would certainly welcome greater areas coming under jute production. We have spent some time over this matter. I would only like the House through you to bear one point in mind. The question of price of jute has been raised several times and the feeling that perhaps the farmer is not getting an equitable share....

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY : It is not 'perhaps', it is a fact.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The point in all these things is what should be the equitable price. That is a matter of opinion. The hon. Member may feel that any price may be given. But then it will have its impact on the cost of production of jute goods and its sale. We have to compete in a world market. If the price of raw jute is very much higher in our country than the world price of raw jute, how will we compete in world market ? All these things have to be taken into consideration by Government before fixing a price. If the hon. Member would like us to fix any price for jute, we can certainly do it, but then I would like him to tell me who will buy the jute goods. How will he then run these mills ? Therefore, all these things have to be taken into consideration... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I categorically asked about the estimated loss due

to diversion of jute acreage to rice acreage and also due to recent floods.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are short of rice also, and if we have more rice, how is it a loss ?

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि जूट के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण जूट मिलों के मासिक घमकियां दे रहे हैं कि जूट मिलों में काम के घंटों को बह घटायेंगे और छंटनी करेंगे दो तीन दिनों के अन्दर । इसी को ले कर जूट वर्कसें ने स्ट्राइक भी किया । इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या सोचा है ?

श्री महम्मद राष्ट्री कुरंसी : इस चौथे किंतु यह कोशिश करेंगे कि यहां रा मंटीरिश्वल की कमी न हो ।

श्री एस० एस० जोसी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की मदद चाहता हूँ । हम ने इस प्रश्न पर आधा घंटा लगाया, लेकिन सवाल के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से जो जानकारी हमें मिलती है उस से हमारे दिमाग को किसी प्रकार का प्रकाश नहीं मिलता है । जब किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है तब गवर्नरमेंट खुद किसानों से उस को क्यों नहीं खरीदता ? इस बात को लेकर सारी बातें चलीं । बतलाया गया कि 40 रु०तक उस का भाव है । जब बार-बार उस से कहा गया कि वह इस बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं तब दूसरे मंत्री उठ कर खड़े हुए और कहा कि कलकत्ते में यह रेट है । उस के बाद कहते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाओ । हम लोग पूछ रहे हैं कि किसानों को मदद देने के लिये और इस की एग्जिया को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या नीति है और दाम जो फिक्स किये गये हैं वह किसान को उचित रूप से मिलें इस के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है । इस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस के लिये कोई स्टेटमेंट दे दें ।

श्री दिनेश शिंह : इतनी देर से मैं यही कहने को कोशिश कर रहा हूँ । मैं तो कहूँगा कि जो

बात में कह रहाहूं उस को माननीय सदस्य ध्यान पूर्वक सूनें तो शायद इस के लिये बाद में जो गहरकहमी है वह दूर हो ।

श्री सचिन साल कपूर : अभी तक मंत्री महोदय जंगल में भटक रहे थे दिशाहीन होकर ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक जूट के दाम का सबाल है, मूले ताज्जूब है कि माननीय सदस्य आज पहलों बार सुन रहे हैं 40 रु० के बारे में । यह तो मैंने साल भर इस सदन में कहा है और न मालूम कितनी बर्बत्वा इसे दोहराया है कि असम बट्टम का दाम कलकत्ते में 40 रु० होगा । कई मर्जबे यह बात कही गई है ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : आप प्राइमरी प्रोड्यूसर्स को क्या देते हैं यह तो बतलाइय ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने यही कहने की कोशिश की है, अगर आप सुनने की तकलीफ फरमायें । प्रोड्यूसर को अब कितनी कीमत मिले यह इस के ऊपर निर्भर है कि बाजार में 40 रु० या उस के ऊपर कितना दाम या । उसी हिसाब से बढ़ता घटता रहा है । दामों का अभी जिक्र आया है । आज दाम पचास रुपये के ऊपर हैं । उसके हिसाब से उनको मिलेंगे । जहां तक अलग अलग जगह की बात है, अलग अलग मंडी में अलग अलग भाव रहता है क्योंकि उसके ऊपर ट्रान्सपोर्ट का खर्च जुड़ता है, वहां तक जाने का खर्च होता है, स्टोरेज का खर्च जुड़ता है कोई आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता है कि कहां के किसान को किसान मिलेगा जब तक यह न मालूम हो कि किस किसान के बारे में और कहां के किसान के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं । अगर आप यह बतायें तो मैं पता लगाऊंगा कि वहां की मंडी की औसत कीमत कितनी रही है (इंटरप्रेटेशन)

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member kindly sit down? May I request him to sit down now?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : कोई जवाब ही नहीं आता है कि वया कीमत मिली ।

श्री सचिन साल कपूर : उत्तर ही नहीं है इनके पास ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. He has been shouting too much from the beginning. I have not allowed him. Now, he must sit down.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : शाडट नहीं करना चाहते हैं । आधा घंटा खर्च कर दिया गया है लेकिन संतोषजनक उत्तर ही नहीं मिल सका है ।

RELEASE OF VESSELS BY PAKISTAN

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made during the past three months to resolve the dispute between India and Pakistan for the exchange of vessels and cargo seized during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government have, in keeping with the Tashkent Declaration, repeatedly affirmed to discuss at an early date the question of return of properties and assets which also include vessels and cargoes taken over by either Government. The last note in this respect bringing out the general question of return of goods was sent on 28-6-1968 by the Ministry of External Affairs to the High Commission for Pakistan in India.

MR. SPEAKER : I think this question was answered only a few days back.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This has been discussed here so many times.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : May I know whether it is a fact that only in May this year Government decided to release the Pakistani vessel seized by India from the Kutch area, and whether it is also a fact that despite various unilateral steps taken by Government to release the Pakistani vessels and the

cargo seized by India during the 1965 conflict, Pakistan has not done anything to release our vessels or our cargo? In these circumstances, may I know what steps Government will take to influence Russia or any other authority so that Pakistan also carries out the Tashkent spirit?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As you, Sir, very rightly mentioned in the beginning, we have exhaustively discussed this question. If I may say so, the hon. Member is now mixing up two issues here, one regarding the vessels and cargo seized during the 1965 conflict and the other the question of some intrusions into Kutch. The two are entirely different questions.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Certain vessels of Pakistan seized by India have been released, but Pakistan is not taking any steps to release either our cargo or our vessels. On the contrary they have disposed of most of the cargo seized by them; that is the information that we have, and the vessels seized by them are being used by them for their own purposes. In those circumstances, will Government take any steps to ascertain whether that is a fact, and if it is a fact, then what steps do Government propose to take to see that the amount realised is paid back to India?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I had given all these answers during the course of the discussion here on the last occasion.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the hon. Member's letter. But first let us hear the hon. Minister because there is also some overlapping between the Centre and the States.

SHRI HEM BARUA : How could there be overlapping?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us hear the hon. Minister first.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED INDUSTRIES IN MADHYA PRADESH

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

(a) whether Government are aware that by an order issued on the 12th December, 1967, the Madhya Pradesh Government have reserved 12 products manufactured and processed by departmentally run and other Government controlled industries in the State exclusively for Government purchases without inviting tenders;

(b) whether Government consider that such a practice results into a loss to the Exchequer as in the absence of open competitive tender the suppliers are given higher price to protect and cover their inefficiency and high cost of production.

(c) whether Government are aware of any such discrimination being practised anywhere else in other States or in the case of Centrally controlled projects and, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to end such discriminations?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) :** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have recently brought to the notice of the Government that such an order has been issued by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The matter has been referred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and their comments are awaited.

(c) and (d). It has been reported to Government that a system of price preference has been introduced by some of the State Governments, by which goods manufactured within the State, either by Public Sector Units or others, are

given preference in Government purchases to those manufactured outside the States, even though the latter may be more favourably priced. As this is a major issue of policy, which affects several States, it is necessary to have full consultation between the Centre and the States before any practical solution can be evolved. The matter is under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's contention is that it is a State subject and it should not be allowed in Parliament. But let him read the answer laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The reply given by the hon. Minister does not exactly meet my question. I want to know whether it is a fact that there is a growing tendency both at the Centre and in the State Governments to give patronage to State-owned industries and in that process the Central and the State Governments and public sector projects have in several cases placed orders on the public sector undertakings or sub-contractors without inviting tenders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The reply has been given already. I would like to point out in this connection that particularly such industries which are State-owned are set up by a particular State for the purpose of meeting their own requirements. It may be difficult for us to persuade them not to have this policy of purchasing their requirements from their own industries.

At the same time, certain criticisms and objections have been raised from various quarters, and I have already taken up the matter with the State Governments pointing out that such measures run counter to the policy of dispersal of industries and national integration and that in the interests of industrial development of the country as a whole, it is necessary to ensure that such discriminatory practices are eliminated. I am waiting for their replies. Some replies have come from some

States, but replies from the other States are yet to come. After all replies are received we shall take up this matter with the State Chief Ministers.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The second part of my question has not been replied to. What about the Centrally governed projects?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as I am aware, there is no such discrimination.....

SHRI HEM BARUA : How could this question have been tabled here? How could you accept this question? This puts us in a very false position. We get letters from our constituencies, and people are asking us to put certain questions here but we are writing back to them saying that this is not possible because the Speaker would not allow such questions. It is a State subject..

श्री नम्बु लिम्ये : इसको योड़ा सा रिप्रोफ्ट कर देते तो नियम के अन्दर आ जाता ।

MR. SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members to kindly read the statement where it is said:

"As this is a major issue of policy which affects several States, it is necessary to have full consultation between the Centre and the States before any practical solution can be evolved".

If it related to one single State then I would have disallowed it; even if it had been printed by mistake, I could have disallowed it even at this stage. But the answer is clear. This matter relates not only to one State but to several States and this is a policy matter, which Government themselves have accepted.

SHRI HEM BARUA : But you have ruled so many times that policy matters should not be asked during the question hour.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I would like to caution the hon. Minister before he makes a commitment. Is it not a fact that Bokaro and other steel projects and also the railways have placed orders

in such a manner that tenders have been eliminated and the private sector has been eliminated, and the orders are being placed exclusively on the public sector projects ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already explained that where a public sector undertaking has been set up for the purpose of meeting their requirements of Government, this question of preference is relevant. The Heavy Engineering Corporation, the MAMC etc. are all public undertakings which have been set up for the purpose of providing capital equipment which will be necessary for Bokaro. Therefore, there is no harm in giving some preference to these public undertakings.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why at the cost of the private sector ? Why should they not compete with the private sector ? Where is the answer to that point ? The hon. Minister has not replied to my question at all. Why does he want to eliminate competition from the private sector ? Let the public sector compete with the private sector.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That fact is taken into consideration. At the same time, as I have said, a certain preference has certainly to be given because Government have made heavy investment for the purpose of manufacturing these capital equipments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : They want to shut out the private sector. It is not a question of preference. I am not at all satisfied with the answer.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the policy of the Central Government when a private industrialist belonging to the Swatantra Party has been favoured with lands for 2 lakhs of rupees whose worth is Rs. 3.02 crores for setting up an industry at Rourkella ? (Interruptions).

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We do not do it on a party basis.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why should there be reference to the Swatantra party in the question ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : All right, I would only say 'private industrialist'.

MR. SPEAKER : That portion was irrelevant. The hon. Minister may answer only the relevant portion.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I shall change it to 'private industrialist'.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Minister has no answer.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Are we to understand that industrialist minus the Swatantra Party does not exist ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We do not do it on a party basis.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : The hon. Minister appears to be rather shamed in regard to preference being shown to public sector industries in the matter of purchases for so long. But I would submit that preference to public sector undertakings in the matter of purchases has been the accepted policy of Government. Is there any intention on the part of Government, or has any new decision been taken to depart from the accepted policy so far that so far as Government purchases are concerned, these will preferably be from government-owned industries ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There has been no such departure.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARI : Is there any constitutional or other prohibition in terms of which State Governments or departments cannot patronise local production ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In so far as States set up units for their own requirements, it will be very difficult for us to prevent them from purchasing things required for their own purposes.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : It is not a question of difficulties. Is it not a matter of policy that when pub-

lic sector undertakings are started by Government, it is only natural that they should use the products of such undertakings in preference to the products of any other sector, unless, other things being equal, private sector undertakings give better stuff? That being so, why is the Minister hesitating and saying that he will consult all the Governments? Why are public sector undertakings started? They are not started to compete with the private sector or to oblige them.

SHRI RANGA : They have to compete.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: If the public sector is not meant to oblige the private sector, why is the hon. Minister hesitating?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already pointed out, this question has to be split into two parts. Where a particular State has set up a unit for its own requirements, it will be very difficult for us to persuade the State Government not to allow a policy of preference for its own requirements. But where a unit has been set up not to meet the requirements of the State as such but for other purposes, there I have indicated the lines on which I have addressed the States and I am awaiting their reply. If necessary, I shall further discuss the matter with the Chief Ministers.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : How much are the total purchases being made by Government from the public sector and the private sector in proportionate terms? Is it not a fact that a large part of government purchases is from the private sector and very much less from the public sector?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : A good deal of the purchases goes to the private sector. I have not got the actual figures.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Could he give them later?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Yes.

श्री यशवन्त तिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि वे बारह उत्पादन कौन से हैं, जिन को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सरकारी उपकरणों के से खरीदने का निर्णय किया है? क्या यह सही कि चूंकि उन उत्पादनों का संग्रह अधिक हो गया था, इसलिए उन को खरीदने की प्रायमिकता दी गई? का। यह भी सही है कि इस बारे में शिकायत केवल उन कनसर्वर्ज को और से की गई है, जिन का माल पहले बड़ा मात्रा में खरीदा जाता था और जिन के माल की खरीद अब कम हो गई है, व्योर्निं सरकारी उपकरणों से खरीदने की प्रायमिकता दी गई है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is a long list. I can lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table.

Next question—455.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : 469 may also be taken along with this, as it is similar.

MR. SPEAKER : Not so similar. Let us see when it comes.

IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

*455. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :**

SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Importers' Association of India have submitted a representation to Government regarding their position *vis-a-vis* that of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the main points of the representation and whether these have since been examined;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these decisions are in any way likely to react on the import policy and, if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The All India Importers' Association submitted a Memorandum to S.T.C's Review Committee on the 10th July, 1968.

(b) The main points mentioned by the Association in the Memorandum are as below :

- (i) STC should be treated on basis of equality with other sectors of trade. No special concessions, favours and facilities should be given to it;
- (ii) Commodities in the import export trade should be specifically defined, demarcated and fixed on equitable basis for the STC and the Private Traders;
- (iii) Trade in raw materials and consumer goods should be reserved for private trade while import on behalf of Government and import of heavy plants and machinery may be canalised through the STC;
- (iv) Commission charged by the STC for introducing the parties to each other for business should be nominal;
- (v) The main task of the STC should be export promotion by disseminating useful information about trade opportunities, market conditions, consumers tastes, etc.;
- (vi) Government should appoint Advisory Panels to advise STC both in the matter of import and export trade;
- (vii) STS should not be allowed to enter internal distributive trade;
- (viii) Link Deals and Barter Deals should be generally discouraged;

(ix) The Government and its officials should disabuse their minds of the prejudices, predilections and suspicions against the business community.

(c) and (d). The points raised in the Memorandum are under the consideration of the Committee which is yet to submit its report to Government.

श्री प्रेम चन्द शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानता चाहता हूं कि जो कमेटी इस मेमोरंडम पर गौर कर रही है, उस के मेम्बर कौन-कौन हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी : कमेटी के मेम्बर ये हैं : श्री प्रकाश ठंडन, चेयरमैन, एस० टी० स०० (चेयरमैन), श्री रवि मथाई, डायरेक्टर, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट बर्चैर्स, श्री प० स०० एलेक्सेंडर, जायंट सेक्रेटरी, मिनिस्ट्री आफ कार्मस, श्री के० एस० भंडारी, जायंट सेक्रेटरी, मिनिस्ट्री आफ फिनांस, श्री एम० एल० काला, फिनांशल एडवाइजर, डा० अशोक मिश्रा, चेयरमैन, एश्रीकल्चरल प्राइवेट कमोशन और श्री आर०के० बलबीर, डिविजनल मैनेजर, एस० टी० सी०, नई दिल्ली।

श्री प्रेम चन्द शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री प० स०० एस० टंडन हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एस० टी० स०० के चेयरमैन, जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की एक संस्था है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के एक रिटायर्ड अफिसर हैं और एक बहुत बड़ी प्राइवेट कंपनी के डायरेक्टर थे ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उनके अने के बाद प्राइवेट सेक्टर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रियायतें देने के लिए ऐसे तरीके अस्वीकार किये जा रहे हैं यि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के नोंगों से नये नये नियमों के लिए जारी कर दिया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो नीति में इस परिवर्तन का कारण क्या है ?

बालिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : एस० टी० स०० के जो नये चेप्ररमेन मुकर्रर किये गये हैं, उनका एक अपना स्थान रहा है। वह प्राइ-वेट सेक्टर में थे। फिर भी उनकी तरफ से ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कह गई कि पब्लिक सेक्टर न बढ़े। उन्होंने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अच्छा काम किया और हम आशा करते हैं कि अब उन्होंने पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो जिम्मेदारी ली है, उसको भी वह पूरी तरह से निभायेंगे। आज-कल दुनिया में बहुत से जगह इस बारे में चर्चा चल रही है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का इन्तजाम किस तरह से किया जाये, क्या उस में सिर्फ ब्युरो-क्रेट्स, गवर्नमेंट सरकेट्स रखे जायें। या टेक-नोलॉजी भी रखे जायें। इसी सदन में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कई मर्मतंत्र इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में यह कमी रही है कि उस में टेक्नीशन्ज कम रख गये हैं। आज इसी तरह के एक टेक्नीशन को हम ने एस० टी० स०० में रखा है। मैं समझता था कि माननीय सदस्य गण इसको पसन्द करेंगे, बजाये इसके कि वे अभी से आरोप लगाना शूल कर दें, जबकि मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको आये अभी दो महीने भी नहीं हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से आरोप लगाना अच्छा नहीं होगा। पहले हम उनका काम देखें। अगर हम उससे पहले ही उन के बारे में कोई राय कायम कर लेते हैं और इस तरह से कहने लगते हैं, तो उस से काम में दिक्कत होती है और जो व्यक्ति काम करना चाहता है, काम करने की कोशिश करता है, वह डर जाता है, घबरा जाता है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूँगा कि वे लोगों को काम देखें, वे कहां से आये, कैसे आये और उन की छाप आदि में न चले जायें।

SHRI R. BARUA: May I know whether any assessment has been made about the working of the private sector and the STC in the field of exports? What percentage of the total export is handled by the STC? I should also like to know whether the Government is proposing to constitute advisory panels for stimulating export of different items through the STC.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The STC is now dealing with over 100 commodities so far as exports are concerned. It is the intention of the Government to review the activities of the STC every now and then. The development of the export potential of the STC is also under the consideration of the Government.

श्री रवि राय : इम्पोर्टर्ज एसोसियेशन की तरफ से जो भेमोरेंडम दिया गया है, उस में पहला पायंट यह है :

The STC should be treated on the basis of equality with other sectors and no special concession, favours and facilities should be given to it."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में
मंत्री महोदय की क्या राय है। क्या इथोर्ट
और एक ग्रोर्ट ट्रेड में मिर्फ एस०टी० सी० को
प्राथमिकता, प्रायर्टी, दी जायगी?

श्री महामद शाही कुरेशी : इस बारे में अपनो राय देना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है। चूंकि एक रोब्यु कनेटी इस मकानद के लिये बिटाई गई है, इस लिए उस की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही हम इस बारे में अपनी राय दे सकते हैं।

भी चंद्रभीत यादव : जब गवर्नरेंट ने डोवैल्यूएशन किया था, तो उसका मकसद यह था कि हम अपना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ावेंगे, क्योंकि हमारा देश फारेन एक्सचेंज की डिफीकल्टी को बहुत महसूस कर रहा है। हमारे देश में ऐसी बहुतसी चाजें बन रही हैं, जिन की मार्केट हमें दूसरे देशों में मिल सकती है। खास तौर से डेवेलपिंग कन्ट्रीज और सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज में उन चीजों की मार्केट मिली है और उन के एक्सपोर्ट की सम्भावनायें बढ़ी हैं। क्या एस० टी० सी० को ऐसी खास हिदायत दी गई है कि अफ्रीका और एशिया के जो डेवेलपिंग कन्ट्रीज उन में जाकर के बहु देखे कि हिन्दुस्तान के कौन से ऐसे सामान हैं जो जिन की खपत दड़े पैमाने पर उन मुल्कों में हो सकती है? यदि हां, तो पिछले दिनों में इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

मेरी मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरेशी : एक्सपोर्ट एक मुसलसल ज़दोजहद है। उसके लिए डी-वैल्यूएशन एक कदम था ताकि हमारी एक्स-पोर्ट बढ़े। इसके अलावा दुनिया की मार्केट में अपने आप की बढ़ाना है तो बवालिटी और प्राइस-कम्पोटेटिवनेस का भी रुयाल रखना है। जहां तक एस०टी००सी० का ताल्लुक है 1956 में जब यह बजूद में आई उस बत इसका कारोबार 9 करोड़ का था, तब से लेकर आज एस० टी० सी का कारोबार 152 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है। तो यह किंगर खुद जाहिर करते हैं कि एस० टी० सी० का कारोबार बढ़ता रहा है और जहां तक डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज में कारोबार बढ़ाने का ताल्लुक है उसके लिए एस०टी००सी० और दूसरे जो आगे नाइजेरिया हैं बराबर कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

EXPORT OF HANLOOM PRODUCTS

*456. SHRI CHINGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been concluded between India and the European Economic Community for the export of handloom products during the current year;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the negotiations for the export of coir and jute have also been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The European Economic Community has established annual duty-free quotas of \$ 1 million each for handloom fabrics of silk, or of waste silk, and handloom fabrics of cotton, with effect from 1st July, 1968.

These quotas have been fixed at \$ 500,000 each for the second half of

the year 1968 (i.e. from 1st July to 31st December, 1968) and will be fully applicable from 1st January, 1969.

Imports under duty free quotas will be governed by a certification procedure which has been agreed upon between the EEC and Government of India.

(c) and (d). Negotiations for greater access for India's exports of jute and coir goods to the European Economic Community have not yet been finalised.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am glad that the Minister has taken some interest. At present, the handloom industry is the most-affected industry in our country. In Europe and America and Southeast Asia, there is a very good market for handlooms, but the only thing is, they want the designs to be changed, but here, we are manufacturing some other designs. Will the Government contemplate to send the Chairman of the Handloom Board and some other manufacturers of handloom products to foreign countries for study on the spot, to know about the designs and come back and manufacture such designs which are favoured in other countries ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The Government is aware that in order to sustain ourselves in the export market in handlooms, we have to keep ourselves abreast of the changing patterns and designs which the importing countries want. The trends in the export of handlooms are very encouraging and this year our exports have gone up to Rs. 12 crores and we are expecting a target of Rs. 20 crores to be achieved during 1967-68. As regards the sending of delegation, the Government has already sanctioned the sending of a delegation abroad to look into the different markets for the export of handlooms.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It is very good that they have contemplated the sending of a delegation, but are they going to send manufacturers' representatives who are in charge of the manufacture, and the Chairman of the Handloom Board or some other officers? There is no use of sending officers be-

cause they can only attend to correspondence, but to boost sales in foreign countries, the manufacturers' representatives must be sent. Will the Government consider that aspect?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The Vice-Chairman of the Handloom Board is one of the members of the delegation. There are exporters and manufacturers and one Government official also attached to the delegation. One Member of Parliament is also attached to the delegation and possibly he will lead the delegation.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The question is whether they will send the Chairman of the Handloom Board. Why have they selected the Vice-Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The Government have a duty to see as to who would be the best person.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : While welcoming the agreement reached between our Government and the EEC countries with regard to the export of handloom products, I would like to know whether they have got a permanent machinery to see to this aspect of the matter: after all, our handloom products have been driven out of the foreign market because of competition from Japan, China and other countries who are able to excel in design and also to suit the consumer needs in those countries and thus our market possibilities have been retarded. So, I would like to know whether, keeping that in view, they have a sort of permanent machinery to see that they keep watch of the consumer trends in foreign countries where we are exporting our goods and orient our handloom industry in such a way as to meet the consumer demands there.

As far as I am aware, there is no such machinery.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There is the All India Handloom Board, the Handloom and Handicrafts Exports Corporation, the All India Handicrafts Board—all these organisations are commercial promotional organisations and they are looking to the development of

handlooms within the country and abroad also.

SHRI SONAVANE : May I know if steps are being taken to export handloom products from Sholapur, which are famous for their check designs, particularly towels and bedsheets?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : From Sholapur, towels and bedsheets are being exported. Every effort is being made to increase those exports.

श्री तृकम चन्द कछवाया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो निर्यात किया जाता है हमारे हाथ का बना हुआ रेशमी कपड़ा उससे काफी मुनाफा कमाया जाता है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि वह छोटे-छोटे बुनकर जो अपने हाथ से काम करते हैं और उनसे माल जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी लेते हैं वह उन छोटे बुनकरों को काफी कर्जे में दबाकर रखते हैं, सारे का सारा लाभ यह बड़े व्यापारी उठाते हैं और उन छोटे-छोटे बुनकरों के पल्ले कुछ भी नहीं पड़ता, वह जीवन भर कर्जे में ही पड़े रहते हैं, इन्हें अधिक मुनाफा पहुँचे इस के लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रही है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह मामला ज्यादातर स्टेट्स के साथ ताल्लुक रखता है लेकिन गवर्नरमेंट मरकज का भी यह कोशिश है कि जो फायदा मैन्युफैक्चरर्स कमाएं उस का कुछ हिस्सा वीवर्स को भी मिलना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में आल इंडिया हैंडीक्रेट बोर्ड अच्छा काम कर रहा है और वह देख रहा है कि जो हमारे बुनकर हैं उनकी रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी बेहतर बने।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हैंडलूम में आज 50 करोड़ रुपये के करीब लगा हुआ है और 5 लाख आदमी इसमें काम भी कर रहे हैं। क्या गवर्नरमेंट का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि अभी हाल में नेपाल से जो फैब्रिक्स आ रहे हैं, उन की प्राइस हमारी प्राइस से बहुत कम है, इस की वजह से कम्पीटीशन में हम उनसे पीछे पड़ जाते हैं और हमारा माल विदेशों में उन से कम जा पाता है? क्या यह सच है?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी : 5 लाख नहीं तक रीबन 20 लाख लोग इस में काम कर रहे हैं? दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा व्यापार इस बाद की ओर है कि दूसरे मुल्कों के भाव किस कदर हैं और हमारे भाव किस कदर होने चाहिये ताकि एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट में हम अपना व्यापार कायम रख सकें।

SHRI RANGA : May I know what special incentives and concessions are being given for the handloom exports to push up their sales abroad not only in the Common Market countries but other countries also?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The handloom export industry is given certain concessions which include non-levying of excise duty on yarn below 40 counts, because that is the variety which handloom uses. Because of accumulation of large stocks in the Madras handloom industry, Government has given an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Madras handloom industry so that the yarn is consumed by the mills and it is sent for export. Then, market studies are made regularly. Teams are being sent out periodically and we participate in various exhibitions. Through these steps we are trying to increase exports. Incentives for drawbacks are also given.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The minister just now said that change of designs is made to meet the demands of the buyers in foreign countries. Are we to understand that the changed designs would conform to the Indian pattern or to the atrocious-looking Hollywood pattern?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We have to export whatever the buyer wants. It is to their tastes that we have to cater. If they change their tastes we have to change our designs also.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I want to know whether the changed designs would conform to the Indian pattern or to the atrocious-looking Hollywood pattern?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We are trying to sell our own designs also.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : So far as the dyes that the handloom industry needs to conform to the tastes of the countries to which we export our handloom goods are concerned, sometimes they are not available in India and those dyes have to be imported. May I know what facilities are given to import those dyes whenever necessary?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Import of dyes and chemicals is done on a replenishment basis. Whosoever exports handlooms will get permission to import dyes and chemicals.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ILLEGAL TRANSACTION OF COTTON BALES BY A BIRLA CONCERN

*452. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Technological Institute of Textiles and Birla Ginning and Pressing Factory, Malout and their four employees were charge-sheeted under the Essential Commodities Act for illegal transaction of cotton bales;

(b) if so, the details of the charge-sheets?

(c) the total number of bales illegally transacted and the total value thereof;

(d) the names of the persons involved;

(e) whether any action has been taken against the Technological Institute of Textiles; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (d). The names of the accused and the charges are as follows:—

1. Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.

3. Shri Pushkar Dutt Makharia, General Manager, Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
4. Shri Champalal Rajgarhia Manager & Attorney, Technological Institute of Textiles Bhiwani.
5. Shri Narain Prasad, Chief Accountant, Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
6. Shri Ram Niwas Birla, Supervisor, M/s. Birla Mills Ginning & Pressing Factory Malout (Punjab).

The charges were that the persons mentioned above were party to a criminal conspiracy to commit or cause to be committed an offence punishable under S. 120B IPC read with S. 7 of the Essential Commodities Act inasmuch as they transported without valid permits cotton bales from Punjab State to Haryana State during the period February 1967 to July 1967 in contravention of Notification No. 10(1)/67-CLB.II/79 dated 20-2-1967 issued under clause 14 of the Cotton Control Order 1955.

- (c) 645 bales valued at Rs. 3,87,000.
- (e) Yes, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

COLLAPSE OF COKE OVEN UNIT AT DURGAPUR

*457. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
 SHRI ONKR SINGH :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEE :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that one of the Coke Oven units attached to the

Durgapur Steel Plant has completely broken down recently;

(b) if so, when the coke oven unit was set up;

(c) the reasons for the break-down in such a short period;

(d) the likely total cost for its replacement and the total loss of coke per day;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the break down in such a short period was due to its being over-worked at the insistence of the British General Manager of the Plant a few years ago; and

(f) if so, whether Government have investigated the whole matter; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Battery No. 1, one of the 3 coke-oven batteries at the one million tonne stage, has suffered extensive damage and it has been decided to re-build it.

(b) Coke-oven battery No. 1 was commissioned in December, 1959.

(d) Tenders for re-building of Battery No. 1 are under examination and the cost will be known after contract has been finalised. As against the rated capacity of 4.35 lakh tonnes, actual production was 1.79 lakh tonnes of gross coke during 1967-68, i.e., 41% of rated capacity.

(c), (e) and (f). A one-man Committee—Pande Committee was appointed in September, 1966, to conduct an expert review of the shortcomings of the performance of the Durgapur Steel Plant with special reference to the coke ovens and Wheel & Axle Plant. Copies of the Report of the Committee were laid on the Table of the House on 19th July, 1967. The Report (Chapter VI) describes in detail the reasons for the damage incurred in the Coke Oven Plant and gives various recommendations for remedial action. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government and remedial action is under way.

S. P. E. INVESTIGATIONS INTO IMPORT LICENCES FOR PROHIBITED ITEMS

*458. **SHRI UMANATH :**
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8227 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) the progress made by the Special Police Establishment to complete the investigations regarding the issue of licences for import of prohibited items;

(b) when the investigations are likely to be completed; and

(c) the names of the persons and firms against whom the investigations are going on ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Investigations of the Special Police Establishment are still in progress and may take some more time to be complete since enquiries have to be conducted at various places in India and involve obtaining of documents, tracing of witnesses etc.

(c) A statement indicating the names of the persons and firms which were mentioned in the FIR and against whom cases have been registered by the Special Police Establishment is laid on the Table of the House.

1. M/s. Jaydeo Products (India), Jaipur.
2. M/s. Daga Industries, Jaipur.
3. M/s. Bensons Industries, Gwalior.
4. M/s. Steelwyn Metal Works, Jaipur.
5. M/s K. C. Metal Industries, New Delhi.
6. M/s. Kamdar Rayons, Ahmedabad.
7. M/s. New India Plastic & Leather Cloth Manufacturing Co., Lucknow.
8. M/s. India Metal Works, Chandigarh.

9. M/s. Universal Industrial Works, Ghaziabad.

10. M/s. National Industrial Works, Bombay.

11. Shri O. P. Nanda, Section Officer, Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi.

12. Shri N. L. Sharma, Upper Division Clerk, Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi.

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MAHASHEWARI DEVI JUTE MILL, KANPUR

*459. **SHRI SHARDA NAND :**
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maheshewari Devi Jute Mill, Kanpur was sanctioned a loan by the National Industrial Development Corporation without the proper sanction of the Board;

(b) if so, the amount of loan and the reasons for by-passing the Board;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the loan has not been paid back so far and even the penal interest has not been charged; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two loans of Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 9.5 lakhs were sanctioned to the Mill by the National Industrial Development Corporation in July, 1961 and June, 1964 respectively with the due approval of the Board of Directors. The mill drew Rs. 7.25 lakhs out of the first loan and Rs. 7.98 lakhs against the second.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.92 lakhs out of the first loan has been paid back. For the balance, the Mill will not be entitled to any rebate in view of default.

(d) The Corporation has a first charge on the assets of the company

and the loans are also guaranteed by the Director of the Company. No enquiry is proposed.

ALLOTMENT OF SHODDY WOOL

*460. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give raw material of Shoddy Wool direct to the weavers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of shoddy weaving factories of Ludhiana have not been allotted any quota of shoddy wool;

(c) whether the spinning factories have been demanding that import quota for Shoddy Wool should be given direct to them instead of through the spinning mills; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). Government have decided that, as in the case of the worsted sector, 20% of the amount earmarked for import of raw materials for the shoddy sector should be given as a direct allotment to the shoddy spinners to be used for spinning yarn which they will be free to dispose of. The balance of 80% is earmarked for the weaving sector and will be allocated by the State Trading Corporation to spinning mills in the ratio of their spindles on condition that the yarn spun by them will be sold on terms and conditions to be settled by the State Trading Corporation. These terms and conditions will be decided by the State Trading Corporation in consultation with the spinning mills and weaving units. In determining a method of allocation of yarn at prices fixed by the State Trading Corporation, the Director of Industries of the concerned States may also be consulted. The State Trading Corporation will have a Committee to advise it on the import of raw materials. The Com-

mittee will consist of spinners and weavers.

No allotment has yet been made to any shoddy weaving factories of Ludhiana as their consumption figures have to be ascertained and verified.

PURCHASES OF PAKISTANI JUTE

*461. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been considering a proposal to buy Pakistani Jute through third countries like Thailand and Singapore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). In view of the anticipated shortage of jute fibre this season, import of 75,000 bales of long jute of good quality through the Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association was authorised. Representations have been made for allowing further imports of jute and mesta. This is under consideration of Government. No decisions have been taken. Pakistan has not lifted the ban on trade with India. Therefore, there can be no direct imports from Pakistan.

RECRUITMENT OF GANGMEN IN RAILWAYS

*462. SHRI P. GOPALAN : SHRI NAMBIAR : SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that up till 1963 the vacancies for the posts of Gangmen in the Railways were filled up from casual labourers strictly according to seniority;

(b) whether it is a fact that after 1963, this practice of appointment was given up;

(c) if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) the new mode of recruitment in vogue?

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

OUTSTANDING FREIGHT CHARGES FOR WAGONS

*463. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees by way of freight charges are outstanding on account of wagons placed at sidings of private and public sector undertakings in the Bilaspur Division of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the names of the principal concerns involved and the amount due from each of them; and

(c) the action taken to recover the amounts speedily?

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

(b) There are three principal parties involved namely Bhilai Steel Project, Orient Paper Mills, Brajrajnagar and Jamul Cement Works Bhilai. The amount due from the first party is Rs. 1,53,978 from the second party Rs. 2,87,167 and from the last party Rs. 81,600.

(c) The authorities concerned seem to have failed to keep a watch and to take effective action for clearance of these outstandings. The matter will now be pursued and appropriate action taken to recover the outstanding amounts speedily.

IMPORT OF RAW JUTE

*464. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute mill owners are demanding permis-

sion for the import of raw jute from abroad;

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

(c) whether this demand has arisen due to the decreased cultivation of jute by the peasants because of unremunerative prices offered to them; and

(d) whether the import of raw jute is beneficial to our economy than payment of remunerative prices to the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). In view of the anticipated shortage of raw jute during the 1968-69 season due to lack of rains and subsequent floods, the Indian Jute Mills Association has come up with the request that imports of fibre be permitted to meet the current shortage. The question whether any imports should be permitted is under consideration. The shortage in the 1968-69 season is owing to both a reduction in the acreage under jute cultivation and the adverse weather conditions. Government's policy is to provide price support for jute so as to ensure remunerative price to the jute growers. If, however, shortage develops as a result of either adverse weather conditions or because of other reasons, imports become unavoidable in order to maintain production and exports of jute manufactures which earn large amounts of foreign exchange for the country.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

*465. **SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:**
SHRI MOHAMMAD IS-MAIL:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is likely to incur a huge loss on supply of equipments for the Bokaro Steel Project;

- (b) if so, the total amount of loss likely to be incurred.
- (c) the reason for the loss; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to eliminate the loss?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The prices of, machinery and equipment being manufactured by Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited for supply to Bokaro Steel Plant are yet to be finalised. So the question of Heavy Engineering Corporation incurring any loss on this account does not arise.

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

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से टायरों का आयात

* 466. श्री राम स्वरूप विज्ञार्थी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से टायरों के आयात पर एक पैसा तक नहीं लगाया है, किन्तु फिर भी उसे काफी लाभ हुआ है;

(ख) ऐसी अन्य वस्तुओं का ब्योरा क्या है, जिन के आयात पर राज्य व्यापार निगम कोई पूंजी नहीं लगाता;

(ग) मार्च, 1967 में समाप्त होने वाले पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन वस्तुओं के आयात से कुल कितना मुनाफा हुआ; और

(घ) इस अतिरिक्त लाभ के परिणाम-स्वरूप वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (घ). राज्य व्यापार निगम सीधे अच्छा अपने सहयोगियों/एजेंटों के माध्यम से आयात करता है। जब आयात सहयोगियों/एजेंटों के माध्यम से किये जाते हैं तो राज्य व्यापार निगम अपनी पूंजी नहीं लगाता। पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों से टायरों का आयात इसी आधार पर किया गया

था। माल के मूल्य, सामान्तर: उत्तरने पर लागत, राज्य व्यापार निगम के सेवा प्रभार और एजेंटों/वितरकों के लिये समुचित लाभ के आधार पर नियत किये जाते हैं परन्तु जहां देश में मूल्य अधिक हों और आयात की लागत कम हो तो राज्य व्यापार निगम देश में मूल्यों के साथ समता रखने के प्रयोजन से कुछ अधिक लाभ भी रख सकता है। टायरों के मामले में अधिक मूल्य इसलिये रखा गया था कि स्वदेशी टायरों के मूल्यों के साथ समता बनी रहे और यह लाभ निगम के राजस्व का एक अंग बन गया।

राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इससे पहले भी अपने सहयोगियों/एजेंटों के माध्यम से विभिन्न किस्म की अनेक वस्तुओं का आयात किया। प्रत्येक सीदे के बारे में उनके ब्योरे बताना, जिनमें तथ्य हुये मूल्य, राज्य व्यापार निगम का लाभ अच्छा धाटा भी शामिल है, राज्य व्यापार निगम के व्यावसायिक हित में नहीं होगा।

LOCK-OUT AT H.M.T. FACTORY, BANGALORE

* 467. SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore had to declare a lock-out in the third week of July as the workers went on strike;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) whether the dispute has since been settled?

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

(a) to (c). Employees of the Boring Section in the Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore went on 'tool down' strike on 12-7-1968. The strike subsequently spread to some other departments and by 17-7-1968, more than 1700 employees were on 'tool down' strike out of a total strength of 5100. Because of the 'tool down' strike, the operations in the

factory were adversely affected. Even though conciliation proceedings were immediately instituted by the State Labour Commissioner, these failed. There was no improvement in the situation and the indiscipline of the workers culminating in the intimidation of the supervisory staff and loyal workers was also noticed by the management. Damage to life and property was also apprehended. In view of the deteriorating situation, the management declared a lock-out in the Machine Tool factory at Bangalore at 23.30 hrs. on the 17th July, 1968.

The demands of the workers which lead to the 'tool down' strike were (i) withdrawal of the warning letter issued to a worker in the Boring Section; and (ii) the employees should not be called for maintenance work on Sundays (Holidays).

On 22nd July, 1968, Conciliation proceedings were again instituted by the State Government. Following an agreement reached between the Hindustan Machine Tools Karmik Sangha and the management in the presence of Secretary to the Government of Mysore Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Labour, and the Commissioner of Labour, on 23rd July, 1968, the 'tool down' strike was called off. The lock-out was lifted with effect from 27th July, 1968 as provided in the agreement.

In terms of the agreement reached between the Hindustan Machine Tools Karmik that they will not interfere in the day-to-day disciplinary proceedings. They have, however, reserved the right to raise an industrial dispute whenever they consider any warning issued or disciplinary action taken against any worker as unreasonable. It has also been agreed that the grievance procedure should be worked effectively. It has been recognised that in Sections where work cannot be stopped on weekly holidays, the workers can be required to come for duties subject to a compensatory holiday being given in lieu, as per provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. It has also been agreed that for

workers who work on holidays, the ad hoc allowance which was hitherto being given will be continued and further, the management will consider favourably the question of enhancement of that allowance early.

CONSULTANCY ORGANISATIONS

*468. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9863 on the 7th May, 1968 and state :

- (a) whether the Research and Statistics Division of the Department of Company Affairs has since completed its study of the relationship existing between Consultancy Organisation and the erstwhile Managing Agents;
- (b) if so, what are its findings; and
- (c) what action Government propose to take to check this malpractice ?

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

(a). No, Sir.

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

EXPORT OF YARN TO BURMA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

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

- (a) whether Burma has placed any orders for the purchase of yarn;
- (b) if so, the quantity thereof; and
- (c) whether any efforts have been made to explore the potentialities of the markets in Burma and neighbouring countries for the Indian yarn ?

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

(b) Burma has placed orders with India for 27,616 bales of cotton yarn valued at Rs. 265 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

मरीनी औजार कारखाने

* 470. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या अधिकारिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मरीनी औजार कारखानों का उत्पादन दिन प्रति दिन कम होता जा रहा है जबकि उनकी क्षमता निरन्तर बढ़ रही है;

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

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

मरीनी औजार कारखाने समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). मरीनी औजारों की मांग में कमी आ जाने से 1967 में मरीनी औजारों के सम्पूर्ण रूप से उत्पादन को कुछ घटका पहुंचा था । 1966 में जहां उत्पादन का स्तर 28.4 करोड़ रु० का था वहां 1967 में गिर कर 25.91 करोड़ रु० का रह गया । 1966 में स्थापित क्षमता 32.36 करोड़ रु० की थी, 1967 में बढ़कर 38.07 करोड़ रु० की हो गयी । 1967 में स्थापित क्षमता में बढ़ि मुच्य रूप से पहले आडंडर दिये गये पंजी-गत उपकरणों और सुविधाओंके स्थापित हो जाने के कारण हुई थी ।

वर्तमान स्थिति में यह पता चलता है कि मरीनी औजारों के लिये दिये गये नये आडंडरों के कारण स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो गया है ।

सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन और सहायता दिये जाने से यह उद्योग अपने उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिये निरंतर प्रयत्नशील है जिससे अभी तक जिन मरीनी औजारों का आयात किया जा रहा था उन्हें देश में ही बनाया जा सकेगा ।

सरकार ने देश में लगे मरीनी औजारों की गणना शुरू कर दी है । मरीनी औजारों की श्रेणियों और उनके चलाने की अवधि तथा

उद्योग वर्ग के सम्बन्ध में जो आंकड़े इस गणना से एकद किए जायेंगे उनसे मांग का निश्चित आधार मालूम हो सकेगा और ऐसा करने से उद्योग तथा सरकार को वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये उनके भावी निर्माण कार्यक्रम बनाने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

* 471. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity of the engineering industry in India;

(b) the percentage of the capacity lying idle;

(c) whether inspite of the 70 per cent of the engineering industry lying idle, the country is importing engineering goods;

(d) if so, the value of engineering goods imported during 1967-68 and the first quarter of 1968-69; and

(e) whether the aforesaid goods could not be manufactured in the country and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND TIN SHEETS

* 472. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that different types of iron and tin sheets are not available in the country to meet the requirements of industrialists particularly of the cycle parts dealers;

(b) if so, what is the requirement of these sheets yearly and to what extent these requirements are met; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a public sector project for manufacturing these sheets and, if so, the main features thereof ?

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

M/s. DODSAL PRIVATE LIMITED

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Photo copies of the agreement between M/s. Dodsal (Private) Limited and the Deputy Prime Minister's son published in the Blitz of the 15th June, 1968.

(b) whether the photo copy is a genuine reproduction of the agreement between the two;

(c) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the portion of the Deputy Prime Minister's speech in Lok Sabha and the 15 questions or posers asked by the journal in the same issue; and

(d) what is Government's reply to each one of these questions or posers ?

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

(b) Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the observation made by the Deputy Prime Minister on the 24th July, 1968 in connection with the question of privilege that "on the question of the documents, there is no question of disowning them. They are legally registered documents on stamp paper. They are not secret agreement in any way".

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of Government giving any reply does not arise.

INDIA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA AND PORTUGAL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is still having trade relations with South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of foreign exchange being earned annually as a result of trade with these countries at present; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, when were the trade and commercial relations broken with these countries and on what grounds ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Trade with Portugal was banned after the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, at its 20th session, (held in January 1966) of a resolution calling upon all member nations to boycott trade with Portugal. The ban has continued since then.

Trade with South Africa and Rhodesia has been banned since 1946 and 1965 respectively for political reasons.

REQUIREMENT OF STAINLESS STEEL SHEETS

*475. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the requirement of stainless steel sheets is far greater than can be met by the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether Government have made furnishing of the non-availability certificate from the Hindustan Steel Ltd., a condition before issue of import permits for these sheets;

(c) whether the furnishing of such certificate causes lot of harassment to the industrialists throughout the country and has become a source of corruption;

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal for shifting the responsibility of finding out the availability position on the Iron and Steel controller rather than on numerous industrialists spread all over the country; and

(e) whether Government have received representations from some industria-

lists regarding the suggestions referred to in part (d) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For categories of sheets which the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur can produce, condition of furnishing non-availability certificate from the HSL, Alloy Steel Division, has been incorporated in the Import Policy for 1968-69.

(c) No, Sir. The procedure is well set out and there is no scope for harassment.

(d) No, Sir, as in respect of S. S. sheets, there is only one producer.

(e) Yes, Sir.

CALLING OF TENDERS FOR COAL SUPPLY TO RAILWAYS

***476. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : SHRI B. K. MODAK :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities are considering to call tenders for the supply of coal to Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the National Coal Development Corporation is in a position to meet the full requirements of coal to the Railways;

(d) if so, whether the Railway authorities have approached the N.C.D.C. for the supply of coal directly; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a). Railways had recently called for tenders for supply of coal to the Railways for the period July, 1968 to June 1969.

(b) Calling of tenders is the normal procedure for purchase of stores including coal.

(c) No, Sir. The National Coal Development Corporation can supply

only a portion of Railways' requirements.

(d) and (e). Maximum quantities of the requisite quality of coal as offered by the National Coal Development Corporation are procured by the Railways.

EXTENSION OF B.G. RAILWAY LINE UPTO GAUHATTI

***477. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the question of extension of the broadgauge line upto Gauhati;

(b) whether in view of the great transport difficulty in Assam, the extension of the line further has been considered; and

(c) whether any such request has been received from the Government of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a). Not yet, Sir. The question is still under study.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

TAKING OVER OF RAILWAY IN GOA

***478. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9930 on the 7th May, 1968, and state :

(a) whether the dispute between the Railway Board and the Mormugao Port Trust over the transfer of railway in Goa to the Government of India has been examined by the Ministry of Law;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The matter is sub judice.

DURGAPUR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

***479. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the capital invested (in Rupees) so far in each of the Durgapur Group of Industries owned by the West Bengal Government.

(b) the total amount of profit or loss incurred by each of the Durgapur Group of Industries from 1960-61 to 19567-68, year-wise; and

(c) the steps, if any, which have been or are being taken by Government to run these industries on a profitable basis?

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

इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना

* 480. श्री बोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय इंजीनियर अब इस्पात कारखाने को सफलतापूर्वक लगा सकते हैं और उन्हें कुशलतापूर्वक चला सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार दुर्गापुर तथा रुड्रकेला इस्पात कारखानों के विस्तार कार्य में और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की स्थापना में विभिन्न, जर्मन तथा रूसी इंजीनियरों की सहायता क्यों ले रही है और इस तरह से भारतीय इंजीनियरों को क्यों निरुत्साहित कर रही है।

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र बंधी (श्री प्र० च० सेठ) : (क) और (ख), हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड राउड्रेला और दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखानों के वर्तमन विस्तार के लिये विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन कक्ष द्वारा तैयार किये गये थे जिन्होंने इनका रूपांकन और इंजीनियरी संबंधी काम भी किया था। इस काम के लिये तथा उत्पादन के लिये भी विदेशी विदेशी की यथा संभव कम से कम सहायता सी गई, क्योंकि

कुछ आधुनिकतम और काफी जटिल किस्म की इकाइयां लगाई गई थीं जैसे दुर्गापुर की स्केल्प मिल और राउड्रेला की फाइल व स्टैच्यू टैण्डम मिल, इलैक्ट्रोलिटिक टिनिंग लाइन, गैल्वेनाइजिंग लाइन तथा इलेक्ट्रिकल शोट मिल, जिनका हमें पहले कोई अनुभव नहीं था।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन रूस के मैसर्सं त्याज प्रोमेक्सपोर्ट ने तैयार किया है। वे इस के रूपांकन और इंजीनियरी संबंधी कार्यों (भारतीय फर्म को सीपे गये काम को छोड़कर) शेष और देश में बनाए जाने वाले संयंत्रों और उपकरणों को छोड़कर शेष उपकरणों और संयंत्रों की पूर्ति के लिये भी उत्तरदायी हैं। उपकरणों के संभरक और परामर्शदाता होने और इस्पात कारखाने के संबंदों मुद्री परिचालन की गारण्टी करने के नाते उनके लिए कुछ विदेशी प्रविधिज्ञों को नियुक्त करना अनिवार्य है।

EXPORT OF INDIAN BIRDS

3762. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tropical birds of all shapes and sizes are causing a flutter in the U.S. and European markets;

(b) if so, how many varieties of Indian birds found their way to foreign homes during the last year and this year and value of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(c) which is the most costly bird and the value it is fetching in Europe; and

(b) how many natural aviaries are being set aside in and around Delhi and how many bird hospitals have sprung up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) West Europe is an important market accounting for about Rs. 26 lakhs out of Rs. 34.62 lakhs of the total value of exports of Indian birds during the year 1967-68 whereas U.S.A.'s share was only Rs. 2.12 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Variety-wise export statistics are not maintained as 'Birds' are classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification as a single item. It is, therefore, not possible to say which is the most costly bird and the value it is fetching in Europe. However, 1796 thousand birds valued at Rs. 34.62 lakhs and 284 thousand birds valued at Rs. 4.45 lakhs were exported during 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April 1968 only) respectively. The figures beyond April 1968 are not yet available.

(d) There are natural aviaries and a hospital to treat the birds in the Delhi Zoological Park. The information about the aviaries and hospitals for treating birds in and around Delhi run by Delhi Administration and private Societies and Organisations etc. is not available.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR BIRLA GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

3763. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industrial projects have been sanctioned in the months of December, 1967 and January, 1968 sponsored by the Birla Group of industries; and

(b) if so, the names thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

RUNNING OF FAST TRAINS

3764. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board proposes to accelerate the speed of fast trains upto 160 K.M. per hour; and

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has kept in view, while taking this decision, the spate of accidents on the Indian Railways due to "failure of human element" and whether such accele-

ration without a technically flaw-less operational system would not result in greater danger to railway travel ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a). No, but the question of increasing the maximum permissible speed of trains is being examined and trials in this connection are being carried out.

(b) All factors will be carefully considered before increasing the speed of trains.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FOR MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

3765. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of special trains run by the Indian Railways during the period from February to June, 1968 for the movement of foodgrains in the country; and

(b) the total volume of foodgrains which was moved by the Indian Railways during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 1413 special trains were run, consisting of 844 on the broad gauge and 569 on the metre gauge.

(b) 3,28,562 wagons were loaded with foodgrains, consisting of 2,21,093 on the broad gauge and 1,07,469 on the metre gauge.

PRODUCTION AT TUNGABHADRA STEEL PROJECT

3766. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production and outturn of the Tungabhadra Steel Project in 1966-67 was less than that of the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures adopted to improve the position;

(d) whether the said concern has made any profits so far; and

(e) if not, the losses incurred so far by the concern?

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

(b) The fall in production has been mainly due to keen competition in the heavy structural fabrication industry and lack of orders;

(c) Steps including reduction on overheads in order to make the quotations more competitive, taking up the manufacture of new items so as to make the operations more economic and arrangements for proper publicity are being taken to improve the situation;

(d) Yes Sir; and

(e) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF TOBACCO

3767. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value in rupees of tobacco exported during the year 1967 country-wise;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the tobacco exports during the same period;

(c) the rate of export duty levied and the total amount of export duty collected therefrom during that year;

(d) whether any special incentives are given for the promotion of tobacco exports; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1716/68]

(c) The rate of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco is 75 paise per kg. or 20% *ad valorem*, whichever is

lower. The total amount of export duty collected on unmanufactured tobacco during the year 1967 was Rs. 366 lakhs.

(d) and (e). In order to encourage exports of unmanufactured tobacco import replenishment has been fixed at the rate of 3% of the F.O.B. value of exports of tobacco to be utilised for import of redrying machines, laboratory equipment, pest control equipment and equipment for handling leaf and leaf packages. Besides this, exporters of tobacco are allowed to import Gertad wire and steel hogshead upto the extent of actual requirements.

EXPORT OF CLOTH

3768. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity, the value in rupees and kinds of cloth exported annually to various countries (country-wise) during the last five years;

(b) the rate of export duty levied and the total amount of duty collected annually during this period; and

(c) whether any subsidy is given for these exports and, if so, on what basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1717/68]

(b) There is no export duty on cloth.

(c) Yes, Sir. The basis is the difference in the international prices and internal prices of cotton textiles.

EXPORT OF CHAPPALS TO MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

3769. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of annual exports of Indian leather chappals

to Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other Middle East Countries, country-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that while China sold over 2 million chappals to Saudi Arabia last year we hardly sold 200,000 pairs of chappals because our average price was higher by Rs. 10 per pair while the quality and finish were far inferior; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to regain the one time monopoly of this traditional export item in the Middle-East market from China which seems to have captured this market today?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Export statistics of chappals is not separately given in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics. However, a statement of exports of footwear to Middle East countries for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1718/68]

(b) and (c). This position was brought to the notice of Finished Leather and Leather Export Promotion Council by a three Member Buyers Team from Saudi Arabia which was in India during April-May 1968. The matters is being looked into in consultation with the Finished Leather and Leather Export Promotion Council.

COMPETITION FROM PAKISTAN IN JUTE EXPORTS

3770. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is our main competitor in jute exports and it has affected our jute business seriously by providing incentive to its exporters by granting bonus vouchers to the extent of 30 per cent of the value of exports;

(b) whether as against it we have withdrawn our export incentive scheme

and encouraged smuggling of jute to Nepal with the result that our legitimate jute exports have fallen;

(c) the quantity and the value in rupees of our annual jute exports during the last five year (country-wise);

(d) whether Government propose to revise their export policy with a view to boost our jute exports, to compete with Pakistan and to discourage jute exports have fallen;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a), (b) (d) and (e). India exports very limited quantities of raw jute and there is no competition from Pakistan. As far as Government are aware, bonus vouchers are not granted by Pakistan Government for raw jute exports. There was no export incentive scheme for jute. With the introduction of the licensing procedure for exports to Nepal, and the customs checks, smuggling has been reduced considerably. No change in the policy of jute exports is called for.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1719/68]

RAW FILMS PRODUCED BY HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS

3771. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the kind, quantity and the value of raw films produced by the Hindustan Photo Films of Ootacamund and the amount and the value of sales effected so far;

(b) the total percentage, value and particulars of imported raw materials used for the above production;

(c) the quantity and value of stocks lying unsold as on the 30th June, 1968 and the reasons therefor;

(d) the profit or loss made so far;

(e) the possible debates by which production of following will be undertaken;

- (i) negative cine films of all types;
- (ii) amateur roll films;
- (iii) X-ray films; and
- (iv) sensitized paper; and

(f) the name of the foreign collaborators and the salient terms of their agreement ?

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

CHEATING OF RAILWAYS BY A GANG OF SWINDLERS

3772. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6032 on the 2nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether investigation has since been completed into the alleged cheating of Indian Railways of over Rs. 50 lakhs by a gang of swindlers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a). The case is still under police investigation. The amount involved was, however, Rs. 50,000/- and not Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

SUPERVISION OF WORK IN ZONAL RAILWAYS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATIONS OF DIRECTIONS ON HINDI

3773. **DR. GOVIND DAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Zonal Railways have been given instructions to the effect that implementation work of Government orders about Hindi in the Headquarters would not be supervised and done by an officer below the rank of the Assistant Administrative Officer;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in the Western Railway Headquarters, this work has been entrusted to a Class II Officer; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनें

3774. **श्री मोठालाल मोना :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने चीरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी नई रेलवे लाइनों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव दिया है;

(ख) उनका प्राथमिकताक्रम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खनिजों तथा करोली क्षेत्र की सांभार नमक के विकास की आवश्यकता को देखते हुये सिरमुरारा, करोली, गंगापुर, मामानवास, लालसोट और सांभार तक नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) से (घ). चीरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विचार के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने नयी लाइनें बनाने और आमान-परिवर्तन करने के 9 प्रस्ताव भेजे थे। प्राथमिकता क्रम में उनके नामों की एक सूची अनुवन्धक के रूप में संलग्न है। राजस्थान सरकार ने जिन लाइनों की सिफारिश की थी, उनमें से एक अर्थात पोकरण-जैसलमेर लाइन हाल में बनकर तैयार हो चुकी है। धन की कमी के कारण अन्य प्रस्तावित लाइनों पर निकट भविष्य में विचार किये जाने की समावना नहीं है।

विवरण

1. जयपुर के रास्ते सवाई माधोपुर और सांभर के बीच भीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना।

2. कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक नयी लाइन।

3. बांसवाड़ा और गलियाकोट के रास्ते रतलाम से डूंगरपुर तक नयी लाइन।

4. हनुमानगढ़ के रास्ते बीकानेर से भटिण्डा तक माटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना।

5. जैसलमेर से पोकरण तक नयी लाइन (पहले ही बन चुकी है)।

6. देउली और बूंदी के रास्ते टोडा रायसिंह से कोटा तक नयी लाइन।

7. बनेरा, शाहपुरा और जहाजपुर के रास्ते मंडल से डेढ़नी तक नयी लाइन।

8. करोली के रास्ते सरमथुरा से गंगापुर तक नयी लाइन।

9. छोटी सादड़ी के रास्ते बड़ी सादड़ी से नीमच तक नयी लाइन।

रेलवे कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण स्कूल,
उदयपुर

3775. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रेलवे प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, उदयपुर (पश्चिम रेलवे) में कितने कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

(ख) उक्त स्कूल में कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने वाले प्रोफेसरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) प्रशिक्षण स्कूल का औसतन मासिक खर्च किया है;

(घ) 1967-68 के दौरान वहाँ कितने कर्मचारियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया, और

(ङ) प्रोफेसरों के अतिरिक्त उक्त प्रशिक्षण में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या पहाड़ार कितनी है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ङ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

IMPORT LICENCES

3776. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the Import Licences issued by Government during the period from 1st January, 1967 to June, 1968, and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by the industries in the Public sector and Private sector with the help of these imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The total value of import licences issued from 1-1-1967 to 29-6-1968 is Rs. 1,856.08 crores.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by the Industries in the Public and Private Sectors with the help of these imports.

IMPORT OF SODIUM NITRATE

3777. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether we are importing sodium nitrate; and

(b) if so, from which countries and at what price ?

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

(b) From Poland and Bulgaria. It will not be in the business interest of the S.T.C., which is importing this commodity, to reveal the prices at which it is being imported.

ALLOTMENT OF RAW FILMS

3778. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of raw film allotted to (i) Shri O. P. Ralhan (Producer), (ii) Shri Raj Kapoor, (iii) Shri Devanand, (iv) Pacchi (Producer), (v) J. Om Parkash (Producer), (vi) Shri B. K. Adarsh (Producer), (vii) Shri Dilip Kumar, (viii) Shri Devendas Goel Producer, (ix) Shri B. R. Chopra, (x) Shri G. P. Sippy, (xi) Shri A. R. Kartar, (xii) Shri K. Asif, (xiii) Shri Sivaji Ganeshan (Producer), (xiv) Shri Vasu Menon, (xv) Shri L. V. Parshad (Producer), (xvi) Shri Sunil Dutt, Producer, during the last five years;

(b) whether any complaints have been received against these Producers that they have misused the raw film quota allotted to them during the above period; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURFSHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES IN WEST BENGAL

3779. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration for the construction of new railway lines in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

INTERFERENCE BY GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT IN THE WORKING OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

3780. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission in a paper has opposed the excessive interference by Government and Parliament in the operation of public section undertakings;

(b) whether the note has purported to suggest that the Parliamentary inquiry into the working of public sector undertakings is hampering the healthy functioning of the undertakings; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the note on the Table ?

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

(a) to (c). The views of the Planning Commission in regard to the functioning of the public sector undertakings and the accountability to Government and Parliament is indicated in paragraph 6 of Chapter III relating to "Industry", of the "Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan", which is as follow :

"Productivity and profitability of both public and private sector enterprises should be given urgent consideration. One of the essential requirement for achieving this purpose in the public sector is to bestow adequate initiative and operational autonomy to the management, so that there is no interference from the Government in the day-to-day operations of the public sector enterprises. As early as 1959, the Krishna Menon Committee had made a number of recommendations intended to reconcile the accountability of public undertakings to Parliament on the one hand with their autonomy for ensuring efficiency on the other. The Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission has explained the need to achieve a proper balance between the

requirements of accountability of the enterprises to Parliament and their need for freedom in day-to-day operations. While Parliament must oversee and review the performance of public undertakings with a view to promoting and safeguarding the public interest involved, the manner of achieving this purpose should be such that it does not weaken the initiative of the management and thus affect its efficiency. The general criterion that can be supplied to determine the extent of Parliamentary review is that it should not extend to matters of day-to-day administration. Parliament should be primarily concerned with the efficiency of the overall operations of the enterprise rather than with day-to-day operations. From this point of view, it is necessary to develop healthy conventions on the nature of information etc. sought in Parliament which are consistent with the special needs of the Public enterprises".

स्कूटरों का क्रय और विक्रय

3781. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्हवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो ने कुछ ऐसे मामलों के बारे में जांच की है जिनमें कार तथा स्कूटर खरीदे गये और निर्धारित अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले बेच दिये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विश्वास इस की जांच की जा रही है; और

(ग) उनमें भारतीय सेना के कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी कितने हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) तीन।

(ग) दो।

स्कूटरों के क्रय एवं विक्रय की जांच

3782. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्हवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1967 से अब तक केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो ने ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों के विश्वास खुली जांच की है जिन्होंने कार और स्कूटर खरीद कर उन्हें निर्धारित अवधि के समाप्त होने से पहले ही बेच दिया है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोगों के विश्वास मुकदमा चलाया गया है; और

(ग) कितने लोगों पर न्यायालय द्वारा जर्माना किया गया था और इस संबंध में जुर्माने के रूप में सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि कमूल की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

258।

(ख) 190।

(ग) 72 और 1,40,250 रु।

IMPORT CONTROL SCHEDULE

3783. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Revision Commission has made any recommendations about import control schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Tariff Revision Committee has submitted a report on the revision of the Import Trade Control Schedule and allied matters.

(b) The Committee has made 95 observations and recommendations. The details are given in the report, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The decisions of Government are contained in Resolution No. 6/1/68-I&EC, dated the 19th June, 1968, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1720/68].

नेपा कागज के मूल्य में वृद्धि

3784. श्री निहल सिंह : क्या ओरोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन एण्ड ईस्टर्न पेपर सोसाइटी ने नेपा न्यूज कागज कारखाने द्वारा अपने कागज के मूल्य में 50 रुपये प्रति टन की वृद्धि का विरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्य में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस कागज कारखाने को कितना वार्षिक अनुदान दिया गया है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में जनता तथा कर्मचारियों की ओर से इस कारखाने के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) देशी अखबारी कागज पर कोई कानूनी मूल्य नियन्त्रण नहीं है । देश में अखबारी कागज की केवल एक मिल है जो क्षेत्र में है । इस मिल द्वारा तैयार किए गए अखबारी कागज के मूल्य का नियमन केन्द्रीय सरकार के परामर्श से किया जाता है । 1958 में सबसे पहले इसका मूल्य 1,050 रु. प्रति मी. टन निश्चित किया गया था । तब से उत्पादन लागत में हुई पर्याप्त वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए और मिल को हानि से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने मई, 1968 में 50 रु.

प्रति मी. टन की वृद्धि करना स्वीकार कर लिया है । अब जो मूल्य निश्चित किया गया है वह लागत बीमा भाड़ा सहित आयातित अखबारी कागज के मूल्य से 60 रु. से लेकर 100 रु. प्रति मी. टन तक कम है ।

नेपा मिल को सरकार द्वारा कोई भी अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(ग) समाचार पत्रों से किस्म, ग्रामों में तोल, पैकिंग आदि के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । समाचार पत्रों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिल को स्ट्रिट से देखने गया था कि जहां कहीं अवश्यकता हो उसमें सुधार किए जाएं ।

कर्मचारियों के पास से भी कुछ शिकायतें मिलीं हैं जिनमें उनकी कठिनाइयां बताई गई हैं । सरकार द्वारा किसी प्रकार के हस्तक्षेप करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

BLACK-MARKETING IN RAW MATERIALS

3785. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that raw materials like wool, woollen yarn, steel wire, stainless steel and Nylon Yarn etc. worth crores of rupees were sold in black market during the last five years at very high prices as a result of which Government suffered a loss of revenue of crores of rupees in income-tax and sales-tax.

(b) whether Government have conducted any inquiry and, if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether any party was black listed and, if so, the names of the parties and the period for which the parties were black-listed; and

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the black-listed firms changed their names with the help of the Officers and got import licences ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Every effort is made to see that smuggled goods are not brought into the

country. It is not possible to say as to what is the extent of goods that escape checks and are sold in the market.

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

TALCHER INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

3786. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to continue the development of the Talcher Industrial Complex during the current year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The whole question of setting up Talcher Complex is under consideration of Government, in the light of Orissa Government's recent proposals.

NEWSPRINT PROJECT IN U.P.

3787. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a newsprint project with the assistance of Japan, U.S.A and West Germany is being set up in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up;

(c) the total estimated cost of expenditure involved; and

(d) the assistance which will be provided by these countries ?

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

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

EXPORT OF FILMS TO KENYA

3788. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between the Film Export Corporation of India and the Kenya Film Corporation;

(b) if so, the time by which this agreement would be enforced by Government;

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(d) the number of films likely to be exported to the country during the current year ?

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

(b) The two Corporation have given effect to the Agreement from 1st of July, 1968.

(c) and (d). Kenya Film Corporation have agreed to import 70 films from India, consisting of 30 films from the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and 40 films from other exporters of films to Kenya.

NEWSPRINT FACTORY IN MADHYA PRADESH

3789. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a newsprint factory will be set up in Madhya Pradesh in the public sector;

(b) whether the feasibility survey for the location of the factory has been made;

(c) the production capacity of this factory; and

(d) the extent to which the country's dependence on import would be reduced as a result of the establishment of this factory?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). No newsprint plant is proposed to be set up in Dandakarnaya. A feasibility study for the establishment of 150 tonne/day Pulp/Paper project in that area in the public sector has, however, been prepared, and is under consideration of Government. The expenditure on this project has been estimated at Rs. 17.22 crores. The implementation of this project therefore will not help in reducing the import of newsprint.

IMPORT OF T.V. SETS

3790. **SHRI GADILJINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imported or propose to import a large number of T.V. receiving sets from abroad;

(b) if so, the landed cost of each of these sets and the country from which imported or planned to be imported; and

(c) the range of these T.V. sets in miles and whether the T.V. Programmes could be seen from the place of operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 5,000 T.V. Sets have been imported in the past. There is no proposal at present to import complete T.V. Sets.

(b) the landed cost of Sets and the name of the country of import are given below:

Name of the country	Number of sets imported	Pre-devaluation value per \$	Rs.
Hungary	2,000	1,227.13	
Yugoslavia	2,000	1,073.81	
Japan	600	679.63	
Ireland	400	1,119.81	

(c) There is only one Television Centre operating in the country at present, namely Delhi, which has a range of about 23 miles.

BANK GUARANTEE FOR PRE-IMPORT BARTER DEALS

3791. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of each Bank Guarantee obtained against each of the pre-import barter deals for the last five years;

(b) how many of these are still valid;

(c) whether the valid guarantees have been invoked; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Two bank guarantees of the value of Rs. 7,92,030 and Rs. 3,02,000 were obtained from a firm in respect of two pre-import barter deals during the period 1963-64 to 1967-68. There was no occasion to invoke bank guarantees as the terms and conditions of the relevant bonds were fulfilled by the firm.

CO-OPERATIVE JUTE MILL AT SILGHAT (ASSAM)

3793. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have started a jute mill at Silghat in the Co-operative sector;

(b) whether the Jute Commissioner has objected to the mill on the ground that it would not be economic; and

(c) what steps have been taken to arrange special tax relief and other concession so that the only mill in an industrially retarded area is assisted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Government have granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the establishment of a jute mill in the co-operative sector in Silghat and some machinery has been imported. The question of the Jute Commissioner objecting to the mill does not arise.

(c) No special tax relief or concession has been sought.

NON-SUBURBAN PASSENGER EARNINGS

3794. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have requested the Central Government to raise the compensatory grant to the States out of the non-suburban passenger earnings of the Railways;

(b) whether the State Government have further suggested a simplification of the pattern of assistance for the Centrally aided schemes which are part of the State plan; and

(c) if so, the nature of suggestions made and Government's decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No such request has been received in the Ministry of Railways.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

DELEGATIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

3795. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trade delegations, Ministers, officials and other experts who went abroad on Government account during the period from the 1st April, 1967 to 30th June, 1968;

(b) the countries visited in each case and the duration of each visit;

(c) the amount spent on each visit and also the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(d) the precise nature of the advantages that accrued to Government as a result of each of the above visit and whether certain agreements were also concluded; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (e). 29 Trade Delegations went abroad on Government account during the period from 1st April 1967 to 30th June 1968. A statement showing the detailed particulars of these delegations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1721/68]

SURVEY OF STAFF IN MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

3796. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed in his Ministry was made during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff was found (class-wise);

(c) whether it is proposed to retrench this staff or to absorb them otherwise;

(d) how many additional hands were employed by his Ministry during the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1968 (class-wise);

(e) how many new posts of Gazetted Officers were created during the same period; and

(f) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers etc. for which proper sanction has not been obtained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Department of Iron and Steel and Department of Mines and Metals constitute the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

In the Department of Iron and Steel the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance conducted a Study of staff requirements in May-July 1967. As a result of this Study 2 posts of Section Officers (Class II) and 5 posts of L.D.C.s were found surplus in the Department of Iron & Steel. However, the staff was also found to be short of one post of Under Secretary.

In the Department of Mines & Metals no survey of staff employed was made. The question therefore does not arise for this Department.

(c) One surplus Section Officer was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The other surplus Section Officer was adjusted against a new post of Section Officer created subsequently. Similarly five L.D.C.s declared surplus were also absorbed against posts created in the Technical Wing newly created in the Ministry.

(d) In the Department of Iron & Steel 3 Stenographers (Grade I, Class II) were appointed for a period of 3 months with effect from 1-6-1968.

(e) 3 additional temporary posts of Stenographers (Grade I) (Gazetted) were created for a period of 3 months in the Department of Iron & Steel with effect from 1-6-1968.

(f) There are no such cases.

CASES OF CORRUPTION, BRIBERY IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

3797. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases discovered during the period from the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry and the number of officials (class-wise) and non-officials involved in these offences;

(b) in how many cases prosecution was launched and how many cases were referred to C.B.I.;

(c) how many cases of similar nature were reported in 1967-68 and how many of the cases resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Information is given below :—

(i) No. of cases of corruption and bribery reported :—

	From 1-4-68 to 30-6-68	From 1-4-1967 to 30-3-68
Gazetted Officers	5	13
Non Gazetted Officers	—	3
Non-Officials	—	2

(ii) Prosecution has not been launched in any Case. All the five cases reported during 1-4-1968 to 30-6-1968 are under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Out of the 18 cases reported during 1-4-1967 to 30-3-1968, 16 are pending investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation and departmental action has been initiated against 2 Officers.

(d) All necessary preventive steps are being taken. In case of individual officers who are found guilty, suitable punishments are being imposed.

SURVEY OF STAFF IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

3798. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed during the year 1967-68 was made in this Ministry;

(b) if so, how much staff was found surplus class-wise and what policy has been adopted about it;

(c) whether it is proposed to retrench the staff or to absorb them otherwise;

(d) how many additional hands were employed by his Ministry during the period from 1st April to 30th June 1968 class-wise;

(e) how many new posts of Gazetted Officers were created during the same period; and

(f) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers etc. for which proper sanction has not been obtained?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Yes. Apart from a review of the staff strength by a Committee of Directors with the object of effecting economy, a Work Measurement Study was undertaken in this Ministry during 1967-68. As a result of the Work Measurement Study, the following posts were located as surplus :—

1. Section Officer	3
2. Assistant	19
3. U.D.C.	16
4. L.D.C.	17

No staff have been retrenched or reverted as a result of the Work Measurement Study. The staff rendered surplus as a result of this Study are being absorbed in equivalent posts.

(d) Additional hands employed in the Ministry of Railways, except those drafted from the Railways, during the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1968 are as under :—

(1) Class I	3
(2) Assistant	1
(3) L.D.Cs.	7
Branch	No. of Gazetted posts
Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee	3
Computer Cell	5
Economic Cell	2
Safety	2
Establishment	1
TOTAL	13

(f) No surplus staff, for which proper sanction does not exist, is working with the Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Minister for Railways.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF COAL

3799. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Industry is facing crisis on account of increase in the cost of production of coal in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to avert this crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SICK TEXTILE MILLS

3800. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 388 on the 23rd July, 1968, and state :

(a) the financial position of the mills taken over by the Textile Corporation; and

(b) the amount of assistance which has been given by Government to each such mill separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :

(a) No mill has yet been taken over by the National Textile Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

DERAILMENT OF GOODS TRAIN NEAR GULARBHOJ STATION (N. E. RLY.)

3801. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-DU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-three wagons of a Goods train went off the rails and capsized on the Lalkuva-Kashipur section near Gularbhoj Station of the North Eastern Railway on the 11th July, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the total loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is the second accident on this section within one week; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The accident occurred between Lalkuva and Gularbhoj stations. In this accident 17 wagons got capsized and 2 derailed.

(b) and (d). A Railway Officers' inquiry has been conducted into this accident. The report of the inquiry committee is under examination. *Prima facie* the cause of the accident appears to have been shifting of load in an open wagon.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated as approximately Rs. 18,000.

(c) No.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SUDAN

3802. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA Naidu :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Sudan have recently signed a trade agreement;

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

(c) the items India will import from and export to, that country under the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Trade Agreement of 22nd October, 1965 between India and the Sudan continues to be valid and no new trade agreement between the two countries has been signed recently. However, in July 1968 the current trade plan between the two countries was reviewed and the validity of the current trade plan was extended by a period of 6 months *i.e.* upto June 1969. This trade plan provides for goods worth £35 million to be exchanged between the two countries, during the period 1st January, 1968 to 30th June, 1969.

(c) The items to be imported from the Sudan are cotton and gum arabic. Our exports to the Sudan will include traditional items like tea, jute goods, tobacco, coffee, as well as a large variety of engineering and industrial products.

BUFFER STOCK OF COTTON YARN

3803. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Madras for creating a buffer stock of cotton yarn;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) how far this proposal will help Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No such suggestion has been made by the Chief Minister of Madras. However, Government have approved a Retention Scheme of yarn with the Mills in South India. The main features of this scheme are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1722/68].

(c) The scheme is likely to be implemented as early as possible.

(d) The scheme is for providing relief to the mills in the South India which have been facing difficulties on account of accumulation of stocks of yarn and not to help the Government.

WINTER UNIFORMS FOR SAFAIWALAS

3804. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8193 on the 23rd April, 1968 regarding winter uniforms for Safaiwalas working in Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Office, Kishanganj, Delhi and Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Kishanganj, Delhi, and state :

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. On Northern Railway they are getting one blue jersey, after two years and one overcoat blanketing blue, one after four years. On Western Railway, they are not provided with winter uniforms.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में
उद्योगों की स्थापना

3805. श्री राम चरण :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश का पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिला सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ ज्ञात है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके औद्योगिक विकास के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी कट्टी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

MESSRS. SARABHAI-MERCK OF BARODA

3806. SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7378 on the 16th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the investigations into allegations against Messrs. Sarabhai-Merck of Baroda for misusing import licences have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). The allegations against the firm were investigated by D.G.T.D. and nothing incriminating was found against the firm.

(c) Does not arise.

RETIREMENT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF

3807. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7397 on the 16th April, 1968 regarding retirement of Accounts staff and state :

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

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The information has since been collected and is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1723/68].

GRANT OF A LICENCE TO M/S. TARA JUTE MILL, GUNTUR (ANDHRA PRADESH)

3808. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence for the setting up of a new jute mill has been granted to M/s. Tara Jute Mill Guntur, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have issued a licence to any other Jute Mill during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons for giving a licence to M/s. Tara Jute Mills?

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

(b) No licence was issued during the last 2 years for setting up new jute mills.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में बाढ़ के कारण रेलवे को हानि

3809. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में बाढ़ के कारण राजस्थान में बहुत से स्थानों पर रेल की पटरी पानी में डूब गई थी तथा कई रेल पुल गिर गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एसी बहुत सी सवारी गाड़ियों के, जो स्टेशनों से चले चुकी थीं, बाढ़ के कारण रात्से में में रुकना पड़ा, जिसके कारण सवारियां गतव्य स्थान पर नहीं पहुंच सकीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इससे रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई तथा भविष्य में रेल की पटरियों को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये कौन सी योजना बनाई गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) ::
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) चूंकि कुछ खंडों पर यातायात पुनः चालू करने का काम अभी करना है इसलिए बाढ़ से होने वाली हानि का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है। सच्चा सभा-पटल पर यथासमय रख दी जायेगी ।

लाइनों में टूट-फूट की संभावनाओं को कम करने के लिए इस तरह की बाढ़ों के कारणों की जांच करके रेलों द्वारा उपयुक्त प्रतिकारक उपाय किये जाते हैं।

उत्तर भारत में नमक का अभाव

3810. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में भारी बर्फी होने के कारण साम्भर झील से नमक का उत्पादन कम हो जाने के कारण उत्तर भारत में नमक का बहुत अभाव होने वाला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अर्बी अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, नहीं। कन्डेसरों तथा किस्टेलाइजरों को पहुंची क्षति की मरम्मत करने के लिये कारंबाई की जा रही है। यदि यह पता चला कि सामर नमक स्रोत अपने साथ सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों की नमक की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर सकेगा तो इन क्षेत्रों को नमक का सम्परण उत्तर भारत के अन्य स्रोतों तथा गुजरात स्रोतों से किया जायेगा।

स्टेशन मास्टरों द्वारा "नियमानुसार ही कार्य करने" की घटकी

3811. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

व्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्या यह सच है कि स्टेशन मास्टरों ने उनके मंत्रालय को कुछ मांगें भेजी हैं और कहा है कि यदि उन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया गया, तो उनका विचार "नियमानुसार ही कार्य करने" का आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). कुछ समाचार पत्रों में अभी हाल में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों के अनुसार स्टेशन मास्टरों ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि यदि काम के घंटों को कम करने, वेतन ढांचे में संशोधन, पदोन्नति के अवसर और अन्य सुख सुविधाओं आदि से सम्बन्धित उनकी मांगें स्वीकार नहीं की जातीं तो वे 18-8-1968 से 'नियमानुसार कार्य करने' का आन्दोलन शुरू कर देंगे।

इन मांगों पर पहले विचार किया जा चुका है और समय-समय पर जैसा उचित समझा गया वैसी कारंबाई की गयी।

DONATIONS TO POLITICAL PARTIES

3812. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated as to the number and names of the public companies which have made donations to political parties during the period from 1950 to 1968;

(b) the names of the political parties which have received financial help and the amount of help thus received; and

(c) the amount at the credit of each party?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956, which requires that every company should disclose in its profit and loss account any amount or amounts contributed by it to any political party or for any political purpose to any individual or body during the concerned financial year, came into force only with effect from 28th December, 1960. Prior to this date no such disclosure was required to be made by the companies in their profit and loss accounts. Hence statistics relating to political contributions made by the companies before the coming into force of Section 293A of the Companies Act are not available. Details of the political contributions made by the companies after the coming into force of the aforesaid Section 293A of the Act are now being collected regularly by the Registrars of Companies and submitted to the Department of Company Affairs every quarter. A statement showing political contributions made by companies as disclosed in their profit and loss accounts filed with the Registrars during the period 1st March, 1962 to the 28th February, 1968 indicating the year-wise and party-wise contributions, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1724/68]

(c) The enclosed statement will indicate the credit of each party as on 28th February, 1968.

EXPORT POLICY RESOLUTION

3813. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Resolution on the export policy will be got approved during the current session of Lok Sabha; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A draft of the Export Policy Resolution has been prepared and preliminary consultations made with other Ministries for eliciting their views on the draft. These consultations need to be pursued in depth and certain elements in the draft require to be revised in the light of export objectives of the Fourth Plan. It is feared that the revised version will not be ready for presentation to the present Parliament Session.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO JUTE MILLS

3814. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advanced Rs. 5 crores to the Jute Mills through the Industrial Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, to what extent this loan is likely to be availed of in view of the fact that the demand for jute goods is expected to fall in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b), Government have earmarked Rs. 5 crores for loan assistance to the jute industry through the Industrial Finance Corporation to diversify and encourage production of items which have immediate export prospects. The entire amount is expected to be availed of by the Mills.

C.B.I. CHARGES AGAINST IMPORTERS OF JUTE FROM THAILAND

3815. SHRI P. GOPALAN : SHRI GENESH GHOSH : SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1395 on the 23rd April 1968 and state the charges filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation in respect of persons against whom there are *prima facie* cases regarding the import of jute from Thailand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE BHILAI STEEL PLANT

3816. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of recent retrenchment of about 10,000 workers employed under contractors at the Dalli, Kokan, Chikili, Aridongri, and Jharandalli iron-ore mines of the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that further retrenchment is being planned;

(c) whether this retrenchment will aggravate the already acute unemployment position in chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to provide employment to the retrenched Iron-ore mine workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total number of workers employed by contractors in the Rajhara group of iron ore mines of Bhilai Steel Plant before the present retrenchment was 8,256. Out of these 4,200 have been retrenched by the contractors.

(b) It is understood that no further retrenchment is planned by the contractors in the near future.

(c) and (d). It is learnt most of the workers are agriculturists or agricultural labourers coming from neighbouring villages to seek seasonal employment in these mines. They go back to their villages during harvesting season.

PAY SCALES OF RAILWAY TECHNICAL SUPERVISORY STAFF

3817. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the pay scales of Railway Technical Supervisory staff (Foremen, Chargemen and Draftsmen) are appreciably lower than those enjoyed by the same categories of staff in other Central Government undertakings;

(b) whether he is further aware that many of the existing pay scales of this category on the Railways are even lower than the pre-1931 scales; and

(c) if so, whether the wage structure of Technical Supervisors is proposed to be reviewed with a view to remove the discriminations and anomalies therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) In some cases they are lower, in others they are similar and in yet others they are higher.

(b) Some of the existing scales are lower than the pre-31 scales of pay.

(c) No. The scales of pay of Technical Supervisory staff on the Railways are based on the recommendations made by the Second Pay Commission for Central Government Employees. They are accordingly commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. The scales of pay of staff in the Government Undertakings and the number of men to be supervised vary from Unit to Unit. Such comparison between Railway Workshops and other Government Undertakings is not apt as the duties, qualifications, method of recruitment, avenue of promotion,

type of work, responsibilities, workshop facilities, etc. are not always similar.

INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA

3818. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the future management and operation of the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) whether it is Government's intention to reorganise and stabilise the unit in the light of various suggestions made by the expert's committee and the workers' union; and

(c) the reasons for prolonging the present conditions in which production is at a standstill and the workers are sitting idle ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The State Bank of India have filed a suit against India Electric Works in the High Court of Calcutta for realisation of their dues. The decision regarding the future of this firm will depend upon the outcome of the suit of the State Bank of India.

UNUTILISED LAND ACQUIRED FOR HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

3819. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of acres of land acquired for the Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi is lying unutilised for the present pending construction thereon;

(b) if so, the acreage of such land;

(c) whether previously this land mostly belonged to the Adivasi peasants;

(d) whether these Adivasi peasants have been demanding the lease of the land for growing foodgrains till the construction work starts thereon; and

(e) whether the H.E.C. management proposes to give this land on lease for cultivation and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Approximately 4,490 acres of land have been acquired by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., for the construction of township at Ranchi. Out of this, 1,8000 acres of land have been utilised so far for construction of residential quarters and 278 acres have been transferred to the State Government, the Railways and the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology. Of the balance, only 1,200 acres are suitable for building purposes and for cultivation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Such a demand was made during the last cultivation season. The position was examined and it was found that grant of such lease may give rise to legal difficulties. A model Agricultural farm, has, however, been set up in the Corporation with a view to bring under cultivation as much area as is feasible.

**HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
RANCHI**

3820. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation and their dependents who were killed during the communal riots emanating from Ranchi last year;

(b) their number and the value of their property which was looted;

(c) how many of the employees were named as perpetrators, aiders and abettors of those murders and lootings;

(d) the action, if any, taken by the management against such employees as were found responsible for the said acts;

(e) whether any compensation was paid to the dependents of the deceased and for the looted property and, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what action, if any, has been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

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

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS BRANCHES

3821. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5236 on the 26th March, 1968 regarding the sanctioned strength and working strength in Traffic Accounts Branches of Indian Railways and state :

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The information asked for in the Unstarred Question No. 3532 dated 8-12-67 has been collected and is given below :—

(a) and (b). A statement giving the required figures is given at Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1725/68].

(c) In the case of the Traffic Accounts Branches, there has been a general reduction in the number of staff due to the introduction of new procedures like simplification. Computers have also been introduced in a few places reducing the amount of work for the clerical staff. These measures have resulted in varying degrees of economy on each railway having reference to the local conditions.

In the General Branches, reduction, wherever it has taken place, is not substantial, the glaring differences on the

Central and the Southern Railways being due to the formation of the South Central Railway and the transfer of staff to that Railway from 2-10-66.

It was originally decided that the promotional prospects of the staff as they stood on 20-8-66 should be protected by operating upon what are called "shadow posts". Recently, it was decided that, in respect of the Accounts Department, the scheme of "shadow posts" should be given effect to from 1-10-62, although the benefits of promotion against such posts will accrue only from 1-4-68.

साराभाई कैमिकल्स और करमचन्द
प्रेमचन्द प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

3822. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्सं साराभाई कैमिकल्स और करमचन्द प्रेमचन्द (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड की कुल कितनी फर्म हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे कहां स्थित हैं;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक फर्म में कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक फर्म में कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है ?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फजलहीन अली जहमद) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है, तथा यह सदन के पाटन पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, बम्बई

3823. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खादिय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को बम्बई से दिल्ली बदलने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार को कुछ राज्यों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के उप-कार्यालयों ने लोगों को वह सहायता नहीं दी है जो दी जानी चाहिये थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) पिछले दो वर्षों में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

खादिय मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). जानकारी एकदम की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

REPORT OF THE PARIKH COMMITTEE ON AURANGABAD MILLS LTD.

3824. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Parikh Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to enquire into the affairs of the Aurangabad Mills Ltd. has been received;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the number of employees in the said Mill and the quantity of raw material for which licences were granted to the Mill during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). As ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra, the then Government of Bombay appointed in August 1959 a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri Ramanik K. Parikh, to go into the affairs of the Aurangabad Mills Ltd. The report submitted by the said Committee recommended that the State Bank of India should render financial assistance to the said mills on the guarantee of the State Government. Alternatively, the Central Government should conduct an enquiry under section 15 of

the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Accordingly, an investigation was conducted by a Committee appointed in June, 1965. An Authorised Controller to take over the management of the mill was appointed in March, 1966.

(c) The number of employees prior to the closure of the mill was about 650. No licence has been granted to the mill for raw materials during the last two years.

डिब्बों में बन्द खाद्य-सामग्री का निर्यात

3825. श्री राम स्वरूप दिल्लार्थी : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7273 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डिब्बों में बन्द खाद्य-सामग्री के निर्यात व्यापार में कमी होने के बया कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय बस्तुएं विदेशी बाजारों में प्रतियोगिता में नहीं ठहरती हैं क्योंकि उनके दाम काफी अधिक हैं?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहन्मद शफी कुरंशी) : (क) विगत कुछ वर्षों में डिब्बा-बन्द खाद्य-सामग्री (समुद्री खाद्यों के अलावा) का निर्यात निम्नलिखित है:—

मूल्य (लाख रु.)	
1964-65	66. 94
1965-66	77. 19
1966-67	84. 57
1967-68	101. 40

उपरोक्त आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि निर्यातों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

निर्यात छह तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम

3826. श्री राम स्वरूप दिल्लार्थी : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7251 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्यात छह तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम का कोई शाखा कार्यालय न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश से कितने मूल्य के सामान का निर्यात किया गया;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में आयातकर्ताओं को उनके द्वारा नियत किये गये सामान के मूल्य के अनुपात में आयात लाइसेंस मंजूर किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहन्मद शफी कुरंशी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के निर्यातिकों की सेवा इस समय निर्यात छह तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम के दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता स्थित खेत्रीय कार्य कर रहे हैं। निर्यात छह तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम द्वारा शाखा कार्य वहां के व्यवसाय की वर्तमान तथा सम्भाव्य मात्रा को व्यापार में रखते हुए खोले जाते हैं।

(ख) निर्यात के आंकड़े राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते।

(ग) तथा (घ). आयात लाइसेंस सभी शेषियों के आयात के सम्बन्ध में प्रति वर्ष घोषित की गई आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण नीति के अन्तर्गत दिए जाते हैं और यह नीति सभी पर समान रूप से लागू है जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के आयातक श्री शामिल हैं।

कह और पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से आयात

3827. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : रूपा वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1967 को समाप्त होने वाले गत पांच वर्षों में रूपा तथा पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से, वर्षवार, कितने-कितने मूल्य की बस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) इन देशों से घटिया किस्म की बस्तुओं का आयात करने के कारण भारत को कुल कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस हानि के लिये भारत को कितना मुआवजा मिला ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मार्च, 1967 को समाप्त होने वाले गत पांच वर्षों में सौविंशति संघ तथा अन्य पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों से आयात किये गये माल का वर्षवार मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य करोड़ रुपए में
1962-63	110.14
1963-64	129.26
1964-65	145.00
1965-66	157.03
1966-67	208.90 (अवमूल्यन के बाद)

(ख) घटिया किस्म के माल के सम्बरण से होने वाली किसी वाणिज्यक हानि की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

3828. SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) the recommendations made by the National Coal Development Corporation Enquiry Committee in its first report;

(b) when the Committee is likely to submit its final report; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the submission of its final report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The National Coal Development Corporation Enquiry Committee made 34 conclusions/recommendations in its first report, which are under consideration.

(b) and (c). The Committee has been requested to submit its final report by the 20th August, 1968.

PROMOTION OF UNQUALIFIED STAFF IN THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS OFFICE

3829. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unqualified staff promoted on seniority-cum-suitability basis in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, Traffic Accounts Offices, Western Railway, Ajmer and Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway, Delhi according to the Railway Board's letter No. E(NG)66 RR. 1/12/Economy/E(G) Pt, dated the 4th April, 1968;

(b) whether all these promotions were effected from 1st April, 1968;

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the Board's said letter; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to give justice to the unqualified staff?

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INCENTIVES FOR RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

3830. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Incentives for rural Industrialisation has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

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

(b) A summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1726/68].

DERAILMENT OF UNMANNED RAILWAY ENGINE NEAR SARAI ROHILLA LOCO SHED

3831. SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an unmanned Railway engine ran from Sarai Rohilla Loco Shed to the dead end of the Railway line and finally jumped off the rails on the 19th July, 1968;

(b) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the incident and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any person was injured by the engine?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The engine which was waiting in the Metre Gauge Loco Shed, Delhi on 19-7-1968 for coaling, started moving in unmanned condition at about 23.20 hours and after crashing through level crossing gate ahead entered the dead end siding and derailed after smashing the dead end of siding.

(b) This incident has been inquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers and their report is awaited.

(c) One person sustained minor injury.

CANCELLATION OF PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN FAIZABAD AND DELHI

3832. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fast passenger train that was running between Faizabad and Delhi sometime back has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of the large number of pilgrims visiting Ayodhya, Government propose to introduce a fast passenger train between Faizabad and Delhi via Lucknow and Kanput or between Varanasi and Delhi via Lucknow and Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, with effect from 1-10-1956.

(b) On account of poor occupation.

(c) No.

PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED VARIETIES OF CLOTH

3833. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a concerted move on the part of certain textile mills producing fine varieties of cloth to get absolved of all the responsibilities of producing controlled

varieties of cloth after paying nominal penalty;

(b) if so, the specific proposals made by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and its affiliates in this regard and the precise difficulties of these mills in fulfilling their responsibilities of producing controlled varieties of cloth; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Government are not aware of any such move.

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

WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

3834. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India has recently made a survey of the working of the Industrial Estates in the different parts of the country and has suggested ways and means to correct defective planning of these Estates;

(b) if so, the major suggestions made by the Federation;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) what steps are being taken in the light of these suggestions for the planning of Industrial Estates to be set up under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No Sir, but the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Conference held in May, 1968 at Nasik passed a Resolution wherein they pointed out unsatisfactory conditions of Industrial Estates in Maharashtra.

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

(d) Similar suggestions are already engaging the attention of the Govern-

ment and all possible efforts to remove or mitigate these difficulties are being made.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT OF PRODUCTS OF CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

3835. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to offer additional cash assistance for the export of products of Chemical and Engineering Industries;

(b) if so, the extent of additional assistance offered; and

(c) the extent of increase in the export of goods manufactured by Chemicals and Engineering industries in each of the months since the grant of additional assistance in May this year as compared to the exports of these items in the corresponding months of the last year ?

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

(b) Registered exporters of selected products of the chemical and engineering industries are eligible for additional cash assistance ranging from 5% to 10% of f.o.b. value, on their exports of the concerned products during the period 1-3-68 to 28-2-69, subject to the condition that the value of their exports of such products during the period 1-3-68 to 28-2-69 exceeds the value of their exports of the same product during the period 1-3-67 to 29-2-68 by not less than 10%.

(c) Commodity-wise figures of exports as far as they are available upto May 1968 are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1727/68].

EXPORT TO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

3836. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have pre-

pared any scheme for the exploitation of Latin American markets on a high priority basis with a view to step up the country's exchange earnings and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any market surveys have been made in Latin American countries with a view to find out the exact potential for Indian goods;

(c) if so, which of the Indian products are found to be having considerable marketing potential in these countries; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to implement the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No specific scheme has been drawn up. However, the question of improving India's trade with Latin American countries, as with other countries, is constantly under review.

(b) and (c). An Indian trade delegation visited Latin America in 1964 and suggested certain Indian products (list attached) which could find a market in this region.

(d) The steps taken to improve our trade with this region include the conclusion of Trade Agreements with Argentina and Brazil, participation in the Pacific International Trade Fair at Lima (Peru), the despatch of a representative of STC to discuss supply of railway equipment to Uruguay etc. Government are also considering the visit of an Indian Jute Delegation to Latin America and the improvement of shipping facilities for this region.

STATEMENT

Articles likely to find market in countries visited by the Trade Delegation in 1964.

BRAZIL

Tea, machinery, handicrafts and handlooms, Indian style footwear and sandals.

ARGENTINA

Textile machinery, jute goods.

CHILE

Indian cattle feed and poultry feed.

PERU

Indian spices, pharmaceuticals, pickles, chutneys and handicrafts.

BOLIVIA

Jute Goods.

COLOMBIA

Textile Machinery, pharmaceuticals and chemicals and spices.

VENEZUELA

Indian silks, handloom and handicrafts materials, Indian type footwear, brass decorative items, stainless steel utensils, hospital utensils, superfine textiles (voiles, poplins) embroidered textiles and prints, aluminium sulphate, chrome salt, refined peanut oil, small and large freon and ammonia compressors, machinery for various industries, domestic electrical and hand-operated appliances, fruit concentrates, toys and sports goods.

SMALL CAR PROJECT

3837. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**

SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

SHRI J. H. PATEL :

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

(a) whether there is unanimity at the decision making level in the Central Government on the question of sanctioning a small car project; and

(b) the reaction of Government to the proposal of the Mysore Government to produce 50,000 small cars a year at ex-factory cost of Rs. 5,000 each ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 40 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd July, 1968, the availability of resources for the small car project during the Fourth Five Year Plan is being

ascertained from the Planning Commission. On receipt of the views of the Commission, Government will consider the project further to reach a decision.

(b) The proposal sponsored by the Government of Mysore will be considered, along with other similar schemes, after a decision is taken to proceed with the small car project.

MINERALS IN NEFA

3838. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sulphur deposits have been discovered recently in the Subansiri District of NEFA;

(b) whether tests have been undertaken to verify the feasibility of commercial exploitation of these deposits; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Occurrences of sulphur bearing minerals at Potni in Subansiri district of NEFA has been noted by the Geological Survey of India. Detailed investigations are proposed to be taken up by the Geological Survey of India during 1968-69 to determine the nature and extent of occurrence. It is, therefore, premature to indicate the commercial potentialities of the deposits.

SPINNING MILLS IN PUBLIC SECTOR DURING FOURTH PLAN

3839. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9894 on the 7th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to set up three centrally sponsored export-oriented spinning mills during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the estimated production capacity of these Mills ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

INDO-U.A.R. TRADE AGREEMENT

3840. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the important features of the trade agreement signed between India and the U.A.R. on the 26th June, 1968; and

(b) the items, apart from the traditional exports, which will be exported to, and imported from, U.A.R. under the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Trade Agreement of 8th July, 1953 between India and the U.A.R. continues to be valid and no new trade agreement between the two countries has been signed recently. However, in June 1968, the trade plan for 1968-69 between the two countries was finalised. This trade plan provides for goods worth Rs. 64 crores to be exchanged between the two countries, during the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969.

(b) The main items to be imported from the U.A.R. are cotton, rice, and rock phosphate. Other items can also be imported, by mutual agreement. Our exports to U.A.R. will contain our traditional items of export (tea, jute goods, spices and tobacco) as well as a large variety of non-traditional products e.g. chemicals and dyestuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, paper products, tyres and tubes, soft drink concentrate, fluorescent tubes and fittings, diesel engines, the chassis, buses and automotive spare parts, textile machinery, electric fans, dry batteries, etc.

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF STAFF IN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICES

3841. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5225 on the 26th March, 1968 and state :

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

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Information relating to Unstarred Question No. 3540 of 8-12-1967 has been collected and is given below.

(a) A statement giving the required information is given in 'Annexure—A' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1728/68].

(b) There has been a general reduction in the number of staff due to the introduction of new procedures like simplification etc. Computers have also been introduced reducing the amount of work for the clerical staff. These measures have resulted in varying degrees of economy on each Railway having regard to the local conditions and practices that were in vogue before mechanisation.

PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO UNQUALIFIED STAFF IN WESTERN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS OFFICE

3842. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Railway Board's letter No. PC62/PS-5/OS-17 dated the 28th January, 1964, the arrears should be paid in every case with effect from the 1st October, 1962;

(b) whether the unqualified staff promoted on seniority-cum-suitability basis since 1st October, 1962 in the foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi and Traffic Accounts Office, Ajmer, were paid arrears with effect from the 1st October, 1962; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in the matter.

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT TO BOKARO STEEL PLANT

3843. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of equipment to be supplied by the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi to the Bokaro Steel Plant and the duration of the supply;

(b) the quantity supplied so far; and

(c) whether the entire quantity will be supplied according to the schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Heavy Machine Building plant has to supply about 71,950 tonnes of mechanical equipment and about 26,500 tonnes of steel structures to Bokaro Steel plant. The supplies are to be made from the second quarter of 1968 progressively and completed by the third quarter of 1971. The price of the equipment is yet to be settled.

(b) 876 tonnes of mechanical equipment and 1739 tonnes of structures have been supplied till the end of July, 1968.

(c) Every effort is being made to adhere to the schedule.

MAN-MADE FIBRE INDUSTRY

3844. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the man-made fibre-fabrics industry in the country is facing a crisis due to competition from Nepal as a result of smuggled fabrics being sold at low prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check smuggling and help the industry to get out of the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). Nylon cloth imported from Nepal is competing with some indigenous cloth. Article II of the Treaty of Trade and Transit between India and Nepal provides that goods originating in either country and intended for consumption in the territory of the other shall be exempt from customs duty and other equivalent charges as well as from quantitative restrictions. Such imports are, however, subject to levy of additional duty equal to the excise duty leviable on like Indian products unless exempted under Section 2A of the Indian Tariff Act of 1934. The terms and conditions and procedures for import into India of Nepalese products which are not principally based on Nepalese raw materials have to be negotiated and agreed upon between the representatives of the Governments of India and Nepal. The matter is under consideration and it is proposed to take it up with the Government of Nepal shortly.

पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों से टायरों का आयात

3845. श्री राम स्वरूप विश्वासी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों से आयातित टायरों की किस्म तथा विशिष्टियों की जांच नहीं की है जैसा कि अंतर-विभागीय समिति तथा लोक लेखा समिति ने बताया है तथा आयात कर्ताओं ने भी जिसकी विधियां की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये जिसमें दार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य निकाल में उप-मंत्री (श्री घोष्मन्द शाही कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख).

आयातित टायर अच्छी किस्म के और विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप हों यह सुनिश्चित करने में राज्य व्यापार निगम की कठिपय भूलों की ओर लोक लेखा समिति ने व्यापार दिलाया है। इसकी जांच करने के लिये एक बरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया था। उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है जिस पर इस समय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

कपास का रक्षित भंडार

3846. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपास का रक्षित भंडार बनाने के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिये सरकार ने हाल में ही सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की बैठक बुलाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) कपास का रक्षित भंडार बनाने के बारे में प्रस्तावित योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री घोष्मन्द शाही कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) : कपास के रक्षित भंडार के प्रश्न पर एक समिति द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है और उसके प्रतिवेदन के शीघ्र ही तैयार हो जाने की आशा है।

कोरबा एस्युमिनियम कारखाना

3847. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा छातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरबा एस्युमिनियम कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में रूसी सहयोग की शर्तों के बारे में कोई समझौता हो गया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात, बान तथा धातु मंडालय में उप-मंत्री ! (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग) . कोरवा (मध्य प्रदेश) एल्यूमिनियम प्रायोजना के प्रदावक भाग (एल्यूमिनियम सीमिज के उत्पादन की सुविधाओं सहित) के लिये विस्तृत प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में एक करार को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये सोवियत समाजवादी गण-तंत्र संघ के मंसर्स जाजप्रोमेक्सपोर्ट के साथ बातचीत प्रगति पर है।

ALLAHABAD COMPRESSOR PLANT

3848. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached regarding the terms of collaboration with the Soviet Union in respect of the Allahabad Compressor Plant; and

(b) if so, the details about the terms of collaboration?

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

(b) Does not arise.

वैगांगों के उत्पन्न न होने के कारण केले के उत्पादन से हानि

3849. श्री रघुवीर तिह शास्त्री : बद्दा रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1968 में केलों से लदे वैगांगों को दिल्ली भेजने में देरी के कारण अधिकतर केले खराब हो गये थे;

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

(ग) इसके कारण कितनी हानि हुई और केलों के व्यापारियों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० मुनाखा) : (क) से (ग) . जुलाई, 1968 के दौरान नहीं दिल्ली स्टेशन पर प्राप्त होने वाले कुल 331 माल डिब्बों (जिनमें लगभग 5958 मीट्रिक टन के थे) में से 64 माल-डब्बों, जिनमें लगभग 1152 मीट्रिक टन के थे की सुपुर्दी नुकसान का अनुमान लगाकर की गई। लगभग 241 मीट्रिक टन के खराब पाये गये थे। क्षतिपूर्ति का कोई दावा अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS THROUGH PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

3850. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 100 Members of Parliament have demanded amendment of the Company Law to permit the election of directors of Private and Public Limited Companies through the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion is still under examination.

नये प्रामोट औद्योगिक कारखानों की स्थापना

3851. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाद-कार्ड मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रामोट औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाद-कार्ड मंत्री ने जीवी पंचवर्षीय योजना विवधि में कुछ नये औद्योगिक कारखानों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो ये नये कारखाने किस-किस क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इन की स्थापना किस आधार पर की जायेगी ?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंडी (श्री फलशहीन अस्ती अहमद) :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में नई ग्रामीण ओद्योगिक परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ब) और (ग). क्षेत्रों आदि का चयन करने के आधार से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पर तभी विचार किया जायेगा जबकि प्रस्ताव तथा उसके लिये आवश्यक व्यय की स्वीकृति सरकार से मिल जायेगी ।

TIN PLATES FOR ESSO COMPANY

3852. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government sold tin plates to Esso Company at a lower rate and without calling tenders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons why Government preferred to sell tin plates to a foreign concern rather than selling it to needy Indian Consumers; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government suffered to the tune of several lakh of rupees in this bargain ?

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

SURVEY OF RAILWAY LINES IN GURGAON DISTRICT

3853. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has since been conducted in the District of Gurgaon for the opening of Railway lines;

(b) if so, the details of the survey which has been undertaken; and

(c) if no such survey has been undertaken, the reasons therefor and by what time it is proposed to be done ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to paucity of funds, no new railway line is likely to be constructed in the Gurgaon District during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Any survey carried out now will be out of date, if at all the construction of the line is considered at a distant future date. No survey is, therefore, to be taken up at present for a new line in this area.

PRODUCTION OF IRON SHEETS

3854. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of iron sheets is much less than their actual demand;

(b) the increase in the production of steel in the last five years, and the quantity of export of steel, year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the quality of public sector steel is much inferior to that of Tata's Steel;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) in how much time the public sector steel plants will be able to compete with Tata and other private producers of steel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The existing level of production of steel sheets falls short of the actual demand for these sheets.

(b) The following table gives the production of finished steel in the country

and export of steel during the last five years :

Year	Production (In '000 tonnes)	Exports
1963-64	4,347	33
1964-65	4,508	63
1965-66	4,604	150
1966-67	4,489	264
1967-68	4,013	600

(c) No, Sir.

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

KATHUA-JAMMU RAIL LINK

3855. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a plan for the construction of the Kathua-Jammu Rail link,

(b) if so, what will be its cost; and

(c) whether it will help defend the integrity of Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). To provide rail communication facilities into Jammu and Kashmir State and for general development of the region, the construction of the Kathua-Jammu Rail Link (B.G., 77 KMs.) has been taken up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 11 crores.

कांग्रेस दल को हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स से

मिला धन

3856. ✓ श्री मधु लिमये : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 के बत आम चुनाव में कांग्रेस दल को हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स से धन मिला था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स निमिटे डे के 31 मार्च, 1967 की वर्ष समाप्ति के लाभ-हानि के लेख से पता चलता है कि उस वर्ष में कम्पनी द्वारा कांग्रेस समितियों को 5,50,175 रु की राशि अंशदान दी गई थी। उसमें यह सकेत कही नहीं दिया गया है कि यह अंशदान गत साधारण निवाचिनों में प्रयोग करने के मंतव्य से दिये गये थे। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 293 ए, जो कम्पनियों की राजनीतिक अंशदान देने की शक्ति पर बंधन आरोपित करती है, में से, उस उद्देश्य को प्रकट करना अवैध नहीं है, जिसके लिये अंशदान दिया गया है। अतः यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि कांग्रेस समितियों को यह निवियां निवाचिनों अथवा अन्य कार्यों के लिये प्राप्त हुईं।

IMPORT OF MINI-SKIRTS

3857. ✓ SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India imports mini-skirts;

(b) if so, from which countries and the amount spent thereon during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the kinds of women's garment's being imported at present ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of Apparel and Hosiery, not otherwise specified, has been banned for the last several years.

TATA AND BIRLA INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

3858. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the Tata and Birla Industrial Houses in regard to total capital assets and companies owned by them respectively;

(b) whether these have increased or decreased since the end of the Third Five Year Plan and the reasons for such increase or decrease;

(c) their total profits since the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) how many licences have been granted to them and for which industries *vis-a-vis* what they have applied for ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information sought for will have to be collected in respect of hundreds of companies and would, therefore, involve considerable labour for a long time. It would be laid on the Table of the House after the required information becomes available.

RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR JHANJHARPUK (N.E. RAILWAY)

3859. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation and Power Ministry have approached his Ministry for enlarging the railway bridge near Jhanjharpur (N.E. Railway) in between the embankment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto ?

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

(b) Final decision to provide additional waterway under the bridge will be

taken only after carrying out model studies. The model studies are being carried out by the Irrigation Department of Bihar and the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona the results of which are awaited. The work can only be taken up for execution when the studies are over.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STEEL PLANTS

3860. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a steel plant every year on the basis of our national resources alone;

(b) the present export and import position of steel in the country; and

(c) what is internal demand and prospects of export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. It may be stated that various factors like the demand for steel—both for domestic consumption and exports—existing Steel making capacity etc., will *inter alia* be taken into consideration while deciding about setting up of steel plants.

(b) It will be seen from the table below that imports have shown a declining trend since 1964-65 but increased in 1967-68 as compared to the previous year. Exports are continuously increasing :

Year	(in thousand tonnes of finished steel)	
	Imports	Exports
1964-65	929	76
1965-66	734	140
1966-67	400	301
1967-68	479	600

(c) Domestic consumption of steel during the last three years was as follows :—

Year	(in million tonnes of finished steel) Quantity
1965-66	5.20
1966-67	4.59
1967-68	3.89

The National Council of Applied Economic Research have estimated that the domestic demand for finished mild steel in the year 1970-71 will be of the order of 6.90 million tonnes and in 1975-76, of the order of 11.13 million tonnes.

The target for export of steel in 1968-69 has been set at 945,000 tonnes.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

3861. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any policy decision with regard to dispersal of ownership for industrial growth under the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal;

(c) whether Government favour wider dispersal of ownership in this respect and, if so, what are the criteria laid down for such dispersal of ownership; and

(d) whether any specific fields have been selected wherein foreign collaboration would be allowed and, if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission in their paper "Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan" have suggested the following measure for curbing concentration of economic power :

"It may be necessary to lay down the principle that new industrial licence would be given to an industrial house in the light of proved performance in relation to earlier licences.

A further step that might be taken is to orient the credit policies of the financial institutions so as to prevent an undue proportion of the available financial resources being directed to large industrial houses. It may be desirable to stipulate that in the case of large industrial houses, their own contribution in a project should be proportionately higher compared to medium scale or new entrepreneurs and funds should not be made available to them for non-priority industries."

These suggestions are under consideration.

(d) A decision has been taken in principle to draw up a list of industries in which foreign collaboration will be permitted. The list is being prepared and will exclude industries in which technological know-how has been developed to an adequate level or which are of low priority.

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMITTEE

3862. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Committee, headed by Shri P. D. Kasbekar, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Tariff Revision Committee has submitted a report on the revision of the Import Trade Control Schedule and allied matters.

(b) The Committee has made 95 conclusions and recommendations. The details are given in the report, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. A summary thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1729/68].

**PROMOTION OF CLERKS GRADE II IN
P.T.A. OFFICE, DELHI (WESTERN
RAILWAY)**

**3863. SHRI VISWANATHA MB-
NON :** Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state the names of
the Clerks Grade II qualified or un-
qualified who were promoted to the
posts of Clerks Grade I from the 1st
October, 1962 to 19th November, 1963
showing against each name the date of
promotion and the staff order number
in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office,
Western Railway, Delhi ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** The in-
formation is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पटना नगर गुलजार बाग स्टेशन के
निकट रेलवे लाइन पर पुल

3864. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपरिमुल न होने के कारण मीठापुर, पटना नगर में रेलवे लाइन पार करते समय यात्रियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की बहुत भीड़ रही है, जिसके कालस्वरूप कभी-कभी दुर्घटना हो जाने का भय रहता है;

(ख) गुलजार बाग रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट केबिन में उपरिमुल के न होने के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या इन दोनों स्थानों पर उपरि-
मुल बनाने के लिए बहुत समय से मांग की जा रही है;

(द) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(इ) उक्त मांगों को पूरा करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हां; हाल में रेल प्रशासन को
इस सम्पार पर कोई दुर्घटना होने की
रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जनता की ओर से मीठापुर
सम्पार के बदले ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाने की
मांग की गई है लेकिन गुलजार बाग सम्पार
के बदले ऊपरी पूल बनाने के लिए अभी तक
कोई मांग नहीं की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ). वर्तमान नियमों के
अनुसार व्यस्त सम्पारों के बदले ऊपरी/
निचले सड़क पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव राज्य
सरकार द्वारा प्रयोजित होते हैं और राज्य
सरकार, जैसा कि वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार
अपेक्षित है, काम की संगत प्रायमिकता और
उस वर्ष का उल्लेख करती है जब वह काम
की लागत में सड़क प्राधिकारी के हिस्से
की रकम की व्यवस्था कर सकेगी।

मीठापुर, पटना सिटी और गुलजार
बाग स्टेशनों के वर्तमान सम्पारों के बदले
ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के बारे में अभी
तक बिहार सरकार से कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव
नहीं मिले हैं।

साहिबगंज शेड के लोको मैकेनिकल
स्टाफ के कर्मचारियों की मार्गे

3865. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साहिबगंज
लोको शेड, पूर्व रेलवे, में काम करने वाले
लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाफ के 148 कर्मचारियों
ने पूर्वी रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर को एक ज्ञापन
मेजा है;

(ख) क्या उसकी एक प्रति अन्य अधि-
कारियों के अतिरिक्त उनको भी भेजी गई
थी;

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

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :
(क) से (घ) . मूच्छना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दीक्षा सोकोमोटिव वर्क्साप, बाराणसी के रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड्डताल

3866. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्कशाप के लगभग दो हजार रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने एक अधिकारी द्वारा दुर्घटवहार किये जाने के विरुद्ध विरोध प्रकट करने के लिये 20 जुलाई, 1968 को बैठ जाने की हड्डाल की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हड्डताल कितने घंटे तक रही;

(ग) क्या उम अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है जिसने दुर्व्यवहार किया था;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(इ) यदि नहीं, तो इसका कारण क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) 18-7-1968 को एक कामगार और एक दूसरे कर्मचारी के बीच कहानी हो जाने के बाद डीजल इंजन कारखाना, वाराणसी के कर्मचारियों ने अवैध हड्डाल कर दी ।

(ख) रात और दिन दोनों पारियों में काम रहा : 20-7-1968 को 6.30 बजे से 15.30 बजे तक दिन की पारी में और 20-7-1968 को 15.30 बजे से 21-7-1968 को 6.30 बजे तक रात की पारी में।

1968 को 00.15 बजे तक रात की पारी में।

(ग) से (ड). 18 जुलाई, 1968 की घटना की जांच की जा रही है।

पटना और बाराबासी के द्वीप के क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3867. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
मंवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना और वाराणसी के बीच कोई बड़ा कारखाना न होने के कारण यह अत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के अधियोगिक विकास के लिए भरकार ने कोई टोम योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

औदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
मंत्री (श्री फखरहीन अली अहमद) :
(क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की
जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी
जायेगी।

PROMOTION OF CENTRAL RAILWAY ACCOUNTS CLERKS GRADE II IN F.A. & C.A.O'S OFFICE, SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY, SECUNDERABAD

3868. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the erstwhile Central Railway Accounts Clerks Grade II now working in the F.A. & C.A.O's Office, South Central Railway, Secunderabad, having passed APP II-A Examination 12 years ago are still stagnating in the initial grade of Rs. 110-180;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board's orders contained in their letters No. 62/DSDA, dated the 6th December, 1966 and E(NG)66RRI/

12/Economy/E(G)/PT, dated the 4th April, 1968 have not been implemented and promotions have not been given to the above staff as has been done in other Zonal Railways without any stagnation; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the Board's orders in consonance with other Zonal Railways and the likely time when the Board's orders will be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). There have been some difficulties in the implementation of Railway Board's decision in regard to "Shadow Posts" on the Central, Southern & South Central Railways, on account of the fact that on 1-10-62 the South Central Railway did not exist. A meeting of Senior Officers of the three Railways with the officers of the Railway Board has just taken place with a view to evolving a formula for implementing the "Shadow Posts Scheme" on the three Railways. Steps will be taken to expedite matters and give the benefit of promotions to staff early.

SHIFTING OF OFFICES OF CENTRAL RAILWAY TO BOMBAY

3869. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 5 Divisions of the Central Railway with their staff and files are still located in Secunderabad as before as they could not be provided quarters in Bombay, whereas the 2 Divisions of the Southern Railway have already been provided quarters in Secunderabad; and

(b) whether it is proposed to shift the Personnel Division of the Central Railway to Bombay in the near future?

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

NON-AVAILABILITY OF TICKETS AT MURARPUR FLAG STATION

3870. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the Hindi daily "Aryabarta" of Patna of the 9th July, 1968 under the caption "Whether it is true" that no 3rd class tickets were available at the Murarpur Flag Station on the Sahibganj Loop line for Bhagalpur and as such the passengers were being allowed a free journey between these two stations since the 26th March last;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking in time to provide this station with sufficient number of tickets;

(c) the estimated loss incurred by the Railways on this score;

(d) whether the same condition prevailed between some stations on the Bhagalpur, Mandarhill Branch also for some time, and if so, with what loss; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter and whether any official responsible for such lapses has been punished?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). It is true that printed adult tickets from Murarpur to Bhagalpur got exhausted on 26th March 1968 and the further supply could be made only on 13th July 1968 but passengers were not allowed to travel without ticket between these stations and were catered for either by issue of two child tickets per adult or by the issue of blank paper tickets. The reason for delay in supply of tickets was insufficient capacity of the Ticket Printing Press which has since been augmented.

(c) There was no loss of revenue.

(d) No.

The question of loss does not arise.

(e) The capacity of the ticket printing press has been increased from four lakhs to seven lakhs a day and the posi-

tion as regards supply of printed tickets on the Railway is now satisfactory.

The question of fixing responsibility for failure in timely supply of tickets to Murarpur is being gone into.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF STEEL

3871. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and the value of each variety of steel produced in India from the years 1960 to 1967, year-wise; and

(b) the total quantity and the value of each variety of steel imported from abroad during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

3873. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity and the value of each of the engineering products exported to foreign countries during the year from 1965 to 1967 and the first five months of the year 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Export statistics are maintained only on financial year basis. A statement showing the export of engineering products during the period 1965-66 to 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1730/68]. Detailed figures for the current year i.e. 1968-69 are awaited.

It is not possible to indicate the quantity since it is recorded in varying denominations

CLERKS GRADE I AND II AND SUB-HEADS IN THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

3874. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10054 on the 7th May, 1968 regarding Clerks Grade I and II and Sub-Heads in Railway Accounts Department and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) when it is likely to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The information is still under collection and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha soon. The delay has been due to the fact that the implementation of Railway Board's orders dated 4-4-68 has not yet been completed on all Railways. Every effort is being made to expedite the collection of final information.

रूप के साथ व्यापार

3875. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वार्तालाय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और रूम के बीच व्यापार की मात्रा इस समय अधिकतम है;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार को आशा है कि रूम और पाकिस्तान के बीच हाल ही में हुई व्यापार सम्बन्धी वातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप रूम भारत के प्रति व्यापार सम्बन्धी अपनी नीति बदल लेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत के व्यापार सम्बन्धी हितों की सुरक्षा के लिये पूर्वोपाय के रूप में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) 1967-68 में भारत और सोवियत संघ के बीच दोनों ओर के व्यापार का परिमाण लगभग 216.33 करोड़ रुपये था जो संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ब्रिटेन तथा जापान के साथ हमारे व्यापार परिमाण के पश्चात सर्वाधिक है। हमें ऐसी आशा है कि इसमें और भी वृद्धि होगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

TRADE DELEGATION FROM MALAYSIA

3876. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of discussion with the Malaysian Prime Minister a Trade Delegation from Malaysia is likely to come to India in the near future; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) No definite date has so far been fixed.

EXPORT OF ABU DHABI (ARABIAN GULF)

3877. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders of importers, worth millions of rupees from a port called Abu Dhabi in the Arabian Gulf have not been fulfilled by the Indian exporters though such orders were placed several months back; and

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken by Government to augment the Indian exports to this crucial and oil-rich State which is eager for trade links with India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Government have no information, as orders for Indian goods are placed directly on exporters and do not have to go through any Government agency.

(b) Lack of direct shipping has so far been the main factor thwarting our efforts to expand our trade with Abu Dhabi. The Shipping Corporation has very recently introduced a regular monthly shipping service between India and the Gulf States. It is hoped that this will help in expanding our trade with Abu Dhabi and other States.

SUBSIDY FOR EXPORT OF WOOLLEN HOSIERY

3878. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to give subsidy to the exporters of woollen hosiery to enable them to face competition in international markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

RADAR SYSTEM ON RAILWAYS

3879. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of providing radar equipment on Railways, as prevalent in Japan and other advanced countries, to reduce chances of Railway accidents;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to assess the cost of introducing such a radar system on the Railways; and

(c) if so, the approximate expenditure thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Radar equipment has as yet not been introduced on Railways in Japan or other advanced countries for preventing Railway accidents. Feasibility of provision of Radar equipment on Indian Railways has been considered but not found practicable for adoption in preventing accidents.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES TO LOOK INTO THE AFFAIRS OF TEXTILE MILLS

3880. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint Committees to look into the affairs of the textile mills in Gujarat and other States;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what would be the constitution of these Committees; and

(d) whether labour representatives will also be included in these Committees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). At present Government propose to appoint an Investigation Committee, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, to enquire into the affairs of one mill in Gujarat State.

(c) The Committee will consist of a non-official Chairman and representatives of Company Law Board, and of the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

(d) No, Sir.

DETERIORATION IN RAILWAY CATERING

3881. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that although the rates of meals and refreshment have been increased, the quality has deteriorated in the Railway Catering all over the Railways;

(b) whether any step is being taken to improve the quality and services in the Railway Catering; and

(c) the arrangements made for surprise test and checking in the Restaurants run by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Rates of meals and refreshments have been increased whenever found absolutely necessary to avoid losses due to increasing prices of raw materials and rising staff costs. The fact that the complaints in regard to quality of food served in Railway Catering were on the decline in 1967-68 as compared to 1966-67, would indicate that the quality has not deteriorated. There is however no complacency in this matter and a constant watch is being kept.

(b) Yes. The measures taken to improve the quality of food and standard of services in the Railway Catering are—

(i) tightening up of supervision in regard to purchase and supply of good quality raw materials, laying down proper schedules for preparations, recruitment of competent cooks and training of catering staff in the culinary art in Departmentally managed units;

(ii) intensification of inspections in all catering establishments.

(c) Frequent checks and surprise inspections are made by the Officers and Inspectors to ensure that the preparation of food and service rendered by the catering establishments including Restaurants is of the requisite standard.

BREAKING OF AXLE BOXES OF A WAGON IN SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY WORKSHOP

3882. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the four Axle boxes of the wagon No. C. 10266 which were repaired on the 17th February, 1968 in the South Central Railway Workshop were broken and the copper materials were taken away and the wagon is still lying there without repair;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter and the culprits punished; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

USE OF SALOONS AND INSPECTION CARRIAGES BY RAILWAY OFFICERS

3883. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently imposed any restrictions on the use of saloons and inspection carriages by the officers of the Railway Board and others;

(b) if so, the rules governing the use of such carriages as at present and those after the recent restrictions and what category of officers will still be eligible for the privilege of use of such coaches; and

(c) whether Government propose to put a blanket ban on the use of separate coaches and carriages by Ministers and officers keeping in view the strong public opinion against the use of these carriages and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No new restrictions have been imposed on the use of saloons by VIPs/inspection carriages by railway officers. However, as a result of a review the list of trains by which saloons/inspection carriage can be hauled has been recently revised, keeping in view the importance of the trains, the nature of duties to be performed by the officers and other relevant factors. There is no change in the categories of VIPs/Railway Officers tra-

velling on duty, who are entitled to the use of saloons/inspection carriages.

(c) No. Railway officers travelling on duty within their jurisdiction are entitled to the use of inspection carriages for carrying out essential day-to-day and intensive inspections. Provision of inspection carriages enables the Railway officers to carry out day and night inspections by passenger and goods trains, over long lengths of line involving big and small stations, long stretches of track, signalling depots and yards etc. which are considered essential for the safety and efficiency of railway operation. For this reason, the use of inspection carriages by railway officers is a recognised international practice.

In regard to the use of saloons by VIPs including Ministers, there is no proposal to put a blanket ban on the use of saloons by them. However, orders already exist that the use of saloons by Ministers should be restricted to the minimum.

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, WESTERN RAILWAY

3884. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8173 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of the Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway as on the 1st October, 1962;

(b) the sanctioned strength as on 1st April, 1968 showing Permanent posts and shadow posts separately; and

(c) the number of staff rendered surplus in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi ?

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

T.A. TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF

3885. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAIL-

WAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10056 of the 7th May, 1968 regarding T.A. to Northern and Western Railway Accounts Staff and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) when it is likely to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The detailed information asked for in the question is voluminous and it is not administratively feasible to furnish. However, a statement (in three parts as at Annexures A to C) giving the following information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1731/68.]

(a) No. of Staff of the Traffic Accounts Office of—

(i) the Western Railway

(a) at Ajmer, and

(b) at Delhi;

and

(ii) the Northern Railway at Delhi; who claimed T.A. in each month during the period January 1965 to March 1968; and

(b) the amount of T.A. paid to the respective staff during each month of the said period.

ट्रैक्टर कारखाने

3886. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रैक्टर उद्योग के लिये लाइसेंस व्यवस्था समाप्त किये जाने के बाद में अब तक कितने ट्रैक्टर कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक कितने कारखाने स्थापित किये जाने की मम्मादना है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ट्रैक्टरों के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में कृषकों में हुई जागृति सरकार द्वारा लगाये गये अनुमानों से कहीं अधिक है और इसलिये ट्रैक्टरों की मांग आगामी दस वर्षों तक भी पूरी नहीं की जा सकेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कभी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लहून अली अहमद) :

(क) तथा (ख) उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमित) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त होने के पश्चात् ट्रैक्टर बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने की 9 योजनाएं सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन सभी योजनाओं की इस समय सभी प्रकार से जांच की जा रही है। इस अवस्था में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन योजनाओं में से कितनी योजनाएं और कब तक फलीभूत होंगी।

(ग) तथा (घ) कृपि विभाग द्वारा हाल में दिए गए अनुमानों से यह पता चलता है कि किसानों की ट्रैक्टरों की मांग उनके पहले अनुमान से कहीं अधिक है। अधिक ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये निम्नलिखित पग उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) उत्पादन में बढ़ि करने तथा देशी अंश को बढ़ाने के लिये उनकी पूर्जीगत मशीनों की आवश्यकताओं पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विचार किया गया है और इनके आयात के लिये आवश्यक धन राशि नियत कर दी गई है।

(2) स्वीकृत निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उन्हें उनकी पूरी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता तक उत्पादन करने के लिये आयातित पुर्जों तथा कच्चे माल के आयात मम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण

आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का आवंटन किया जा रहा है।

अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये उन्हें जहां कहीं सम्भव होता है, निर्माताओं को स्वीकृति सीमा से अधिक पुर्जे आयात करने की भी अनुमति दी जा रही है।

(4) मांग तथा देश में उपलब्ध उत्पादन के बीच के अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए जहां तक सम्भव होता है, ट्रैक्टरों के आयात की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंगरीली कोयला खाने

3887. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंगरीली में सरकारी कोयला खान तब से बन्द हो गई है जब से उत्तर प्रदेश का ओवरा विजली घर बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल से कोयला प्राप्त कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह आशा है कि 1969-70 के बाद जब रेलवे कोयले का परिवहन नहीं कर सकेगी, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सिंगरीली कोयला खानों से कोयला खरीदेगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में एक गैर-सरकारी कोयला खान कोयला सप्लाई करके मुनाफा कमा रही है जबकि एक सरकारी कोयला खान पास के क्षेत्र में उन्हीं दरों पर उसे सप्लाई नहीं कर सकती; और

(घ) इसकी उत्पादन लागत कम करने तथा कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ) मूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सहायक उद्योग

3888. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस परियोजना में 1950-51 से अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है जो भारी उद्योगों के आस-पास लघु उद्योगों तथा भारी उद्योगों के सहायक उद्योगों के विकास के लिये पहली योजना अवधि में बनाई गई थी और इन उद्योगों द्वारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने में कितना योगदान दिया गया है ?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : लघु उद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा अप्रैल, 1960 में महायक उद्योग सम्बन्धी स्थायी समिति का निर्माण किये जाने के पश्चात् ही सहायक उद्योगों के विकास की दिशा में समुचित प्रयत्न किए गये हैं। बाद में 1960 के अन्त में देश के सहायक उद्योगों का निर्देशन करने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रयोजन से लघु उद्योगों के विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय में एक अलग सहायक उद्योग प्रभाग बनाया गया था। इस प्रभाग ने निम्नलिखित कार्य शुरू कर दिए हैं :—

(1) ऐसे भागों व पुर्जों की सूची तैयार करने का काम जो सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों द्वारा अपने सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से देश के लघु उद्योगों को बनाने के लिये दिये जा सकते हैं;

(2) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े उपक्रम जो हिस्से व पुर्जे लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के कारखानों से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं उनकी आवश्यकता के हिसाब से उन उपक्रमों का वर्गीकरण करना।

(3) जो हिस्से या पुर्जे सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के बड़े औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को दिये जा सकते हैं उनका उत्पादन करने वाले और साथ ही उनका उत्पादन करने के इच्छुक छोटे सहायक कारखानों को तकनीकी महायता एवं जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना।

(4) जिस छोटे कारखाने का बड़े कारखाने से सहायक सम्बन्ध हो अवश्यै जो छोटे कारखाने नियमित रूप में किसी वस्तु के एक निर्माता अवयवा एक से अधिक निर्माताओं को नियमित रूप से हिस्सों व पुर्जों का सम्भरण करते हों। उन्हे महायक कारखानों के रूप में जीकृत करना।

(5) छोटे कारखाने जो हिस्से और पुर्जे वर्णमान मणीनों एवं तकनीकी जानकारी की महायता में बना सकते हैं, उनके पूरे व्यारे महित उनका वर्गीकरण करना।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के छोटे महायक कारखानों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में दिस्तार से पता लगाने के लिये दो सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई गई थी और सरकार ने उसकी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है तथा उन पर आगे कार्रवाई करने रहने के लिये उपक्रमों को भेज दी गई है। समिति की महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) उपक्रम के निकट सहायक औद्योगिक वस्त्री में सहायक उद्योगों के

विकास के लिये छोटे कारखानों द्वारा बनाई जा सकने वाली वस्तुओं का निर्णय करने के लिये एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाय;

(2) जहां कहीं भी सम्भव हो सके बड़े उपक्रमों द्वारा सहायक कारखानों को तकनीकी सहायता, रेखा-चित्र आदि दिए जायें;

(3) उन वस्तुओं का प्रदर्शन किया जाये जिनका इस समय आयात किया जा रहा है और जो देश में ही महायक कारखानों द्वारा बनाई जा सकती है।

कुछ भारी इंजीनियरी उपक्रमों में महायक उद्योगों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रगति हुई है, उसका व्यौद्धा इस प्रकार है:—

(1) भारी इंजीनियरी निगम, रांची—भारी इंजीनियरी निगम, रांची ने राजन सरकार के सक्रिय सहायोग से अपने कारखाने के निकट महायक कारखानों के लिये भूमि नियत कर दी है। सहायक औद्योगिक वस्त्री का प्रशासनिक खण्ड लगभग तैयार हो चुका है। 26 उद्यमियों ने अपने भू-खण्डों को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है। छोटे कारखानों को इस्पाती ढांचे जैमी वस्तुओं का संभरण करने के लिये नियमित रूप में आडंडर मिल रहे हैं।

(2) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर—

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की एक औद्योगिक वस्त्री है जिसमें 50 सहायक कारखाने हैं, इन कारखानों में नियमित रूप से लगभग 500 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला

हुआ है और इन्होंने वर्ष 1967-68 में 36.15 लाख रु० से अधिक मूल्य के हिस्से व पुर्जों का संभरण किया है। यह सरकारी कारखानों को विजली, कच्चे माल, सम्मिलित सुविधा सेवाओं, प्रणिकाण, तकनीकी सहायता विपणन आदि की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करता है। ये कारखाने मशीनी औजार बनाने में काम आने वाले हिस्से एवं पुर्जों का निर्माण करते हैं और उनका संभरण करते हैं।

(3) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिं०, भिलाई—
इस समय 15 छोटे सहायक कारखाने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिं०, भिलाई के सहायक कारखानों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। ये कारखाने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिं० की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर रहे हैं।

(4) भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिं०, बंगलोर—
इस उपक्रम से सम्बद्ध सहायक औद्योगिक बस्ती में 11 छोटे सहायक कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं। वर्ष 1967-68 में इन सहायक कारखानों ने इस उपक्रम को 10.14 लाख रु० के हिस्से व पुर्जों दिये।

(5) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, त्रिविरापल्ली—
हाई प्रेशर वायरलरों के उत्पादन के लिये विभिन्न सहायक बस्तुओं का संभरण करने हेतु लगभग 25 छोटे कारखानों के बारे में सिफारिश की गई थी। 7 छोटे कारखानों को लगभग 9.7 लाख रु० के ढाल कर बनाये गये पुर्जों, गढ़ कर बनाये गये पुर्जों

विजली के सामान आदि का संभरण करने के लिये आड़ंर दे दिये गये हैं।

(6) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, हरिहार—
इस उपक्रम ने सहायक औद्योगिक बस्ती की स्थापना के लिये 250 एकड़ भूमि नियत कर दी है। ऐसी चीजों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है जो नष्ट उद्योग क्षेत्र में बनाई जा सकती हैं।

(7) हैवी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, (आई०) लिं०, भोपाल—

इस उपक्रम से लगी हुई एक सहायक औद्योगिक बस्ती है जिसमें लगभग 12 सहायक कारखाने नियमित रूप ने हिस्सों एवं पुर्जों का संभरण कर रहे हैं।

रेशम उद्योग का विकास

3889. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1955-56 ने 1967-68 तक रेशम उद्योग के विकास के लिये प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है और उस पर वास्तव में कितनी धन राशि व्यवधारण की गई है;

(ख) क्या रेशम की वहानी हुई मांग को देखते हुए सरकार के विचार से निर्धारित लक्ष्य पर्याप्त हैं;

(ग) क्या वास्तव में इस प्रयोजन के लिये निर्धारित राशि में से केवल आधी धन-राशि का व्यय किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरंशी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रहा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—1732/68] ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) कुल निर्धारित राशि में से वार्तव में 57 प्रतिशत धनराशि का व्यय किया गया ।

(घ) कम राशि व्यय किये जाने के कारण ये थे :—

(1) गज्यों के लोक निर्माण विभागों द्वारा निर्माण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वित करने में देरी ।

(2) तीसरी योजना के दूसरे वर्ष में राष्ट्रीय आपात्काल की घोषणा और उसके फलवरूप राज्य मर्यादाओं द्वारा रेशम उद्योग विकास कार्यक्रमों में की गई भारी कमी; और

(3) विकास कार्य में सम्बद्ध अनियन्त्रित कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन की अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था ।

TEXTILE MILLS IN GUJARAT

3890. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to solve the problem of sick textile mills in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the proposed policy for Gujarat State to all the sick textile mills in India ?

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

(b) Briefly the suggestions relate to revision of excise duty, reduction in

margins in respect of pledge/hypothecation accommodation to the textile mills, exemption from excise duty and reconstruction rebate as well as advances against block from Industrial Development Bank of India at preferential rate of interest to textile mills undertaking renovation and modernisation, permission for new licences and for expansion of well-managed textile units, sharing upto 60 percent by the Central Government in the working capital requirements of mills taken over by Subsidiary Corporations in the States, merger of weak and marginal units with flourishing units, declaring textile industry as priority industry for income tax purposes etc.

(c) The suggestions are under consideration.

IMPACT OF DEVALUATION OF U.K. AND CEYLON CURRENCIES ON INDIA'S TEA EXPORTS

3891. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our tea export has been adversely affected after the devaluation of the currencies of U.K. and Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the duty of Rs. 2 per kilogram imposed after the devaluation of Indian rupee in 1966; and

(c) if not, the reasons for stability despite and devaluation of the currencies of U.K. and Ceylon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There is no evidence to show that devaluation of either the British Pound or the Ceylon Rupee has adversely affected export of Indian tea. In fact, exports of Indian tea during 1967 exceeded those of 1966; also, more teas have been exported during the period January to June in the current year than during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Does not arise.
 (c) The adjustments in export duty on tea effected in November 1966, May 1967 and February 1968, and the devaluation of the Indian Rupee that had been effected in June 1966 have helped to maintain the level of India exports of tea.

BLACK-MARKETING IN SALT

3892. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that salt is being sold in black-market in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is due to inability of transport heaps of salt available at several places in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Government has not received any report in this regard. Information is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT BOARD

3893. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Board for foreign private investment in the country and collaboration between India and foreign partners;

(b) if so, how many applications for the foreign private investment have been received and from which countries; and

(c) the powers and functions of the said Board ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It has been decided to set up a Foreign Investment Board for the expeditious processing of cases of foreign participation in industries. The Board has, however, not been actually set up so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All cases of foreign investment and collaboration will fall within the jurisdiction of the Board. While the Board will centrally receive all applications and will be responsible for overall supervision, it will delegate adequate authority to the administrative Ministries who will be primarily responsible for the prompt disposal of applications falling within their particular fields. Certain types of cases may be dealt with directly by the Board itself.

TRANSFER OF CLERKS IN FOREIGN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, WESTERN RAILWAY, DELHI

3894. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four Clerks are being transferred out of Delhi in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi despite the assurances given by the Railway Board in their letter dated the 20th August, 1966; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to cancel these transfer orders ?

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

SETTING UP OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

3895. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary in his Ministry stated recently

that the country required a million small scale industries;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking for creating propitious conditions for the establishment of such industries; and

(c) whether Government themselves propose to participate in the creation of such small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :
(a) No, Sir. What the Secretary has stressed is that considerable expansion of the small scale industry would be for the good of the country.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to create propitious conditions for the establishment of small scale industries, namely :

- (i) Rendering of techno-manage-rial consultancy services on cost free basis;
- (ii) Common service facilities;
- (iii) Supply of built up factory space in industrial estates in semi urban and rural areas;
- (iv) Liberalised credit facilities;
- (v) Intensive campaigns in backward areas to create an awareness among the people of the opportunities in small scale industries, and also to identify entrepreneurs who could be helped to set up small industries.
- (vi) Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis through the National Small Industries Corporation;
- (vii) Reservation of 45 products for exclusive development in Small Scale Sector;
- (viii) Reservation of 110 items for exclusive purchase from small scale sector under the Central Stores Purchase Programme.

(c) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में बेलाडिला खानों में कठबे लोहे का उत्पादन

3896. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बेलाडिला लोहा अयस्क की खानों में कितना कल्पा लोहा निकाला गया है;

(ख) उसमें से किनने प्रतिशत जापान को निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस खान से निकलने वाले लोहे के उचित प्रयांग के लिये निकट भविष्य में एक इस्पात संयंव स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंडालय में उप-मंडी (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) निर्देश सम्मेलन: बेलाडिला खान से लोह अयस्क के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में है।

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड ने जापान को निर्यात करने के लिये प्रति वर्ष 40 लाख मैट्रिक टन माइजड लोह-अयस्क का उत्पादन करने के विचार से बेलाडिला निक्षेप संख्या 14 पर आधारित एक मशीनीकृत लौह-अयस्क खान का विकास किया है। खान को परीक्षण के तोर पर अप्रैल, 1968 में चलाया गया। 30 जून, 1968, तक इस खान से प्लोट खनन तथा संयंव उत्पादन के द्वारा 8.63 लाख मैट्रिक टन लौह-अयस्क का उत्पादन किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). इस खान का सारा उत्पादन जापान को निर्यात किये जाने के लिये है।

NEW VICTORIA MILLS, KANPUR

3897. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken by Government to take over the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur;

- (b) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay;
- (c) when the investigation report has since been submitted; and
- (d) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House?

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

(b) The technical and financial position of the mills is such that Government have to consider carefully the implications of any decision about the future of this mill. Consultation with the State Government was also necessary and is in progress.

(c) the investigation Committee's Report was submitted on 3rd March, 1966.

(d) No, Sir.

TYRE FACTORY IN U.P.

3898. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of a tyre factory in Allahabad U.P. has been finalised;

(b) if so, the rated capacity of the factory; and

(c) when the factory is likely to start production?

'THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). There is a proposal by Universal Tyres for manufacture of tyres at Allahabad. The matter is under consideration.

DEMANDS OF RAILWAY RUNNING STAFF

3899. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the strike by the Firemen, Government are seriously con-

sidering to meet the demands of the Running Staff like Drivers, Firemen, Guards etc.;

(b) if so, whether a Committee has been formed; and

(c) if not, whether a bipartite negotiated settlement is contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Even before the agitation by the Firemen on certain Railways, Government had set up a committee to review the Running Allowances of the Running Staff. The report of the Committee has just been submitted and is under examination.

Certain other grievances of the Running Staff such as re-adjustment of authorised scales of pay, counting of running allowance for determining Dearness Allowance rate, Hours of work etc. which have been represented by Organised Labour are receiving attention. Orders have already been issued limiting duty at a stretch to 14 hours, provided the running staff concerned give notice at the end of 12 hours of duty.

ROBBERY IN 367-UP LALGOLA PASSENGER TRAIN

3900. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers travelling by 367-Up Lalgola Passenger were robbed of their belongings on the 16th May, 1968 by a gang of 40 robbers armed with daggers and other weapons at a place between Muragachha and Bethuadahari some distance from Sealdah on the Ranaghat-Lalgola section of the Eastern Railway; and

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

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

(b) Government Railway Police, Berhampore has registered a case of u/s 395/397 I.P.C. So far 73 persons have been arrested and some of the articles robbed have been recovered. As a

preventive measure, night police escorts have been introduced on all important trains on the affected section. A temporary Police Camp has also been opened at Dhubulia Railway Station.

INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT ON TEA

3901. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of the Indo-Ceylon tea agreement;

(b) whether the Plantation Industry and the Tea Trade were also consulted before the agreement was reached; and

(c) the reasons for not making provisions for improving the common bargaining position of the two countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Having recognised the need for active collaboration in the field of promoting sales of blended and packaged teas, India and Ceylon have agreed :—

(i) to evolve a common approach to international tea problems with a view to arresting the declining trend in prices;

(ii) to intensify measures for promotion of tea, as far as possible through the existing Joint Tea Councils, and, for determining the scope and facilitating the improvement of tea promotion programmes, to organise joint market surveys in selected areas;

(iii) to set up Working Group consisting of representatives of India and Ceylon to draft the constitution and define precisely the objectives, functions, financial and administrative structure and scope of operations of a Joint Consortium for the marketing of blended and packaged teas in selected markets;

(iv) to organise joint research in the following spheres :

(a) packaging and preservation of tea;

(b) new forms of tea;

(c) extraction of chemicals and by-products from tea.

(b) The representatives of the tea industry and trade were included in the Indian Delegation which negotiated the said Agreement with the Ceylonese Delegation.

(c) The measures already agreed upon, it will be seen, provide for a common approach and co-operation between the two countries to secure better prices for teas exported by the two countries.

मध्य रेलवे पर जनता गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

3903. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के यात्रियों की 'असुविधा' को दूर करने की दृष्टि से एक अन्य जनता गाड़ी चलाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस गाड़ी को सप्ताह में दो बार की बजाय प्रतिदिन चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ। 3-8-1968 से 41 डाउन/42 अप बम्बई बी० टी० हवड़ा जनता प्रक्षेपण गाड़ियां बम्बई बी० टी० और हवड़ा के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार चल रही हैं। इसके अलावा बम्बई बी० टी० और इलाहाबाद के बीच ये गाड़ियां सप्ताह में दो बार चलती हैं।

(ब) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य की कमी ।

खिरकिया स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर शैड

3904. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे (मध्य प्रदेश) के खिरकिया रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर एक और शैड बनाया गया है जबकि दूसरी ओर पुराना शैड है जो पर्याप्त नहीं है और इसके कारण विशेषकर वर्षा क्रहु में यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पर्याप्त सुविधायें न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (क) खिरकिया स्टेशन पर दो शैड हैं: एक अप प्लेटफार्म पर 506 वर्गफुट का और दूसरा डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर 2816 वर्गफुट का। ये शैड खासी अच्छी हालत में हैं और वर्तमान यातायात के लिये पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

खिरकिया रेलवे स्टेशन, मध्य रेलवे

3905. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में खिरकिया रेलवे स्टेशन में प्रतीक्षा कक्ष के समीप एक शौचालय है जो बहुत ही जीणावस्था में है और प्रतीक्षा कक्ष के निकट होने के कारण यात्रियों को उससे बड़ी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रबन्धकों का ध्यान इस ओर कई बार दिलाया जा जा चुका है; और

(ग) स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि में सरकार का विचार इस शौचालय को वहां से कब तक हटाने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (ख) खिरकिया स्टेशन के वर्तमान प्रतीक्षा-लय से 150 फुट दूर डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर एक शौचालय है। यह उपर्योग में है और जीणावस्था में नहीं है।

(ख) पुराने टाइप के वर्तमान शौचालय के बदले आधुनिक टाइप के एक शौचालय बनाने के लिये खिरकिया ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच से रेल प्रशासन को केवल एक मुकाब मिला है।

(ग) इस काम को 1968-69 के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिये रेल उपयोगकर्ता मुविधा ममिति से स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है। वास्तविक निर्माण-कार्य को शीघ्र हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

देहरादून एक्सप्रेस से नकदी के बक्से को लूटने का प्रयत्न

3906. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 जुलाई, 1968 को बम्बई में देहरादून एक्सप्रेस से नकदी के बक्से को लूटने का यत्न किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का न्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(a) 20 जुलाई, 1968 को लगभग 5.00 बजे जब देहरादून एक्सप्रेस पालघर स्टेशन से गुजर रही थी, तो कुछ बदमाश ब्रेक यान में घुस गये और उन्होंने गाड़ को काबू में कर लिया। उन्होंने उसके हाय-पांव बांधकर उसके मुंह पर चादर डाल दी और उसे साथ के कुत्ता-बक्से में ढकेल दिया। फिर उन्होंने गाड़ की ओजार पेटी को तोड़कर उसमें से कुछ ओजार निकाल लिये और माल यान में घुस कर तिजोरियों से रोकड़ थैले निकालने की कोशिश की। इसमें वे सफल नहीं हुए। चूंकि गाड़ी बोरीबली स्टेशन पहुंच रही थी, इसलिये बदमाश गाड़ी से कूद कर भाग गये। बोरीबली स्टेशन पर गाड़ को कुत्ता-बक्से में छतपटाते हुए देखा गया और रेल कर्मचारियों ने उसे तुरन्त मुक्त किया। गाड़ ने तुरन्त बोरीबली के स्टेशन मास्टर से मामले की रिपोर्ट की और बम्बई सेप्ट्रल के स्टेशन अधीक्षक को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये सदेश भेज दिया गया।

जब गाड़ी बम्बई सेप्ट्रल पहुंची तो सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, बम्बई सेप्ट्रल का एक सब-इस्पेक्टर आया और उसने छानबीन शुरू कर दी। बाद में यह मामला सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, पालघर को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया और आगे जांच की जा रही है। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है।

जिन रोकड़ तिजोरियों से छेड़-छाड़ की गयी थी, उनकी रोकड़ कार्यालय, चर्चगेट में ध्यानपूर्वक जांच की गयी और पता चला कि उनमें रखी गयी रकम सही सलामत थी।

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS IN PORBANDAR AREA OF GUJARAT

3907. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious shortage of availability of wagons in Porban-

dar area of the Gujarat State for the movement of soda ash and cement during the last several months;

(b) if so, whether numerous representations from the Industry have been received by Government in this regard; and

(c) the action, if any, taken to meet the immediate requirement of wagons and also long-term measures proposed so as to avoid recurrence of this type of bottleneck which has resulted in serious repercussions on the industry?

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

(b) Some representations have been received that supply of wagons is not adequate.

(c) There has been an increased loading of cement and chemical traffic from Porbandar Area during the months January to July 1968, as compared to the corresponding months of 1967. Loading of cement was 14,010 wagons during the months of 1968 against 10,434 wagons in the corresponding months of 1967 or an increase of 34.3%. Loading of chemical traffic was 4,983 wagons in the months of 1968 against 4,093 in 1967, or an increase of 21.7%. Movement of cement and chemical traffic has already been listed in higher priority items of the Preferential Traffic Schedule as item 'C' and item 'D' respectively. There is a quarterly programme drawn up for movement of cement traffic from each factory and loading is arranged accordingly.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

3908. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed at present in the Rourkela Steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them and its percentage to the total?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेलगाड़ियों से रेल के सामान की चोरी

3909. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बांदा-कानपुर सवारी गाड़ी, बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी तथा जांसी-मानिकपुर सवारी गाड़ी के डिब्बों से इस्पाती शीशे तथा सीटों के कपड़े की चोरी की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन गाड़ियों से व चस्तुएं तब चुरायी जाती हैं जब वे लखनऊ, कानपुर, बांदा, जांसी और मानिकपुर स्टेशनों पर ठहरती हैं; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

DEFECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING CLEANLINESS AND WATER SUPPLY IN TRAINS

3910. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the arrangements regarding the cleanliness and supply of water in the Banda-Kanpur Passenger, Banda-Lucknow Express and the Jhansi-Manikpur Passenger trains are very defective; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

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

is not correct. Coaches of Banda-Kanpur Passenger, Banda-Lucknow Express and the Jhansi-Manikpur Passenger are given proper attention in respect of cleanliness and watering.

(b) Does not arise.

उच्चोग न होने के कारण बेरोजगारी

3911. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा, जांसी, हमीरपुर, तथा जालौन जिलों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है क्योंकि वहां पर कोई उच्चोग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये वहां पर कुछ उच्चोग स्थापित करने अथवा कोई योजना आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस बन प्रदेश तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोगों की अत्यधिक गरीबी को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या अन्य कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याणी असी अहमद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

DERAILMENT OF GOODS TRAIN NEAR WADAKANCHERI

3912. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the derailment of a goods train on the 2nd May, 1968 between Wadakancheri and Mullurcarai Railway Stations (in Olavakkot Division);

(b) how long it has taken to repair that single Railway line; and

(c) the number of accidents and derailments which occurred on the same Ernakulam-Shoranur line during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The accident occurred on 3-5-1968.

(b) Fifteen hours.

(c) During the last six months 3 derailments including the one in question took place on this section. In one of these cases the derailment was caused due to a bus colliding with a Workmen Pilot at a level crossing.

There was no other case of collision, level crossing accident or fire in a train on this section during the said period.

EXPORT OF WAGONS

3913. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rail wagons contracted for export and to which countries; and

(b) the amount of deferred credit allowed to each country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCÉ (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Following contracts for export of wagons during 1968-69 are under execution:

Kenya	—	247 wagons
Hungary	—	500 wagons
S. Korea	—	1,050 wagons
Burma	—	14 wagons
Ceylon	—	40 wagons

(b) Export of 500 wagons valued at Rs. 2.50 crores to Hungary are on deferred payment terms for 4 years at 5% interest.

DAMAGE TO SHIP "GOSCHEN"

3914. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ship "Goschen" owned by the Southern Railway, which was damaged in Cyclone in 1964, has been repaired;

(b) if so, the details of repairs carried out so far;

(c) if not, the reasons for not carrying out the repairs;

(d) the position of the crew of the ship at present;

(e) whether the loss and damages caused due to the ship occupying the present dock have been estimated; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The vessel has been disposed of in damaged condition as no use could be found for it.

(d) Crew of the vessel are utilised in Mandapam workshop pending absorption elsewhere.

(e) No. When a Railway asset occupies Railway's own dock, the question of any hypothetical loss does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

PRIORITIES FOR SUGAR INDUSTRIES

3915. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the priority given to Sugar Industries has been downgraded;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Presumably, the reference is to the priority given to certain industries for

allocation of raw materials. Sugar Industry is included in the list of "priority" industries and its priority has not been downgraded.

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

COAL-BASED FERTILIZER PLANT

3916. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the basic conditions necessary to be fulfilled for the location of a coal-based fertilizer plant;

(b) whether the Talcher coal belt in the District of Dhenkanal (Orissa) fulfils these conditions; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to locate a fertilizer plant there either in the public or private sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The basic conditions for location of a coal-based fertilizer plant are :—

- (i) Availability of suitable non-coking coal (*i.e.* coal not required for metallurgical industries) in assured quantities and of one uniform quality on the spot without requiring railway transportation.
- (ii) Availability of electricity at an economical rate and availability of adequate water at the location;
- (iii) Availability of land for factory site adjacent to the coal mine;
- (iv) Existence of necessary rail and road transportation facilities at the site; and
- (v) Market for the fertilizer in the region around.

(b) and (c). The whole question of setting up the Complex (which includes fertilizer unit) is under examination in the light of Orissa Government's recent proposals.

SURRENDER OF LICENCES BY COMPANIES

3917. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6142 on the 2nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the surrender of licences by Companies because of an increase in the cost of installation of the industry has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Only two companies to whom licences were issued are reported to have surrendered their licences because of increase in the cost of the project due to devaluation.

(c) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN WEST BENGAL

3918. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4600 on the 15th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the industrial units to be set up in West Bengal in 1967-68 has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1733/68]

(c) Does not arise.

TALCHAR-BIMLAGARH AND TALCHAR-SAMBALPUR RAIL LINK

3919. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government to take up Talchar-Bimlagarh and Talchar-Sambalpur rail links to enable the Rourkela Steel Plant to have a port nearer to it;

(b) if so, whether feasibility-cum-traffic survey was conducted by Government at any time;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey; and

(d) whether in view of the recent developments in the area and for the exploitation of mineral and forest wealth. Government are considering augmenting the Talchar-Bimlagarh and Talchar-Sambalpur rail links in the Fourth Plan ?

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

(b) to (d). Engineering and Traffic Surveys carried out during 1946-48 revealed that these lines would be unremunerative. Due to shortage of funds these are not being considered for inclusion in the 4th Five Year Plan.

GRANT OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

3920. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences granted during 1967, both in the public and private sector (State-wise), for the setting up of major industries;

(b) the number of licences utilised so far; and

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation of the remaining licences ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) During 1967, the number of licen-

ces/letters of intent granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up of major industries in the public and private sector is indicated below :—

	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
No. of licences	12	280	292
No. of letters of Intent	2	246	248
TOTAL	14	526	540

The State-wise distribution of these licences/letters of intent is given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1734/68.]

(b) and (c). 4 licences and 25 letters of intent out of those mentioned above have been revoked/cancelled. The other licences/letters of intent are still valid. Since there is always a considerable time-lag between the grant of a licence/letter of intent and the actual establishment of an undertaking, it is a little too early to indicate precisely the number of licences utilised out of those granted in 1967. The implementation of the licences may be held up due to various reasons such as lack of rupee finances, delay in finalising the technical details of the project or the terms of foreign collaboration where this is involved, non-availability of foreign exchange from sources or against particular lines of credit or on terms acceptable to Government. In most cases delay arises from a combination of one or more of these factors.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा साकेतिक हड्डताल

3921. श्री भीठा साल भीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ की केन्द्रीय कायंपलिका ने भारतीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ के इस संकल्प

का समर्थन किया है जिसमें आम सांकेतिक हड़ताल के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) :
(क) और (ब). अखिल भारतीय रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ, जिससे पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ संबद्ध है, की सामान्य परिषद ने मई, 1968 में संकल्प पारित कर अपनी सम्बद्ध यूनियनों से कहा कि उक्त संकल्प में वर्णित मांगों की पूर्ति के लिये 31-7-1968 तक संवर्ती हड़ताल का मत लेकर सांकेतिक हड़ताल द्वारा सरकार से मांगे मंजूर नहीं करायी जा सकीं तो एक आम हड़ताल की जाये।

लेकिन पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा हड़ताल के बारे में मत-संग्रह किये जाने की कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इस मामले पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हिन्दी में अभिलेख रखना

3922. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 12 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3833 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हिन्दी में अभिलेख रखने के बारे में निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ब) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) :
(क) चूंकि देश के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर तैनात बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारियों ने अभी तक हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं किया है, इसलिये इस तरह का विनिश्चय करने का यह उपयुक्त समय नहीं है।

(ब) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कब तक यह विनिश्चय किया जा सकेगा।

क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति

3923. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 मई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 9901 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति की प्रत्येक बैठक में सदस्यों द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिये गये और वे किन-किन सदस्यों द्वारा दिये गये थे;

(ब) क्या कारण है कि सभी पांचों बैठकों में सदस्यों द्वारा दिये गये 129 सुझावों में से केवल 34 सुझाव कार्यान्वित किये गये या करने का विचार है; और

(ग) शेष 95 सुझावों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन्हें स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या ये सुझाव महत्वपूर्ण नहीं थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राज्यों में औद्योगिक उपकरण

3924. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धनु मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बन्द राज्यों में औद्योगिक उपकरणों

के बारे में 16 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7297 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विस्तृत क्या कारण है?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धारु मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। आवश्यक सूचना प्राप्त कर ली गई है जो अनुलग्नन I और II के रूप में हैं और जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया।
देखिए संख्या LT-1735/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेलवे मुरक्का विशेष बल में ज्ञानों की मर्तों

3925. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1967 में गोरखपुर, बस्ती और देवरिया के 150 ज्ञान रेलवे मुरक्का विशेष बल नं. 2 बटालियन राज्य क्र. 14 गोरखपुर में मर्तों किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच कि उनमें से अत्येक ज्ञान से 15 परे लेकर उनकी डाक्टरी परीक्षा, पुलिस जांच और उनके एक्स-रे लिये गये थे;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त सभी औपचारिक-ताओं को पूरा करने के पश्चात् उस भर्ती को रद्द कर दिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो सम्बन्धित रेलवे अधिकारियों के विशद क्या कायदाही की गयी है या करने का

विचार है जिन्होंने ज्ञानों का समय और बन व्यर्थ ही नष्ट किया; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिये जिस इंग और माध्यम से अपेक्षित व्यक्तियों की भर्ती की गयी थी, उसका व्योरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० भ० भुनक्षा) :

(क) भर्ती के लिये 145 व्यक्ति चुने गये थे। चुने गये व्यक्तियों में से अधिकारी व्यक्ति गोरखपुर, देवरिया और उत्तर-प्रदेश के अन्य पूर्वी जिलों के तथा विहार के निकटवर्ती जिलों के थे।

(ख) ज्ञानों की डाक्टरी परीक्षा की गयी थी। कुछ मामलों में पुलिस द्वारा भी जांच पूरी हो गयी थी। बर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार ज्ञानों के एक्स-रे लेने के लिए कोई फीस नहीं सी जाती है।

(ग) ज्ञानों का चुनाव प्रशिक्षण पदों के लिये किया गया था और किफायत बरतने के लिये प्रशिक्षण पदों के अध्ययन के कारण चुने गये उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती नहीं की जा सकी।

(घ) बाहर से तथा रोजगार दफ्तर से उम्मीदवार बुलाकर भर्ती की गयी जिसके लिए गोरखपुर के रोजगार दफ्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जनसंपर्क अधिकारी से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि व्यापक प्रचार किया जाये।

हिन्दी शिक्षण

3926. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री हिन्दी शिक्षकों के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5497 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इम मम्य गृह-कायदे मंत्रालय में काम कर रहे हिन्दी शिक्षकों तथा उनके मंत्रालय में काम कर रहे हिन्दी शिक्षकों की अहंताओं में क्या अन्तर है;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये शिक्षकों को 250-475 रुपये का बेतनकम न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि परीक्षा निकाय तथा पाठ्यक्रम एक ही है; और

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति तथा पदोन्नति का क्या तरीका है तथा उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा। देखिये संख्या LT-1736/68]

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पट्टल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलों पर ठेके

3927. श्री हुकम चन्द छलयाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 23 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1384 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड और एस० ए० ए० एस० टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को अलग-अलग कितने ठेके दिये गये तथा वे कितने-कितने मूल्य के थे, और किस-किस तरीख को दिये गये;

(ख) ये कम्पनियां किस-किस तारीख को स्थापित हुई थीं और पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय और रेलवे द्वारा उन्हें किस-किस द्वारीख को स्वीकार किया गया था;

(ग) इस सेवा में उन कम्पनियों का कितना तथा किस-किस प्रकार का अनुभव था;

(घ) क्या गैर-सरकारी सेवा में भी उनको ठेके प्राप्त हैं; और

(ङ) उन कम्पनियों में निदेशकों तथा प्रबन्धक निदेशकों के पदों पर अब तक नियुक्त हुए व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने कितने-कितने समय तक उन पदों पर काम किया ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० इंजी-नियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को केवल एक ठेका 14.28 लाख रुपये का दिया गया था। स्वीकृति पत्र 6-11-1967 को जारी किया गया और करार पर 2-3-1968 को हस्ताक्षर हुए। मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को रेलों द्वारा कोई ठेका नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) कम्पनियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड जुलाई, 1965 में और मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड मई, 1967 में स्थापित हुई थी। मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० इंजीनियरिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड और मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड कम्पनियां महानिदेशक संभरण और निपटान द्वारा पंजीकृत नहीं हैं। रेलें इस तरह के कामों के लिए अनुमोदित ठेकेदारों की कोई सूची नहीं रखती।

(ग) मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० इंजी-नियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड फर्म को कलकत्ता सेवा में डाक और तार विभाग की माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली के उप-ठेकेदार के रूप में माइक्रोवेव टावरों की नीव डालने, उन्हें खड़ा करने और परीक्षण करने का अनुभव है।

मैसर्सं एस० ए० ए० एस० टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के पास पहले से डाक और तार विभाग के दो ठेके हैं—एक रात्रि में माइक्रोवेव टावर खड़ा करने के लिये और दूसरा जोरहाट-तिनसुकिया खाड़ में

इसी तरह के टावर खड़े करने के लिये । इस ठेके में केवल सिविल इंजीनियरिंग सम्बन्धी काम और टावर खड़े करने का काम किया जा रहा है । टावर डाक और तार विभाग सप्लाई कर रहा है ।

(ब) यह सूचना रेलों के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(छ) कम्पनियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार मैसर्स एस० ए० ए० एस० इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के निदेशकों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) श्री एस० राय चौधरी
- (ii) श्री पी० के० साहा
- (iii) श्री ए० के० सरकार

और मैसर्स एस० ए० ए० एस० टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के निदेशकों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) श्री बी० सी० गुहा
- (ii) श्री एस० राय चौधरी
- (iii) श्री ए० के० सरकार
- (iv) श्री पी० के० साहा ।

निदेशकों के कार्यकाल का रेलों को पता नहीं है ।

मुगलसराय रेलवे लोको शेड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड्डाल

3928. श्री कम चन्द कछायाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगलसराय लोको शेड के कर्मचारियों ने मई, 1968 में हड्डाल की;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे और वे कितने दिनों तक हड्डाल पर रहे; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) मुगलसराय लोको शेड के कुछ सेकेष्ड फायरमैन और क्लीनरों की गैर-हाजिरी और ऊचे ग्रेडों में स्थानापन्न काम करने से इन्कार करने के कारण गाड़ियों के सामान्य संचालन में रुकावट पड़ी ।

(ब) आंदोलन इसलिए किया गया था ताकि ऊचे ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति/स्थायीकरण आदि सेवा सम्बन्धी अपनी शिकायतों की ओर वे रेल प्रशासन का ध्यान दिला सकें ।

यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि आंदोलन कितनी अवधि तक चला क्योंकि बहुत से कर्मचारियों ने बीमार होने की सूचना दी तथा छुट्टी आदि के लिए अर्जी भेजी ।

(ग) जिन मांगों पर नियमों के अन्तर्गत विचार किया जा सकता था, उन पर कार्रवाई की गई है ।

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों का देर से आना

3929. श्री हुकम चन्द कछायाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 24 घण्टों में दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां आती हैं और उक्त अवधि में इन स्टेशनों से कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां छूटती हैं;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि 17 जून, 1968 को दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर पहुंचने वाली अधिकांश यात्री गाड़ियां देर से आई थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी गाड़ियां अपने पहुंच समय के पश्चात पहुंची थीं और वे कितना-कितना समय देर से आई थीं ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) प्रत्येक ओर से नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर क्रमशः 52 और 76 गाड़ियां आती हैं और यहां से छूटती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). नीचे यह बताया गया है कि 17 जून, 1968 को दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर लेट बाने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या क्या थी और वे कितनी लेट थीं :—

स्टेशन	पहुंचने वाली ठीक समय 15 मिनट	30 मिनट	1 घण्टा
कुल गाड़ियों की संख्या	पर और से अधिक 15 मिनट और 30 तक लेट मिनट से कम पहुंचने लेट पहुंचने वाली वाली गाड़ियों गाड़ियों की संख्या	से अधिक और एक लेट पहुंचने घण्टा से वाली कम लेट गाड़ियों पहुंचने वाली की संख्या गाड़ियों की संख्या	से अधिक लेट पहुंचने
दिल्ली .	76	45	9
नई दिल्ली .	52	35	5
			11
			11
			7

SUPPORT PRICE OF COTTON

3930. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in the prices of cotton from the month of May, 1968 in comparison to the prices prevailing during the months of March-April, 1968;

(b) whether even now the prices are well above not only the support price for the current season but also the ceiling prices for the year 1966-67; and

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the request of cotton growers for raising the support price of cotton for the next year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, a rising tendency has been noticed in the prices of some varieties of cotton since May, 1968. This tendency is, however, due to the normal seasonal factors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

PRICE POLICY FOR KAPAS FOR 1968-69

3931. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission regarding the price policy for kapas for the year 1968-69;

(b) whether the Commission has recommended to fix the support prices of Kapas which is being sold in the market by the Kapas growers; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No recommendation regarding price of kapas has been made by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

LAND ACQUIRED FOR ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

3932. SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

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

(a) the total acreage of land that has been taken possession of by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. for the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) how many acres of land has so far been utilised and how many acres are lying unused and since how long;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received by Government for denotification of the un-utilised land so as to restore the land to the owners; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is discontentment among the tribal people to get back their lands for which they have courted arrest recently?

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

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO MOROCCO

3933. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has recently concluded an agreement with Morocco for the export of green tea;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) the names of other countries to which India has been supplying green tea and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. A delegation from Morocco, which visited India recently, has

however, entered into a contract with a private party for the purchase of 20 tonnes of green tea.

(c) A statement showing the countries to which Indian green tea was exported during the years 1963 to 1967, and the quantity and value of tea exported to each country is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1737/68.]

वस्त्र रेलवे की ग्वालियर-मिश्न, ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी छोटी लाइनों पर नये इंजन, जाल डिब्बे तथा सवारी डिब्बे

3934. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे की ग्वालियर-मिश्न, ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी तथा ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी क्लान छोटी लाइनों पर चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों के लिये नये इंजनों, नये माल डिब्बों तथा नये सवारी डिब्बों की काफी संख्या में व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्य-बाही कर रही है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. चौ. पुनाचा) : इस समय इन खण्डों के लिए नये इंजन, माल-डिब्बे या सवारी डिब्बे भरने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कोरबा में एल्यूमीनियम कारखाना

3935. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाह : क्या इस्पात, जान तथा बातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरबा, मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक एल्यूमीनियम कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उद्यम को सफल बनाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्य किया गया है तथा निर्माण का सारा कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है;

(ग) इस कारखाने के लिये आवश्यक विजली प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं तथा इसके लिये कितने बाट विजली की आवश्यकता होगी;

(घ) क्या आवश्यक बिजली की सप्लाई के लिये मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड के साथ कोई निश्चित समझौता हो गया है; और

(इ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उपन्मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्रायोजना की पहली प्रावस्था अर्थात् एल्यूमीना संयंव, के लिये आगे ही मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और स्थान पर कार्य प्रारंभ हो चुका है। एल्यूमीना संयंव के निर्माण कार्यों की 1972 के प्रारंभ के भाग तक पूरा हो जाने की प्रत्याशा है। प्रायोजना के बाकी भागों, अर्थात् प्रदावक (एल्यूमीना से एल्यूमिनियम धातु के उत्पादन के लिये) और एल्यूमिनियम सैमिज के उत्पादन की सुविधाओं के संबंध में परामर्शदाता—प्रबन्धों के लिये सोवियत संघ के साथ बातचीत चल रही है। प्रायोजना के इस भाग के संबंध में ठीक-ठीक समयावलि इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) से (इ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रायोजना के लिये आवश्यक बिजली, अर्थात् जगधर 265 मैगावाट, देना स्वीकार कर लिया है और बिजली की सप्लाई के संबंध में करार को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये बातचीत प्रगत अवस्था पर पहुंच चुकी है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय बक्फ अधिकारी नियम लागू करना

3936. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय बक्फ अधिनियम (1954 का अधिनियम संख्या 29) को पश्चिम बंगाल में लागू करने का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस राज्य के मुसलमानों ने सरकार के इस नियम का विरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) इस मामले पर अभी सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय बक्फ अधिनियम, 1954 को लागू किये जाने के विरोध में कुछ व्यक्तियों के अभ्यावेदन राज्य में प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) अभ्यावेदनों के विषय नोट कर लिये गए हैं।

PRODUCTION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

3937. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable decline in production in the textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

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

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

EXPORT OF TEXTILES

3938. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :

SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of textiles to foreign countries had gone up during the year 1967 as compared to our exports the year before; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF JUTE Goods

3939. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :

SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our exports of Jute goods to various countries have declined;

(b) if so, the existing level of our exports; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up the export of jute products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Exports of jute manufactures rose from 734,200 tonnes in 1966-67 to 751,400 tonnes in 1967-68.

(c) Apart from adjustment of export duties suitably, Government are encouraging diversification of production in the jute industry, and a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked for loan assistance to mills for production of items which have an immediate export potential. Research into new uses for jute goods is also being encouraged.

HOSIERY INDUSTRY

3940. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :

SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of the Hosiery Industry in India in its export performance;

(b) whether the scope for expansion of its share in the foreign trade has been explored; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Export of Hosiery goods were of the order of Rs. 409.96 lakh during 1967-68 out of the total export of woollen goods including carpets of the order of Rs. 1,935.67 lakh. Registered exporters of hosiery goods are allowed replenishment of imported raw materials to the extent of 50% of the f.o.b. value of hosiery goods exported. A market survey is proposed to be conducted in Middle East Countries. In addition, this item is included in the list of items to be exported from India in various bilateral trade agreements.

बेलाडिला खानों के कर्मचारियों के लिये मकानों की व्यवस्था।

3941. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह : इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेलाडिला लोह अयस्क परियोजना में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं;

(ख) अधिकारियों ने उनके लिये कितने मकान बनाये हैं;

(ग) सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए ब्लार्टरों की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि रहमे के लिये मकान न होने के कारण रात को शेरों के हमले में कई कर्मचारी अपनी जान गंवा चैठे हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंडालप में उप-मंडों (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) बेलाडिला लोह-अयस्क प्रायोजना (निषेप संख्या 14) में नियमित बेतन-मानों पर लगभग 800 कर्मचारी तथा निर्माण मद की सिब्बंदी में लगभग 500 कर्मचारी हैं।

(ब) अभी तक वहां पर 635 क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम अधिक मकानों के निर्माण के लिये कदम उठा रहा है। यह श्रम कल्याण समिति और लौह-जयस्क कल्याण समिति से मिलने वाले उपदान पर भी निर्भर है। इस अवस्था पर किसी पक्के समय का संकेत देना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

बेलाडिला और जगदलपुर के बीच मालगाड़ियां

3942. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेलाडिला तथा जगदलपुर के बीच केवल माल गाड़ियां चलायी जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रतिदिन कितनी माल गाड़ियां चलती हैं और वे प्रतिदिन कुल कितना कच्चा लोहा ले जा सकती हैं;

(ख) क्या इस लाइन पर एक यात्री गाड़ी चलाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) जब तक नियमित यात्री गाड़ियां नहीं चलायी जातीं क्या तब तक के लिये माल-गाड़ियों के साथ कुछ सवारी डिव्हेलगाने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या इन माल गाड़ियों में लकड़ी आदि ले जाई जा सकती है?

रेलवे भंडी (श्री चौ. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां। विशाखापत्नम बन्दरगाह से नियंत्रित के लिए लगभग 4,500 मी०टन० लोह अयस्क लेकर बेलाडिला और जगदलपुर के बीच फिलहाल प्रतिदिन केवल दो

माल गाड़ियां चलती हैं। कच्चे लौहे का यातायात नहीं है।

(ख) इस समय नहीं। इस खण्ड को अभी तक सवारी गाड़ियां चलाने के लिये प्रभावित नहीं किया गया है।

इस लाइन पर अभी भी निर्माण का काम चल रहा है और सवारी यातायात के लिये इस लाइन को खोलने के सम्बन्ध में रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त की मंजूरी अभी भी लागू नहीं की गई है क्योंकि इस लाइन के खासतौर से घाट खण्ड के, स्थायित्व पर निगाह रखी जा रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

LOOTING OF PASSENGERS BETWEEN AONLA AND REOTI BAHARA-KHERA STATIONS

3943. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers of the Second Class compartment of the 356 Down Bareilly-Agra Passenger were robbed by armed men at gun point between Aonla and Reoti Bahara-Khera stations on the Bareilly-Aligarh Section on the 24th May, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, but the incident was on 21-5-68 between Nisoi and Aonla Stations.

(b) Government Railway Police, Bareilly registered a case on crime No. 91 u/s 394/397 IPC on 22-5-68. 2 criminals were arrested and a wrist watch worth about Rs. 400/- and a country made pistol were recovered. The third suspected accused surrendered in the court, while the fourth is still at large.

**EXPLOITATION OF MAGNETITE DEPOSIT
IN KERALA**

3944. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that near Calicut on the Sea-coast in Kerala a large deposit of magnetite has been located;

(b) if so, how Government propose to exploit the deposits and to utilise the ore; and

(c) the progress made so far in this direction ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a)**
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala have intimated that the question of exploiting the deposits and utilising the ore will be decided after the geological survey is over.

**FOREIGN TECHNICIANS IN GOVERNMENT
AND PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANISATIONS**

3945. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign technicians employed in the Government and public sector organisations as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the total monthly salary and allowances paid to these persons;

(c) how many of them get emoluments of over Rs. 36,000 per annum;

(d) the nature of arrangements made to train Indians to take over these positions; and

(e) how many of the foreign technicians working at present in India are on extension ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a)**
1,314 foreign short-term technicians were employed by private/public limit-

ed Companies in the public sector on total monthly emoluments of Rs. 1,000 and more as on 1st January, 1967.

(b) The total monthly emoluments (partially estimated) paid to them (excluding 47 technicians in respect of whom details regarding salaries etc. are not available, amounted to Rs. 56 lacs.

(c) 741 of the foreign short-term technicians got emoluments of over Rs. 36,000 per annum.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN ORISSA

3946. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA :

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

(a) whether any Geological Mapping Survey was carried out recently in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any precious deposits like gold were found as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the extent of the deposits discovered;

(d) the location thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to work on these deposits ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a)**
Yes Sir.

(b) Minute specks of gold have been discovered by panning in the sands of the Kolab and its tributaries in Koraput district and the Ichha nala in Sundargarh district.

(c) The deposit at Koraput extends over an area of about 100 sq. km. while that at Sundargarh is not yet known.

(d) Around Dosimantpuri in Koraput district and Girinkela in Sundargarh district.

(e) The investigations are still in preliminary stage and the question of working the deposits does not arise, at present.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

3947. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

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

(a) whether a demand for the setting up of an Industrial Development Bank as a Central Financial agency for small industries was made by the representatives of the States at a meeting of the Coordination Committee on small scale industries in Delhi on the 5th July, 1968;

(b) whether the demand has been looked into by Government; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :
 (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

EMPLOYMENT OF CLASS III AND CLASS IV EMPLOYEES IN SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

3948. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has received any letter from the Chief Minister of Orissa regarding employment of Class III and Class IV employees from the State of Orissa in the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof and the steps taken so far in the matter ?

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

(b) The substance of that letter is that more representation should be given to the people of Orissa in railway service.

Except a few categories in higher grades of pay, all posts in Class III service whose scales of pay do not exceed 375 p.m. and which are filled by direct recruitment are notified in the leading *regional newspapers* only. The vacancies of Class IV are filled unit-wise, a unit being a Division or District, major workshop, Loco-Shed, P.W.I. length etc., and publicity is confined to local notices and advice to the local Employment Exchanges within the recruitment unit. Thus, the existing procedure of recruitment to all Class IV posts and to most of the Class III posts on Railways is designed to attract Local candidates for appointment and no special steps are considered necessary in the matter.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

3951. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the scale of Rs. 400-950 and above and the number of Scheduled Tribes employees among them in each scale in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) the total number of employees in the scale of below Rs. 400 and the number of Scheduled Tribes employees among them in each scale in that Corporation;

(c) the total number of Apprentices in the Central Training Institute of the Corporation and the number of Scheduled Tribes apprentices among them; and

(d) the total number of Apprentices belonging to Chotanagpur area and the Scheduled Tribes Apprentices among them in various scales ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD., RANCHI

3952. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign experts up to 1967-68 right from the beginning, project-wise, in respect of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi and the total expenditure incurred on them;

(b) the number of Indian Engineers sent so far for training abroad from H.E.C., Ranchi to the countries of collaboration and the total expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) the number of foreign trips made by General Managers and Chief Engineers separately project-wise and the expenditure incurred on them ?

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

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION RANCHI

3953. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to furnish :

(a) a list of all Officers in the scale of Rs. 700-30-1,250 and above in order of seniority, indicating the State to which they belong in respect of all the three projects of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi; and

(b) a list of all Heads of Departments in respect of all the three projects indicating the State to which they belong ?

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

EMPLOYEES OF THE HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

3954. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the scale of Rs. 400-950 and above and the number of Scheduled Tribes Employees among them in each scale project-wise in the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Ranchi;

(b) the total number of employees in the scale below Rs. 400 and the number of Scheduled Tribes employees among them, project-wise; and

(c) the total number of employees including Scheduled Tribes from the Chhotanagpur area, in the various scales ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

POWERLOOMS

3955. SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms sanctioned by Government to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years and the details of their allocation, Districtwise, by the State Governments;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned powerlooms for other States;

(c) if so, the number of powerlooms allotted to each State; and

(d) the number of powerloom out of them allotted to the co-operative societies in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The number of powerlooms allocated to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for installation during the Fourth Five Year Plan is given below :

Uttar Pradesh	.. 10,300
Bihar	.. 7,000

Information regarding distribution of these powerlooms by the State Governments, districtwise, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1738/68.]

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

MARINE ESTABLISHMENT OF NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

3956. SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the marine establishment of the North Eastern Railway is running at a loss;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to minimise the loss?

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

(b) Amount of loss incurred during the last three years was as follows :

1965-66	Rs. 24,32,700
1966-67	Rs. 25,71,200
1967-68	Rs. 31,47,700

(c) A committee of officers has been appointed to examine the causes of loss and to suggest measures for reducing the same.

COAL WASHERY SET UP BY N.C.D.C.

3957. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Washery set up by the National Coal Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 4 crores is facing serious difficulty in the absence of a conveyer belt to take the sinks to the thermal power station for sinking;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government appointed Consultants costing more than Rs. 30,000 to advise the means for the disposal of the sinks and all the Consultants including the Suku Sen Committee had suggested the installation of a conveyer belt in the plant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the amount at present being spent on carrying the sinks in trucks is disproportionately higher; and

(d) whether at one stage tenders were invited for the supply of the conveyer belt and, if so, the reason why the proposal was dropped and whether any enquiry was made to find out the causes thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Kargali washery of the National Coal Development Corporation is affected on account of the difficulty of transportation of its middlings to the Bokaro Thermal Station of the Damodar Valley Corporation as their Aerial Ropeway is not functioning properly. To get over this difficulty, Damodar Valley Corporation has agreed to take the middlings by road until the ropeway is repaired.

(d) No, Sir.

ELECTRICITY IN RAILWAY QUARTERS NEAR AITHAL RAILWAY STATION

3958. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway quarters quite adjacent to Aithal

Railway Station between Laksar and Hardwar, Northern Railway, are still not provided with electricity, whereas the Railway Station had been electrified about two years ago; and

(b) when it is proposed to supply electricity in these quarters?

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

(b) The electrification of these quarters will be taken up as and when funds are available.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS
TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

3959. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move towards the development of indigenous technical know-how in the projects set up with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to gradually eliminating continued dependence on foreign know-how and technology, Government are laying greater stress on research and development within the country. While giving Government's approval for foreign technical collaboration, a condition is now laid down wherever feasible, that the Indian Company should set up a design and research organisation with a view to achieve self-reliance within the period of collaboration agreed to.

CEILING PRICE OF NATURAL RUBBER

3960. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made at the 59th meeting of the Rubber Board that the maximum ceiling price fixed for natural rubber should be removed; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Government do not propose to remove the maximum ceiling price for natural rubber.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN PRICES OF AUTO TYRES

3961. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturers of Auto Tyres have asked for an increase in the price of tyres; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to their demand?

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

(b) The automobile tyre manufacturers have been allowed to increase the prices of tyres for Original Equipment so that the difference between the O.E. prices and prices of tyres for the replacement market is maintained at 10%.

M/s. DODSAL (PRIVATE) LIMITED

3962. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Kanti Desai had been employed by M/s. Dodsal (Private) Limited for the purpose of studying important schemes in the public and private sectors and secure contracts;

(b) whether the said Shri Kanti Desai entered into correspondence with Government and met the Officers and Ministers of Government after 1960 with a view to obtaining contracts, licences, permits and quotas; and

(c) the details of these activities and correspondence?

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

(a) According to the information available with the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, Shri Kanti Desai had been employed as a Director of Sales by Dodsal (Private) Limited. The purposes for which the Company employed him and his duties and responsibilities are matters of internal management of the Company.

(b) and (c). In the absence of centrally maintained records to elicit such information, it is not possible to say whether Shri K. M. Desai had entered into correspondence with the Government or seen some officers and Ministers in the course of discharge of the duties assigned to him by the Company.

EXPORT OF SHOES TO RUSSIA

3963. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is soon entering into competition with India in the export of shoes to Russia;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Pakistan is in a position to supply shoes at a cheaper price than India;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian units are unable to effect cost saving measures because Government's policy is to place small orders;

(d) whether there is any proposal to standardise the shoe component industry in order to provide components at competitive prices to the export-oriented units; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to train management personnel in the new techniques of small scale units dealing with the production of footwears?

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

U.S.S.R. has been importing footwear from various other countries besides India like Italy, France, U.K. and Pakistan etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) STC gives assistance to the manufacturers to standardise production of certain essential shoe components and accessories. STC also provides patterns for preparation of standardised components by the small scale manufacturers;

(e) While STC on its own operates in-company training schemes for its footwear inspectors and officers, the small scale industries organisation has been imparting training in the manufacture of leather footwear specifically for operators, foremen and managers required by small scale footwear manufacturing industry within the country. They have been running various training courses in the Central Footwear Training Centres at Madras and Agra.

ALLOY STEEL PLANT AT DURGAPUR

3964. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that attempts are being made by some private monopoly interests to scuttle the expansion of the public sector alloy steel plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been influenced by such attempts or whether Government propose to go ahead with their expansion programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

N. E. RAILWAY S.A.S. STAFF ASSOCIATION

3965. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRI-PALANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received any memorandum from the North Eastern Railway Subordinate Accounts Service Staff Association as per the resolution passed at their Annual Conference held on the 25th February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) No specific action was considered necessary as there is a Permanent Negotiating Machinery under which the recognised Railway Unions could discuss matters concerning all staff including the Accounts Staff with the local Railway Administration.

Matters requiring decision at a higher level are discussed by the two All India Railway Federations which enjoy negotiating facilities with the Railway Board and to which the local recognised Unions are affiliated.

RAILWAY CONCESSION TO STUDENTS

3966. SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway-fare concession given to students during the vacations is granted only for and from the native place of the students and not for and from any of the hill stations etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting such fare concessions for, and from, hill stations and other resorts enabling them to enjoy their vacations at such places; and

(c) how many times in a year such concession is granted to a student?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) This is not a fact. The concession is available for journeys between the school or college or training centre and the student's home. The term "home" covers not only the native place of the student but also the place where the parents or the guardian of the student normally reside or the place where either of the

parents or the guardian is residing at the time.

Students travelling in parties of not less than ten are also allowed a concession for journeys undertaken for educational purposes and such tours may include hill stations.

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

It may be mentioned that apart from the concessions specifically provided for students and referred to in the answer to part (a), students may avail of the hill concession return tickets on the same terms and conditions as apply to the public at large.

(c) The number of times that a student may avail of the rail concession is not laid down.

TEA FIELD ADVISORY OFFICER

3967. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a post of Tea Field Advisory Officer for Northern region was created in the year 1961 with its headquarters at Dharamsala and was proving very useful;

(b) whether that post has since been abolished recently; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative arrangements made for giving advice to the Tea growers of this region?

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

(b) and (c). The last incumbent of the post was recently transferred; another trained officer of the Tea Board has been posted at Dharamsala to advise the tea growers of the Himachal Pradesh and U.P. region.

MANUFACTURE OF NEW MEGHDOOT MODEL OF AMBASSADOR CARS

3968. SHRI M. B. RANA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited, Calcutta are likely to take up the manufacture of the new Meghdoot model of Ambassador cars; and

(b) the reasons why Government have been allowing this Birla firm to continue the manufacture of the same type of Model since 1958 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No proposal has been received from M/s. Hindustan Motors, Calcutta for taking up the manufacture of a new model of Ambassador car.

(b) Do not arise as since 1958 the firm have introduced two new models of Ambassador car, namely, Ambassador OHV and Ambassador Mark II.

MANUFACTURE OF FIAT CARS

3969. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from the Premier Automobiles for expanding its existing capacity from 12,000 to 25,000 Fiat Cars annually;

(b) if so, whether reduction of price of the car is one of the conditions offered for consideration; and

(c) whether any decision is likely to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A proposal was received from M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. in January, 1967, for expansion of their capacity for the manufacture of Fiat Cars to 30,000 Nos. per annum in three stages.

(b) The firm has recently indicated that on reaching a production level of 25,000 cars per annum, they may be able to reduce the selling price of Fiat Car by Rs. 500/- but this reduction would not be on the present selling price but after taking into account the price increase that they expect from the

Government following the Tariff Commission's recommendations.

(c) Proposals for increase in passenger car manufacturing capacity including the proposal under reference will be considered after the Fourth Plan. Target for passenger cars has been finalised and a decision has been taken on the small car project.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH INDIA

3971. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Planters Association of South India (UPASI) has protested to Government for convening a meeting to discuss the demand made by a section of rubber goods manufacturers to allow the imports of raw rubber without inviting the producers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) In a letter addressed to Government the UPASI have referred to the absence of any representatives of rubber producers at the meeting held on the 24th July, 1968.

(b) A final decision about the import of rubber will be taken only after consulting various rubber interest including producers.

HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO.

3972. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company in the Nilgiri are in a position to export raw films produced by them to the South East Asian and Middle East Countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the company had already booked an order to export cinema positive films to Ceylon;

(c) the different kinds of films produced and the quantity produced, separately; and -

(d) the future programme of production and the target of production, if any?

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

(c) At present the production is mainly confined to Cine Positive (black and white) in 35 mm and 16 mm, Photographic paper and Medical X-ray film. The production figures in respect of these items for the period April-June 1968 are given below :

Sl. No.	Month	Cine positive (35 mm and 16mm)	Photo-graphic paper	Medical X-ray film
1. April 1968	77,164 sq. m.	
2. May	47,108 sq. m.	14,666 sq. m.	..	
3. June	33,856 sq. m.	5,576 sq.m.	3,034 sq.m.	

The quantum of production of these items, during any particular period depends on the trends in the demand for the following period.

(d) The production programme in respect of various items for the year 1968-69 is as follows :—

1. Cine film positive (black and white)

(a) 35 m . . . 1,78,000 (in rolls rolls of 305 metre each)

(b) 16 m . . . 20,000 (in rolls rolls of 305 metre each)

2. Medical X-ray film . . . 4,00,000 sq. m.

3. Roll film . . . 30,65,000 spools

4. Portrait film . . . 50,000 sq. m.

5. Bromide paper . . . 9,00,000 sq. m.

6. Cine film sound . . . 9,400 rolls

7. Document copying paper . . . 1,00,000 sq.m.

TRAVANCORE CEMENTS LTD., NATTAKOM (KOYYATAM)

3973. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Travancore Cements Ltd., Nattakom, Koyyatam, against the Government order fixing cement price at the rate of Rs. 95 per tonne instead of fixing it at Rs. 113 per tonne in the year 1961 as recommended by the Tariff Commission;

(b) what are the increased rates allowed subsequently and the reasons why the Travancore Cement Ltd., was left out from granting the increase of Rs. 2.75 per tonne from the 1st June, 1963; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that the said company is on the verge of closure, Government propose to reconsider its position and allow the Travancore Cements Ltd., also the price increase of 1963 ?

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

(b) and (c). The following increases were given to the cement Industry :

Rs. 2.75 per tonne with effect from 1-6-63.

Rs. 1.25 per tonne with effect from 1-7-64

Rs. 4/- per tonne with effect from 1-7-65

Rs. 13/- per tonne with effect from 1-1-66

The increase of Rs. 2.75 per tonne with effect from 1-6-1963 was not allowed to M/s. Travancore Cements Ltd., as this unit was then receiving the maximum retention price of Rs. 95/- per tonne, having been allowed an increase of Rs. 25.50 per tonne over the uniform price of Rs. 69.50 per tonne allowed to the majority of the producers. Besides, the profitability of this unit was then much better than many others.

The general representation for higher retention price to be allowed to the cement producers consequent on the increase of cost of production etc., is separately under consideration. The claims of this unit will also be considered along with others on merits. The question of allowing the 1963 price increase now does not arise.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES FACTORY, ROURKELA

3974. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrial licence has been issued to a private business house for the setting up of a high Explosives Factory in Rourkela;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and that of its chairman; and

(c) when this application came to his Ministry with the recommendations of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). An industrial licence has been issued to Messrs Indian Detonators Limited, Hyderabad to set up a high explosives factory. Rourkela is one of the locations that had been indicated by the firm when they submitted their application for the licence which was received in February 1965. The recommendation of the State Government of Orissa for the location of the factory at Rourkela was received in April 1965. The Chairman of Messrs Indian Detonators Ltd. is Shri C. C. Desai.

OVERBRIDGE AT AMBALA CITY STATION

3975. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently received any representations from the Principal, D.A.V. College, Ambala City (Haryana) regarding the construction of an overbridge at Ambala City Railway Sta-

tion and for the construction of a second shed on Platform Nos. 2 and 3 on the said Railway Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). No. A foot overbridge connecting platforms Nos. 1, 2 & 3 already exists at Ambala City Station. A passenger shed measuring 100 ft. x 40 ft. on platforms 2 and 3 also already exists there. In view of this, there is at present no proposal under consideration for the extension of passenger shed at Ambala Station.

IMPORT OF SODIUM NITRATE FROM CHILE

3976. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the import of sodium nitrate from Chile was banned and export of jute bags to that country stopped during the year 1967-68;

(b) the factors which led to the revival of the import of sodium nitrate during the year 1968-69; and

(c) the reasons for which import price of sodium nitrate has been fixed by the State Trading Corporation at Rs. 1,370 per tonne ex-S.T.C. godown against Rs. 339 per tonne during the year 1965-66 and Rs. 498 per tonne during 1966-67 and thus creating hardships for the small scale and cottage industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Import of sodium nitrate was banned during April 1967-March 1968 because it was felt there was no necessity to import this commodity in this period. Exports of jute bags were allowed freely during this period to all permissible destinations of which Chile was one.

(b) The import of Sodium Nitrate has been permitted for the current licensing year because of the need felt by the consuming industries.

(c) The S.T.C. has fixed the selling price at Rs. 1,295 per metric tonne and not Rs. 1,370. The basis for fixing a higher rate in 1968-69 as compared to previous years is as follows :—

- (i) Present imports are of technical grade, whereas imports from Chile were of fertilizer grade;
- (ii) The purchase price during 1968 is higher than in previous years;
- (iii) No import duty was leviable on the imports during 1965-66 and 1966-67 whereas imports now made are subject to 60% *ad valorem* duty.

PRICE OF RAW MATERIALS, IMPORTED BY S.T.C.

3977. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices fixed by the State Trading Corporation for most of the raw materials allocated to the small scale and cottage industries are very high;

(b) if so, the reasons for which their direct import is not allowed to the industries and to the consumers; and

(c) the justification for giving monopoly to the State Trading Corporation for importing sodium nitrate, mercury, other non-ferrous metals and the various other items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. In specific cases like copra, palm oil and tallow, prices are fixed having regard *inter alia* to the need for protecting the prices of indigenous counter parts or substitute materials.

(b) and (c). There are certain advantages in making bulk purchases especially of raw materials in short supply. If individual small licensees operate on a rising market, the tendency will be for further increases in the prices. Before S.T.C. is authorised to make bulk purchases, Government considers all aspects

and only after they are satisfied that such bulk purchase is necessary, it is entrusted to this Corporation. Such bulk purchases have been of advantage especially in commodities like mercury, sulphur etc. Non-ferrous metals are imported by M.M.T.C. and not by S.T.C.

मऊ-उज्जैन रेलगाड़ी में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएँ

3978. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मऊ-उज्जैन सेक्षण पर यावी लोग जंजीर खींच कर मऊ-उज्जैन रेलगाड़ी को अनेक बार रोक लेते हैं और बिना टिकट यात्रा वाले चुपके से निकल जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 25 जुलाई, 1968 को लगभग 1,000 लातों ने जंजीर खींच कर यह रेलगाड़ी रुकवाई थी और उन्होंने एक डिब्बे में पैट्रोल छिड़क कर उसे बाग लगाने को पूरी कोशिश की थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि एक सैनिक अधिकारी ने गोली चलाने की धमकी न दी होती, तो रेलगाड़ी के उस डिब्बे को बाग लगा दी गई होती; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाएँ कब से हो रही हैं और उन्हें रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जो हां।

(ख) 25 जुलाई, 1968 को लगभग 50 लातों ने पटरी पर धरना देकर 96 डाउन महू-उज्जैन टेज सवारी गाड़ी को उस समय रोक लिया जब वह इन्दौर पहुंच रही थी। गाड़ी के पिछले डिब्बे को यात्रियों से छाली कराने के बाद स्पष्टतः डिब्बे में बाग लगाने की नियत से उन्होंने उस पर पैट्रोल छिड़कना शुरू कर दिया।

(b) इसी गाड़ी में यात्रा कर रहे एक सैनिक कर्मचारी के सामयिक हस्ताक्षेप से विवित सम्पत्ति गयी और छात्र भाग खड़े हुए।

(c) महू-उज्जैन खण्ड पर इस तरह की यह पहली घटना यी हालांकि पहले अनधिकृत रूप से जंजीर खांचने की घटनाएं होती रही हैं। इस तरह की गाड़ियों को रोकने के लिए इस खण्ड को गाड़ियों में पुलिस के पहरे की व्यवस्था कर दो गई है। रेलवे भुक्ता दल की सहायता से टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा अवानक जांच भी की जाती है।

REPRESENTATIONS FROM STENOGRAPHERS IN THE RAILWAY BOARD

3979. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representations were sent by the Stenographers recruited to the Railway Board services through the U.P.S.C. to him, the Railway Board and men before the Staff Council during the last 2-3 years in the matter of seniority of direct recruits *vis-a-vis* departmental persons;

(b) if so, the precise nature of their representations;

(c) what action has been taken on the representations so far; and

(d) how do Government propose to determine their seniority in the light of Government's policy towards direct recruits?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. Some representations on this subject have been received from Stenographers.

(b) The representations relate to the fixation of *inter se* seniority of Stenographers' Examinations held by the U.P.S.C.

(c) and (d). The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

INCENTIVE TESTS FOR SERVING STENOGRAPHERS IN NORTHERN RAILWAY

3980. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incentive tests @ 100 and 120 words per minute are being held by the various Railway Service Commissions for the serving Stenographers in the grade of Rs. 130-300 every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since 1965 Stenographers are tested in 80, 100 and 120 words per minute at the time of recruitment and their pay fixed accordingly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Stenographers recruited in the year 1965-66 on the Northern Railway were not tested in 100 and 120 words per minute despite the advertisement for recruitment of Stenographers by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad and there is a lot of frustration prevailing in the category due to invidious discrimination on the part of the Northern Railway Administration; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken to remove the irregularity in the test held during the year 1965-66?

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

STENOGRAPHERS IN NORTHERN RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS' OFFICE

3981. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in several Branches of the Northern Railway Head Quarters Office, Stenographers in the grade of Rs. 210-425 continue to be employed on the correspondence work in gross violation of the orders of the Railway Board and the General Manager, Northern Railway resulting in great loss of public funds;

(b) if so, the names of the Branches which have contravened the orders; and

(c) the steps being taken to regularise their posting and the action proposed to be taken for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The incumbents of some posts of stenographers are used partially or wholly for confidential correspondence work, but this does not violate any of the existing orders or result in loss of public funds.

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

INCENTIVE TESTS FOR SERVING STENOGRAPHERS ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

3982. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incentive tests for the serving Stenographers in the grade of Rs. 130-300 on the Northern Railway have not been held for the last more than a year, which is in contravention of the Railway Board's standing instructions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the measures taken to hold it?

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

KOYNA ALUMINIUM PROJECT AT RATNAGIRI

3983. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed for the commissioning of Koyna Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the time by which the plant is expected to go into production;

(c) whether the necessary funds have been made available for the preliminary work on the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, when it is proposed to be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A precise time schedule for the commissioning of the Koyna (Maharashtra) Aluminium Project would be drawn up only after finalising the technical consultancy arrangements for the project for which negotiations are in progress.

(c) to (e). Provision of a sum of Rs. 550 lakhs, including a sum of about Rs. 100 lakhs for the Koyna Aluminium Project, has been made for the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., New Delhi, in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69. Actual release of funds for preliminary work in connection with the Koyna Aluminium Project would arise after finalisation of the consultancy arrangements.

RESERVATIONS OF U.D.C.'S. POSTS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES PERSONS IN NORTHERN RAILWAY

3984. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of U.D.Cs. for which a Departmental Examination was held in the Northern Railway in July, 1967;

(b) the number of posts of U.D.Cs. reserved for the Scheduled Castes persons out of those posts;

(c) the number of the reserved posts carried forward from the previous year;

(d) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who took the said test;

(e) the number of reserved posts which could not be filled as a result of the examination held in July, 1967 and the reasons therefor; and

(f) what steps Government propose to take to give their due share in the U.D.Cs. cadre to the Scheduled Castes persons?

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

(f). Information is being collected by the Northern Railway from the subordinate offices. The information when received from the Railway will be placed on the Table of the House.

OVERTIME TO RAILWAY RUNNING STAFF

3985. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the Running Staff on the Railways is time-oriented;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the hours of duty of such staff are fixed per day;

(c) if so, whether they get overtime wages if they work for more than fixed hours on any particular day; and

(d) whether Government propose to do away with the payment of overtime by increasing the staff which will also help in reducing unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Running staff work according to duty links/schedules prepared keeping in view the varying conditions of train working, the provisions of the Hours of Employment Regulations etc.

(b) No.

(c) The running staff are paid overtime when they work beyond the prescribed hours in a half-monthly period.

(d) Necessary steps have been taken to reduce the incidence of overtime payment to running staff to the extent possible.

RAILWAY BRAKESMEN

3986. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a class of Railway employees called as the Brakemen;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no age of superannuation for them; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise their policy and introduce an age of retirement for these Brakemen in view of the growing unemployment in the country ?

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

(b) and (c). No, except in the case of those Brakemen on the Central Railway who were in permanent service on 31-7-1940 on the former G.I.P. Railway and have retained Class IV status.

NORTHERN RAILWAY SIGNAL WORKSHOPS, GHAZIABAD

3987. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing units of the Northern Railway Signal Workshops at Ghaziabad are proposed to be closed down and the work relating thereto to be given on contract to private companies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There is no proposal for closing down the Northern Railway Signal Workshop at Ghaziabad.

(b) Does not arise.

BROAD-GAUGE LINE FROM VARANASI TO GORAKHPUR

3988. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to construct a broad-gauge railway line from Varanasi to Gorakhpur Railway Station via Bhatni Junction;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on its construction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The North Eastern Railway is pre-

sently carrying out Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic surveys with a view to determine the justification for the conversion or otherwise of the M.G. line from Varanasi to Gorakhpur via Bhatni. A decision on the actual conversion of this metre-gauge line and the time by which this will be taken up, and the estimated cost thereof will be known only after the results of the surveys are examined.

MINERAL SURVEY IN MANIPUR

3989. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) when the first mineral survey was undertaken by Government in Manipur;

(b) whether this survey was followed by systematic mapping of the resources for digging work; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake further survey for systematic mapping of the resources in Manipur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Mineral and geological survey was first conducted by the Geological Survey of India in Manipur during 1882.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश का औद्योगिक विकास

3990. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी के दक्षिणी भाग में किसी अच्छे उद्योग का विकास नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) जांसी डिवीजन में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्परहन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी।

पश्चिम रेलवे डिवीजनल कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुवाद

3991. डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजनल कार्यालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पांच पदों की मंजूरी दी दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पश्चिमी रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजनल कार्यालय में केवल एक अनुवादक नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे के डिवीजनल कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० म० पुनात्ता) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी।

कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक बलों को दिया गया चम्पा

3992. श्री ओंकार साल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा पिछले बर्ष चौथे आम चुनाव में विभिन्न राजनीतिक

दलों को चन्दे के रूप में कितनी राजि दी गई और उसका व्योरा क्या है;

(ब) इन कम्पनियों को अपना कितने प्रतिशत मुनाफा चन्दे के रूप में देने की अनुमति है और इन कम्पनियों द्वारा दिये गये चन्दे पर कितना आयकर बमूल किया जा सकता था; और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है और उसका व्योरा क्या है?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कबूलहूसून अली अहमद) : (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 293 ए, जिसमें कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों अथवा व्यक्तियों को राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए अंशदान के कुछ प्रकटीकरण के लिए उपबन्ध है, उसमें वह तिथि अथवा उद्देश्य, जिसको यह अंशदान दिये गये थे, प्रकट करना अपेक्षित नहीं है। फिर भी, 1 मार्च 1966 से 29 फरवरी, 1968 की अवधि तक के, गत वर्ष के मध्य कम्पनियों द्वारा दिये गये अंशदान बताता हुआ एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पट्टल पर रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्कृता
LT-1739/68]

(ब) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 में एक कम्पनी द्वारा राजनीतिक अंशदान किसी भी आर्थिक वर्ष में, 25,000 रु० अथवा, अनन्तर पूँजी-गार्ही तोन आर्थिक वर्षों के मध्य शुद्ध लाभ के औसत का 5 प्रतिशत, जो भी अधिक हो, देने की अनुमति है कम्पनियों द्वारा, इस प्रकार के दान माधारणतः उनके द्वारा दिये जाने वाले आय-कर का हिसाब करने समय लाभ में वापिस जोड़ लिने जाते हैं।

(ग) कम्पनियों, जिन्होंने, विशेषतः चतुर्थ साधारण निर्वाचन के लिये दान दिये हैं, के नामों का पता न होने के कारण, उन कम्पनियों में, केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निवेशित राजि के व्यौरों को बताना,

जिन्होंने राजनीतिक दलों अथवा व्यक्तियों को राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिये दान दिये हैं, संभव नहीं है।

M/S. NAPCO BEVEL GEAR OF INDIA LTD., BALABGARH

3993. SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS to be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Napco Bevel Gear of India Ltd., Balabgarh, an Indo-American collaboration, is lying closed for the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that machinery worth crores of rupees supplied by the American collaborators was merely junk and unserviceable;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter;

(e) whether Government also contemplate to take necessary steps as to safeguard the deposit money that this Company had borrowed from the public on interest and arrange its repayment to them in case of its failure; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to make the firm start functioning?

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

(b) Since the Indian firm failed to make timely payment to U.S. AID Authorities, the Punjab Government, acting on the mortgage deed executed by the firm, took physical possession of the assets of the firm on 9-4-1967. However, the Punjab Government could not take any further steps to run the factory as some parties had taken the issue to the court.

(c) and (d). There were complaints that the machinery offered by the American collaborators was very old, unsatisfactory etc. etc. After having carefully examined the complaints, Govern-

ment had stipulated in the approval given to the foreign collaboration that arrangements should be made to ensure *inter alia* that the machinery would ultimately be inspected by Government on arrival in India and any machinery found defective would be replaced by the foreign firm at their own cost. This inspection, however, could not take place since the matter had, in the meantime, gone to the court of law.

(e) and (f). Since a number of cases which have a bearing on the working of the factory are pending before Law courts any action to reopen the factory may have to await the disposal of these cases.

LATE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM DELHI/NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATIONS

3994. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to usual late departure of trains from Delhi/New Delhi stations some trains were held up by passengers to the extent of four hours in between Delhi and Ghaziabad on the forenoon of 26th July, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some senior Railway Officer was travelling in a Saloon/Special Coach attached with one of the trains detained in the morning and the passengers felt annoyed when the said Railway Officer refused to listen to their grievances or even come out of the saloon/special coach;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the afternoon of the same day, the Railway Police caught hold of some passengers including some students and beat them mercilessly and also fabricated some false cases against some of the innocent passengers;

(d) if so, whether Government would hold an enquiry into the whole affair; and

(e) what effective steps are being taken to get the trains started in time from Delhi/New Delhi stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Following persistent alarm chain pulling on 331 Up Delhi-Amritsar Passenger between Sahibabad and Ghaziabad, by students protesting against late running of this train on 26-7-68, a number of trains suffered detention ranging from 1 hour 14 minutes to 4 hours 38 minutes.

(b) No.

(c) According to Government Railway Police, Ghaziabad, neither any arrest was made nor any beating was done to the passengers/students on 26-7-68. No case was fabricated by the police.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All detentions are closely scrutinised and corrective and punitive action taken as necessary to ensure punctual running of trains including their scheduled departure ex.-Delhi/New Delhi.

आंसी से दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस का देर मे चलना

3995. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : न्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी जिसको आंसी मे 7 बजे प्रातः चल देना चाहिये प्रति दिन हम स्टेशन मे लगभग 10-30 म० प० अथवा 11 बजे म० प० चलनी है ;

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

(ग) हम बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि ये गाड़ी समय पर चले क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख), विभिन्न कारणों से, जैसे लगारे की जंजीर खींच जाने, नश्य

वस्तुओं को चढ़ाने-उतारने के लिए गाड़ियों को रोक रखने आदि के कारण 17 डाउन मद्रास-दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस (जिसका शांसी से छूटने का अनुसूचित समय 09-00 बजे है) कुछ समय से शांसी से अपने अनुसूचित प्रस्थान समय के बाद छूटती है।

(ग) जी हां, इस गाड़ी का समय पर चलना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

REVERSION OF CLASS III STAFF IN RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

3996. SHRI CHITTARANJAN ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of Class III staff working in the Railway Electrification Project faces reversions when they will be transferred to the open line Railways;

(b) whether Government propose to frame a policy so that promotions held on the Railway Electrification are recognised by the open line Railways; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to save the Class III Staff working in the Railway Electrification Project from the impending reversions while on their transfer to open line Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). A large number of Class III staff in the Railway Electrification have been drafted from the various Railways. Some of them would have come on promotion and yet some others would have got promotion after coming to the Railway Electrification. The promotions which the staff got in the Railway Electrification are treated as purely temporary so long as they work in that Organisation.

As far as the position on the parent railway is concerned, the staff will, on

reversion from the Railway Electrification, have to be posted to such posts which they would have held on the parent railway had they not proceeded on transfer to the Railway Electrification. If, however, a special consideration is given to such staff on their reversion to the parent railways, it will result in discontentment among the staff who are already working in the parent cadres. The latter will have a genuine grievance that the former set of staff had already gained benefits by going out of the parent cadre and that that advantage is being perpetuated by the administration at their cost. Considering the claims of both the groups of employees together, Government consider that those who had gone to the Railway Electrification and have gained promotions should not be placed at a more advantageous position than their seniors in the parent cadres.

As regards recognition of selections held in the Railway Electrification, the position is that the field of selection in a Project will be really different from that on a regular Railway. The standard of selection in a Project may tend to be somewhat on the liberal side as the selections are intended to fill only the temporary posts in the Project which will cease to exist after some period. In a railway, a selection will be a rigorous one, as selected persons will not only get confirmation in the grade but will also be on the run for further promotions in their career. Standing orders already exist that persons who have got promotion on a different railway or organisation during the period of temporary transfer should not be automatically considered for any preferential treatment on the parent railway in the matter of promotion to higher grades and that the normal rules should be applicable for filling the posts in the parent cadres. However, the report on the performance in the higher grades in the borrowing units will be taken into account among other things when a selection is held in the parent cadre of such employees. There is no justification for deviating from the general orders in the case of the staff employed in the Railway Electrification Project alone.

STOPPAGE OF FRONTIER MAIL AT BHAWANI MANDI

3997. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Frontier Mail stops at Shamgarh Station despite the fact that there is little or no traffic from there;

(b) what are the sales of tickets at Shamgarh for traffic both towards Bombay side and Delhi side;

(c) whether Government feel that Bhawani Mandi an important Mandi and business centre and which is close by, will yield less Traffic than Shamgarh : and

(d) if not, the reason for not doing away with the halt at Shamgarh and substituting it with that at Bhawani Mandi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Yes. The offering of long distance traffic at Shamgarh station is 1st class 1, 2nd class 1.5, and third class 50 per day which is not insubstantial.

(c) and (d). The stoppage of Frontier Mail at Shamgarh is essentially for the convenience of passengers to entrain into/detrain from the dining car.

STOPPAGE OF DELUX AND WESTERN EXPRESS TRAINS OF SAWAI MADHOPUR AND BHARATPUR JUNCTIONS

3998. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great and growing public demand at both Sawai Madhopur and Bharatpur Railway Junctions for the stoppage of both the De-Luxe and Western Express trains at these stations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present these trains are stopping at Gangapur which is a lesser important halt in terms of traffic;

(c) what are the factors which prevent Government from acceding to the

public demand for halts of these trains at the said two Stations and cutting out the halts at lesser important Station; and

(d) how Government propose to do away with the impediments in order to serve the public better and earn greater revenues by having these two trains halt at Sawai Madhopur and Bharatpur ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Some representations have been received in this regard.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Stoppages of 25 Dn/26 Up A.C. De-Luxe/Western Expresses at Gangapur City have been provided essentially for operational reasons, viz., change of locomotive. These trains were introduced in order to provide a fast service for through passengers travelling between Delhi and Bombay and their stoppages have been limited to a few stations mainly for operational reasons. Provision of additional stoppages by these trains at Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur and other stations, similarly situated from the traffic viewpoint, would considerably decelerate these fast services to the detriment of the large majority of their long distance passengers.

WAGONS FOR CEMENT AND GRAIN MOVEMENT IN KOTA DIVISION

3999. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wagons for Cement were provided by the Western Railway at the cost of grain movement in the Kota Division;

(b) the comparative figures for cement and grain loadings and what was the outstanding demand from the month March onwards;

(c) whether any target was fixed for steady supply of foodgrain movement in terms of wagons; and

(d) whether there is any fixed policy in this matter and, if so, the details thereof ?

TRADE WITH U.S.A.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. Cement and foodgrains have moved under their respective priorities.

(b) Details are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1740/68.]

(c) A daily commodity quota of 30 wagons has been fixed for movement of grain on trade account from the Kota Division but supply of wagons for loading has to be arranged in turn of registrations, along with other commodities under the same priority, subject to restrictions in booking in force.

(d) Yes. Supplies of wagons for loading are made in order of priority of the traffic and turn of registrations. Cement moves under priority 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule, sponsored foodgrains move under priority 'B' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule, while foodgrains on trade account generally move under Item 'E' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule. Endeavours are made to supply wagons for loading in order of priority.

COMMITTEE ON EXPORT OF ALLOYS AND SPECIAL STEEL

4000. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Committee to suggest measures to explore and promote the export of alloys and special steel now being produced in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

4001. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of exports to and imports from the U.S.A. during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact the exports from India to the U.S.A. exceed imports from that country at the present time;

(c) whether any talks have been held with the U.S.A. regarding the payment for exports; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

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

	Figures in millions		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Export	1477.7	2199.8	2074.4
(f.o.b.)	(\$310.3)	(\$293.3)	(\$276.6)
Imports	5253.4	7829.1	7715.0
(c.i.f.)	(\$1103.2)	(\$1043.9)	(\$1028.7)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE DELHI ADMINISTRATION OVER NOMINATION OF FINANCE MEMBER TO N.D.M.C.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यथ महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय गृह कार्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसके बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के लिए एक वित्त सदस्य के नामनिर्देशन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के बीच प्रशासनिक विवाद के समाचार।”

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 27(3) के अन्तर्गत जारी अधिसूचना के अधीन नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सदस्यों का नामांकन तथा उसके अन्य सहायक मामलों का प्रश्न प्रशासक का एक मात्र उत्तरदात्यव द्वारा। यह अधिसूचना सार्वजनिक हित में एक स्थिति को स्पष्ट करने के लिये जारी की गई थी जो कानून में पहले ही विद्यमान थी कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सम्बन्ध में कार्यकारी पार्षद या परिषद द्वारा किये गये सभी निर्णय प्रशासक की स्वीकृति के आधीन थे और मतभेद होने पर प्रशासक के विवेकानुमार कार्य करते हैं जिन्हें छोड़ दिये थे।

2. 1 अप्रैल, 1968 तक दिल्ली प्रशासन का वित्त मंत्रिव वित्त मंत्रालय के सम्बन्धित विभाग में उप सचिव भी था। 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के बाद दोनों पदों का पृथक करना आवश्यक समझा गया और परिणामतः दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपना वित्त सचिव नियुक्त किया। यह प्रश्न कि दिल्ली राज्य प्रभाग में उप-सचिव, वित्त, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में रहना चाहिये या द्विशासन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस के बदले वित्त सचिव, दिल्ली को स्थान लेना चाहिये, सरकार के विचाराधीन था। दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल भी इस प्रश्न पर गौर कर रहे थे कि क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में एक पूर्णकालिक सदस्य की नियुक्ति की जाय।

3. जब कि इन विभिन्न विकल्पों की मंत्रालय में छानवीन की जा रही थी उप राज्यपाल ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के वित्त सचिव को वित्त मंत्रालय के दिल्ली राज्य प्रभाग के उप सचिव के स्थान पर नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के वित्त सदस्य के रूप में अधिसूचित किया। अतः उप राज्यपाल को यह बताना आवश्यक समझा गया था कि जब कि उनके अपने प्रस्ताव, जो उन्होंने मंत्रालय में भेजे

थे, विचाराधीन थे, नये वित्त सदस्य की नियुक्ति को रोकना बेहतर होगा, विशेषकर जब कि समिति के अपने वर्तमान कार्य-काल के केवल दो माह ज्येष्ठ रहते थे, जिस अवधि में इस प्रश्न के सभी पहलूओं की जांच की जा सकती थी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि यह रिजर्व विधय है और लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर होम मिनिस्ट्री का नमाइन्दा होता है, होम मिनिस्ट्री से उन का तकरीर होता है—तो क्या उन्होंने जो कुछ किया वह सरकार में पूछ कर किया है या बगेर पूछे किया है?

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : जिस समय यह नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया, उस समय इसके बारे में हम लोगों ने नहीं पूछा गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम-पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। केन्द्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार है और दिल्ली प्रशासन भारतीय जनसंघ के हाथ में है—गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा सारे काम इन हांग से किये जा रहे हैं कि जनसंघ के प्रशासन को बदनाम किया जाय। अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उन से कुछ प्रश्न पूछने के पहले दिल्ली प्रशासन और भारत सरकार के बीच में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में वित्त सदस्य नियुक्त करने के बारे में जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है—उस का एक अंश आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मई 24 को गृह मंत्रालय के हिप्टी सेकेटरी श्री पारिजा ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के ज्याइन्ट मैकेटरी श्री मदान को एक पत्र लिखा—उस का एक अंश इस प्रकार है—

"In this connection it is to be noted that Administrator of Delhi is the competent authority under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 acting in the capacity of the State Government to appoint members to the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Local self-government being a State subject it

comes within the purview of the Delhi Executive Council. According to Section 27(1) of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, every decision taken by the Executive Council in respect of New Delhi shall be subject to the concurrence of the Administrator."

"In the case of any difference of opinion the Administrator is competent to apply his discretion and act accordingly. In this particular case, however, the Administrator and the Executive Councillor seem to be in complete agreement on having the Finance Secretary as a member of the NDMC in place of the Deputy Secretary, Delhi Special Division."

इस पत्र में आगे लिखा है—

"In these circumstances, we feel there is no necessity to issue any directive from the Administration, particularly as we believe that the financial interests of the Central Government would be quite safe in the hands of the Finance Secretary, Delhi Administration, who incidentally happens to be an officer of the Union Territories Cadre. So, on this score there need not be any apprehension."

श्री पारिजा के इस पत्र के उत्तर में श्री मदान ने गृह मंत्रालय के ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी श्री यारडी को लिखा—उस पत्र का एक अंश भी में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह उस से जुड़ा हुआ है और आवश्यक भी है—यह 11 जून का पत्र है—

"Please refer to Parija's letter in reply to my letter of 24th April addressed to A. D. Pande, regarding the nomination of Finance representative as a member of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. We have put up the case to the Deputy Prime Minister. He is of the view that it should be preferable to appoint the Deputy Secretary, Delhi State Division, Ministry of Finance, as a member of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. He has further observed that if the Lt. Governor does not agree to this, let him nominate anyone he likes."

इस पत्र से स्पष्ट है कि पहले गृह मंत्रालय को इस नियुक्ति के बारे में कोई आपत्ति

नहीं थी। उप प्रधान मंत्री से विचार विनियम कर के दिल्ली प्रशासन को यह सूचित किया गया कि दिल्ली प्रशासन जिस व्यक्ति को नामजद करना चाहता है, उस पर भारत सरकार को किसी तरह का कोई एतराज़ नहीं है और अगर लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर चाहे तो नवा व्यक्ति नियुक्त कर सकता है। इस के बाद 20 जुलाई को लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर ने एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया, जिस के हिसाब से दिल्ली प्रशासन के फाइनेंस मैकेटरी को नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में मदस्य नामजद कर दिया गया। लेकिन उन्हीं श्री यारडी ने, जिन्होंने श्री मदान को लिखा था कि नियुक्ति की जा सकती है, लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर को पत्र लिखा—यह 31 जुलाई का पत्र है—

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहा पत्रों की तारीखें भी बताइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तारीखें आपकी फाइल में हैं और मैं इन पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा गोलमाल है, आप विरोधी दल के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करें—इस की जांच की जानी चाहिए। अब वही श्री यारडी गजट-नोटिफिकेशन होने के बाद—जो कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा किया गया और लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर की सहमति से किया गया, इस के बारे में केंद्र सरकार को भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी, लेकिन पता नहीं बीच में क्या हुआ—31 जुलाई को वही मिठो यारडी फिर से लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर को एक पत्र लिखते हैं में उस पत्र को उद्धृत करना चाहताहूँ....

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील (रामसनेही धाट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ये प्राइवेट चिट्ठियां हैं....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कोई धर का मामला नहीं है, प्राइवेट चिट्ठियां नहीं हैं। आप जानते हैं कि प्राइवेट क्या होता है?

MR. SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member not know what is private? How is this private? It is a letter written by the Government of India to the Lt. Governor and you call it private. It is not a love letter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पत्र को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ—

"It has been decided that it would be better if effect is not given to this Notification and the matter is considered afresh when the Committee is reconstituted in October. I tried to contract you over the telephone but could not get you. I have asked your Chief Secretary to convey his decision of the Central Government. It is understood that the Finance Secretary has not taken the oath of office in NDMC. The oath-taking, therefore, may be stayed."

MR. SPEAKER : Now please come to your question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं—पहला—जब केन्द्र सरकार को पहले इस बात पर आपत्ति नहीं थी कि दिल्ली प्रशासन का फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी नड़ दिल्ली नगरपालिका का फाइनेन्स मेम्बर हो तो फिर वाद में आपत्ति क्यों की गई, विशेषकर जब कि नाम का नोटिफिकेशन गजट में किया जा चुका था और केन्द्र सरकार के कैडर का अधिकारी शपथ लेने के लिये जा रहा था। क्या यह सच है कि इस सबाल पर गृह मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय में मतभेद है? क्या यह सच है कि गृह मंत्री और उपप्रधान मंत्री में मतभेद है? क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सारा काम इसलिये किया गया है कि केन्द्र में बैठी हुई कार्यपालिका की सरकार दिल्ली प्रशासन में जनसंघ के शासन को बदनाम करना चाहती है? क्या यह राजनीतिक हस्तेक्षण नहीं है?

श्री विद्याचरण गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात विल्कुल गलत है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जनसंघ को दिल्ली प्रशासन में बदनाम करना

चाहती है। इस बात में जरा भी तथ्य नहीं है। जहां तक मतभेद का सवाल है, वित्त मन्त्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय में कोई भी मतभेद नहीं है। (व्यवधान) · · · · ·

मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि वे धैर्यपूर्वक मूरे और समझने की कोशिश करें। जब नयी दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में यह सबाल उठा कि इसका वित्त सदस्य कौन हो, चूंकि पहले विन मंत्रालय में जो डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी थे वही दिल्ली प्रशासन के फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी थे और वही एन० डी० एम० सी० के फाइनेन्स मेम्बर कहलाने थे और बीच में जब दिल्ली प्रशासन में फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी और वित्त मंत्रालय के डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी की पोस्ट को अलग अलग किया गया तब यह प्रश्न उठा कि अब नयी दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में विस्तो रखा जाये, दिल्ली के फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी को रखा जाये या वित्त मंत्रालय का जो डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी है उसको रखा जाये। यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन था। इस बीच में लेफिटनेन्ट गवर्नर ने एक प्रस्ताव किया कि यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि एक सम्पूर्ण रूप से स्वतन्त्र, नयी दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का फाइनेन्स मेम्बर बना दिया जाये। यह प्रस्ताव हमारे पास था। जैसा कि वाजपेयी जी ने कहा, यह प्रस्ताव फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री और माननीय उपप्रधान मंत्री के सामने भी रखा गया और उन्होंने यह राय दी कि यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि वित्त मन्त्रालय का जो उप-सचिव है उसे ही नयी दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का फाइनेन्स मेम्बर बना दिया जाये और यदि लेफिटनेन्ट गवर्नर इसके लिए तैयार न हों तो फिर जैसा उचित समझे वैसा करें। यह उपप्रधान मन्त्री की राय थी। जब यह प्रश्न गृह-मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन था उस समय अचानक एक नोटिफिकेशन हमारे ध्यान में आया जिसमें यह लिखा था कि जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी हैं उनको एन० डी० एम० सी० का वित्त मेम्बर बना दिया

[श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल]

जाये। इस पर हमको आश्चर्य हुआ। उपराज्यपाल महोदय का जो प्रस्ताव था वह यह था कि एक स्थायी फाइनेंस मेम्बर एन० डी० एम० सी० का बनाया जाये लेकिन अचानक जब यह चीज़ मामने आई तो उस पर आश्चर्य होना स्वाभाविक था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मम्बन्ध में जो कानूनी स्थिति है वह भी मैं आपके सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। पहले जो एन० डी० एम० सी० का मेम्बर नमिनेट किया जाता था, नामजद किया जाता था उसके लिए एमिजक्यूटिव काउंसिलर लेफिनेन्ट गवर्नर से बात करते थे और यदि दोनों में मतभेद नहीं होता था तो उसको मान लिया जाता था पर इस जून के महीने में एक ज्ञापन जारी किया गया और उसमें यह कहा गया है—
(व्यवधान) . . .

श्री कंवरताल गुरु (दिल्ली सदर) : यह बहुत शेषफूल गेट है आपका।

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : उसमें यह सोचा गया, जैसा मैंने अपने मुख्य वक्तव्य में कहा है, कि इसको बिल्कुल साफ कर देना चाहिए। पहले स्थिति साफ नहीं थी। उस स्थिति की साफ करने के लिए एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया जिसमें इसे आरक्षित विषय बनाया गया। . . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

जनहित में आरक्षित विषय बनाया गया
(व्यवधान) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेवी : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। उस जो के बिल्ड पहले से ही हमारे आरोप है। वे कंप्रेस को कठपुतली बनकर दिल्ली प्रसासन को सदा बदनाम करते रहे हैं। गृह-मंत्री जो को कहा जाये कि वे यहां पर उत्तर देने के लिए आये।

MR. SPEAKER : He is answering.
..(Interruptions).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : He is shielding him. There is corruption in New Delhi,

विराग तले अंधेरा हो रहा है।

(Interruptions) He is shielding Mr. Chhabra and Mr. Chhabra has to go.
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you kindly sit down? I think I will have to expunge if you go on shouting like this. You cannot simply say, so and so must go. He has asked a question and the Minister is answering. If there is anything, the leader of your party is there to ask, I take it as a serious matter, not lightly. Otherwise, I may not have put it. I have put it so that something can be clarified now and, later on, you could discuss it, if necessary. Now, about the Home Minister, I do not know where he is—he may be in the other House; I do not know. He is also the Minister of State... (Interruptions). He is answering. If it is not satisfactory, other methods are open to you. Suppose his answers are not able to satisfy you. We will see later on. The Home Minister is not here. Are we going to hold it up now and say, let the Home Minister come and, if he is also not able to satisfy you, let the Prime Minister come. Where will it lead to? Let us see. He is answering.

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई व्यक्तिमत मामला नहीं है। मैं भारत सरकार की तरफ से अधिकृत रूप में जवाब दे रहा हूँ। अगर कोई फिलूर होता उसको ठोक कर नौजिए। . . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We will make specific charges. (Interruptions). He has threatened to prosecute us. Under Sec. 144, he drags us to the court everyday.
(Interruptions).

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि जनहित में एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया और इसको आरक्षित विषय बनाया गया। वैसे ही नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी का विषय आरक्षित

हुआ जिस तरह से पुलिस मर्बिसेज, लैंड बिल्डिंग भारत सरकार के अधीन आती है और हमसे परामर्श करके काम करना होता है। उसी प्रकार यदि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में कोई सदस्य नामजद करना हो तो हमसे परामर्श करना आवश्यक होगा। जब हमसे परामर्श नहीं किया गया और जब हमने कहा कि मितम्बर के अन्त तक एक नयी कमेटी बनाने के बारे में सोच विचार करना है और तीन अवूटवर को जारी करना है इसलिए इस बीच में कोई नयी बात न की जाए, जो अभी तक नहीं हुई है और हमसे परामर्श किए बिना जो नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया है उसके अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही न की जाए वल्कि जब हम नयी म्युनिसिपल कमेटी बनायेंगे उस बबत विचार करके तय करेंगे कि क्या करना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है। यह ठोक है कि जो कुछ बाकी बच गया है, उसे श्री कंवरलाल गुल मौर और श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी पूछ लेंगे लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अगर विचार विनियम चल रहा या तो फिर गृह मंत्रालय के डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी मिं परीजा ने यह बात क्यों लिखी कि नामजदगी को जा सकती है? आज यह शुक्र जी कह रहे हैं कि चूंकि विचार विनियम हो रहा या इसलिए नामजदगी का ऐलान नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन रेकार्ड यह बतलाता है कि आप के गृह मंत्रालय के डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी ने लिखा कि नामजदगी हो सकती है और उस में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है?

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : मैंने साझ किया कि हमारे पास जो उपराज्यपाल महोदय के पास से पत्र आया था उस में वह चाहते थे कि एक स्वतंत्र आदमी को एन० डी० एम० सी० के वित्त विभाग को देखने के लिए

उस का सदस्य बनाया जाय। अब यह कि उक्त डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी ने क्या लिखा और किस बक्त वह लिखा लैंटर उस बारे में मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। यही बात मैंने उस बक्त भी बताई थी।

श्री कंवरलाल गुल : डेढ़ साल से जब से दिल्ली प्रशासन और नगर निगम जनसंघ के हाथ में आया है तब से केन्द्रीय सरकार तरह-तरह के रोड़े दिल्ली प्रशासन के मार्ग में अटका रही है। बिल्यर कट डिस्ट्रिक्टिवेशन केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली के जनसंघ प्रशासन के साथ कर रही है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है कि जनसंघ प्रशासन ठीक नरीके से यहां काम करे। इसके लिए दिल्ली के कांप्रेसी कार्यकर्ताओं में और होम मिनिस्टरी में और खास कर विद्यावरण शुक्ला जो के बीच में एक कॉस्पिरेसी चल रही है और यही कारण है जो वह नग्न-तरह की गडबडियां करते हैं।

मैं इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। पहली बात जो श्रीमान शुक्ला जी ने कही कि यह हमारा जूरिस्टिक्षण है, तो उसके लिए मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि अप्रैल के महीने में यह जगह खाली हुई, अप्रैल के महीने में किन का जूरिस्टिक्षण था? और जैसा कि होम मिनिस्टरी के टेलीशन सैक्रेटरी ने लिखा है कि अप्रैल के महीने में यह ट्रान्सफर्स सबजैक्ट कर दिया गया था और अगर मैट्रोपोलिटन कॉसिल और गवर्नर में मतभेद हो तो गवर्नर उसके ऊपर दूसरी बातें कर सकता था अब मैट्रोपोलिटन कॉसिल में और गवर्नर में कोई मतभेद नहीं हुआ, बिल्कुल मतभेद नहीं हुआ। दोनों फ्राइनेस सैक्रेटरी को, फ्राइनेस सैक्रेटरी जो दिल्ली स्टेट के थे उन को नियुक्त करना चाहते थे। केन्द्रीय सरकार बीच में बिल्कुल नहीं आती में पूछता चाहता हूं कि यह आप बीच में कैसे टपक रहे? जैसा मैंने कहा वह दिल्ली के कांप्रेसियों

[भी कंवरकाल गुप्त]

और शुक्ला जी के बीच में कौस्पिरेसी थी और इसलिए दिल्ली के कांग्रेसियों ने सजै-शट किया कि नई दिल्ली भ्युनिसपल कमेटी के जो फाइनेन्शियल एडवाइजर हैं उन का एन० डो० एम० एस० का मैम्बर मुक्तर कर दिया जाय। लेफिटेनेट गवर्नर माहव इस पर एग्रो भी हो गये लेकिन जब उसे जुडिशिएल ब्रांच में भेजा गया तो जुडिशिएल ब्रांच ने कहा कि एन० डो० एम० सी० का जो इम्लायी है वह उस का मैम्बर नहीं हो सकता है। उस के बाद फिर लैफिटेनेट गवर्नर ने मिस्टर गोयल जोकि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी हैं उन को नोटिफाई किया उन को मैम्बर किया।

आप ने जो एक दूसरी बात कही कि जून से यह ट्रान्सफर्ड सबर्जेंटर कर दिया गया तो मेरा चार्ज यह है कि वह जो कौस्पिरेसी आप के और दिल्ली के कांग्रेसियों के बीच चल रही है उस के अनुमान यही कोशिश है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के सारे अधिकार आहिरता आहिस्ता ले लिये जायं और जो अधिकार उन के हैं भी उन के अन्तर्दर भी वाधा ढाली जाय और क्या आप ने यह ट्रान्सफर्ड सबर्जेंट इसलिए नहीं किया कि जनसंघी प्रशासन के जो अधिकार हैं उन को कम किया जाय?

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरा कहना यह है कि एन० डो० एम० सी० का जब नोटिफिकेशन हुआ उस के बाद एक मीटिंग होने वाली थी जिसमें वह शपथ लेने वाले थे लेकिन इन कांग्रेसियों ने, मिस्टर लाबडा ने और शुक्ल जी ने मिल कर वह मीटिंग पोस्टपोन कर दी और उस सम्पाद्य में कोई मीटिंग नहीं होने दी। उस के बाद फिर उन्होंने डाइरेक्शन दिया जिस में कहा गया कि आप वहन कीजिये, आप वह नोटिफिकेशन न कर जिये वह अभी तक यहां परम्परा रही है कि एन० डो० एम० सी० में दिल्ली प्रशासन से फाइनेन्स मैम्बर नौमिनेट होता है और

हांलाकि उपराज्यपाल ने उन की बात को मान लिया लेकिन इस बारे में उपराज्यपाल महोदय ने प्रोटैस्ट किया है और मैं उपराज्यपाल के लैटर से कोट करना चाहता हूँ और आप की आज्ञा से मैं उसे सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ।

This is what the Lt. Governor says.

"I would however, be failing in my duty if I did not point out that it would not be correct to leave it to the NDMC which has an annual budget of several crores to incur expenditure on various projects without having the benefit of independent financial advice. Obviously, the internal financial officer cannot be expected to exercise the required supervision, control and check over the expenditure. As long as the Finance Member is not nominated to the NDMC, the Delhi Administration has no means of knowing as to whether or not the funds of the NDMC are being utilised properly."

यह इन का आर्डर जाने के बाद उपराज्यपाल महोदय ने लिखा है :

एन० डो० एम० सी० के खिलाफ 2820 आडिट औबर्जेंशन हैं जोकि अभी तक साफ नहीं किये गये हैं और यहां पर परचेजर के बारे में भी गोलमाल हो रहा है। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि आप ने यह ट्रान्सफर क्यों किया? यह आप ने रिजिडेंट सबर्जेंट क्यों बनाया? दूसरे वह जो एक मीटिंग होने वाली थी उस मीटिंग को आप ने पोस्टपोन क्यों कर दिया? यह 4 महीने जो फाइनेन्स मैम्बर नहीं रहा तो कौन सी मशीनरी आप ने क्रायम की है जिसमें कि इंडिपेंडेंट कंट्रोल दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का एन० डो० एम० एस० के फाइनेन्शियल एक्सपेंडोजर पर रह सके? अगर आप इसे डिनाई करते हैं और आप भेटेन करते हैं कि आप को इस में कोई गड़बड़ या कौस्पिरेसी नहीं है तो क्या आप कोई एक इंडिपेंडेंट इनक्रायरी इस बात को मलूम कराने के लिए करायेंगे कि डेढ़ साल में

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली के जनसंघी प्रशासन में क्या इंटरफ़ोरेंस किया है (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : यह चौंज रिकार्ड में आनी चाहिए कि यह चिट्ठी गुला जी को किस ने दी? यह पत्र उपराज्यपाल ने इन्हें पास किया या विस ने इन्हें दिया यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और यह रेकार्ड में आना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसमें आप का प्रोटोकॉल चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain should resume his seat now. He does not need my protection at all. He is asking how the Lt. Governor's letter and how the Secretary's letter etc. have come. They are given in the newspapers also. Why should the hon. Member ask them? They are coming in the newspapers. That is a matter for a separate inquiry which the Home Ministry will have to set up. It cannot be asked as a supplementary question on a calling-attention-notice. Every letter is given in the newspapers before it even reaches the people to whom it is addressed.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंदस्थियों के दिमाग में जो पद्यन्त्र दा एकः फितूर आ गया है उन को वह निकाल दें और अगर उसे निकालने के बाद ऐसा बात सुनेंगे तो उन की समझ में सब चौंज आ सकेगी…… (व्यवधान)

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय द्वारा बार-बार यह फितूर का शब्द क्यों इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जब यह बात उन के दिमाग में से निकल जायेगी तब वह मेरा बात को अच्छे तरीके से समझ जायेगे। हम लोग कोई प्रश्नार आदि करने के अद्दी नहीं हैं। हम लोग सीधी बात करते हैं जबकि दूसरे राजनीतिक दल ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और वह अपने दलगत स्वार्थ को मद्देनजर

रख कर बात किया करते हैं। इस तरह का प्रचार करने की हमारी कभी आदत नहीं रही है।

माननीय श्री कंवरलाल गृष्ट ने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं उनका मैं सिलसिलेबार जवाब देना चाहता हूँ

मैं पहले ही जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि चौंकि माननीय सदस्य उस से संतुष्ट नहीं मालूम पड़ रहे इसलिए दुबारा मैं उन्हें माफ़ तरीके से दुहरा देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि इन विषय को रिजिवंड मवर्जीवट इतलिए बनाया गया क्योंकि वैसा करना मग्नार आवश्यक समझती थी। अब हो सकता है कि उस से किसी को मनमेद हो। हो सकता है कि हमारी इस बात को कोई गलत मानें लेकिन हम ने सही मान कर बैसा किया है। गयों में मतभेद हो मानता है लेकिन चूंकि हम ने वैसा करना टीक समझा है इसलिए उस को हम ने किया और इसमें कोई विसी तरीके की कोई राजनीतिक बात नहीं है और ऐसा करना हमने जनहित में समझा है…… (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब दिल्ली पर कांग्रेसी प्रशासन कायम था तब आप को यह जनहित की बात कभी नहीं सूझी लेकिन ज्योंही दिल्ली में जनसंघ का प्रशासन कायम हुआ तब आप को यह जनहित की ओर देशहित की बात सूझी।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक इन के दूसरे प्रश्न का संबंध है कि एन० डी० एम० मी० की मिटिंग क्यों पोस्टपोटन की गई तो वह सवाल उन्हीं से वह पूछें। हम लोगों में उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। कब मीटिंग बूलाई जाती है और कब पोस्टपोटन की जाती है उस से हम लोगों का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

जहां तक इडिपैडंट फ़ाइनेंशियल एडवाइजर का सवाल है भेने कहा कि इस

[श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल]

के बारे में विचार होगा कि किस तरीके में इस चौज्ज को किया जाय। लेकिन उस बीच में अचानक यह नोटिफिकेशन आ गया है इसलिए हम को उसे रखना पड़ा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: मंत्री महोदय एन्कवायरी क्यों नहीं करवाते अगर उन के मन में विश्वास है?

What about an independent inquiry?
What about having an impartial inquiry?
That was my last question.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No inquiry is needed.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो अब तक की चर्चा से भी असली बात का पना हो गया है। उस में कोई छिपाने की बात नहीं है। जो कुठ सरकार ने किया है वह एक पड़यन्त्र है। आप भले ही उस को पड़यन्त्र न कहें, लेकिन है वह पड़यन्त्र ही।

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO JOSHI (Bhopal): Public interest is a very good shield under which they can hide anything.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका पंजाब म्यूनिसिपल एकट के अनुपार कार्य करनी है और उस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जो दिल्ली प्रशासन है वह उस पर नियन्त्रण करता है। उस की कार्रवाई को दिल्ली प्रशासन को अनुमति के बिना कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया जा सकता। इसके अनिरिक्त आधिक मामलों में भी जो निर्देश देना है वह दिल्ली प्रशासन का ही काम है। इस में जो वित्त सदस्य है उस का इसमें भ्रष्टपूर्ण स्थान है।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is only repeating what the other Members have said. Does he want the functions of the Finance Secretary to be explained here? Let him come to the question now.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: असली बात यह है कि नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के

अध्यक्ष श्री छाड़ा पर बहुत से भ्रष्टाचार के दोषारोपण हैं और वह उन सब वांधलियों को छिपाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने अपने वित्त सलाहकार से यह बात कही थी कि यदि वह उन की इच्छा के अनुसार कार्य करते रहें तो वह उन की नियुक्ति दिल्ली प्रशासन में करा सकते हैं। जब विधि मंत्रालय ने यह कह दिया कि यह नियुक्ति नहीं हो सकती तब उन्होंने यह मांग खोज निकाला मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बीस सालों में जब मंत्री महोदय ने जनहित के लिये कोई वेचैनी प्रकट नहीं की तब फिर आज ही क्यों जनहित के लिये वेचैनी प्रकट की गई है। बीस बर्ष पश्चात् पहली बार आज कैसे यह इल्हाम आप को आया? दूसरी बात यह कि उपराज्यपाल के मुकाब को आपने मुश्य बनाया है। आप के ही मंत्रालय ने यह स्वीकृति दी कि नियुक्ति की जा सकती है और उपराज्यपाल की सहमति से यह नियुक्ति हुई है। लेकिन उपराज्यपाल की महमति से जब नियुक्ति हुई तो उस के माने यह है कि उन का वह पहला मुकाब अपने आप रह हो गया है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उपराज्यपाल की सहमति में जो नियुक्ति हुई उस को मानने से सरकार ने इकार क्यों कर दिया? नीमरी बात यह कि जब नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का अलग वित्त सचिव होगा और प्रशासन में सम्बन्धित कार्यों का भंचालन दिल्ली प्रशासन करेगा तब वित्त सम्बन्धी कार्यों एवं दिल्ली प्रशासन में तालमेल कैसे बढ़ेगा?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: श्री त्यागी ने जो प्रश्न किया है उस में साफ जाहिर होता है कि उन्होंने तथ्यों की तरफ से बिल्कुल अपना दिमाग बन्द कर लिया है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Physician, heal thyself.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have only said that the kind of questions that have been asked shows that these gentlemen have closed their minds

to facts and they are only asking questions with a political motivation. That is my impression. I have already said that there is no question of any conspiracy; there is no question of any political motivation.

Now I will give instances. Shri Tyagi asked why during the last 20 years we did not consider it necessary. He should know that the Delhi Administration Act has come into force only 2 or 2½ years ago. All these things are being done under that.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The Constitution of India came into force in 1950.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not a question of any political prejudice or any political vendetta against anybody. He has also made an unfortunate allegation against a functionary...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Correct allegation. Set up an inquiry. We will prove it. Who presented 3 Fiat cars to the NDMC? Who gave permission to Prem Nath Motors to build a building illegally? Who gave permission for building a house in Defence Colony illegally? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Unless he assures me that he will not shout, I am not going to conduct the proceedings.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Why should the rest of the House be punished?

MR. SPEAKER : Why not let the Minister answer? Why should he shout like this? I can understand Shri Tyagi asking for a clarification if he is not satisfied with the answer. But everytime the hon. Member is shouting.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is concerned with New Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether it is Shri Vajpayee or Shri Gupta, whoever puts a question, he has the right to shout. That is his sole privilege.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am not talking nonsense.

MR. SPEAKER : But you have a right to shout! If Shri Tyagi is not satisfied with the answer, I can under-

stand his asking a question. But whoever puts a question, the hon. Member has the right to shout in the middle of the answer. I do not want to shut out any discussion. But one shouting from that side brings another from the other side. Where will it lead us?

SHRI RANGA : Kindly advise the Minister also not to get into too much of this sort of thing; let him also behave properly.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री जी जो कह रहे हैं कि उन के दिमाग में फिलूर है, क्या यही उन के पास जवाब है?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is very unfortunate and improper to drag in the names of individual officers in this controversy. My information is that there are no charges of corruption against the President of the NDMC. I think he has been doing excellent work.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You are in league with him, against thieves.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What is this? Let him behave like a gentleman.

श्री ओन प्रकाश त्यार्ग : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सभी प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं दिया। वह केवल दुष्टी की उलझन में उलझ गये हैं, जवाब नहीं दे पाये। फिलूर मेरे दिमाग में है या उन के, यह तो समझने की बात है। मैंने तीन मवाल किये थे अलग-अलग मान लिया कि उन के अनुसार यह दो वर्ष की बात है, मगर जमसंघ का यह जालन तो केवल साल भर से है। साल भर पहले क्यों उन के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई? दूसरी बात यह कि जब दिल्ली प्रशासन के नीचे नई दिल्ली का प्रशासन चलता है तो अलग वित्त मंत्रालय रहते हूए कैम सुविधा के अनुमार कायं चलेगा, और क्या यह बात सही है कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के अध्यक्ष ने अपने वित्त सलाहकार से यह कहा था कि अगर वह उन की सलाह मान जायें तो उन की नियुक्ति हो सकती है?

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक उनके प्रथम प्रश्न का सवाल है, मैं पहले उत्तर दे चुका हूँ कि विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी को अलग रखा गया।

श्री हुक्म चन्द छालवाय (उज्जैन) : कौन सी परिस्थितियों में ऐसा हुआ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस लिये हमने न तो उस को दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन में सम्मिलित किया और न दूसरी जगह। जहां तक बजट का सवाल है, दिल्ली प्रशासन का जो पूरा बजट है चाहे नगर निगम हो चाहे नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी हो, सब गृह मन्त्रालय की बजट की मांगों में आता है। उन के लिये अलग से बजट प्रावधान नहीं रखा जाता।

श्री यशवंत तिह कुशाह (भिड़) : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह प्रश्न कब तक उलझा रहेगा? दूसरी बात यह कि केन्द्रीय प्रशासन के आधिक हितों को कौन सी वाधा पहुँच रही थी जिस की बजह से हस्तांतरित अधिकार को अहस्तांतरित किया गया? तीसरी बात यह कि गृह उप-सचिव ने जो पत्र लिखा उस को लिखने का अधिकार उन को था या नहीं। अगर अधिकार था तो उस अधिकार का पालन क्यों नहीं होने दिया गया और अगर अनाधिकार पत्र लिखा तो क्या उन के ऊपर जांच कर के अनुशासनात्मक कारबाई की जायेगी? चौथे यह कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप करते रहने का गृह मन्त्रालय के दिमाग में जो फिलूर है उसे कब समाप्त किया जायेगा?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक इनके प्रथम प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने पहले ही उत्तर दे दिया है कि नई दिल्ली की एक विशिष्ट स्थिति है और उसके कारण ही इसको इस तरह से रखा गया है। जहां तक वित्तीय मामलों का सम्बन्ध है, इसको आरक्षित विषय इस लिए बनाया गया है

ताकि इससे जनहित का सम्पादन ठीक से हो सके।

जहां तक उप सचिव की चिट्ठी का सम्बन्ध है मैं फिर देखूँगा कि यह कब लिखी गई थी। मेरी प्रेजेंट इनफार्मेशन यह है कि यह नोटिफिकेशन जारी होने के पहले लिखी गई थी। इसकी में फिर से जांच कर नूँगा। अगर नोटिफिकेशन जारी होने के बाद चिट्ठी लिखी गई है तो सचमुच गलत बात यह होगी। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है नोटिफिकेशन के जारी होने से पहले यह लिखी गई थी।

जहां तक फिलूर की बात का सम्बन्ध है, राजनीतिक कारणों से कभी कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं हमारी तरफ से हुआ है। हम यहां से राजनीतिक कारणों से कुछ नहीं करते हैं (इन्टरप्रश्न) जनहित के मामले जो होते हैं उन में राजनीति लाने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, उससे बातावरण दूषित होता है। व्यक्तिगत जो आरोप लगाये जाते हैं होम मिनिस्टर पर या एन० डी० एम० सी० के ऊपर वे सरामर वेवनियाद हैं, गलत है और किसी तरह का भी उन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है।

12.43 HRS.

QUESTIONS ON STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE ON 12-8-1968 RE. INDO-SWISS TRAINING CENTRE AT CHANDIGARH

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : May I know what the main objections of the Swiss foundation are to the continuance of the project under the CSIO? Is there any question of principle? Is there something of a personal nature between the director of the SCIO and the Swiss foundation and if so the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The foundation has not given any reasons or justification for keeping it as a separate unit. On the other hand the CSIR feels and the expert committee has also sug-

gested that the centre which was started in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation—it was part of it—would serve no useful purpose as a separate entity. They have not given any reasons and we strongly feel that this should have been a part of the organisation from the inception.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : According to the statement laid on the Table of the House yesterday, the reason for the abrogation of the agreement is the attempt to separate the ISTC from the CSIO. But the reason that appears to be a fact is that difficulty arose because of continuous interference and power politics by the Director of the CSIO who was previously sacked by the late Dr. Bhabha for inefficiency and corruption. May I therefore know from the Government (a) whether in the 1961 agreement the CSIO was not mentioned at all; (b) whether in terms of the 1961 agreement, interference by the administrative head of the CSIO was a violation of the agreement or not and (c) is the Government prepared to lay on the Table a copy of the agreement?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The agreement was signed between the Swiss Foundation and the CSIR. CSIO is a subordinate body of the CSIR and there was no need to mention that. There is no question of power politics at all. The simple point is that after 7½ years of this collaboration the Government of India and the experts feel that we are competent enough to handle this job. We no more need their collaboration. That is our view.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about placing the agreement on the Table?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is known to everybody; it is in the Library.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What difficulty is there in placing it on the Table of the House?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I shall lay it on the Table of the House. It is in the Library already.

श्री काल्येश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : श्री तापड़िया साहब ने कहा है कि भारा साहब

ने सी० एस० आई० ओ० के डायरेक्टर को पहले हटा दिया था। उन्होंने बराबर स्विस फाउंडेशन के काम में, ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में हस्तक्षेप किया। फाउंडेशन के प्रिसिपल ने जोकि स्विस है बराबर डा० आत्मा राम को जो कि डायरेक्टर जनरल सी० एस० आई० आर० है खबर दी थी लेकिन कभी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। एक स्टेज पर तो ऐसा हुआ कि इस ट्रेनिंग सेंटर को मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड ने सी० एस० आई० आर० को अपने हाथ में ले लेने के लिए कहा। परन्तु जो भी एशीमेंट हुआ उसको तोड़ दिया गया। स्विस फाउंडेशन के प्रेजीडेंट मार्च महीने में जब भारत आए थे तब उन्होंने डा० आत्मा राम से वातचीत की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि किसी भारतीय को ट्रेनिंग दी जाए और आगे चल कर उसको प्रिसिपल बना दिया जाए।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है :

"I appointed this Committee because the Director of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation was feeling that after about 7½ years of operation of the Agreement, the Indian staff of the Indo-Swiss Training Centre was competent to continue the training without the assistance of Swiss instructors."

इस में सब से मजे की बात यह है कि अभी तक भी किसी भारतीय को प्रिसिपल तो क्या वाइस प्रिसिपल भी नहीं बनाया गया है।

आगे इन के स्टेटमेंट में यह है :

"The Expert Committee after detailed consideration of all aspects of the matter and personal inspection of the Indo-Swiss Training Centre and discussions with those concerned advised *inter alia* that it was not necessary to renew the existing Agreement beyond the 31st August, 1968."

मजे की बात यह है कि जब गुप्ता कमीशन एक्वाइंट हुआ उसने वहाँ जितने भी स्विस

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

लोग थे, प्रिसिपल या उससे कोई बातचीत नहीं की और बिना बातचीत के ही अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गुप्ता कमीशन ने बिना स्विम प्रिसिपल से बातचीत किए हुए क्या अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और यदि दी तो उसका क्या कारण है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या क्या विदेश मंत्रालय ने यह परामर्श दिया है कि इस एप्रीमेंट को अभी न टरमिनेट किया जाए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आप से अनुरोध यह है कि आप मंत्री महोदय को कहें कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और विदेश मंत्रालय के परामर्श को तथा विद्यायियों ने जो एक मैमोरेंडम प्रधान मंत्री को दिया था, वह सब सदन पटल पर रखें।

श्री भगवत मा आज्ज़द : मैंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में मैंने कहा है कि जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी उस कमेटी का एक भी मैम्बर सी० एस० आई० आर० या सी० एम० आई० ओ० से किसी भी प्रकार सम्बन्धित नहीं था। ये सारे विशेषज्ञ थे। यह कमेटी सी० एस० आई० आर० के बाइस प्रजीडेंट ने बहाल की थी। यह बात फारंडेशन के प्रेजीडेंट और सैक्रेटरी जनरल को पूर्णतया मालूम थी। जब यह कमेटी चंडीगढ़ गई तो वहां इनको बार-बार बुलाया गया बात करने के लिए। इस कमेटी ने वहां पर जितने प्रशिक्षण लेने वाले थे उन सभी से बातचीत की, प्रिसिपल को भी बात करने के लिए कहा गया। इसमें कोई व्यक्तिगत भावना नहीं थी। सच बात तो यह है कि साढ़े सात वर्षों में हमारे जो भारतीय हैं उन्होंने प्रतिष्ठान के विकास के लिए, उस में उत्पादन करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लिया है। हमें अब इस कोलंबोरेशन की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है।

इन्हीं कारणों से हमने इस एप्रीमेंट को टर्मिनेट किया है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : विदेश मंत्रालय का क्या परामर्श था यह नहीं बताया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बलिया में हालत बड़ी खराब है। वहां तीन आदमी मर गए हैं और दो सौ घायल हुए हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have passed on to the next item.

12.46 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1290 (English version) and G.S.R. 1291 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1711/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS AND U.P. KSHETTRA SAMITIS AND ZILA PARISHAD ADHINIYAM, U.P. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, WEST BENGAL ZILA PARISHADS ACTS, WEST BENGAL PANCHAYAT ACT, ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Conduct of Proceedings) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 7542-B/XXXIII-II-25-R-65 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 8th January, 1968, under sub-sec-

tion (3) of section 237 of the Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh (Hindi and English versions).

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

(2) (i) A Copy of the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1968, published in Notification No. 68-C/XII-CA-25(1)-68 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th February, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 133 of the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1965, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh (Hindi and English versions).

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1712/68.]

(3) A copy of West Bengal Notification No. 7200/AZP/3T-12/65 (Pt. I) published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 7th July, 1967, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Zila Parishads (Election Constitution and Administration) Rules, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 112 of the West Bengal Zila Parishads Acts, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 120 of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iv) of the

Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal :—

(i) Notification No. 9440/Panch/3-R-2/66 published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 7th September, 1967, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Panchayat Rules, 1958.

(ii) Notification No. 12088/Panch/3R-3/66 published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 27th September, 1967, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Panchayat Rules, 1958.

(5) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at items (3) and (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1648/68.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : On behalf of Shri Anna-sahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1452 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1968, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1713/68.]

NOTIFICATION RE-MANAGEMENT OF MODEL MILLS NAGPUR LTD., NAGPUR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2607 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1968, regarding management of the Model Mills Nagpur Limited, Nagpur, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1714/68.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession and business in, gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

12.48 HRS.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1965-66

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1965-66.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1968-69.

12.49 HRS.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE; INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) BILL; AND PATENTS BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed was on his legs the other day. He may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, before the discussion was adjourned, I was referring to the resolution moved by the hon. Member so far as the ordinance was concerned. I explained yesterday briefly the circumstances and reasons for promulgating the ordinance and bringing forward this amending Bill to replace that ordinance. Except Mr. Dandekar, no other member supported his resolution regarding the ordinance. But Mr. Narayana Rao wanted to know what was the positive action that Government wanted to take after their negative action in promulgating the ordinance. I would like to tell him that the ordinance was promulgated only for the purpose of keeping those petitions pending till the Bill is passed by this Parliament. Now the Bill seeking to replace that ordinance is before the House. If the period is not extended, all those applications which are pending will lapse and the applicants will be denied the benefits they may derive under the new Act. It is only for that purpose that the new amending Bill has been proposed. Secondly, we were also anxious that those applications should not be disposed of under the existing Bill because they will have certain rights and privileges which are inconsistent with the development of industries in our country. It is for that reason that the amending Bill is placed before the House. Therefore, it is not a negative measure, but a positive measure. On the one hand, we want to keep the applications alive and on the other, it would enable us to dispose of the applications under the new legislation when it is passed by Parliament. This is all that I would like to say about the ordinance and the Bill seeking to replace it.

So far as the main Bill is concerned, a number of observations have been made. Some hon. members have accused the Government for delaying this legislation. I would like to say that there is not the least desire on the part of Government to delay this. On the other hand, Government wanted that the Bill should be at once taken up for consideration with out reference to a Select Committee. It

was only because of the overwhelming desire of the Members of Parliament in the Advisory Committee that against the will of the Government it has been decided to refer it to a Select Committee. I personally think that in a matter which had already been once referred to a Select Committee where we had spent considerable time examining witnesses from within and outside the country, there was no necessity to refer it again to a Select Committee. But I had to bow down to the wishes of the members of the Advisory Committee.

I hope that this Bill will be disposed of by the Select Committee as early as possible without the necessity of examining the same witnesses again and on the basis of the voluminous material and evidence already available, it will be possible for the Select Committee to make such proposals and amendments as they may consider necessary in the interests of the country.

Secondly, there was a criticism that this Bill—my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma is not here, it was he who made this criticism—is very inauspicious and very ominous. He did not like that it should have been piloted by such a lucky person as myself. I do not know what he actually meant by that criticism. But this certainly shows that a good deal of thought and a good deal of consideration to a matter which is of a controversial nature has been given. It is only after the appointment of a committee to inquire into the various facts and circumstances, after the matter had been gone into by a select committee which examined a large number of witnesses, that the Bill emerged and it was placed before this House. Unfortunately, it was placed on the list of business for purposes of consideration and also final stages of passing but that discussion did not take place and therefore the Bill lapsed and it had to be introduced in the new Parliament at the earliest opportunity. Therefore, Government cannot be blamed for the delay and I do not think there can be any justification for any person to think that it is an inauspicious or ominous Bill.

Two sets of arguments have been advanced. One set favoured the considera-

tion of this legislation and the other did not consider that such a legislation is desirable or is in the interest of the country. So far as the category of persons who say that this legislation is not necessary because it will stand in the way of research and inventions are concerned, I must say that today no one in this House and no one in the Government is opposed to any research or to any inventions. There is no such thing that we are opposed to taking any inventions which are taking place outside or even within our own country. What we are saying or what is actually intended by bringing this legislation is that we should welcome all research and all inventions whether relating to food, drugs, medicines or other items but it should not be at the cost of the country, at the cost of the consumers in our country. The purpose of patents if they have to be given should be subservient to the purpose of providing the need to a hungry man in our country or removing distress if a person is ill or sick and they should not be taken advantage of by preserving that right for a certain set of people only for the purpose of giving monopoly or giving the right of import.

What are the facts so far as our country is concerned? If hon. Members would be pleased to look at it, nearly over 90 per cent of the patents are patents taken by people from outside the country and in the name of patents we are doing nothing else or we are tolerating nothing else except export promotion from outside the country within our own country. I would like to place before this House not only what we think about it but also what is the opinion of the countries outside.

MR. SPEAKER : How much more time will the hon. Minister take?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I will take another 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : We may adjourn now for lunch and he may continue when we meet again at 14.00 hours after lunch.

13.00 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till two of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
 STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
 INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS
 (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE;
 INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS
 (AMENDMENT) BILL; AND PAT-
 ENTS BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Sir, before the Lunch break I was referring to the fact that in India particularly all the patents relating to food, drugs and medicines are owned by foreign interests and hence the question, which has been posed before us, that if we pass the present legislation, it will stand in the way of inventions and research. But, as I have already pointed out, we are not opposed to research or new inventions; what we are opposed to is the evil effects which these patents have brought into existence in our country.

So far as that matter is concerned, I will not give my own opinion but the opinion expressed in the most advanced country, the United States, which will show what kind of evil effects these patents are having in our country. In recent times particularly this question, whether inventions in the field of food, drugs and medicine should be patentable, has assumed so much importance not only in India and other undeveloped countries but also in industrially advanced countries. In the United States of America a sub-committee on anti-Trust and monopoly, with the late Senator Kefauver as chairman, appointed by the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, made a thorough study of the whole matter. Part III of the report deals exclusively with the question of patents and research in drugs, the relationship between patents and prices in the world markets and the prices of drugs in countries with and without patents. It is interesting to find that with reference to the position in India the Committee has observed :—

"India, which does grant patents of drug products, provides an interesting case example. The prices in India for the broad spectrum antibiotics, Aureomycin and Aeromycin, are among the highest in the world. As a matter of fact in drugs generally, India ranks among the highest priced nations in the world—a case of an inverse relationship between per capita income and the level of drug prices."

I feel that it is not necessary for me to advance any other argument but to quote this passage from an advanced country like the United States to show what evil effects these patents in our country are having.

I would also like to quote from a Minute of Dissent to our Joint Committee Report where it has quoted a witness before the Joint Committee :—

"A witness stated that some time ago Liberum a tranquilizer—introduced in the Indian market by a Swiss firm, which was importing the same during the year 1963-64 at about Rs. 5,555 per kilogram C.I.F.; but the same material is said to have been imported by a firm in Delhi at C.I.F. price at about Rs. 312 per kilogram. Another firm in India has been charging in this country for Vitamin B12 Rs. 230 per gram whereas the international price at which it is available in other countries is between Rs. 90 to 100 per gram. Similarly another firm which holds the patent for Dexamethasone was charging Rs. 60,000 per kilogram. But when warned by the Import Controller it readily cut the price to Rs. 16,000. The case of Talbutamide patented by Hoechst is one more example of exorbitant prices charged by foreign firms. It is sold in India at Rs. 187 per 100 Tablets while it is available for Rs. 50 to 60 maximum elsewhere in the world."

These are examples which I have cited from the report on the basis of evidence given before the Joint Committee which will show what evil effects some of the patents in our country are having. Therefore the question which has been posed before this House that this Bill is intend-

ed to prevent research and development of the country is not borne out by facts.

So far as our country is concerned, there are two opinions. One opinion is that there should be no patent at all. In this connection, I would like also to inform the House that as long ago as 1960, our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also of the opinion at that time that there should be no patents so far as medicines and drugs were concerned. But having regard to the fact that we are not industrially advanced and that research in our country has not advanced to such an extent as will be able to give the best quality of medicines and drugs in our country, we have adopted a *via media* that while we have no intention of disallowing patents in our country at the same time we want that those patents must be allowed under certain conditions namely that they would not undermine or make the interests of the people of this country subservient. It is for that purpose that this Bill has been introduced.

Some hon. Members have levelled charges against us that Government did not know their mind, and they have said that they could not understand the purpose for which this legislation had been introduced. I wish that those very Members who had advocated the very cause of the people which was advocated before me when I went abroad—the same cause was advocated before me when some of their representatives came before me—had read the provisions of this Bill, and if they had read the provisions of the Bill they would not have made such a serious allegation against Government that Government did not know their own mind when they had brought this measure forward.

I would only like to mention that the Patents Bill contains very salutary provisions regarding Government's power to import patented articles for its own use and patented medicines and drugs for distribution in Government hospitals and other similar approved institutions in public interest, Government's power with regard to terms of patents, grant of compulsory licences, automatic endorsement of patents relating to chemical substances and items in the field of foods, drugs and medicines, licensing of related

patents, that is, patents already granted, use of patented inventions by Government and Government undertakings and acquisition of patents by Government in public interest and payment of compensation and so on. I am sure that if my hon. friends had read all the provisions of the Bill they would not have levelled that charge that Government did not know their own mind and that was why they had brought forward before this House a measure which was of a negative nature and which had no positive direction. My submission is that there are plenty of provisions in this Bill which is before this House which have positively suggested a remedy to many of the evils which are existing in our country.

The argument has also been advanced that any restriction on patents will stand in the way of the development of research in our country. I may point out that during the past so many years when the patent was in existence and patents were allowed freely in our country, the extent of research and inventions was not very much. I was trying to find out whether there was any research or whether there was any invention which had secured patents outside our country. My information is that not more than three or four such cases are there. But from other countries we are importing so many of these things. In spite of the facilities and in spite of the scope that we have had for so many years to do research and to make inventions which could secure patents outside our country, our country has not been able to do much in this regard. I could understand the question of patents where two advanced countries are concerned. But as regards one advanced country and another country which is still under-developed and which is trying to develop itself, there can be no justification for giving protection and creating a monopoly which is detrimental to the interests of the people. It is for these reasons that this Bill has been placed before this House.

Another serious objection has been made to the need for two provisions regarding the acquisition of patents. I wish the hon. Members had read carefully those provisions also. In the case of one provision, namely clause 48, where we

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

want to acquire a patent or import a patent, it is an enabling clause. That is a case where Government want to do it for the purpose of research and where they want to do it for non-commercial purposes, as for instance, in the case of an epidemic, where Government want to import some medicine; in such cases, no compensation has, therefore, been allowed. It is an enabling provision which will be taken advantage of only in those cases where the acquisition will not be for commercial purposes but will be in the interests of research and will be for looking after the health of the people. There, no compensation is provided. But where for commercial purposes these patents will be acquired, compensation has been provided for. It is for this reason that the question of acquisition has been considered and has been provided for under two separate categories. We surely do not want to deprive a patentee when his patent is being acquired for some commercial purposes.

Then, there was an objection as to why Government had shed their powers and had not taken powers so far as royalty was concerned. I would submit that on the one hand we are accused of encouraging corruption. On the other hand, when we make certain provisions which will reduce the chances of corruption, we are accused of not taking the power and keeping it in our hands.

Some hon. Members have wanted that so far as the question of royalty is concerned, that ought not to have been fixed but Government ought to have taken power to fix the royalty from time to time as circumstances demanded. What we have now proposed to provide is that a royalty of 4 or 5 per cent will be provided; beyond that, royalty will not be given. But that does not mean that Government do not have the power to reduce the royalty from 5 to 4 or 3 per cent where the circumstances demand such a reduction. We have taken the power to fix the royalty but at the same time, we have also fixed a limit beyond which Government cannot go so far as the question of fixation of royalty is concerned.

In regard to the term of patent also, we have reduced the period in the case of food, drugs and medicines from 16 to 10 years. We have done so far two purposes. On the one hand it is said that science and technology have so much advanced that a drug which has been found today would become obsolete after a period of four or five years and, therefore, the period of ten years which has been provided for is quite long; on the other hand, it has been urged that ten years is quite an inadequate period for the inventor to get adequate compensation for his invention and that some longer period should be allowed for the drug to be effective and so on. With the development of science and technology, I am sure that drugs and medicines would become obsolete within a period of four or five years. On the other hand, one purpose of the legislation is that we do not want the patentee to have more than adequate compensation for his invention. If we allow a period of 16 years in such cases, that would be considered as a long period. Even in advanced countries like the United Kingdom, there is a suggestion that this term should be curtailed or reduced. If that is the thinking in countries where development has taken place and where they have gone in for patents, I do not see any justification why we should not reduce the period. After all, this is a matter which the Joint Committee will go into and they can fix the proper period; if necessary they can increase it or reduce it and so on. These are matters which the Joint Committee will go into.

The other objection which has been raised is in regard to our denying patents so far as products are concerned. My submission is that even advanced countries have done away with patents of products. They have only permitted or allowed patents of processes. In fact, under our existing law also, though the provisions permit patents of products, yet in practice during the last few years we have not been allowing patents of products because there is no justification why a product should not be allowed to be produced by new processes and it is only the processes which have to be considered so far as the patents are concerned.

ed and not the products itself. That is the thinking of the advanced countries. I can give a list of about 16 or 17 countries where they have done away with the question of patents of products and where they are only confining themselves to the patents of processes.

Sir, these are the few observations which I would like to place before this House in reply to the various observations that were made by the hon. Members here. At this stage, I would not like to go into greater details because this matter has been referred to the Joint Committee. But what I would appeal to the House and to the Members is that this matter has been pending before the country for a considerable time and already there has been a large number of witnesses who have been examined in this connection both from within the country and outside the country and I hope, when we meet in the Joint Committee, we shall, without considering the necessity of repeating the process of examining the witnesses, on the basis of the material which is available with us we shall give due consideration to the various proposals and complete the task of the Joint Committee as early as possible so that the whole matter may come before this House, if possible during the next session, and before the year is out, we may be able to pass this legislation I can tell the House that Government is very anxious that this legislation should be enacted as early as possible and, therefore, there is no justification in the charge that we intend to delay this legislation.

With these words, I move my motion for commendation of the House.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am only concerned with the approval or disapproval of the Ordinance. I have suggested that the Ordinance should be disapproved and, consequently, I am also concerned with the amending Bill but not with the main Bill. I must confess, however, on listening to the Minister just now about the main Bill, I am really tempted to touch also upon the main Bill. But that is now outside my province.

Sir, the defence that was urged by the Minister for making use of the powers

under Rule 47 of the Defence of India Rules, then embodying those powers in an Ordinance and now seeking to embody those powers in the amending Bill is, to my mind, most weak; and, indeed, it amounts to his admitting the charge that I had specifically made, namely, that the Defence of India Rule was misused. The Defence of India Rule, in particular, relating to this matter is Rule 47,—I am now reading from the statement on the Ordinance—empowering the Central Government to issue directions for delaying action on any class of applications for patents if the Central Government considered it necessary or expedient so to do for the defence of India and civil defence or the efficient conduct of military operations or the maintenance of supplies and services. Now, anybody who knows the first thing about law, knows the expression *sui generis*, that is to say, when you get a number of things of that kind sprung together and you get at the tail-end of that something of this description, such as the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, the normal rules of interpretation, in relation to a thing like this, within the Defence of India Rules, would mean matters falling within the same sort of things that have been mentioned before it.

Under the Defence of India Rules, one can say that the main objective was the defence of India or civil defence or efficient conduct of military operations or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community in a state of Emergency and of defence and of military operations and so on. Therefore, I submit, the defence argument which is being urged for having held up for all these years the applications for new patents is totally indefensible.

Secondly, the Minister is indeed admitting virtually that it was a misuse of power because he went on to say,—quite unwittingly the cat is out of the bag,—that it was true these applications were held up because, from 1964 or 1963 onwards, they have been intending to pass a new Patents Bill. A Patents Bill was, in fact, put before the House during the earlier Parliament's life in 1964 or in

[Shri N. Dandeker]

1965. And, indeed, the Minister admitted in his reply that while that Bill was under consideration, they did not want to deal with patents. And that, Sir, was the *real* objective; and I do suggest that, if that was the objective, as indeed it was, and the reason why these applications were, in fact, held up was because the Government hoped that the then Patents Bill would be passed by the last Parliament, it was a deliberate,—not merely gross misuse,—but deliberately gross misuse of the powers under the Defence of India Act and the Rules.

Thirdly, the Minister went on to say,—which I thought was an even more extraordinary proposition—that the delaying action was not in the interest of defence or anything at all, but that the delaying action was necessary even now, (although there is a patent law in this country) merely because he has got in hand now the new Patent Bill. Until this new Patent Bill becomes law, he wants to continue the delaying action, *i.e.*, holding up something like 5,800 or 6,000 applications for patents. He wants to hold them up notwithstanding the assurance of late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, which only resulted in this that some of these patent applications have been examined and they are ready to be advertised,—those of them that are to be granted. They are ready to be sealed but, Sir, the Minister insists that this action shall not be proceeded with merely because there was an old Bill that was on the anvil and that Bill lapsed and now there is a new Bill on the anvil. Heaven knows how long this will take. I appreciate the Minister's anxiety that this new Bill should be passed in the next session; but I doubt it because the issues involved are very serious. Hence, as a matter of fact, I see no reason whatever, not a single justification in the Minister's statement, either for the way Rule 47 was operated or for the Ordinance or for the Amendment Bill. I, therefore, press my motion that the Ordinance be disapproved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Dandeker's motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 6th July, 1968."

The motion was negatived.

14.25 HRS.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment given by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. I now put that amendment to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1968." (10)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Beni Shanker Sharma is not present.

Now the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(Insertion of new sections 78B, 78C, 78D and 78E.)

There are amendments given by Mr. Srinibas Misra, Mr. Lobo Prabhu and Mr. Dandeker.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9,—

for "by order, prohibit or restrict," substitute "issue directions prohibiting or restricting" (1)

Page 2, lines 27 and 28,—

omit "and thereafter at intervals not exceeding twelve months," (2)

Page 2, line 34,—

for "every" substitute "the" (3)

Page 3, lines 26 and 27,—

omit "and thereafter at intervals not exceeding twelve months," (4)

Page 3, line 31,—

for "every" substitute "the". (5)

Page 4,—

after line 25 insert—

"Provided further that when the Central Government on reconsideration under sub-section (3) of section 78B or sub-section (2) of section 78C is of opinion that the directions issued under sections 78B or 78C should be continued beyond a period of one year they shall proceed to act under sections 21 and 21A." (6)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 7,—

omit "or delay the doing of" (7)
 Page 2, line 19,—

for "on such consideration" substitute—

"after consideration of such representation as the applicant may make". (8)

Page 3, line 5,—

after "Central Government".
insert "after considering any representation by the applicant" (9)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move :

Page 3 and 4,—

omit lines 5 to 39 and 1 to 22 respectively. (12)

Page 4, line 24,—

omit "or section 78C" (13)

Page 4, lines 37 and 38,—

omit "or section 78C" (14)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As we have exceeded the time-limit already, so far as amendments are concerned, I will not permit more than five minutes each.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : For each amendment ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.
 Total time for each member.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Minister himself has admitted that there has been no discussion of any kind on the amending Bill; all the discussion was on the new Bill. So, your rule that you will not permit more than five minutes each is not fair to the amending Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have already exceeded the time-limit.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is not our fault; it is not the fault of the amending Bill. If you find any member repeating the same points, you will be fully justified in checking him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I have understood him correctly, the new Bill has also been placed before the House.... (Interruption). Now so far as this amending Bill is concerned, I will not permit more than five minutes each.

Mr. Srinibas Misra.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Here in clause 78B, as proposed, the sub-clause (1) reads :

"....and also, by order, prohibit or restrict..."

In sub-clause (2) it is said :

"Where the Controller issues any such directions...". There is no word such as direction in sub-clause (1). I think, this is a drafting mistake which should be corrected. I want to substitute—

"issue directions prohibiting or restricting" for

"by order, prohibit or restrict".

This is because there has been no word 'direction' put in there. There is no power to issue direction in sub-cl. (1). This is a matter regarding which there can be no dispute. It is simply a drafting error and so the amendment should be accepted.

Coming to amendment No. 6, under this amending Bill they want to ring in a provision whereby the Controller can hold up publication of an application for six months, then refer to Government, then after six months it can be repeated like that *ad infinitum*, six months, six months, for 20 years. This is what will

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

happen if this Bill as it stands is enacted. How can that be? If some investigator or researcher has invented something and asked for a licence, it may be useful to Government, it may not be useful but may be detrimental to government's interest or the defence of the country. If Government want to hold it up, they may acquire it after six months. If they do not allow that invention to be patented, this is that they should do: either acquire it themselves or allow him to have it patented. They cannot hold it up without any limitation, indefinitely.

What I have suggested is that if after six months, Government still think that it should be held up, they should take recourse to two other sections in the Act itself—sections 21 and 21A which provide for such contingencies. That is, they should acquire the licence or purchase it. On principle, Government or the Controller should not have vested in them arbitrary powers. So they should proceed under sections 21 and 21A of the original Act itself. That being there, no power should be taken either by the Controller or by Government to hold it up indefinitely.

Amendments 2-5 are consequential to amendment No. 6.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as amendment No. 1 is concerned, the hon. Member wants to substitute for 'by order, prohibit or restrict', the words 'issue directions prohibiting or restricting'. This is more or less a verbal change and I have no objection in accepting it. As for the other amendments, I oppose them.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Give reasons.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like to pose four tests not only for the amending Bill but for the main Bill itself. The first is: is this legislation going to encourage inventions? It is necessary to realise that inventions are a very precious possession. They are property, not only individual property but social property. If this legislation is going to expose an invention to appropriation by Government, to delay as has occurred since 1962, has the Minister considered

what he has done to encourage inventions? What is the value of an invention if for seven years it should lie exposed to the mercy of an official who can postpone it as he likes for consideration or without consideration? What is the value of an invention if it has been advertised and another person could copy it? And who is involved in it? The inventor is not a rich man; he is not a merchant prince. Why have Government been so unfair to him? Why should they not proceed scientifically in this matter? Why should they discourage inventions, and in a manner which exposes them to pilferage and corruption?

My second test is this. How are you going to encourage industrialisation if you deny property rights to what is imported in this country? I had occasion—my friend is absent now—to enquire from the CSIR officers if there was a single industry which could have been established in this country during the last twenty years with only Indian invention. They could not give me a reply. If you apply the law to foreign invention saying that these are the restrictions: we shall allow you ten years; we shall cancel your invention if you do not take up your patent within this period; we shall give you only this amount of royalty. What is going to happen? Inventions will not come to this country and you will not have industrialisation. Is this the intention of the Ministry? Is he aware of the number of people which industrialisation has employed and the amount of trade that has followed and the relief that has come to this country from industrialisation. Please remember that without inventions being treated with sufficient hospitality, you cannot expect this country to take one step further forward towards industrialisation. There was a caption in your own paper, the *National Herald* that the law was against the common man. You yourself were pleased to refer to the consumer. Is it in the interest of the common man that these inventions be discouraged, that industrialisation should be discouraged. There was a lot of talk about profiteering.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will you refer to your amendment?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I shall refer to my amendment. But I must give the background.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had already taken more than five minutes.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There is no rule by which you can give me only five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you refer to the rules, they empower me to guillotine it now and put it to the vote.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You are at perfect liberty to do it. But I have a right to be heard... (*Interruption*). If there is any kind of profiteering and there are very high prices, it is because of the Government's licensing system. For instance, if enough quantity of vitamin B12 was not produced, it is because there has not been enough competition. If Americans were producing that item, why do you not allow your friends the Russians also to do...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, you must conclude... (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Since I have been guillotined...

AN HON. MEMBER : Have you been guillotined ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It comes practically to that. I am coming to my amendment. The particular provision which I object to is this. Any official may omit or delay doing a certain thing. Have I to tell you that your officials do not need to be encouraged to omit doing a thing or delay doing it. That is the whole business of the Government—to delay, to omit to do things. Do you want to give legal sanction for it ? If you want any particular invention regarding defence to be examined, there is section 67 which permits the officer to refer the matter to the Government. You need not give him this power to delay or omit to do something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must conclude now; your time is over.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You have disturbed my trend. Why are you doing it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party spokesman had enough time. Because you moved an amendment, I allowed you to speak. You said you had been guillotined. If you had been guillotined, resume your seat.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I refuse to be guillotined. I shall proceed with my amendment. When it comes up before the Government, there is no opportunity to an applicant to state his reasons. This is not fair, when a Government passes an order without giving a chance to the defendant. As regards the other amendment, regarding food, I submit that the provision made here is against the rule of law. Everyone is entitled to state his case. You may say anything in favour of your Bill and your amendment, but you are neither acting according to the law nor in the interests of the inventor. You are not acting in the interests of the industry, and you are not acting in the interests of the consumer. You are not even representing your own party which is almost unanimously opposed to your Bill.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, I have only a few things to say in support of my amendment No. 12, the amendments Nos. 13 and 14 being consequential. This amending Bill in clause 2 seeks to introduce into the existing Act certain new provisions such as section 78B and 78C. Sections 78D and 78E are consequential, and so I will not bother with them. The really important provisions are 78B and 78C; and I would draw your attention ? Sir, to the very clear distinction between them which these very provisions make. New section 78B is concerned with special provisions relating to applications relevant for defence purposes; I have no quarrel with that one. But new section 78C relates to special provisions in respect of applications for patents in the field of food, drugs or medicines. One would have thought that the special provisions would be to get on with the job and grant these pending patents or refuse them as quickly as possible. On the contrary clause 1 of new section 78C empowers the Central Government, as if the power was necessary, to direct the officers concerned with these applications for patents to

abstain from doing or delay the doing of anything which would otherwise be required to be done in relation to such applications. It is a crazy kind of thing, that by a statute the Government is going to direct its officers not to do their duty or to delay in doing what is otherwise plainly their duty under the existing Patents and Designs Act. I have never in my life come across any provision in a law by which the Central Government can say to an officer, "Don't do your statutory duty, or go on delaying the performance of your statutory duty. Never mind the rights of the applicants for drugs or medicines or food patents. Never mind the people, the consumers, who for the last five years have been deprived of what would have been manufactured as a result of granting these applications." The Central Government is so determined that nothing shall move until the new Patents Bill is enacted, that they have taken power, as if it was needed, to tell the officers to go to sleep. After all, they are sleeping anyhow. But here, there is a power given to the Central Government to say, "Look, boys, be good; don't do anything." If the officer is zealous, the Minister will say to him, "Take it easy; please delay it." This is the power they are taking. Therefore, I am suggesting that this section 78C which is proposed to be introduced by the amending Bill should be completely scrapped. My other amendments are consequential.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister is accepting amendment No. 1.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would like to make it very clear that the very purpose which the hon. Member has in view will be defeated if I accept his amendment, because, as I said, there are over 5,000 applications pending and out of them nearly 4,000 will be time-barred if this—

SHRI N. DANDEKER : It is not the fault of the applicants; it is the fault of the Government who have delayed action. It is no use talking to me that it is time-barred. There would be writ applications and writs of *mandamus*.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I said that we want to give consideration to some of

them under the new provisions and such of them as are given in the interests of the country will certainly be looked into and those patents will be considered. But here, if we accept his amendment, when all those applications become time-barred—

SHRI N. DANDEKER : This is misleading. First, today, is there a Patents and Designs Act or not? Secondly, can these not be dealt with under this Act?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that some of the applications have already become time-barred and I have said that the policy of the Government is that we do not want to give such rights as cannot be taken under the new Act. When we have the policy where the patent law has to be amended, we want to dispose of those applications under the new provisions.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will you kindly reply to my objections? Are you not able to do so?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The Minister has accepted amendment No. 1, it is textual. So, excluding amendment No. 1, I shall put all the other amendments—Nos. 2 to 14—to the vote.

Amendment Nos. 2 to 9 and 12 to 14 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 1.

The question is :

Page 2, line 9,—for "by order, prohibit or restrict" substitute "issue directions prohibiting or restricting"(1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I am confining myself to two things—defence patents and food patents. The minister is aware that where there is danger of a defence patent being published, section 67 of the existing Act provides for reference to Government. I would like to know why this section has not been used during the last 5 years. This procedure of delaying it is completely wrong. It is no credit either to our law or to our administration.

Secondly, in respect of secret patents, there is the Secret Patents Act by which Government can choke it for such period as it likes. There is a similar provision in the Atomic Inventions Act. Even the existing sections of the Act beginning from section 21 onwards are sufficient. Was it necessary under these circumstances that the minister should have taken recourse to the Defence of India Act ? It is his duty to maintain law. It should not be his duty to make a mockery of the law. He can argue anything, but it does not do any good. For six years, these patents have been kept pending. His argument that these applications will lapse is a bit of casuistry. If he wanted, he could have introduced a saving clause that even after the period of 31 months allowed under the Act, due to the special circumstances these things will not lapse. It is not necessary to continue this blanket prohibition.

Coming to the matter of food, it is incongruous for anyone to believe that baby food or invalids' food are necessary to equip the defence forces. This is something which is straining the meaning of the word. About medicines also, are we thinking of soldiers or the common people when it is said that medicines should be protected by law ?

Is it for plunder or piracy that he wants a Bill like this ? This is what it means. For six years, he has kept these patents pending. For six more years, we do not know what will be the course of this legislation. In the meanwhile anybody can plunder these things

I would request the minister, please withdraw this Bill even at this stage and redeem yourself. It is a very incongruous that when so many members of your party have opposed this Bill, they have to act against what they said and vote for this Bill. This is not democracy. This is happening too frequently. This is a mockery that almost every Bill is opposed by your party but when it comes to voting, they vote in favour of it. Are they people who are recognising the right to an opinion or do they say whatever the Minister says, wrong as he is, he is right ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Sir, my hon. friend asked why I am coming with this provision when there is an existing law so far as production for defence purposes is concerned. If that is so, I really do not see any reason why my hon. friend is objecting to this. If as a way of abundant caution we are trying to do it I think there is complete justification and there is no justification in his objecting to it when he says that according to existing laws we can very well do what now we seek to do under the present Bill.

So far as observations made by certain hon. Members are concerned, I am sure that no one has given me an indication that they are opposing the Bill. They had given their opinion with regard to certain provisions. All the Members of the Party have also not spoken. So he is not justified in saying that each and every Member of my Party has opposed the Bill and still the Government is proceeding with the Bill. Those Members also who had made some observations made those observations with regard to one clause or another. The principle of the Bill has been accepted by all. It is only with regard to details that they have expressed their opinion, and for that matter it will go before the Select Committee and come back before this House for approval.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.50 HRS.

PATENTS BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 Members, 22 from this House, namely :—

Shri Rajendranath Barua,
Shri C. C. Desai,
Shri B. D. Deshmukh,
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,
Shri Hari Krishna,
Shri Amiya Kumar Kisku,
Shri Madhu Limaye,
Shri M. R. Masani,
Shri G. S. Mishra,
Shri Srinibas Mishra,
Shri Jugal Mondal,
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar,
Dr. Sushila Nayar,
Shri Sarjoo Pandey,
Shri P. Parthasarathy,
Shri T. Ram
Shri Era Sezhiyan,
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma,
Shri Maddi Sudarsanam,
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee,
Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas,
Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and
11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communi-

cate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

14.51 HRS.

FOREIGN MARRIAGE BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 1968 and communicated to this House on the 15th May, 1968 and do resolve that the following thirty members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said joint Committee, namely...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not read the names; they have been circulated.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I have only two amendments. In serial no. 1...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the names ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Yes. In serial no. 1...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is rather strange. You should have given notice. Now I will admit it but in future you should give notice.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : All right. I am sorry, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please indicate what are the names substituted.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : In serial no. 1, the name of Shri C. M. Krishna may be substituted in place of Shri Jahan Uddin Ahmed; and in serial

no. 19 the name of Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor may be substituted in place of Shri G. S. Mishra. These are the only two changes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the concurrence motion regarding the Foreign Marriage Bill, with these two names substituted, to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 1968 and communicated to this House on the 15th May, 1968 and do resolve that the following thirty members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :

Shri C. M. Krishna,
Shri Ramchandra J. Amin,
Shri A. E. T. Barrow,
Shri B. N. Bhargava,
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri,
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury,
Shri Devinder Singh,
Shri Shri Chand Goyal,
Shri V. N. Jadhav,
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha,
Shri Z. M. Kahandole,
Shri Dhirenwar Kalita
Shri Liladhar Kotoki,
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi,
Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai,
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan,
Dr. M. Santosham,
Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor,
Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar,
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey,
Shri S. B. Patil,
Shri Bhola Raut,
Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem,
Shri P. A. Saminathan,
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri,
Shri Janardan Jagannath Shinkre,
Shri Sant Bux Singh
Shri Nagendra Prasad Yadav, and
Shri P. Govinda Menon."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388 RE. INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for the reference of the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, to a Joint Committee of the Houses."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, on a point of order. This motion seeks to suspend the first proviso to rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. It is a provision which is contained not only in the rules but also in the Constitution. Rule 74 reads :

"When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely :—

- (i) that it be taken into consideration; or
- (ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or
- (iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or
- (iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon :

"Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution."

The Minister by moving such a motion has admitted that this Bill comes under article 110, sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause 1. Once it is admitted, the Constitution comes into play. Now, article 109 says :

"(1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States."

Now, it has been introduced here. This Bill is pending in this House. It is a question of privilege of this House that a Money Bill should not be introduced in the Council of States, in the other House, simultaneously. For associating the Rajya Sabha in such a Joint Committee, the Bill has to be introduced there simultaneously. It must be pending there so that Rajya Sabha will pass a resolution, nominating some members to serve in the Joint Committee. It is a question of privilege of this House and, being a constitutional bar, we have no power to waive it. This matter came up for consideration in this House on an earlier occasion when the then Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, decided with respect to the Indian Income-tax Amendment Bill, 1951 that being a Money Bill it cannot be referred to a Joint Committee. There is only one such instance which has been given at page 407 of *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakdher. Article 109(2) says :

"After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations...."

So, before it is passed by this House, it cannot be transmitted to the other House and the other House cannot take cognisance of the Bill. So, the motion for suspension of the first proviso to rule 74 under rule 388 is untenable and it cannot be done.

There are other considerations also. It has been laid down by the Speaker in this House that these are matters in which the Speaker exercises discretion. In regard to money Bills there is the statutory constitutional bar. In regard to other Bills where there are financial provisions, the Speaker exercises discretion. While exercising discretion many aspects are considered, one of which is whether there will be saving of time,

which is what the Minister proposes here. But it is not applicable to this case. The only instance where the matter has been thoroughly discussed is in the States Re-organisation Bill where there are some financial clauses.

15 HRS.

It was referred to a Joint Committee. There this House waived its right and the first proviso to rule 74 was suspended. But that is a different matter. The States' Re-organisation Bill was a Bill for reorganising the States and there was some consequential financial provision. That suspension is not relevant for the purpose of the present Bill.

The present Bill admittedly is a Money Bill; otherwise, this Resolution would not be there. This Resolution says that the first proviso to rule 74 be suspended. That proviso only refers to article 110 relating to Money Bills. So it is admitted in the Resolution that this is a Money Bill. Therefore it cannot be referred to a joint Committee and this Resolution is infructuous. This House cannot pass this Resolution.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, the point is a simple one. This Bill is not a Money Bill within the meaning of article 109 because it does not deal exclusively with matters referred to in article 110, sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (1). The purpose of this exclusion is to move the second motion so that Members of Rajya Sabha can be associated with it. He is going on the interpretation that this is purely a Money Bill. This is a financial Bill.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If it is not a Money Bill, the question of suspension of the proviso does not arise. Why should he move this motion and why should we pass it ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is redundant.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Let him withdraw the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall explain it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Are you joining in the discussion or are you giving your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving my opinion. As the Minister of State for Finance has put it, this is not a Money Bill in the strict sense of the term. You will accept it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : That is another matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You referred to the States' Re-organisation Bill where some financial implications were there and at that time the rule was suspended. You admitted that here.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is any doubt, I will clarify it. Secondly ultimately who is to decide whether it is a Money Bill or not ? It is the Speaker. Article 110(3) says :—

"If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final."

If I am convinced that it is purely a Money Bill, I would certainly have considered your objection very seriously, but as you yourself are not sure, from your own argument, that it is strictly a Money Bill—some financial implications are there; that you admit—I do not think your objection is valid.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I am not now on the provisions of the Bill, whether it is a Money Bill or not. According to the Resolution, which wants to suspend the first proviso to rule 74, it is a Money Bill. According to them it is a Money Bill; otherwise, why this Resolution ?

The proviso to rule 74 says :—

"Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 110 of the Constitution."

This Resolution is because the Government has assumed that this is a Money Bill. If it is not a Money Bill why should they move such a Resolution ? If they withdraw the Resolution, we will then come to the question whether it is

a Money Bill or not when we take up the second motion. If he is sure that it is not a Money Bill, let him withdraw the motion. The motion is infructuous. It cannot be moved. What is the use of this motion ? Let him make it clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wanted to give you full opportunity to place your case before the House.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Let us be clear about it. My point of order refers to the Resolution itself. The Resolution says that they want to suspend Rule 74, first proviso, which refers to a Money Bill and nothing else. Therefore, they have assumed that this is a money Bill. Because it is a money Bill, they want this proviso to be suspended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed your argument. You are repeating it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that this is not a money Bill. I will have my say when the Bill is moved. If it is not a money Bill, what is the value of such a resolution ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will explain.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bomaby Central) : May I make a submission ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will explain it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Have you already made up your mind ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no substance in the argument. Otherwise, I would have, certainly, taken help from other constitutional pundits..

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, you have said that it is a financial Bill, not a money Bill strictly. I have explained the reasons. It is entirely within your discretion, within your power, to say whether the Bill is a money Bill or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That I have already said. He has advanced one more argument, article 110(b) which reads :

"the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;"

Now there are two questions.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पहला सवाल उठाया है, आप उस के बारे में रूलिंग दीजिए। पहला सवाल यह है कि अगर यह मनी बिल नहीं है, तो यह रेजोल्यूशन क्यों पेश किया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even then, as I have said, he has realised the weakness of his argument when he referred to the earlier case of the States Reorganisation Bill. That is a precedent which he has referred to. At that time, this Rule was suspended because certain financial implications were involved. Therefore, on this occasion also, under article 110(b), it is essential to suspend the Rule and proceed with the business. As I have said, the final authority is with the Speaker. It is not strictly a money Bill but there are certain financial implications involved. So, this Rule is to be suspended.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: We are going too fast, rather putting the cart before the horse. Now you are trying to decide whether it is a money Bill or not. I am not on that. Whether it is a money Bill or not, it will come subsequently. Now, we are on the Resolution. According to them, this Resolution comes under article 110(a) to (f). The Resolution itself says so. You may kindly read the Resolution. It says,

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure....."

If it is not a money Bill, why should the first proviso to Rule 74 be suspended? If it does not come under article 110(a) to (f), why should it be suspended?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are making a mistake. As you have just now said, any of the matters specified

in sub-clauses (a) to (f), I have pointedly mentioned article 110(b) under which there are two parts. The first part refers to money matters and the second part refers to financial matters.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I think, you are in a hurry. Let me make it clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not in a hurry. I have followed your argument. If it is not a money Bill, why should this proviso be suspended? But even if it is not a money Bill strictly speaking, and even if the Speaker has ruled that it is not a money Bill, still under article 110(b), there is the second proviso :

"or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;"

Though not strictly a money Bill yet it involves financial considerations. It is for that purpose that this suspension is called for.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : How can that be?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट के लिए मुत्त लीजिए। आप फर्क कर रहे हैं (बी०) और (मी०) में। आप जरा 110(1) देखिए :

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters....

तो मनी बिल के बारे में साफ लिखा हुआ है। अब यह (बी०) में क्या फर्क है (सी०) में क्या फर्क है इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है, काइनेशियल इन्वाल्वमेंट है या नहीं, इस का कोई सवाल नहीं है। इसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है :

deemed to be a Money Bill if something of this kind comes.

और आप तो कह रहे हैं कि (बी०) के अन्दर यह नहीं आ रहा है, आ जायगा, तो मनी बिल हो जायगा। हम यह नहीं कह रहे

है। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि जब यह रेजो-ल्यूशन यहां आया है तो इस का मतलब है कि गवर्नरमेंट समझती है कि यह मनी बिल है। अगर मनी बिल है तो यहां पहले आना चाहिए, वहां नहीं आना चाहिए।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Before you come to a conclusion I would really like to know one thing. Before the hon. Minister moved this motion he should have given an explanation as to why he wanted the proviso to rule 74 to be suspended. If he had given that explanation then he would have had to say whether this Bill contained any of the provisions mentioned in Article 110(a) to (f). As long as he does not do that, Shri Srinibas Misra's point is valid. Merely because he has said that it ought to be presumed to be a money Bill you cannot say that you rule that it is not a money Bill. We are not asking for a ruling from the Chair as to whether this is a money Bill or not.

First of all, the Minister has to give an explanation why he considers this to be necessary as this Bill invokes Article 110. As long as he does not give that to jump to a conclusion that it invites attention to Article 110 and later on to jump to the conclusion that it is the sweet prerogative of the Chair is not proper. I should think that even if it is left to the Chair to decide whether it is a money Bill or not, it is a matter of discretion and not of individual judgement. So, let not the Chair think that it has.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not exercised.....

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : It is not a question of your exercising. You have not exercised it. But I am referring to the manner and method in which you put it to the House that ultimately it is the authority of the Speaker. I say, yes, I shall bow down to the authority of the Speaker, but the authority of the Speaker is that of a judicial mind and not in his individual judgement is that exercised in his judicial discretion. Therefore, he must apply his mind and that is why I am helping him to apply

his mind. That is, why, first of all, let the hon. Minister come forward and explain how at all this Bill comes under the provisions of Article 110(1)(a) to (f). Let him make that clear first. As long as he does not make that clear, if my hon. friend here says that it might be a money Bill, or it might not be a money Bill, it is no use. Let him make it clear why he is moving this motion. Is he afraid that it comes under Article 110 and if it comes under Article 110 this motion might be required ? If it comes under Article 110(1)(a) to (f) then it has to be construed as a Money Bill and, therefore, the hon. Minister must make this point clear first. If he does not care to make it very clear, then naturally objections will be raised and Government have got to answer it. The objections have got to be answered not merely by a ruling from the Chair but by cogent arguments by the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is perfectly within his rights to expect a statement as to why the suspension of this proviso is called for. To that extent, his argument is very valid. The House would like to know, before it exercises its judgment, and I also would like to know the position before I exercise my judgment. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position.

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I draw your attention to sub-clause (c) of clause 1 of article 110 of the Constitution which reads thus :

"The custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund."

This sub-clause (c) is obviously attracted by this Bill.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he moves for the suspension of the rule, he will have to give the reasons why he is coming forward for the suspension of the rule. A statement is called for on that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As you yourself have rightly pointed out, the difference between the money Bill and the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

financial Bill is very clear. (*Interruptions*). My hon. friend was saying that the Chair was not applying its mind. Therefore, please let him allow me to address the Chair. I hope my hon. friend will understand.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I am trying to.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The difference between a money Bill and a financial Bill is there and that has got to be understood. Article 110(1) reads thus :

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely.....".

If a Bill deals only with the matters mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of this article, then it is a money Bill. In the other case, where it does involve expenditure coming within the provisions of these sub-clause (a) to (f) it is a financial Bill, if it deals with other things also and not only with them. That is the difference between a money Bill and a financial Bill.

The proviso here which has been read out again and again is that :

"Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made.....".

Clause (iii) refers to reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of both Houses. The proviso further reads :

".....with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution".

Sub-clause (c) of article 110(1) refers to the custody of the Consolidated Fund and the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from it. Therefore, this Bill is not a money Bill but it is a financial Bill.

Therefore, unless this motion is made it cannot be referred to a Joint Committee of both the House.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Before you give your ruling, please allow us to make our observations also.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You have already given your ruling.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only on one point namely whether it is a money Bill or not.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : So kindly do not say that you are going to determine the point now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether it is a money Bill or whether certain financial matters are there, and, therefore, article 110 is attracted, is a point on which I have given my ruling, and I shall stick to that. But the hon. Member had raised a different point altogether.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The question whether it is a money Bill or not is a different question. The very fact that the motion for suspension of the proviso to rule 74 is moved shows that this Bill deals with matters pertaining to a money Bill within the meaning of article 110(1). The question is why such a motion should be moved if it is not a money Bill. The hon. Minister must answer this question. You should also apply your mind to this. I wanted to explain this point but then you said that you had already determined it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I took the question which he raised very seriously for two reasons. When the House wants to apply its mind regarding the suspension of a rule, the hon. Minister must justify why suspension is called for. Therefore, I have said that it is a very valid point that he has made, and I asked the hon. Minister to meet the point raised. Even if I consider that it is not a money Bill, still a statement to this effect is called for, a cogent statement giving the reasons why he has come forward with this motion for suspension of the proviso. The hon. Minister has tried to explain it away. But I would suggest that that will not be proper; it will not be proper for me to decide on that basis. As the hon. Member has also pointed out, it is the privilege of the House that the House also must be satisfied, and the hon. Minister must satisfy the House by making a statement on why this motion is required.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Was there any lack of clarity in what I had said ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The main point is that unless he comes forward with a statement.....

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have come forward with a statement already.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Why not an explanation only ? Is it necessary that a statement must be made ? He has already explained his point of view. Then what else is there to be explained ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On that point, I have given a clear ruling. If we are asked to suspend the rule, then he must convince the House.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He has convinced the House already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then alone, we can do it and otherwise not.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : If one is not prepared to be convinced, how can one be convinced ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Let him come forward with a statement tomorrow.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think you were on the point of being convinced when perhaps certain new doubts were raised. I personally have not quite been able to follow what the new doubts are.

The simple point is this. If this is not a money Bill but only a financial Bill, in that case, is article 110 attracted or not ? If article 110 is attracted, is rule 74 attracted or not ? If rule 74 is attracted and we want a Joint Committee, is it necessary to move this motion or not ? These are the issues. I would like to have your ruling on these issues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am on a different point. As I have already said, I do not consider it a Money Bill. even then, the House has a right—that is the main point raised and it is a procedural matter—to know why a particular rule needs suspension. They have to apply their mind on that point. It is a serious matter because the rules

have the sanction of the whole House. If any particular rule needs suspension for procedural reasons at any time, you must come forward with a statement.

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I understand your observation to mean that, whenever anybody comes forward with a motion to suspend a rule, an explanation will have to be attached to it ? May I know whether this was a past ruling or this will be a prospective one. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : He should not question your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not questioning my ruling. He only wants a clarification. . . . (Interruption).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Ruling is a ruling whether it has any precedent or whether it will apply later on. That is not the question at issue. A ruling has to be obeyed and the Minister by questioning you whether it is a prospective ruling or has a precedent, does not want to obey what you have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I have understood him correctly, there was no question of challenging my ruling. He was a little confused on this point and he wanted to get it clarified.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since Mr. Dwivedy has used some words which certainly reflect lack of respect on my part towards you, I must clarify this. The simple point was this. If I had known that the explanation was required of this, I would have been duty-bound to come to the House with the explanation. Therefore, I enquired whether it would have retrospective effect or prospective effect. In future, we will be guided by your ruling. There is no question of my not obeying the Chair. We on this side of the House are very sensitive to this. It would have been better if we had known that this was to come about so that we would have come with the explanation. If you now decide that even in the present case it will be better for the Government to bring forward an explanation, certainly we shall obey to your ruling. If, however, you are satisfied about the

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substantive matter now, then I would submit that you may give your ruling now and then for the future we will certainly come forward with the explanation.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : You have ruled that the House must be satisfied with the explanation. The hon. Minister has tried his best, but he has not been able to satisfy the House. He has even said that if he had known earlier, he would have come forward with an explanation. So, the other things do not come. Let the Bill be postponed till tomorrow. Let them come with the explanation and after that, it can be discussed.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I make a submission? With due respect I am making a submission. The point is that if proviso to rule 74 is to come into play, then it is a Money Bill. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the question.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am not re-arguing; I am not arguing on that point; I am only making a submission. You can reserve your ruling. You can say it is a Money Bill. Then the provisions of art. 110 are attracted. If you say it is not a Money Bill, then the rule of suspension does not apply. It is a very simple point.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Why should it not apply?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Therefore, make up your mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not that. As I have already said, looking to the provisions of art. 110 as they are attracted, I consider this involves certain financial matters and thought it is not a Money Bill in the strict sense of the term, this provision of suspension is called for and for that reason, he has given an explanation. The simple question is : after the verbal explanation given by the Minister concerned as to why he has come forward with this motion for suspension, is the House satisfied? As I have made very clear, on any issue when there is a motion for suspension of a rule brought forward, a

cogent statement from the mover is called for stating the reasons therefor.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : In view of your ruling, let the Minister come forward with a statement tomorrow. Why take more time of the House like this in the meanwhile?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Certainly I would like to satisfy the House. I am sitting here only to try to satisfy the House in all matters. But there, under the Constitution, if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, it is the Speaker who has to come to a final conclusion.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : That is not the issue here.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would submit with all respect that in matters involving such intricacies and interpretation of the Constitution, rules etc. I am quite prepared to come and explain again to the House. But I would also submit that that this is not a matter to be decided by votes in the House or even by the sense of the House. It is for you to exercise your discretion and come to a decision (*Interruptions*). You are called upon, if I may say so, under the Constitution to come to your conclusion and give us the benefit of it in the form of a ruling.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He has already come to his conclusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That benefit aspect has been disposed of. A new point was raised that when you ask for suspension, should you not come forward with a statement? You have already tried to convince the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After I gave my ruling, there is this particular point regarding the motion for suspension, the technicality of a statement. I adhere to my ruling.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is creating confusion.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The point before the House is whether the Minister has made out a case for suspension. That is not the issue at all. The real

issue is whether this is a Money Bill at all. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That I have disposed of. Do not touch that point. It is not a Money Bill.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The Chair has ruled that it is not a Money Bill. The rest of the thing should fall. Is there any person present in the House who has raised the question....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not followed the argument. Nobody has questioned my ruling regarding whether it is a Money Bill or not. After going through art. 110, I have ruled that it is not strictly a Money Bill. I have made that very clear. Even then, a point was raised—a very pertinent point—to which I have to apply my mind, whether when a person comes before the House with a motion for suspension of a rule, is it not obligatory on him to give a cogent statement why the suspension is called for? This is a procedural matter. On that point, I have given my ruling.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : May I make a submission?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): Where is the Law Minister of the Government of India? Has the Government of India no Law Minister? I see the Deputy Minister here.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We have sent a great Law Minister from Kerala. Where is he?

SHRI DATPATRAYA KUNTE : I was hoping that the Minister of State for Finance would advance cogent reasons why he wants the suspension of the rule, when he gets a second opportunity. If he thinks that he is not in a position to give that reason now, we shall be prepared to wait till tomorrow. Nothing is lost. On the other hand, if he is simply going to appeal to the Chair and depend upon the ruling of the Chair, really there will not be much discussion in the House. The Chair has rightly ruled that the House ought to be satisfied as to why the rule is being sus-

pended and cogent reason should be given. I was not able to understand—may be, there may be lack of understanding on my part—his argument as he tried to read sub-section (c) of Article 110(1). If his explanation had been that Article 110(1)(c) had been attracted by this Bill and therefore, he is seeking to suspend the rule, he has to give explanation how and why Article 110(1)(c) is being attracted. You have ruled that it is not a Money Bill. If so, the point arises: why is this procedure adopted? In his own mind, heart of hearts, he thinks it is a Money Bill. Because you have ruled that it is not a Money Bill, he cannot possibly go against your ruling. It also suited him at that stage. But then let him give cogent reasons why this rule has to be suspended? Is it because Article 110 is being attracted some way or the other? In what manner is it attracted? He can explain these things even tomorrow and nothing will be lost in 24 hours.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDIY : The question would have been simple if either the hon. Minister or you yourself have stated that this was a Money Bill and suspension was necessary. The point at issue is not that. The Minister also holds that it is not a Money Bill, but that only some financial provisions are given here. Therefore, it becomes all the more necessary to know why the suspension of the provisions is necessary. He must come forward with a fuller statement so that we can apply our mind and see if suspension is necessary. He must come forward with a written statement and give us full facts and reasons also why it has to be suspended.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : May I say a few words? The business of this House is governed by certain rules. This is a motion moved under rule 388. Once the motion is moved and admitted by the Speaker, the question remains to be considered whether along with the motion any memorandum explaining the reasons for moving such a motion is necessary or not. I submit there is an independent chapter XIV governing the moving of motions in the House. Nowhere in the chapter there is any rule

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which enjoins on the mover.... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody questions the right to move a motion.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is questioning your ruling. You have already given a ruling that he should explain the reasons cogently.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I may be permitted to complete my submission. I submit that the motions are governed by certain rules. What are those rules ? If it is a condition precedent that if a motion is moved to suspend a certain rule under rule 388, then it must be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum,—for that, where do we get this rule ? (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is he to question your ruling ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am submitting that in Chapter XIV, there is no rule to that effect which enjoins the mover, as a condition precedent, to append an explanatory note along with the motion. There is no necessity for any written statement. You will kindly consider rules 69 and 70 where a condition has been laid down that when any financial implication is involved a financial memorandum should be appended, and under rule 70, for Bills delegating legislative powers, an explanatory memorandum should be appended along with the Bill. These are the only two rules where you find....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : They have no patience to hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. We have clinched the issue. Only a very limited scope is there. What Mr. Kunte raised is a pertinent issue—where you come forward with a motion to suspend the rule, is it not necessary to come forward with some cogent reasons why the suspension of the rule is asked for.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Under what rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. (*Interruption*) But Mr. Kunte and everybody, I presume, have gone through the financial memorandum where, though he has not just now quoted, it is very clearly said.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Are you making a statement on his behalf ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I would have insisted on a statement according to my ruling. But the House has every right to know the reasons. In a financial memorandum, very cogent reasons are advanced as to why this particular suspension is called for. Although here it is not specifically at the end stated why suspension is called for, cogent reasons are given and therefore, I think that such a financial memorandum is enough statement. That is what I think.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not correct.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : There is another point of order. I refer to article 117 now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is that on the rules of procedure ?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Article 117.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : I have got a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kunte has raised one first.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : My point of order will dispose of everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Kunte. If you have any other point, I shall listen to you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : My point of order should be heard first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There cannot be a point of order on a point of order in this House. There is some procedure. How can I take it first ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : It is about the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a point of order which has been raised before you raised your point of order. Please resume your seat. I shall listen to you. Let me dispose of the first one. Let me hear his point of order first.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : While giving your ruling that it was not a Money Bill, you were pleased to say and the minister was pleased to admit that it is a Financial Bill. Article 117 refers to financial Bills and says :

"(1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States."

It has been introduced in the Council of States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No; it has not been introduced there.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : This is a motion to enable the Rajya Sabha to associate itself at the introduction stage. That means, it will be introduced there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : According to article 117, this House gets priority regarding financial measures. But once we adopt it, then it can go there. Nothing has been done to introduce it there first. Now, what is his point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Whether it is a Money Bill or a Financial Bill, whether a statement is required or not—all these things we have discussed and you have given your ruling. I do not know whether still they will go on raising points of order and whether the discussion will go on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When matters of procedure or constitutional provisions are brought to the notice of

the Chair, it is the duty of the Chair to go into them meticulously. Now, I will put the motion.

The question is :

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for the reference of the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, to a Joint Committee of the Houses."

The motion was adopted.

—
15.43 HRS.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to make some changes in the list of names of members of the Joint Committee. So far as your ruling is concerned, Sir, your ruling, as any other ruling, will always be a guide to us in future. The changes in names are as follows :

In place of Shri B. D. Deshmukh at Serial No. (1) substitute Shri K. Suryanarayana. In place of Shri Dhireswar Kalita at Serial No. 6 substitute Shri Ramavtar Shastri. This is an amendment moved by Shri Vasudevan Nair and we have accepted it. Then, in place of Dr. Mahadeva Prasad at Serial No. (9), substitute Shri Brahm Prakash. I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be referred to a Joint Committee of the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely :--

Shri K. Suryanarayana, Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh, Shri Humayun Kabir, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri C. M. Kedaria, Shri S. S. Kothari, Shri Brahm Prakash, Shri Jagannath Pahadia, Shri K. C. Pant, Shri Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri K. Rajaram, Shri Ram Charan, Shri P. Ramamurti, Shri V. Narasimha Rao, Shri R. Dasaratha Rama Reddy, Shri Beni Shauker Sharma, Shri N. K. Somani, Pandit D. N. Tiwary, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Morarji R. Desai, and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, according to my party, it is wrong to refer this Bill to a Select Committee without any discussion whatsoever on the floor of the House. Our Deputy Leader, Mr. Masani, has already written a letter to the Speaker about this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is on record. When it has been decided by the Business Advisory Committee that this Bill would be referred to the Joint Committee without discussion, if I permit you. I will have to permit others also. I am very sorry.

The Business Advisory Committee was the forum for you to raise this issue.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We did mention it there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put the motion for reference to a Joint Committee.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुडगांव) : जनाव डिटी स्पीकर, मेरी अर्ज यह है कि पेश्तर इसके आप इस मोशन को फ़ैर रैफ़ैस टु ए ज्वाइंट कमेटी को एक्सैप्ट करें मुझे अपने मोशन को जो कि सरकुलेशन का मोशन है उसे मूव कर लेने दें और मुझे उसे मूव करते हुए कुछ अर्ज करने का मौका दें।

[شري عبدالغنى ڈار (گورنگاؤں) :

جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر - میری عرض ہے کہ پیشتر اس کے آپ اس موشن کو فور ریفرنس ٹوے چوائٹ کمیٹی کو ایکسپٹ کریں مجھے اپنے موشن کو جو کہ سرکولیشن کا موشن ہے اسے موسو کر لینے دیں اور مجھے اسے موسو کرتے ہونے کچھ عرض کرنے کا موقعہ دیں [-]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would have admitted his motion for circulation but in the Business Advisory Committee it was decided.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : The Business Advisory Committee has considered only the question of reference to a Joint Committee. Here is a motion for circulation. I do not think the Business Advisory Committee ever thought there was a motion for circulation also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that case I will put that motion without any discussion. The main decision of the Committee was that there should be no discussion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, the House has a right to listen to what the hon. Member has

to say. The Business Advisory Committee took a certain decision. We accept that. But that does not mean the motion for circulation cannot be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Normally I would have permitted it. But when the decision of the Business Advisory Committee was placed before the House it was unanimously accepted.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : That was only with regard to the motion for reference to the Joint Committee. The Business Advisory Committee has nowhere said that if there is a motion for circulation that would not be discussed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, Shri Dar is correct that he is within his competence to move his motion for circulation. The Business Advisory Committee's decision does not mean that a motion for circulation cannot be put to vote and rejected or accepted. But the decision is that there should not be any discussion and it shall be put to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The objection raised is that what the Business Advisory Committee decided relates to the motion for reference to a Joint Committee. Was there any decision that the motion for circulation should also be put to vote without any discussion?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then I will have to permit him to move and make a brief speech.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मेरा प्वाइंट आप आर्डर यह है कि अभी आप उस पर बोट ले चुके हैं। यस और नो करा चुके हैं और अब फिर उसे क्या आप रिओपैन करने दे रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not declared the result. I was on the point of putting it to vote when the motion for circulation was brought before me.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : When the main motion has been put to vote, how can this be allowed now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is making a mistake. I have not given my decision on the main motion. I have permitted the hon. Member to speak on the circulation motion.

श्री अम्बुल गनी दार : मैं मिनिस्टर साहिबान पर कोई इलजाम नहीं लगाता हूँ लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यह एक रीत हो गई है हाउस में कि मैम्बरों को खुश करने के लिए उनके नाम सिलैक्ट कमेटी में दे दिये जाते हैं, नामों को बदल दिया जाता है, कमेटी चलती रहती है, खर्च पड़ता रहता है। मैम्बर खूब आते रहे और मीटिंग भी खूब होती रहे, ऐसा रवैया सा बन गया है। इस सब के बावजूद जब ज्वायंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है तो आप देखें कि क्या होता है। मोरारजी भाई दो पैरे निकाल देते हैं और बाद में जब उसका जिक्र आता है तो उस मोशन की कंसिडेशन के लिए एक दो दिन का समय मांग लिया जाता है और उसको पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाता है। उन पैरों को बहाल करके फिर उस पर डिसकशन चलता है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं क्यों चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सर्कर्नेट किया जाए इससे पहले कि इसको ज्वायंट कमेटी को रेफर किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा मसला है कि जिससे सारा देश वाबस्ता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि आप सोच समझ कर इस बिल को लाये हैं। आप कुछ मैम्बरों को निकाल कर उनकी जगह दूसरे मैम्बर रख रहे हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आपने जब इन नामों को बदलने की बात को नापसन्द किया तो मैं खुश हुआ। पहले डिप्टी ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने नामों में एमेंडमेंट किया। फिर दूसरी दफा एमेंडमेंट और हुआ। अब तीसरी दफा हमारे अबीज स्टेट मिनिस्टर फार काइनेंस इसको कर रहे हैं कि कुछ नामों को बदल कर उनकी जगह दूसरे नाम रख दो।

[भी अब्दुल गनी दार]

सिलैंबट कमेटी में तो ऐसी चीज जानी चाहिये जिस पर सभी पार्टियों को इत्मीनान हो। लेकिन यह जो मसला है ऐसा है कि जिससे सारा देश वाबस्ता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि जो ऐसे लोगों ने इन्होंने पढ़ कर यहां रखा है। मेरा ख्याल है कि काफी विद्वानों ने इस पर विचार किया होगा, कैबिनेट ने विचार किया होगा और आपको सैक्रेटरियों से पूरी मदद इस काम में मिली होगी। तभी आप इस मोशन को कि इसको सिलैंबट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाएं, लाये होंगे। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि बात ऐसी है। आप राय आम्मा के लिए इसको भेज दें। इनश्योरेंस के बारे में इस बवत दो ख्याल चल रहे हैं। एक तो यह है कि पूरे तौर पर इनश्योरेंस का जो विजिनेस है, जनरल हो, लाइफ हो या कोई भी हो, सारे के सारे को नैशनलाइज कर दिया जाए। दूसरी तरफ यह विचार चल रहा है कि नहीं, इसमें कम्पटीशन रहना चाहिये। हमने लाइफ इनश्योरेंस को नैशनलाइज किया। हम देखते हैं कि लैप्स रेशो बढ़ गई है। जो रुपया है उसका नाजायज इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। कई लोगों को सट्टेबाजी करने के लिए रुपया दे दिया गया है, लोत के तौर पर। बजाय इसके कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के हाथ में वह रुपया आता और वह रुपया एग्रिकल्चर के लिए इस्तेमाल होता, इरियेशन के लिए इस्तेमाल होता वह उन लोगों के हाथ में चला गया जो सट्टेबाजी करते थे। इस बास्ते में कहांगा कि इसके बारे में दो विचार बड़ी मजबूती से चल रहे हैं कि कम्पटीशन चले या इसको पूरी तरह से नैशनलाइज कर दिया जाए। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूं कि इसको राय आम्मा जानने के लिए सर्क्युलेट कर दिया जाए।

मैं किसी का दोष निकालना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर तक के रिस्टेदार इसमें एंजेंट के तौर पर काम करते हैं। इसमें सिफारिशें चलती हैं। अगर आप कहें तो मैं नाम भी ले

सकता हूं। इस बास्ते देश क्या चाहता है यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है। आप जो कुछ लाए हैं उस पर आपको खुद संतोष नहीं है। जो कुछ भी आपने इसमें रखा है उसमें काफी रहोवदल करना पड़ेगा। कारण यह है कि आप सोच-प्रमाण कर इसको नहीं लाए हैं। इस बास्ते यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि आप इसको सर्क्युलेट करने की इजाजत दें और पूरे देश को मौका दें कि वह क्या चाहता है। देशवासियों को यह पता चलना चाहिये कि इनश्योरेंस के धंधे में कितने बड़े-बड़े अफसरों की बीवियां एजेंट्स के तौर पर काम करती हैं।

आप यह भी देखें कि जितनी भी कारपो-रेंज़ आपने बनाई हैं, चाहे वह लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन हो या सीड कारपोरेशन हो या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन हो, सब ने चोर दरवाजे से हजारों रुपया तनावाह पाने वाले मुलाजिम खुद रख लिये हैं और यू० पी० एस० सी० को कभी भी कनसल्ट नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह मसला बहुत टेंडा है। आप मुझे सतायेंगे तो मैं नाम भी नहीं कि किन-किन मिनिस्टर्ज़ के कितने रिस्टेदार उन में हैं। अभी नाम मैं नहीं लूँगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि बजाय इसके कि यह मामला ज्वायंट सिलैंबट कमेटी में जाए और नामों को आप बार-बार बदलें, बेहतर होंगा कि मारे देशवासियों को आप पूरा मौका दें कि वे अपनी राय इस बिल पर दे सकें और उनकी राय आ जाने के बाद फिर यह बिल इस हाउस के सामने आप रखें।

Sir I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th November, 1968."(2)

شروع عبد الغنی ڈار : میں منسٹر

صاحبہن پر کوئی الزام نہیں لگتا
ہوں لیکن میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ یہ
ایک ریت ہو گئی ہے ہاؤس میں کہ
مسوروں کو خوش کرنے کے لئے ان

کے نام سیلکٹ کمیٹی میں دے دئے جاتے ہیں - ناموں کو بدل دیا جاتا ہے - کمیٹی چلتی رہتی ہے - خرچہ پڑتا رہتا ہے - ممبر خوب آتے رہیں اور میشنگز بھی خوب ہوتی رہیں - ایسا رویہ سا بن گیا ہے - اس سب کے باوجود جب جواینٹ سیلکٹ کمیٹی کی ریبورٹ آتی ہے تو آپ دیکھیں کہ کیا ہوتا ہے - مرارجی بھائی دو دو پرے نکال دیتے ہیں اور بعد میں جب اس کا ذکر آتا ہے تو اس موشن کی کنسیڈریشن کے لئے ایک دو دن کا سامنے مانگ لیا جاتا ہے اور اس کو پوشیون کر دیا جاتا ہے - ان پیروں کو بحال کر کے پھر اس پر ٹسکشن چلتا ہے -

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - میں کیوں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کو سرکولیٹ کیا جائے - اس سے پہلے کہ اس کو جواینٹ کمیٹی کو ریفر کیا جائے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک ایسا مسلہ ہے کہ جس سے سارا دیش وابستہ ہے - میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ سوچ سمجھ کر اس بل کو لائے ہیں - آپ کچھ ممبروں کو نکال کر ان کی جگہ دوسرے ممبر رکھ رہے ہیں - ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - آپ نے جب ان ناموں کو بدلنے کی بات کو ناہسند کیا تو میں خوش ہوا - پہلے ڈپٹی لا منسٹر صاحب نے ناموں میں ایمنڈمنٹ کیا - پھر دوسری دفعہ ایمنڈمنٹ اور ہوا - اب تیسرا

دفعہ ہمارے عزیز اسٹیٹ منسٹر فار فائنس اس کو کر رہے ہیں کہ کچھ ناموں کو بدل کر ان کی جگہ دوسرے نام رکھ دو - سیلکٹ کمیٹی میں تو ایسی چیز جانی چاہئے جس پر سبھی پارٹیوں کو اطمینان ہو - لیکن یہ جو مسلہ ہے ایسا ہے کہ جس سے سارا دیش وابستہ ہے - میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو ایمنڈمنٹ یہ لائے ہیں - ان کو انہوں نے پڑھ کر بھا رکھا ہے - میرا خیال ہے کہ کافی ودوانوں نے اس پر وچار کیا ہوگا - اور آپ کو پوری مدد اس کام میں ملی ہوگی - تبھی آپ اس موشن کو کہ اس کو سیلکٹ کمیٹی کے سپرد کر دیا جائے لائے ہوں گے - لیکن میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بات ایسی ہے - آپ رائے عامہ کے لئے اس کو بھیج دیں - انشورنس کے پارے میں اس وقت دو خیال چل رہے ہیں - ایک تو یہ ہے کہ پورے طور پر انشورنس کا جو بزینس ہے - جنرل ہو لائف ہو یا کوئی بھی ہو سارے کے سارے کو نیشنلائز کر لیا جائے - دوسری طرف یہ وچار چل رہا ہے کہ نہیں اس میں کمپیٹیشن چلنا چاہئے - ہم نے لائف انشورنس کو نیشنلائز کیا - ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ لیپس ریشو بڑھ گئی ہے - جو روپیہ ہے اس کا ناجائز استعمال ہو رہا ہے - کئی لوگوں کو سچے بازی کرنے کے

[شروعی عبدالغفاری ڈار]

لئے روپیہ دے دیا گیا ہے لون کے طور پر۔ بجائے اس کے کہ ہمارے فائنس منسٹر کے ہاتھ میں وہ روپیہ آتا اور وہ روپیہ ایگریکلچر کے لئے استعمال ہوتا۔ اریکشن کے لئے استعمال ہوتا وہ ان لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں چلا گیا جو سچے بازی کرتے تھے۔ اس واسطے میں کہوں گا کہ اس بارے میں دو وچار بڑی مضبوطی سے چل رہے ہیں کہ کمپیشن چلے یا اس کو پوری طرح سے نیشنلائز کر دیا جائے۔ اس واسطے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو رائے عامہ جانے کے لئے سرکولیٹ کر دیا جائے۔

میں کسی کا دوش نکالنا نہیں چاہتا ہوں۔ لیکن میں صاف کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سٹرل منسٹر تک کے رشتہ دار اس میں ایجنس کے طور پر کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس میں سفارشیں چلتی ہیں۔ اگر آپ کہیں تو میں نام بھی لے سکتا ہوں۔ اس واسطے دیش کیا چاہتا ہے یہ جانتا بہت ضروری ہے۔ آپ جو کچھ لائے ہیں اس پر آپ کو خود ستتوش نہیں ہے۔ جو کچھ بھی آپ نے اس میں رکھا ہے اس میں کافی ردودیل کرنا بڑے گا۔ کارن یہ ہے کہ آپ سچے سمجھے کر اس کو نہیں لائے ہیں۔ اس واسطے یہ ضروری ہو جاتا ہے کہ آپ اس کو سرکولیٹ کرنے کی

اجازت دین اور پورے دیش کو موقعہ دین کہ وہ کیا چاہتا ہے۔ دیش واسیوں کو یہ پتہ چلنا چاہئے کہ ان سورنس کے دھنے میں کتنے بڑے بڑے افسروں کی بیویاں ایجنس کے طور پر کام کرتی ہیں۔ آپ یہ بھی دیکھیں کہ جتنی بھی کارپوریشن آپ نے بنائی ہیں چاہے وہ لائف ان سورنس کارپوریشن ہو یا سیڈ کارپوریشن ہو یا اسٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن ہو سب نے چور دروازے سے ہزاروں روپیہ تنخواہ پانے والے ملازم خود رکھ لئے ہیں۔ اور یو۔ہی۔۔ ایس۔سی۔ کو کبھی بھی کسلٹ نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ مسلسل بہت ٹیڑھا ہے۔ آپ مجھے ستائیں گے تو میں نام بھی لونگا کہ کن کن منسٹر کے کتنے رشتہ دار ان میں ہیں۔ ابھی نام میں نہیں لونگا۔

میں چاہتا ہوں کہ بجائے اس کے کہ یہ معاملہ جوانٹ سیلکٹ کمیٹی میں جائے اور ناموں کو آپ بار بار بدھیں۔ بہتر ہوگا کہ سارے دیش واسیوں کو آپ پورا موقعہ دین کہ وہ اپنی رائے اس بل بردے سکیں اور ان کی رائے آ جانے کے بعد پھر یہ بل اس ہاؤس کے سامنے آپ رکھیں۔

[Sir I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of electing opinion thereon by the 20th November, 1968"(2)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th November, 1968."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely :—

Shri K. Suryanarayana,
Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh,
Shri George Fernandes,
Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh,
Shri Humayun Kabir,
Shri Ramavatar Shastri,
Shri C. M. Kedaria,
Shri S. S. Kothari,
Shri Brahma Prakash,
Shri Jagannath Pahadia,
Shri K. C. Pant,
Shri Mrityunjay Prasad,
Shri K. Rajaram,
Shri Ram Charan,
Shri P. Ramamurti,
Shri V. Narasimha Rao,
Shri R. Dasaratha Rama Reddy,
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma,
Shri N. K. Somani,
Pandit D. N. Tiwary,
Shri Balgovind Verma,
Shri Morarji R. Desai, and
11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to the House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : इसी पर मेरी एमेंड-मेंट है। नम्बर 8 आप देखिये।

[**شري عبدالغنى ڈار :** اسی پر میری ایک ایمنڈمنٹ ہے۔ نمبر 8 آپ دیکھوں۔]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your circulation motion is lost.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : 8 नम्बर की एमेंडमेंट इसी पर है। सिलंकट कमेटी के बारे में यह है। मैं जानता था कि मेरी जो सवर्युलेशन की एमेंडमेंट है वह मंजूर नहीं होगी। इस बास्ते मैंने एक दूसरी एमेंडमेंट दे रखी है।

[**شري عبدالغنى ڈار :** 8 نمبر کی ایمنڈمنٹ اسی پر ہے۔ سیلکٹ कमیٹی کے بारے میں یہی ہے۔ میں جانتا تھا کہ میری जो सरकولिशن कی एیمنڈمنٹ ہے وہ منظور نہیں ہو گکی۔ اس واسطے میں نے ایک دوسری ایمنڈمنٹ دے رکھی ہے۔]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I permitted you before because it was pointed out to me that you had a motion in your name. At that time you ought to have pointed out that you had another motion. Now it has been disposed of.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : एक के बारे में तो निर्णय हो गया है। लेकिन दूसरी को मूव करने का तो मुझे हक है। उसको मूव करने की इच्छा जल दिये बगैर और उसको डिसकल किये बगैर आप कैसे कहते हैं कि आपने

[شی عبدالغنی ڈار]

�سکو ختم کر دیا ہے۔ یہ سے میں نے شرط رکھی ہے کہ سیلیکٹ کمیٹی میں جائے تو اسے ہے۔ سیلیکٹ کمیٹی میں تو جائے لے کن آگے کیا ہو، اسکا میں نے اپنی اس امیڈمیٹ میں جیکہ کیا ہے۔

[شی عبدالغنی ڈار : ایک کے

بارے میں تو نہیں ہے۔ لیکن دوسری کو موو کرنے کا مجھے حق ہے۔ اس کو موو کرنے کی اجازت دئی بگیر اور اس کو ڈسکس کئے بگیر آپ کیسے کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ آپ نے اس کو ختم کر دیا ہے۔ اس میں میں نے شرط رکھی ہے کہ سیلکٹ کمیٹی میں جائے تو ایسا ہو۔ سیلکٹ کمیٹی میں تو جانے لیکن آگے کیا ہو۔ اس کا میں نے اپنی اس امینٹمنٹ میں ذکر کیا

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given you an opportunity. Please resume your seat.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Sir, it is a matter of general procedure in this House and, therefore, I would like you and the House to give closer attention to the point which has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Dar. In order that time might be saved the Business Advisory Committee might decide, "All right, this Bill will be referred to a Select Committee without any discussion." But that does not mean that if an hon. Member has given notice of an amendment, which means that it is before the House, he will not be called. The practice in this House has been that it is left to the Chair to call a Member, but if the Chair does not call the Member, it does not take away the right of the hon. Member. It might be that those who help you here have not placed all those papers before you and, therefore, you were not aware that there was a particular amendment to this motion

for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. But is this the way that we shall do business in this House? Sometimes—shall I use a bad word?—there is free style; we go on. For that we have plenty of time. But when it comes to proper procedure and proper discussion, we will have no time. In the Business Advisory Committee every section of the House is not represented. For instance, the independents are not represented there and the independents are as many as 50 or 60 in this House. If the business of the House is not properly conducted, what do we do? The hon. Member has given notice of a motion and I could not understand why all this hurry should be there. In doing this we are undoing justice to the public for whom we are legislating and whose representatives we are here. Therefore I want to raise this main point as regards how we conduct ourselves in this House. We should not merely decide by the clock—the clock also ought to be a guiding factor—but we ought to be more relevant, more rational, more reasonable. I find that here is an hon. Member who has no party behind him to support him in this House and who has given notice of an amendment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : He spoke on that amendment. The House has rejected that amendment.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : No, Sir. The hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has not followed the proceedings completely. He had a motion in his name for circulating this Bill and he has an amendment to the motion referring the Bill to the Joint Committee.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : It is about how to decide, how to report.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : That amendment unfortunately did not come before the House. Therefore the Joint Committee will decide in a particular manner and not in the manner which the hon. Member wants to suggest. If it is going to be presumed before the matter is being discussed before the House.....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please.....

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I do not understand this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am taking you very seriously.

SHHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I want the House to understand because in this House, unfortunately, we are coming to the conclusion before any discussion is begun that somebody has so many on his side and somebody else has so many on his side. Here, it is presumed that the hon. Member, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar, is alone in this House because he is an Independent and, therefore, the rest might not be on his side. It has got to be decided in the House properly. All I am pointing out is that his amendment ought to have been brought before the House. We should not have gone in this hurried manner.

16 HRS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has made certain observations. I do not think anybody would take exception to it. About his second amendment, it is out of order. As soon as the first amendment was brought to my notice, I did not declare my decision and I, immediately, called him. You need not say that the Chair was not vigilant enough. It was only a question that I ought to have declared it out of order at that time. Now, it has been brought to my notice, and I declare it is out of order. About the general observation that you have made, whatever is the hurry, whether he is an Independent or he belongs to a party, big or small, nobody is neglected when we sit together for debate and collective discussion and final decision. This is the law of the House. Nobody is neglected, whether he belongs to a big party or a small party. Every Member, so far as the Chair is concerned has equal standing within limits. The other observation that you made has no relevance on this occasion and I would say that you went too far. The only question was that I ought to have declared it out of order. This is out of order and, therefore, the question does not arise now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I am beholden to the Chair.

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, मेरी एमेंडमेंट नम्बर 8 यह है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को उसके कम-से-कम दो तिहाई मेम्बर सपोर्ट करें। आप बेशक कह देते कि वह एमेंडमेंट जायज़ नहीं है, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं कहा और मुझे भी कुछ कहने का मौका नहीं दिया।

[شري عبدالغنى ڈار : جناب ڈپليٹي سپيکر صاحب - ميري ايمينديث نمبر 8 يه ہے کہ سيلکت كميٹي کي رپورٹ کو اس کے کم سے کم دو تھائی ممبر سپورٹ کریں - آپ ييشک کم ديتے کہ وہ ايمينديث جائز نہیں ہے - لیکن آپ نے ایسا نہیں کہا اور مجھے بھی کچھ کہنے کا موقع نہیں دیا -]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have declared it out of order. That is all.

16.02 HRS.

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

As we all know, our Constitution provides for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court under article 124(4) which reads thus :

"A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity."

The article lays down that only on two grounds a Judge of the Supreme Court or, as a matter of fact, under article 217, a Judge of the High Court can be removed. One is the ground of proved misbehaviour and the other is incapacity. For that matter, sub-clause (5) of the same article provides :

"Parliament may by law regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge under clause (4)."

Now, clause (4) gives a right to Parliament for presenting an address and also lays down certain reasons for which he can be removed. Then, clause (5) gives authority to Parliament to legislate the procedure about two matters. One is about the presentation of an address to Parliament and the other is about the method of proving the misbehaviour or incapacity. The present Bill does exactly what sub-clause (5) of article 124 expects of Parliament to do.

16.05 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to give some history about this Bill. This Bill was drafted in 1964 and was presented to the Third Parliament and the Bill was referred to a Joint Committee which went very carefully into the clauses of the Bill, the provisions of the Bill, and presented a report, but before that report was further processed in Parliament, the life of Third Lok Sabha came to a close and, therefore, the Bill lapsed. Therefore, the Bill based on the report of the Joint

Committee of 1966 is the one which I am presenting before this hon. House.

I would like to explain the very fundamental features of this Bill. But it can better be explained by a comparison of the Bill which was presented to the hon. House in its original form with the Bill as it emerged as a result of the report of the Joint Committee of both the Houses.

I must say that the Bill as it was reported by the Joint Committee is qualitatively different from the Bill which was presented in the beginning. I was not there either on the Joint Committee or to pilot the Bill at that time, but I have studied very carefully the Joint Committee's report and the very valuable evidence that was given before the Joint Committee. These are very valuable documents which deserve a study. I am very glad that the Joint Committee has made a valuable contribution in the legislation of a Bill like this.

When I said, 'qualitatively different', what is the qualitative difference? The qualitative difference is this. I would like to make a reference to clause 3, sub-clause (1) of the original Bill as it was moved in 1964 : It says :

"If the President, on receipt of a report or otherwise, is of opinion that there are good grounds for making an investigation into the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge, he may constitute a Special Tribunal for the purpose of making such an investigation and forward the grounds of such investigation to the Special Tribunal."

The scheme of the Act as it was originally presented before Parliament was that the President, *i.e.*, the executive, can take initiative for good reasons to appoint a Special Tribunal to inquire into the conduct or the capacity of a judge and to get a report to come to some sort of a provisional decision and then come before Parliament for consideration. That was the whole scheme of work. But the Joint Committee of the Houses completely changed the whole structure. They took out the executive from every phase of the proceedings of the inquiry because

they said that the whole scheme of Constitution is that the higher judiciary will have to be completely independent of the executive and if Parliament needs to look into this matter, the Parliament should from the very beginning to the end of it look to all the aspects of the procedure of this inquiry and this Address. In the present Bill, therefore, at all stages wherever they suspected that there was some hand, direct or indirect, of the executive, they have tried to push it off. It starts, as we see, that a motion can be made by the Members of Parliament, and in order to see that it is not rather a light-hearted motion they have made it a condition that at least one hundred members of Lok Sabha or 50 members of Rajya Sabha will have to make a motion.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : (Cuddalore) : His Party itself consists of more than that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That he can try to help reduce next time; he can try to reduce us to less than 100. Then possibly for presenting a motion like that, we will have to have a coalition. This is a different matter. Let him please not introduce politics into this. I am trying to get politics out of it.

The story does not end there. Merely tabling a Motion by 100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha is not enough. There again, the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, has been given a very important role in this Matter. The Speaker/Chairman has a very very important role. He does not automatically admit it. Just because 100 Members have tabled a Motion, the Speaker does not admit it. He will have to satisfy himself that there is a *prima facie* case. He can consult, he can write to other persons. He can write to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He can write to the Chief Justice of the High Court from which the Judge concerned comes. This is a precaution that is taken.

After that, the whole scheme of the Bill is that if the Motion is admitted,

the Speaker constitutes a Committee of Inquiry. The former Bill had authorised the President to appoint a Special Tribunal; as it was a Special Tribunal, it was consisting only of Judges, either serving or retired. Under the present Bill, they do not allow any retired Judge to come into the picture. This Committee of Inquiry will consist of (1) either the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or a Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting; (2) one of the sitting Chief Justices of the High Courts, and (3) and one who is an eminent distinguished jurist whom the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, select in this matter. After that, the Committee of Inquiry goes into the matter.

What is the procedure for that inquiry? Certain rules have to be prescribed under the Act for the procedure of this Committee. That is also not left to the executive. A Joint Committee is to be appointed by the Houses to go into the matter of making rules.

If the Committee of Inquiry submits a report to the effect that there is no case, automatically the Motion lapses. If the Committee says that there is a case, on that basis a discussion can take place on the Motion, and if it is accepted, then an Address can be presented to the President on which he can take further action.

This, really speaking, is the entire process. This was some sort of a necessity. I would not say it was a lacuna, but it was a deficiency which Parliament expected us by law to fill in, which he have not done so far in the last 17-18 years. I think now it has become a necessity. An ex-Chief Justice has also expressed the view that such a law is necessary.

As I have explained, the Joint Committee of Parliament have gone into all aspects. I can say that the present Bill which has been based on their report is a perfect Bill.

SHRI RANGA : (Srikakulam) : Good Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Good Bill. I must say it is completely ~~consistent~~ with the spirit of the Constitution.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

therefore request the hon. House to accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सपष्ट नहीं हूँता कि यह विधेयक लाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ? संविधान बना 1961 में। 1964 में पहली बार बिल लाया गया। क्या किसी प्रदेश में कोई ऐसी घटना हुई है कि जिसके लिए यह बिल लाने की जरूरत हुई है ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Because we have the power.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I start answering that, it would amount to moving a motion against somebody. It was the view of a certain Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and also of certain Judges. I can only say that is our considered view also that such a law is necessary.

SHRI RANGA : What is the time for this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Two hours.

SHRI RANGA : I am glad that my hon. friend the Home Minister has made himself responsible for sponsoring this Bill. It is, as he said, based entirely on the report of the Joint Committee of the previous Parliament. I am glad to say that I was associated with that Joint Committee and I was also very much satisfied with the scheme that was evolved by them. This is one of the best possible Bills which we could have and anyone of us would be very happy indeed to sponsor it. The hon. Minister has said that the Joint Committee was very well advised in seeing to it that as far as it was humanly possible the executive was as far removed from the consideration of the career

and conduct of the judges. Not that we do not have any respect for our executive. We do respect our executive. But we have got all kinds of executives just as we have got all kinds of Members. At the same time, we have got to cope with whatever executive we have for the time being. We know more about our executive than about the judges and we can talk much more freely about our executive than we can possibly about our judges. That is one of the reasons why we took care to see that so far as the tenure, career, etc. of the judges were concerned, the executive was not allowed to have any kind of control over them. One of our friends said that the executive enjoyed the support of the majority under the parliamentary system. Therefore, he said that they would be able to get up any kind of a charge against any judge. It is just because of the possible misuse of that power we have brought in the Speaker. One may say that he would also be at the mercy of the executive. Then, we have brought in once again the House. Without the consent of the House nothing can be done. In between we have got a tribunal of three people and all the three of them are sought to be kept as far away as possible from the executive or its control. I cannot think of a better scheme for the discharge of this very high and onerous responsibility because we should not like Supreme Court judge, from a political point of view, to be charged and arraigned before parliament. If and when any such serious and dangerous contingency arises, all these safeguards have got to be taken in the execution of that responsibility which it cast on the Chair and on the Parliament and also on the ruling party as well as the other parties. I sincerely trust that in times to come Members of Parliament would act as wisely as we do at least or more wisely than we can possibly hope for.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Ranga has spoken. Two hours have been allotted. I think it is too much time. This Bill has received encomium from the Opposition spokesman also. The Home Minister has explained it. Prof. Ranga has supported it completely. There-

fore, I think we can finish it by 5 or 5.15 today. All of them need not speak on this Bill and take the time of the House. When we allot two hours for some Bills, we take 3 or even 4 hours sometimes. This time, appeal to the House so that we finish this Bill by 5 or 5.15. Ten minutes this side or that side may be allowed, and then we may take up the next business. I do not think all the Members should speak. Shri Narayana Rao. Please be brief.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, the hon. Home Minister has rightly placed the Bill in its proper perspective before the House. The way in which the executive's initiative has been taken away is a matter which is sensitive; it is a sensitive area to be touched. But in the highest judiciary, I think these are the provisions which the House should certainly welcome.

I would like to confine myself to two points where I feel there are doubts which are likely to be entertained, in regard to this Bill. For one thing, the Bill has anticipated, and has placed misbehaviour as well as incapacity on the same par. The Constitution also, as has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Home Minister, has mentioned these two grounds on which the question of removal of a judge can be raised. But misbehaviour and proved incapacity of a judge have different connotations. They should not be mixed together in the sense that they denote two different connotations. So far as incapacity is concerned, I feel that no consultation with the Committee need be called for at all. After all, if only incapacity is called in question, then the opinion of a competent expert or that of a competent Medical Board can be sufficient. Therefore, I feel that the association of a committee so far as incapacity is concerned, is not called for. Perhaps we may take it away from the purview of the Committee and keep the rest.

The second point is, the Constitution is silent and so does the Bill, in so far as the point whether a judge can function as a judge while the enquiry is on, is concerned. When once a certain allegation is made against a judge, is he

to sit still or has he to function as a judge while the enquiry or investigation is going on? This is a matter on which I have no guidance either from the Constitution or from the Bill. It would not be proper, once an allegation has been made against a judge, for the judge to continue in his work. And when the hon. House presents an address to the President and when an enquiry according to law and the Constitution is going on, it is a question to be decided whether it would be proper for the judges to continue to function as judges during that period. Therefore, my submission is that we must make a provision to see that while an enquiry is pending, the judges should not function as judges. On this point, I have a grave doubt, so far as the constitutionality of making such a provision is concerned, in the sense that in the absence of such a provision, whether we have competency to do so. I have my own doubts about it. I feel that this is a matter on which the hon. Home Minister should ponder over and see if such a thing is possible.

With these few remarks, I welcome the Bill.

श्री बुज भूषण लाल (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि यह सरकार 17-18 साल के बाद इस बिल को क्यों ला रही है? जैसा कि सविधान के आटिकल 124(4) में प्रोवीजन है कि बिल के द्वारा जजेज के बारे में प्रोसीजर लेड-डाउन किया जाये—इस बजह से यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि 17-18 साल के बाद ही इसको क्यों लाया जा रहा है—जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया कि मुमीम कोट के चीफ जस्टिस की तरफ से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि ऐसा बिल बनाना जरूरी है इस बजह से इसको यहां पर लाने की जरूरत पड़ी। इसलिये इसके देर होने की सारी विमेदारी सरकार के ऊपर है।

मैं ला-कमीशन के दो जुमले आपके सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिससे साफ़ जाहिर होगा कि सरकार ने इसमें कोताही की है।

[श्री बूज भूषण लाल]

जिसकी बजह से इस बिल को लाने की ज़रूरत पड़ी। हमारी जो टेलेन्ट्स हैं उनका ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है—जिस बक्त हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज का एप्प्वाइन्टमेन्ट होता है, उस बक्त सिर्फ काब्लियत को नहीं देखा जाता, बल्कि सरकार के सामने दूसरी कफ्टीट्रैशन्ज होती हैं, जुदागाना तरीकों से गोर होता है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—

“It is widely felt that communal and regional considerations have prevailed in making the selection of judges.”

चूंकि सही किस्म के जजेज का एप्प्वाइन्टमेन्ट नहीं हो पाती है, इस बजह से इस बिल को यहां पर लाने की ज़रूरत पड़ी। इसमें आगे कहा गया है—

“It is undoubtedly true that the best talent amongst judges of the high courts has not always found its way to the Supreme Court.”

इसमें शक नहीं कि जहां तक हमारी जुड़ीशरी का ताल्लुक था—गवर्नमेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट्स में या बाहर उसकी सबसे ज्यादा रेपूटेशन थी, सब तरफ उनको अच्छी निगाह से देखा जाता था। लेकिन आज वह रेपूटेशन कम हो गई है—इसकी बजह यह है कि हमारे जजेज भी कुछ जूनियर वकीलों के साथ फेरवरीटिम करने लग गये हैं। इसी लिये मिस-बिहेवियर का सबाल पैदा हो गया है। अब इस नये बिल के मुताबिक जज के बारे में एन्वायरी होगी, मैडिकल एक्जामिनेशन होगा—लेकिन जज का हतबा इतना रेस्पेन्सिबल होता है कि हीना तो यह चाहिये कि अगर वह काम न कर सके, या काम करने के काबिल नहीं रहा है तो बजाय इसके कि मैडिकल एक्जामिनेशन के बाद उसको निकाला जाये, उसको खुद ही इस्टीफ़ा दे देना चाहिये। लेकिन यह ट्रैडीशन्ज कैसे सैट-अप हों, जब हमारे मंत्री सोग ही इस्टीफ़ा नहीं देते, कुर्सी पर बने रहना चाहते हैं चाहे हाथ कांपता हो, सिर कांप रहा हो, तो फिर ये सोग ही ट्रैडी-शन्ज कैसे सैट-अप कर सकते हैं।

फिर भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिस-बिहेवियर या इनकैपेसिटी के बारे में जो प्रावीजन किया है वह ठीक है और इस बिल का आना बहुत अच्छी बात है।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this Bill has secured support from all sections of the House, I feel a little diffident in speaking on it. According to my opinion, this Bill militates firstly against the concept of sovereignty of both Houses of Parliament and secondly against the individual judge, who is sought to be impeached under this Bill. The third point on which I am diffident is, in case of conflict, what is the way out? The committee of inquiry submits its report which is laid before the House and discussed. In case of conflict between the two Houses on the one hand and the committee of inquiry on the other, what is the remedy? I think no remedy is suggested.

Let me explain first how it militates against the sovereignty of Parliament. So far as the procedure is concerned, I have no quarrel except at one or two places, to which I shall refer later. Have we no knowledge as to how the impeachment proceedings are carried on in different parliamentary institutions? If we have taken into consideration the procedures followed in different parliamentary institutions, we would not have introduced an innovation that after the allegations are made either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha, after hearing them, the matter is referred to an inquiry committee. Why is it that the impeachment proceedings taken out of the Houses of Parliament? Has it been done in any other country? I will give an illustration as to what happens under the American Constitution. If any particular judge is to be impeached, a resolution is moved in the House of Representatives. When it is passed there, it is sent to the Senate. The Senate then sits as the committee of inquiry and some individuals are selected by the House of Representatives to prosecute the person who is impeached before the Senate. In other words, in simple language, the matter is not taken

out of and beyond the precincts of the sovereign Parliament.

What is it that is sought to be done under the Bill? After impeachment proceedings are started the matter is entrusted to the Committee of Inquiry. Therefore, I say, it militates against the sovereignty of Parliament itself. The Constitution never contemplated that such an impeachment should be a matter inquired into and decided by a body outside both the Houses. Therefore, my point is that it militates against the sovereignty of Parliament. Let us go to the different Constitutions and find out the provisions thereunder.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let us see our Constitution. Why should we go to other Constitutions?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Could we not be rich by the experience of other nations? So far as our Constitution is concerned I am quite aware of the position under Article 124(5). That procedure could be laid down. When our Constitution speaks of the procedure it speaks of a committee which can inquire into when impeachment proceedings are started. It speaks of the Committee of Parliament, a Committee of the House of either of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. It also lays down the procedure. It also speaks of laying down the procedure, how it should be proceeded, how a charge-sheet should be framed, whether copies should be given, whether a right to be heard is given to the accused or the impeached person, whether he is also allowed to call witnesses in his favour etc. That is all a question of procedure. But it does not speak of taking impeachment proceedings out of both the Houses. It does not give any opportunity for us to take the matter out of both the Houses. That is why I say that it militates against the sovereignty of Parliament.

Then, it militates against the individual judge, the person who is sought to be impeached. What happens if we are to accept the procedure, and I think the whole House is going to accept it since it has been supported by all the sides? The matter is sent to the Committee of Inquiry. The judge concerned has to face the Committee of Inquiry. After

they report the report is placed before the House. The report is again discussed in this House. So the person impeached has to go through that process of agony two times. I hope I have made the point clear.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, but only be short.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The Business Advisory Committee was justified in allotting two hours.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether they are agreed to or not, they are good points. But I want you only to be brief.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am just taking into consideration the agony of an individual who has to wait for a long time. The individual who is sought to be impeached has to face the tribunal or Committee of Inquiry which is bound to take some time because he has a right to be represented and right to cross-examine the witnesses. The House has also a right to call for the witnesses. So it is bound to take some time. Then the report is placed before the House. The House is also bound to discuss the matter. Therefore, I am just visualising the agony of that individual who has to go through these two processes. I do not say that the person impeached will be called before the House. No. After the submission of the report or after facing the Committee of Inquiry his work is done. He is free. But what about the House. Therefore, I say it militates against the individual. Our Constitution says that a person should not be punished twice for the same offence. So, why should he be asked to go through the process twice for the same offence? But I am not treading on that ground at all.

Then there is the practical difficulty. The Committee of Inquiry submits the report and the report is laid before the House. The House debates it and comes to a different conclusion. What is the remedy? Has the House no right to discuss and come to a conclusion on a report submitted to it? What is the answer? I think no person in his proper senses will say that the House shall have no right to discuss or debate a report and come to a conclusion.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : But the Bill does not say so.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Laying the report before the House necessarily means considering the report by the House. I hope the hon. Home Minister will not go to the extent of saying that the House will be deprived of discussing the debating the report. Nobody will say that; I am quite certain.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Do not make arguments on certain presumptions. If you just read sub-clause (3) of clause 6, it begins thus : "After the motion is adopted by each House of Parliament". You should not forget that even this committee of inquiry starts functioning only after the motion is accepted by the Speaker. The motion is there. After the report is submitted, the motion will be discussed in the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I beg pardon of the Home Minister. In order to complete my speech, I will eliminate the other process. I did not deal with the other clause at all. I know that when the proposition is accepted then the matter is referred to the committee of inquiry. I am aware of that clause. But my point is different. The report of the committee of inquiry is laid before the House. To obviate the difficulty, I may refer to the clause which says that the Speaker, or the Chairman where the Committee has been constituted jointly by the Speaker and the Chairman, shall cause the report submitted under sub-clause (2) to be laid on the Table as soon as possible.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What I read follows.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I quite understand the position. In case there is some conflict between the Houses and the report, what happens? Some provision ought to be there to cover that. These are my points.

AN HON. MEMBER : What are those points?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : These are my doubts and suspicions on this point. Then I come to clause 7. Sup-

pose a judge on grounds of incompetency or physical or mental incapacity is asked to face a medical board and he refuses.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Clause 7 is the rule-making clause.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am referring to clause 3, sub-clause (7). The clause says that if the judge refuses to undergo medical examination when asked, the board shall submit a report to the committee stating that the judge had refused to undergo the examination and the committee may, on receipt of such a report, presume that the judge suffers from such physical or mental incapacity. There may not be only one ground for his refusal, the ground of mental incapacity. On a number of grounds he may refuse. Then, should the presumption be against him? It militates against the very juridical concept. On some ground other than the ground of incapacity, mental or physical, he refuses but the point should be determined that he suffers from incapacity, mental disability!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why should he refuse?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : For thousand and one reasons. For that we can make a provision as to what happens if he refuses.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then he should face the consequences.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not know whether my hon. friends are practising advocates and know that the benefit of doubt should be given to the accused until he is proved guilty. It is the positive duty of the prosecution to prove a person guilty; till then he is presumed to be innocent. If he does not go to the medical board, he is presumed to be incapable or suffering from incapacity! What a fantastic provision! It does not admit to my mind.

Anyway, these are my few observations. In any event, since the measure has been accepted, if these three difficulties could be obviated, I think, there could be no difficulty.

One last point regarding the judges though it may be considered to be an extraneous matter. Let us not run away with the idea that the presumption that judges are impartial, are honest, has been reverted because of the present conditions. If there is a specific case, there can be impeachment proceedings. But let us not run away with the idea, let us not allow our imagination to be so wild as to consider that judges are not immune. Judges are immune. The presumption is in their favour. If the presumption is to be in their favour, they should also be paid so that they could, with honesty and impartiality, execute or discharge their functions.

With these words, I have done.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not protest that the Bill is unwarranted, untimely and unnecessary. The hon. Home Minister, while piloting the Bill, said that the Parliament has been given the power under article 124(5) of the Constitution to enact a law in this behalf. But that power when there is a necessity then only the House can use; otherwise, if we use that power merely because the Constitution has given the power to Parliament, it is a misuse of power. It is not necessary at all.

I would like to point out that the judiciary should be kept above the approach of the executive; they must be independent of approaches. Already the judiciary is suffering enough. About the salary which has been fixed at the time of making the Constitution, already the Judges are fighting. They are at the mercy of the hon. Home Minister; also, about the tenure of office. We are following so many principles of the American Constitution. There the Judges can be in office till they are alive or till they resign; but here we have fixed the age as 60 years or 65 years. If a Judge has attained maturity and has still the capacity to serve, why must there be a provision that he should retire at the age of 60 or 65 ?

The lacuna, that the judiciary is dependent upon the executive, is already there. This Bill adds one more to that

executive power. This provision in the Constitution is very, very extra-ordinary and it should be used only during extraordinary circumstances. Let the hon. Home Minister come before the House and tell us what the extra-ordinary circumstances are which warrant his bringing forward the Bill. Have we not managed the affairs of this country in the past 18 years without a Bill ? The Constitution already provides that if a motion brought forward by the hon. Home Minister, by the Government side, is passed by the required majority as has been stated in article 124(4), the President can remove him. Then what for is this Bill ? Does he want the Judges to be at the mercy of the Members of Parliament ? If 100 Members of Parliament put their signatures then the entire burden is shifted from the Members of Parliament to the Speaker. The hon. Home Minister is bringing forward this Bill in order to take a revenge against the Speaker as well as the Members of Parliament. That is all. There is no necessity at all for this Bill.

The Constitution says that Parliament may, by law, regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address. Now, if the Home Minister from the ruling Party brings forward a motion with the Speaker's permission, if he convinces about this motion, in order to remove a Judge for the misbehaviour and if the House considers that and votes in a prescribed manner, then who questions let a Judge be removed. But by bringing forward a Draconian Bill like this, saying 50 Members of Rajya Sabha can bring an allegation against a Judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court or 100 Members of Parliament can bring an allegation against a Judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court, it will be an end of judiciary and it will be an end of the independence of judiciary. I accuse the hon. Home Minister for putting an end to the independence of the judiciary. As a humble lawyer, I will be failing in my duty if I do not protect the independence of the judiciary. By bringing forward this Bill, he is following the policy pursued in China. He is following the policy pursued in the totalitarian countries. I

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthy]

say this Bill is unwarranted and unnecessary. It is not timely at all. So, I am opposing this Bill.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बड़ी रुचाहिं थी कि इस न्यायाधीश (जांच) विधेयक का मैं पूरा समर्थन कर पाता क्योंकि यह बिल हमारे जनतंत्र व गणतंत्र को एक कदम आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास मालूम देता है।

हमारे जनतंत्र की एक खामी यह है कि कानून बनाने वाले चुने जाते हैं लेकिन कानून को लागू करने वाले कभी मतदाताओं के पास जाते ही नहीं। यही हाल कानून को तोलने वालों का है। कानून के तोलने वाले भी मतदाताओं के पास नहीं जाते हैं। यह कहा जा सकता है कि कानून को लागू करने वाले और यह कानून को तोलने वाले न्यायाधीश मतदाताओं से परे हैं और एक तरह से धरती से परे हैं। मेरी समझ में यह चीज़ कुछ उचित नहीं है। यह तो हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि कार्यपालिका के सभी लोग ईमानदार ही हैं और न्यायपालिका के सभी लोग ईमानदार ही हैं किर भी कार्यपालिका वालों के मुकाबले में न्यायपालिका वाले अधिक ईमानदार हैं। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि न्यायपालिका में सारे ही लोग ईमानदार होते हैं और यह कि मतदाताओं से उनका परे रहना ठीक है।

मेरे एक भित ने अभी चीन की मिसाल दी तो मेरा कहना है कि चीन की तो हवा भी नहीं लगती है और बातों को तो जाने दीजिये। लेकिन हम सभी लोग इस बात को जानते हैं और मैं अपने जाति अनुभव के आधार पर कम-से-कम 17 मिसालें ऐसे जजों के बारे में दे सकूंगा जिन्होंने कि अपने कर्तव्य पालन के दौरान कानून की अबहेलना की है। कोन नहीं जानता है कि जर्मनीदार तबक्के के जज लोग पट्टेदारी कानून को लागू करने में कैसे कानून की हत्या करते हैं? मैं अपने कथन के पक्ष में सबूत दे सकता हूं और सटिक्लाइड कीपी भी

दाखिल कर सकता हूं कि कानून की किस तरह से इन जजों के द्वारा अबहेलना की गई है।

हम लोग जो कि लेजिस्लेचर्स आदि में जनता द्वारा चुन कर आते हैं हम लोग भी इसके गिल्टी हैं लेकिन हमारे बारे में मतदाताओं को अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह हमें उस हालत में हटा सकते हैं। यह बिल इस माने में स्वागत योग्य है कि वह सही दिशा में एक कदम आगे बढ़ाता है और इसके द्वारा जनता के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं उनके हाथों में एक भीका मिलता है जिससे कि वह ऐसे मिसिविहेवियर और इनकैपेसिटी वाले जजों का भामला उठा सके। इसके द्वारा जो एक कदम आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास है वह स्वागत के काबिल है।

इस में बहुत सी अड़चनें दी गई हैं। कुछ अड़चनें स्वाभाविक और मुनासिब भी हैं जबकि कुछ गैरमुनासिब भी मालूम देती हैं और उनके लिए मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से आप्रह करुणा कि अभी भी अगर सम्भव हो सके तो उन पर विचार करें। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाऊं कि इसमें जो यह कहा गया है कि 100 सदस्यों द्वारा ऐसा आवेदन किया जा सकेगा तो 100 सदस्य तो उसी के होंगे जिसकी कि सरकार रहेगी। अब आज को उनकी सरकार है कल को किसी दूसरे की हो सकती है, कोलिएशन की गवान्मेंट हो वह भी दे सकें लेकिन बाकी लोगों के लिए यह आसान नहीं होगा और आज की स्थिति में मुनासिब यही प्रतीत होता है कि आप इस 100 की संख्या को घटा दें और यह 100 की संख्या अनिवार्य न हो। राज्य सभा के लिए आपने संख्या पचास रखी है। यहां के लिए भी आप पचास कर दें। दोनों की संख्या बराबर-बराबर कर दें।

जो इनकवायरी कमेटी बिठाने की बात है उसमें आपने कहा है कि जुरिस्ट लिये जायेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा आप्रह यह है कि संसद में से ही इन जुरिस्ट्स को आप लें। बाहर से आप लेंगे तो वो मुक्तीबद्ध होंगी। एक मुक्तीबद्ध तो यह है कि अपर आप न्यायाधीश को लेंगे, चाहे

वह उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश हो या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का हो, उसको अपने ही एक सहयोगी के खिलाफ दिमागी तौर से खराब होने का या अयोग्य होने का निर्णय देना पड़ेगा, जो बहुत ही अप्रिय काम होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि ममता से कोई परे नहीं हो सकता है। उस ममता के कारण न्याय करने में भी कठिनाई हो सकती है उनको। इन दोनों ही दुविधाओं से बचने के लिए यह मुनासिब है कि उनको आप इससे बरी कर दें। मेरा आग्रह होगा कि सदन के दोनों सदनों में से, दो लोक सभा में से और एक राज्य सभा में से ही आप इन जुरिस्टिस को लें। अध्यक्ष को इनको मनोनीत करने का अधिकार दिया जा सकता है। इसमें मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। दोनों सदनों में से अगर इनको लिया जाए तो बेहतर होगा और बाहर से न्यायाधीश लाने की परेशानी से आप बच जायेंगे। ऐसा अगर आपने किया तो लोगों में कुछ ज्यादा विश्वास की भावना पैदा हो सकती है। अन्यथा यह सत्य है कि अगर कोई अपने सहयोगी के खिलाफ जाएगा तो कहा जाएगा कि इसके मन में सहयोगी के लिए कुछ मुहब्बत नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दो सुधारों को आप कर दें और इन परिवर्तनों को आप कर दें तो सही दिशा में यह बिल जाएगा।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): I congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill. It was the need of the hour, and this was a sort of lacuna so far as inquiry against judges was concerned. In the absence of this Bill, it was an unfettered power that the executive, that the Home Ministry or any other agency of the Government, enjoyed; they could have done away with a judge outright. But this Bill lays down a procedure and this is going to take the shape of a statute. Under article 124, if a motion is moved against some judge before this august House, then there is a clear-cut procedure laid down which has to be gone through, and this procedure is independent of the executive; the Home Minister or the Home Secretary or any other

executive under them has nothing whatsoever to do with the machinery created under this Bill.

I do not agree with my hon. learned friend, Mr. Krishnamoorthi. This Bill gives the fundamental right to a judge to defend himself. This is a right available to every accused, to any person who is charged with such an offence, to defend himself. According to this Bill which will be passed into an Act, this fundamental right will be available to a judge to defend himself before an independent sort of inquiry committee consisting of judges and jurists of high eminence who will arrive at a certain finding independently, of their own, without any pressure from the Home Minister or from the Government or from the executive. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Krishnamoorthi. I do not know how he says that this Bill is going to act as a dictatorship. (*Interruptions*). That is not so.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Article 21 of the Constitution is already there. You must be aware of it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He said that there was no need for this Bill. In that case, there would have been enormous powers enjoyed by the Home Minister, by the executive to do anything they liked. They would have come with a proposal before this House and would have condemned any judge outright—the majority is there. This is something which is in the interest of a judge and I fail to understand how my hon. friend is not appreciating it.

I would like to make some humble requests if they could be considered. I would first refer to clause 3, sub-clause 2, (a), (b) and (c). Here what I find is that if a judge is accused, then the Tribunal which will try, which will make inquiry into the conduct of the judge, also consists of judges. The accused is a judge and the Tribunal also consists of judges. Is there any dearth of talents or independent jurists in this country? No. There is no dearth. The hon. Home Minister should consider this seriously. I agree that clause 3(2)(a)—one shall be chosen from the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme

[**Shri Randhir Singh**]

Court—may remain as it is. But about (b)—one shall be chosen from among the Chief Justices of the High Courts—, suppose the Judge is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or is a Judge of that Court. The Chief Justice of a High Court is to sit in judgment in an inquiry to be held against the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court. This is something which will cause embarrassment to the Chief Justice of the High Court. Certainly, a Supreme Court Judge is senior to a High Court Chief Justice.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is my view. Instead of that, the hon. Home Minister should think of having the President of the All India Bar Council as one of the members of this Committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He may be considered as a jurist.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Just as the Bench is very important, the Bar is no less important and if the President of the All India Bar Council is taken as a member of the Inquiry Committee, it will give more authenticity and sanctity to the Committee.

As regards (c)—one shall be a person who is, in the opinion of the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman, a distinguished jurist—the hon. Home Minister will appreciate that there will be no harm if a jurist member of this august House is taken on the Committee.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : That is still worse.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : My hon. friend said something about cl. 3(7). Suppose the judge suffers from a physical or mental incapacity. This is something very serious. I do not know why he is not appreciating it. If he refuses to make a statement under sec. 342 Cr. P.C., it means he is guilty. The law of presumption is available in such cases. This is something, according to law, which should remain a part of this Bill. I feel there is great and urgent necessity for this. With these observations, I fully support the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : It is 4.58 P.M. now. I think one more hour is necessary for this. We shall postpone it tomorrow and take up the next item now.

As for the next item we have only one hour for the discussion. It is not as if every Party must have its say. The debate need not necessarily be on party basis. Whoever is ready may get up and speak.

16.58 HRS.

DISCUSSION RE. HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : By this discussion this afternoon, the House is provided an opportunity to go into this most important prestige public sector project which has an investment of Rs. 1,000 crores, 36 per cent of the total investments in the public sector. These three plants, controlled by Hindustan Steel Ltd., Bhiwai, Durgapur and Rourkela, are blessed by three most important countries with their technical and financial assistance, namely, Russia, UK and West Germany. In the course of the last twelve years these plants have already incurred a loss of Rs. 120 crores. There is no improvement in sight yet. We are faced with an imminent situation by which 1968-69 may close with another loss of Rs. 20 crores.

The Hindustan Steel Ltd. has been discussed on the floor of the House on various occasions in the form of debates, but mostly in the form of questions. Various enquiries have been made and reports submitted containing useful recommendations and there had been repeated assurances from the Ministry to improve the things. In spite of those assurances that they would implement those recommendations and the wastage of so much time in investigations, reports and recommendations no improvement is in sight and the steel plants continue to be in the grip of serious crisis and there is labour indiscipline and the persons in the managerial cadre are unable to control the working of the mills while the situation is deteriorating. According to the hon. Minister Mr. Sethi, the situation in

Durgapur has started deteriorating. The labour situation has become intolerable. There are many causes for this bad performance managerial inefficiency, labour indiscipline, production losses, idle capacity, excessive manpower, pricing and revenue policy and so on. Because this discussion is limited to one hour, I shall confine myself to a few specific points which had not been discussed in this House. Before doing so, I wish to point out that the Ministry of Steel and Mines is functioning more or less like a caretaker department; it is ineffective and it is waiting for a Minister to be appointed, regardless of whatever loss may happen in the steel plants.

17.00 HRS.

There are two specific points which I wish to deal with firstly. The Ministry of Steel had formed the habit of defending the working of the HSL and its losses by adducing the argument of gestation period. It is now eight years since all the three plants were commissioned. Every time there is a discussion in the House, we are told that it has a long gestation period. Nowhere in the world is a modern steel plant expected to have a gestation period of more than five years. It is already eight years; still they say that this is gestation period. It is fallacious because if larger investment causes lower efficiency and losses, new plants will always be uneconomic. Modern technology and scientific methods will continue to be uneconomical according to the theory propounded by our steel ministry. The results shown by the HSL in the last seven or eight years also indicate that the gestation period is not the cause of inefficiency. Logic demands that during the gestation period the maximum losses should be in the first few years and thereafter the losses should continue to diminish. The story here is the other way round. The losses go on rising from 3.21 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 23.90 crores in 1962-63. Then they start diminishing and in the year 1964-65 there was a profit of Rs. 4.32 crores. Then again all of a sudden we find that the loss in 1966-67 is Rs. 20.10 crores and in 1967-68 Rs. 40.00 crores. If the theory of gestation period holds good, the losses

should have been diminishing and we must have already started making profits by now.

Whenever we take up for discussion the low efficiency of the public sector projects, they pick up a few weak threads of the private sector here and there to cover up the inefficiency of the public sector. It completely ignores the brighter side of the private sector. This is entirely fallacious. By comparing like this, you cannot convert the loss of Hindustan Steel into profit. Similarly, by comparing like this, you cannot convert the profits of the private sector into losses. Fact is fact. Therefore, this attempt only deceives us as to what the fact is.

Coming to the points which I wanted to discuss : let me take excessive manpower in Hindustan Steel Limited. It had been recognised and it has been admitted by the Government that these plants suffered by excessive manpower although in spite of the recognition, they have failed to take any positive action by now. More than that, there are two other things which are serious. If we admit that there was excessive manpower, and there is excessive manpower in the Steel plants, how do you possibly justify that, in spite of the excessive manpower, we are still incurring overtime payments to a considerable extent ?

In this respect let me quote from the Mahatab Committee report. It is clearly indicated therein that the incidence of excessive manpower is so much that it raised the cost of production of steel in our country. In the case of Bhilai it is from Rs. 3 to 4 per ton; in the case of Rourkela, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a ton and in the case of Durgapur, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per ton. This is in addition to the excessive manpower in our plants. Beyond that, where is the point, when you have excessive manpower in your factories, of giving contracts for those jobs which could be easily handled by your departmental labourers ? In several of the sections of Hindustan Steel Limited, 50 per cent of the jobs are still being done by the contractors, and separate payments are being made. This is a drain on national

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

wealth, and in spite of excessive manpower, we are suffering from all these ills. The result is that our per-man annual productivity has come to be the lowest in the world. Let me quote some figures.

In Czechoslovakia, it is 104 tonnes a year; in the USSR, it is 135 tonnes a year; in USA, it is 150 tonnes a year and in Japan it is 187 tonnes per year. And in India, it is 57 tonnes a year. What a comparison? To what low depths we have fallen in the matter of productivity?

The next point over which I want to dwell is the pricing and fiscal policies. One of the reasons why our public sector plants are inefficient is our very defective pricing and fiscal policies pursued from the very beginning. It would be interesting for you to learn that between 1955 and 1965, the increase in the price in India had been the highest compared to the world. Indian prices rose by 80 per cent—an increase in 10 years. Compared to this, in Belgium, the rise was only by eight points; West Germany, 10 points; United Kingdom, five points. In Japan, the price in fact came down; the prices were reduced by 20 points; whereas in India, it increased by 80 per cent. The result was that the Indian steel today is the most expensive steel in the world compared to the cost of production.

17.09 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this context, let me briefly deal with the recent price rise introduced by the Government of India. You will remember that a few weeks back, the Steel Ministry announced a price rise of about Rs. 50 a tonne. Here are two parallel situations. On account of the rising cost, the steel plants cannot afford to run economically until there is a price rise; on the other hand, if the steel becomes expensive, then all the engineering industries in India will turn uneconomically; their cost of production will rise; their economy will be affected, and their exports will be affected. Here was a situation where the Government

should have taken a judicious decision by which on the one hand, the steel plants should have been properly compensated for the cost, and on the other hand, the engineering industries should be permitted to live. Here was a case when they should have demarcated the optimum levels of taxation. Here was a case where the excise duties and taxation must have been reduced. This is how productivity and growth of this industry or any industry, as a matter of fact, is curbed by wrong fiscal and pricing policies of the Government before it is permitted to grow. The result is that even the Government of India had to revise its targets. The original target in 1970-71 for the production of steel was 18 million tonnes. It has now been reduced to 8 million tons, *i.e.* less than 50 per cent. Apart from other factors, one important factor for this is that you have made steel so expensive that its consumption has been restricted. It is no more exportable at fair prices. It is no more consumable. The raw material cost has becomes high for engineering industries that they cannot expand. This is the result of your pricing and fiscal policy.

Then, there is utter lack of salesmanship. The public sector projects, which the Hindustan Steel tops, are a living example as to how bad salesmanship can be in any organisation. They do not know how to serve a customer. They do not know what is aggressive sales policy. They have regular complaints for bad packing and bad quality. If they receive a complaint from a customer, they become arrogant and stop supplies to him rather than meet him and satisfy him. Why do the Government not learn from the example of their own Departments when acting as a Buyer? The Indian Railways are buying steel every year from foreign countries. I know many cases where claims have been lodged after 12 years of supply and foreign supplies have immediately met those claims very satisfactorily. But in the case of HSL, if you raise a claim today, it takes years before the claim gets to the proper file of the Secretary or General Manager. Then they create all sorts of troubles and raise legal complications. Their sales contract is some-

thing frightening. A customer will feel discouraged to enter into a sales contract with them. He will think what the hell he is signing.

Another very important point is that Hindustan Steel is suffering from various types of production losses. It has been subjected to criticism by various committees and various reports but no action has been taken. Apart from various remarks made by these reports, there are several other things which have come to my notice. Firstly, furnace productivity per cubic meter Blast Furnace is very low in India. In Japan it is 2 tons. In India it is 1.1 ton. This eats into the profits of HSL. Secondly, consumption of coke per ton of hot metal is the highest in India. In Japan it is 0.5. In India it is 0.9. The result is, raw material cost per ton of steel produced is possibly the highest in this country. It is as much as 64.6 per cent in the case of HSL where as by all standards—national and international—it should not go beyond 50 per cent. Thirdly, there is complete lack of imagination in regard to product mix. They plan their production 12 months or 2 years in advance. They do not care to see what is likely to be the demand for various products. Regardless of the demands, they go on producing according to their plan. The result is that the most moving item which is the profitable item is in short supply and the least moving item is in excess. Salesmanship demands that we should have a proper balancing between demand and profitability. We should produce only those items which give us maximum profit. I am sure if they apply their mind a little more judiciously to these points, the whole balance sheet of Hindustan Steel will be converted in two years. There is no doubt about it.

With regard to managerial and administrative problem, this has been discussed on many occasions. The present system of appointing General Managers, Directors, etc.—picking up one from here, the other from there, taking some on deputation, some on loan, some on assignment—has completely failed.

There is no coordination at all. It has been suggested by various authorities to

form some independent institution to make selections for senior managerial calibre. Many assurances have been given. Dr. Chenna Reddy made a statement. But there is absolutely no result. Let me quote here what is the result. As a result of selecting inappropriate persons to these jobs in the course of the last ten years you will be surprised to know that as many as over hundred persons have changed on the Board of Directors, seven Chairmen have changed and the head office of Hindustan Steel has been changed five times at five different places. This is how Hindustan Steel Limited has been working.

Regarding export pattern I will agree with the Government of India that so long as they want to develop export within the available capacity of production they may do so, but I completely disagree with them when they justify expansion of steel plants on the grounds of exports. Sir, the steel industry is a terribly capital intensive industry. For every one tonne of capacity you need an investment of nearly Rs. 2,500 out of which Rs. 750 is in the form of foreign exchange. As against that, one tonne of steel in international terms will cost about Rs. 600. The ratio of investment to productivity is 5 : 1. It is a very bad investment. You can select many other industries with a very much higher ratio, even a ratio of 1 : 1. Recently 60,000 tonnes of billets was sold for export to Ceylon. Under what circumstances was that sold? Billet is a scarce item in this country. We need billets for various rolling mills who again in turn export their products. We have exported this quantity or we are thinking of exporting this quantity at the cost of suffering of these rolling mills in India who also would have earned foreign exchange. I am not prepared to accept the thesis that we should export our products for which our own industry suffer and due to which our further exports suffer.

These are the various factors for which Hindustan Steel Limited has been suffering and a very deep thinking to correct these evils and defective working will be needed to put this concern on a firm footing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I call every hon. Member from every Party to speak on this subject I will have to ask them to confine their remarks to 5 minutes. I will also be very watchful and the moment a Member goes outside the scope of the debate I will have to pull him up. I hope hon. Members will keep this in mind and excuse me for this. I will have to conclude the discussion at 6.00.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have very carefully listened to the points made by the hon. Member who spoke just now. It is a fact that the working of Hindustan Steel is not satisfactory. In this connection our ex-Minister Dr. Chenna Reddy has already submitted a detailed report in April last showing what are the reasons for such unsatisfactory working.

Sir, for the success of any industry it is very essential that there shall be co-operation between the management and workers. That is how in all the industrially developed countries like Germany, Japan, England or America the industries have developed and that is how their cost of production is low. They are producing more in the industrially advanced countries because there is co-operation between the management and labour in those countries. That is why those countries are successful in the industrial field. The same thing applies to every industry, whether in the private sector or the public sector. Is there any co-operation in industry in our country? Can we find any co-operation between the workers and management? Many of the hon. Members opposite, who are leaders of trade unions of workers of the steel plants, if they co-operate and guide the workers, things can be changed and the working of the plants can be improved. But it is not being done.

The reason for the higher cost of production and lower efficiency is surplus workers and constant labour trouble. Whomsoever you may appoint in the management, if he has to deal with labour problems every day, how can he devote time for improving production or improving the techniques of production? His valuable time is lost in solving labour disputes. So, without the co-operation

of the workers things cannot improve. I would like to inform those hon. Members who are criticising the working or performance of the steel plants, who are charging the government for the failure of these plants, it is due to their non-cooperation that we have to find ourselves in this pitiable position. I want to make this very clear.

In Durgapur those workers who were employed for construction work, they do not allow themselves to be retrenched. They want to continue in employment even though their work is over. In Rourkela also the same thing happens. If the steel plants have to carry with such huge surplus labour, how can they achieve efficiency? Similarly, there are strikes for every small dispute. How much man-days are lost and how much of production is lost due to these strikes? I hope the hon. Minister would enlighten the House as to what are the actual losses that the Hindustan Steel has suffered due to strikes, surplus labour and non-cooperation of the workers. I am sure that if these factors are taken into consideration in the accounts the result will not be very disappointing.

All the same, I would like to say that there are certain directions where improvements can be made by the authorities like sales policy and production. Shri Pande has submitted a report in this connection. The Administrative Reforms Commission has also presented a report. They should be considered and implemented as early as possible, because these steel plants contribute to a large extent to the exchequer and to the nation.

In the end, I would again request hon. Members opposite to give full co-operation in the running of these units and in implementing the recommendations of ARC so that these units can function efficiently and produce better results.

श्री बृज भूषण साल (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज स्टैंल प्लांटों के बारे में जो चर्चा हो रही है—अब तक आम तौर से हम सब की यह डिमाण्ड रही है कि इस किस्म के प्लांट जहां तक हो सके प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बजाय पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों, जिन इण्डस्ट्रीज से अपने नेशन को फायदा पहुंच सकता है, उनको पब्लिक

अप्डरटेक्स के तेहत लाया जाय। मगर इन तीन स्टील प्लांटों का पिछले 10 सालों का जो वकिंग सामने आया है, जिसमें 120 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, इससे बड़ी नातमीर्दी पैदा हुई है। अगर यह नुकसान शुरू-शुरू में होता तो हम यह समझ सकते थे कि शुरू-शुरू में नातजुबैकारी की बजह से ऐसा हुआ है या बहुत-सी चीजें ऐसी होती हैं जिनमें शुरू-शुरू में खचं करना पड़ता है। लेकिन 1967-68 में 40 करोड़ रुपये का जो नुकसान हुआ है उससे एक बात साभित होती है कि इनके अन्दर ज़रूर कोई मिसमैनेजमेन्ट है या कोई कर्मी है, जिसको सरकार दूर नहीं कर पा रही है और यह नुकसान बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

अब जहां तक नुकसान का ताल्लुक है—हर आदमी जानता है कि जब तक मैनेजमेन्ट ठीक नहीं होगा, कौम्पीटेन्ट हाथों में नहीं होगा, एफिशियेन्ट नहीं होगा तब तक कोई भी कन्सर्न हो, चाहे प्राइवेट हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो, उसको नुकसान होगा। आज आपके मैनेजमेन्ट की पांजीशन यह है—मैं सब से पहले बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को नेता हूँ, वे लोग कितना इन्टरेस्ट लेते हैं—इस तरफ आपका ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की मीटिंग होती है, लेकिन वे लोग एम्बेन्ट रहते हैं, यह उनके इन्टरेस्ट का उदाहरण है। अबसर बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की मीटिंग वहां होती है, जहां डायरेक्टर साहब को सहृलियत हो। बजाय इसके कि मीटिंग प्लांट पर हो, जहां वे तमाम कमियों को जा कर देख सकें, उनके रेजिडेन्स के पास होती है, कभी दिल्ली में की जाती है या कभी कलकत्ते में की जाती है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह ऐसोरेन्स दी थी कि ऐसे लोगों को हटा कर उनको डायरेक्टर बनाया जायगा जो इस काम में इन्टरेस्ट ले रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक इस तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है।

मैनेजमेन्ट की तरफ भी कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है। जनरल मैनेजर्स को इतनी बाइ-

पावर्स दे दी गई है कि वे जिसको चाहते हैं एप्वाइन्ट कर लेते हैं, स्टाफ की ज़रूरत हो या न हो, वे एप्वाइन्ट कर लेते हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है—यह एडमिटेड फैक्ट है—कि इन प्लांट्स में इतना सरप्लस स्टाफ हो गया है कि जिसकी बजह से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ गई है। होना यह चाहिये था—जैसा कि एन्कवायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सरप्लस स्टाफ को वहां से फौरन रिट्रैन्व करना चाहिये, और उनको दूसरे अप्डरटेक्स में लगाया जाय—लेकिन इस तरफ अभी तक कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन वैसी की बैसी चली जा रही है।

आज आपके वक्स में जो एफिशियेन्सी नहीं है, उसकी बजह यह है कि उनके अन्दर लैक-आफ-कान्फीडेन्स है। आपके यहां मैट्रिट पर प्रोमोशन नहीं होती है, जैनरल मैनेजर जिसको चाहते हैं तीन-तीन, चार-चार प्रोमोशन्ज दे देते हैं जिसकी बजह से बैंड-ब्लड क्रियेट हुआ है। मैं आपके सामने दो-तीन सुझाव रखना चाहूँगा—अगर मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान देगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनसे काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा और यह नुकसान भी कम हो सकेगा। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि दो इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनाई जाय, एक इस्टेब्लिशमेन्ट्स के लिये और दूसरी कर्मशाल बेसिज़ पर बनाई जाय। जो इस बात को देखे कि आपकी जो प्रोडक्शन हो रही है और जो सेल होती है, उनका रेशो कितना है कितनी रिक्वायरमेन्ट है, कितनी डिमाण्ड है, उसके हिसाब से आप प्रोडक्शन करते हैं या नहीं। ऐसा न हो कि आप प्रोडक्शन करते चले जायं और बाद में माल न उठे।

जहां तक एफिशियेन्सी का ताल्लुक है—मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि आपके तीन प्लांट्स हैं, आप इनके अन्दर इन्टरनल बेसिज़ पर प्रोमोशन रखिये, जो जहां पर डिजर्व करता है उसको वहां भेजिये, जिसकी जहां पर ज़रूरत हो उसको वहां पर रखिये। आपके यहां

[श्री दूज भूषण साल]

ऐसा नियम नहीं है कि जो आपके वर्कसं हैं वे दूसरे प्लाट में जाय, जो एक जगह एक्सपीरियेन्स हासिल करें, उसके एक्सपीरियेन्स का दूसरी जगह इस्तेमाल हो सके, एक तरह से पूल आफ एक्सपीरियेन्स कीमत होना चाहिये ताकि उसकी जहां जरूरत हो इस्तेमाल हो सके। हैंड बॉक्स डिपार्टमेन्ट्स के बारे में आपकी यह पालिसो थी कि 90 परसेंट हैंड बॉक्स डिपार्टमेन्ट्स दूसरी जगह जायेंगे, लेकिन 10 परसेंट भी एक जगह से दूसरो जगह नहीं भेजे गये। नतों यह होता है कि एक जगह के हैंड बॉक्स दो डिपार्टमेन्ट का दूसरो जगह फायदा नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। इससे वर्कसं भी सफर करते ले जा रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि आप अपने मैनेजमेन्ट को सम्भाल, जो बेकार खर्च हो रहा है, उसको रोकें। अगर आप इस बोज को तरक्क ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो पब्लिक का विवास—आज जो हम चिल्ला रहे हैं कि ये सब काम पब्लिक अप्लाईकेशन के अप्टर आने चाहिये—इसमें हो रहे तुहानां को देख कर दूट जायगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि नंतों महोदय एक स्टेटमेन्ट पेश करें कि क्या वजह है कि पिछले 10 सालों में इन तांत्रिक्यों में इतने करोड़ रुपयों का तुहानान दुश्मा है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, Shri Patodia has done a good service in bringing out revealing facts with regard to the sufferings of HSL. The Government, in any business undertaking, should have a clear policy as to how they are going to manage it. But, unfortunately, in these steel plants, in the past so many years there has not been a clearcut policy even with regard to the basic issue as to how they are going to manage these.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH (Junagadh) : They have a clear policy as to how to mismanage these.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : So many ministers have come and gone and every minister has toyed with the idea of decentralising the management. Another minister has come to centralise the management and again there is a con-

troversy going on. I know for certain that between the top-level executive of the H.S.L. and the management on the spot, there is a lot of unhealthy controversy which is hampering the healthy development of the whole steel plant. This is a basic thing that they have not attended to so far.

With regard to the potential created in our steel plants, there is the need and scope for diversification. That is not being done. Even today, there are many things which are being imported and which could very well be manufactured in our own steel plants. I would like just by way of an example to point only one thing, that is, the mild steel product. That is still being imported. But I am told it could very well be manufactured in our own steel plants.

The third point that I would like to stress upon is about labour relations which are hampering production. Much is accounted for go-slow tactics which had to increase in the cost of production. How are you going to solve this problem? I would like to blame the Government squarely on this issue. They could very well say it is because of the inter-union rivalries that the work is being held up and there is a sort of go-slow tactics and all the kinds of tactics being adopted. But I would like to know from the Minister, categorically, what they have done with regard to the promotion of labour welfare and healthy labour relation in their undertakings.

I know in some of the public undertakings they have got a sort of intelligence wing to spy on the workers. Can any undertaking, without relying on the workers, without depending on them, without making a human approach to understand their feelings and to see that they also take a pride in the working of the undertaking, ever hope to succeed? They can never succeed. You can pass as many laws as you like. Can you really make a man or compel a man to work if he is bent on going slow? So, the whole question is about the approach that the management has got to make towards labour. Here I find, particularly in all the steel plants, they have miserably failed. Their whole approach was rather militant and they wanted to put

them down. There was no human touch in any of their steel plants with the result they have taken a sort of inimical stand towards the management and they are considered to be, virtually, enemies of the public sector undertakings. When you treat the labour as your enemy or you treat them with suspicion or you feel you cannot rely on labour, can you ever hope to succeed in your undertakings ? I am speaking with some background knowledge in these matters.

With regard to another committee with which I have been associated, we had the evidence of a few General Managers of the public undertakings. One General Manager of a public undertaking told us—he was not prepared to use the word 'spy' which I was using—that without an intelligence wing, he cannot manage the undertaking. Subsequently, on another day, there was another General Manager who said that the very idea was obnoxious and humiliating. He said, "How can I suspect my own men ? How can I manage my undertaking with that feeling ?" These are some basic issues involved. Unless Government takes them up, they will continue to suffer losses. I believe, simply on the idealistic grounds, we cannot justify the losses of public undertakings and that too in on business concern. Unless they are able to do something concrete in this direction, there is no use justifying it on idealistic grounds.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दोस्त श्री पटोदिया जी ने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के मामले में दिलचस्पी ली, अच्छा किया और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। ऐसे मामलों को, जिनसे जनता का सम्बन्ध हो, जिनमें जनता का पैसा लगता हो, जनता के विश्वास की बात हो, जनता के कोआपरेशन की बात हो, इसे हाउस में डिस्कस किया जाना चाहिए। परन्तु डिस्कस करने के पीछे हमारी नीयत क्या है, उसको हमें साफ रखना चाहिए। हम पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग को डिस्कस करें, उन पर विचार करें लेकिन इसको प्रोपेंगन्डा का रूप नहीं भिलना चाहिए। हमारी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग की जो डैमेज है, उसको अगर हम

डैमेज करते हैं तो उससे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोदिया : वह तो डैमेज हो चुकी।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को जो हमने बनाया, उसकी जो प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट थी, उसको मेरे दोस्त ने पढ़ा होगा। उस रिपोर्ट में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि इतने साल तक धाटा रहेगा। अभी तो उसमें और धाटा होगा। उस प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में ही यह साफ लिखा हुआ है। . . . (व्यबधान) . . . अगर मेरे दोस्त दुर्गपुर जायें, भिलाई का कारखाना देखें, रुकेता का कारखाना देखें या बोकारो जो अभी बन रहा है उसके कारखाने को देखें तो उन्हें मालुम होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक नयी शक्ति बन रही है, एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बन रहा है। . . . (व्यबधान) . . .

अगर आप मुझे इस तरह से बोलने नहीं देंगे तो फिर मैं भी आपको बोलने नहीं दूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर बालों, पूँजीपतियों और सर्वायिदारों का इसमें हाथ है, वे यह चाहते हैं कि ये केस हो जायें। पब्लिक सेक्टर का जहां तक सवाल है, आपने देखा होगा कि हर रोज़ मेरा कोई न कोई सवाल यहां पर होता है, मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर को क्रिटिसाइज़ भी करता हूँ, गलतियों के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब को भी क्रिटिसाइज़ करता हूँ। हम इस बात को छिपाना नहीं चाहते हैं, हम समझते हैं कि उसमें गलतियां हैं, चोरियां हैं, इरेगूलैरिटीज़ हैं, खामियां हैं। लेकिन उन खामियों, चोरियों या गलतियों का यह तो मतलब नहीं है कि हम पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग को ही समाप्त कर दें और प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में सारे हिन्दुस्तान को दे दें। बोकारो, भिलाई, दुर्गपुर, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील ये जितनी अन्डरटेकिंग हैं, यह एक नया हिन्दुस्तान है। इस नये हिन्दुस्तान में,

[श्री प्रेम चन्द्र बर्मी]

हमारी जो आने वाली नस्ले हैं उनको विश्वास होगा कि हम अपने पावों पर खड़े हो रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जब यह फैसला किया कि हमें हेवी इंजीनियरिंग के कारखाने लगाने हैं तो उनके दिमाग में यह बात थी कि हम दुनिया को दिखा सकेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर क्या चीज़ नहीं बन सकती है। मेरे दोस्त इम्पोर्टर और एक्सपोर्टर हैं, वे एक मामूली सुई को भी बाहर से मंगवाते थे लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के कारखाने हैं बो-इंजीनियरिंग की बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें बना रहे हैं। मेरे दोस्त कहते हैं कि धाटा हो गया। एक हजार करोड़ का धाटा भी आया . . . (अवधान) . . . तो वह कोई बहुत बड़ा धाटा नहीं है। इसके साथ मैं टाटा का उदाहरण देता हूँ। आप उनकी बैलेंस शीट पढ़िए। उनका कारखाना कब बना था? टाटा का जो कारखाना है वह डेप्रिशेशन में निकल चुका है। उसका सारा का सारा पैसा निकल चुका है। उस कारखाने का मुकाबिला हम हिन्दुस्तान स्टील से कैसे कर सकते हैं? आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर का मुकाबिला हिन्दुस्तान स्टील से करें यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा। जहां तक पब्लिक कानिंडेंस की बात है वह मेरे दोस्त कुछ भी विचार रखते हैं लेकिन वह याद रखें कि अगर पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग पर से पब्लिक का कानिंडेंस उठ जायगा तो उससे देश का भला नहीं होगा। और न उनका ही भला होगा।

इसके साथ-साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि मुझे भी इस संबंध में कुछ तजुर्बा है। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि वह इसमें सुधार लाने की कोशिश करें। जैसा कि १८८१ दिवाना साहब ने कहा है कि जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बदलता रहता है, उसका नतीजा अच्छा नहीं होता है क्योंकि किसी अफसर को यह मालूम नहीं कि वह क्वांट है और क्वांट नहीं है। डेपूटेशन पर जो आवामी जाते हैं उनको कोई इन्टररेस्ट

नहीं होता है। वह तो यह समझते हैं कि जब तरकी मिलेगी तब अपने बोरिया बिस्तर बांध लेंगे। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जिसको आप वहां भेजें वह कम-से-कम पांच साल तक वहां रहे और उसका लियेन सेंट्रल गवर्नरेटमें से खत्म हो जाना चाहिए ताकि उसको यह पता हो कि हम यहां पर बैठे हैं और हमारी पूरी जिम्मेदारी है।

वहां पर जो एकाउंटिंग का सिस्टम है जो हिसाब किताब का सिस्टम है वह ठीक नहीं है और वह ऐसा गड़बड़ रहता है कि पता ही नहीं लगता है कि दरअसल हो क्या रहा है? यह पता ही नहीं लग पाता कि कहां से और क्या माल खरीदा जा रहा है, किस रेट पर खरीदा जा रहा है और यह कि क्या यहां पर बनाना है और जो वन गया वह किस भाव में बेचा गया और कहां बेचा गया? इस तरह की एक बड़ी बंगालिंग वहां पर चलती है। वहां पर यह ठेकेदार लोग करोड़ों रुपये खा जाते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्री में परचंज, सेल और प्रोडक्शन इन तीनों के ऊपर पूरा-पूरा नियन्त्रण होना चाहिए और उनमें ठोक से काम चले इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था हमें करनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ-ही-साथ ठेकेदारों के जरिए काफ़ी बोगस खर्चें दिखलाये जाते हैं और लाखों रुपया गलत हाजिरी आदि में व्यर्थ चला जाता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मिस्टर साहब इस कंट्रैक्ट सिस्टम पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और इसमें आ रही खराबियों व गड़बड़ियों को दूर करने का मालूम इंतजाम करें। आज देश बड़ी उत्सुकतापूर्वक स्टील की इस पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्री की तरफ देख रहा है कि वह कैसे लोहे का उत्पादन बड़ाती है और इसके लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूँगा कि वह इस पब्लिक सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्री को कामयाब बनाने के लिए सभी संभव कदम उठायें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Some of the criticism levelled by Shri Patodia are understandable. It is true that much has to be done in public sector projects like the steel plants, Bhilai,

Rourkela and Durgapur, specially the last two.

But what is the aim of such criticism. He has not concluded that the ultimate solution or salvation lies in denationalisation or handing them over to the private sector.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Nobody will accept them. Do not worry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has said there is inefficiency, excessive manpower and other things. I admit that the greatest tragedy in this country is that if there is inefficiency in the public sector, there is dishonesty in the private sector. We have to weigh between inefficiency and dishonesty. Inefficiency can be changed to efficiency, but dishonesty cannot be changed to honesty. That is our experience of so many years with the private sector. So naturally we have to gear up our machinery to see that these public sector projects, which according to the late lamented Pandit Nehru, are places of pilgrimage, should be cleansed of these defects. But the whole difficulty is that these places of pilgrimage are in the hands of some renowned *pandas* who take everything that is there. That should be changed.

I agree that payment for overtime where there is excessive manpower is wrong. But it sometimes happens that in a particular section—I have 20 years of experience in the work of an ordnance factory—you have to work overtime to produce certain jigs and fixtures for other sections where mass production is on. This sometimes happens. But I agree that extravagance should be stopped.

There is another thing—labour relations. When Dr. Channa Reddy was here, he had some ideas and he discussed them with us. He was of the view that there should be one Union for a unit or at least the representative Union should be granted recognition. What is happening in the steel plants in Bhilai or Durgapur or Rourkela. There is inter-union rivalry. On behalf of the All India Trade Union Congress, I can declare here that we shall be satisfied if there is a ballot and that union which secures more than 51 per cent or 60 or in some

cases 90 per cent votes should be regarded as the representative union for two years. Unless that is done, I am afraid the labour relations will not improve.

We have heard much in the House about labour participation in management. It is still not clear to me why in these steel plants we are unable to accept somebody who knows about the labour problems as one of the directors on the board. We bring wrong people and put them in the right places. Recently, one of the consultants was called by the Prime Minister to become the Deputy Chairman of the HSL and he said that he could become the chairman. One person was already in view and he was brought as chairman of the steel plant. I request the hon. Minister to throw some light on this. Is the situation going to change? He should not be cowed down and bullied by the private sector. We all really want progress towards socialism. The day will come when in spite of the eloquence of Mr. Patodia and Tapuriah the public sector will grow. But the efficiency of the public sector must improve so that we can ultimately nationalise those in the private sector.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : A few months back I moved a resolution on the increase in the price of steel products. Immediately after decontrol was told that it was all for the good of the country. Whatever it is, it is now clear that the excise duties and other items of duty also contributed to the high price. Therefore, the consumer has developed a resistance which we find everywhere. So far as steel industry is concerned, I have some difference in approach with my hon. friend to my right. Steel is an important industry in the making of a nation. We are having an industry of this magnitude in the public sector and it is to be welcomed. But the question is: are these steel mills properly managed? Everybody will agree that the public sector undertakings are not managed properly. We have made an investment of Rs. 1,000 crores in this industry. On the Railways, we have invested Rs. 2,800 crores. We know how we are managing our railways. In the public sector undertakings, re-thinking is necessary about labour relations. It is

[Shri Nambiar]

not because we have a soft corner for the labour. What is happening in every industry? Recently, you had trouble in the Railways. I was connected with another public undertaking in Madras State one of the biggest public sector undertakings the lignite mines. There too we had labour trouble recently. I was connected with Sindri fertilisers. There we had labour trouble. I also went to Bhilai. It is not that I go there to create trouble. That is a misunderstanding. I go there after trouble had arisen, to settle it. If there is one party in Madras creating trouble, the DMK party, that party is not in Bhilai or Sindri... (Interruptions). Communists are there everywhere. But the approach of bureaucracy towards labour—that is the question. Mr. Patodia himself gave an answer. He asked: why should you have contract labour when there is surplus manpower? Our bureaucracy will not understand it. You may discuss with them for days and weeks but bureaucracy will say: no. That is the way they behave. Therefore, unfortunately, the bureaucratic mind is to change. Here, by some reason they will understand it; but where are we to find other alternatives? We can change a bureaucrat from the Chairmanship or from a similar key position, and Mr. Patodia or another type of person can take over. We have no objection, but do not go there; the private sector should not approach the public sector with a view to running it down and then switching it over to the private sector.

Our difference is this. The private sector may look as if a little better for any management for a certain reason but that is not going to be the pattern in India. We do not want to encourage the private sector, the monopoly of the private sector; even if that monopoly may be brighter today, we are against it, and we want to break it at all costs. We have no objection to the fact that the public sector is to be encouraged, but the public sector bureaucrats are to be discouraged. Their back has to be broken only with the help of labour co-operatives. Our hon. Member from the Congress side there said that there must be co-operatives. Extend your hand of co-

operation; labour will respond, but do not try to play politics inside. Do not bring in the INTUC or other discredited trade unions there. You give it to the labour; labour will come forward to help you. That is the only way.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): श्री पाटोदिया जी ने जो बात कही है मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट उस पर ध्यान दे। ५७ करोड़ का लास हुआ है दो साल में। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम्पीटीशन की भावना सभी कामों में आनी चाहिये। ओपन मार्किट में कम्पीट हम को करना चाहिये। मैं ब्यूरोक्रेसी के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ। प्रेम चन्द जी जब बोल रहे थे तो मैंने उस ओर इशारा भी किया था और कहा था कि उधर भी नजर करो। उनको आप ठीक कर लांगे तो इन पूँजीपतियों को हम ठीक कर सकते हैं। इनकी संख्या है ही कितनी। ये ज्यादा नहीं हैं। इनको हम चंगल में दबा सकते हैं। लेकिन जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं इनको भी दुरुस्त करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस ओर ध्यान दे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पी० ए० सी० का मैम्बर रहा हूँ। मैंने इन अंटरटेकिंग्ज को जा कर देखा है और इनके जो संचालक हैं उनको एग्रेमिन भी हमने किया है। हमारे यहां इनकम टैक्स की चोरी नहीं होती है, हमारे यहां ब्लैकमेलिंग नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मडबिंबां हैं उनको दूर किया जाए। गवर्नमेंट क्लीन स्लेट से आए। पूँजीपतियों के मुकाबले में हमारा जो काम हो वह अच्छा हो, उनसे बेहतर हो।

हम आई० एन० टी० य० सी० या ए० आई० टी० य० सी० के जगड़े में न पड़ें। लेवर को आप काम करने दें। पालिटिक्स हम बहाने खेलें। मुल्क को आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि वह धन पैदा करे। हमको आज दो दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करना है। संसार में हमारा कोई नहीं है। हमको अकेले ही उनका मुकाबला करना है। मैं सरकार को इस बारे में सावधान करना चाहता हूँ। हम मिल कर रहे हैं। अपनों के लिए

तो हम सी और पांच रहे लेकिन जब दुश्मन से हमारा मुकाबला हो तो हम एक-सी पांच हो कर उसका मुकाबला करें। कमाई करके हम देश की पैदावार बढ़ायें। एक दूसरे को हम कहंमन करें बल्कि मिल जुल कर गाड़ी को आगे ले जाने की कांशिश हम करें।

इनना ही मंग निवेदन है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (बुरगरिया) : हमसे जा पहले मित्र बोल चुके हैं उन्होंने काफी कुछ कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में किन्तना लाम हो चुका है। मैं उस मत्र को दीहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। एक बात मैं ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि अभी जो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के चेयरमैन बने हैं वह कौसे बने हैं। इस विभाग के जो मंत्री थे वह नहीं चाहते थे कि वे चेयरमैन बनें। वह बार एट ला है। उन्हें गजनीतिक दलों का नज़ुरा अधिक है स्टील टैक्नोलॉजी और स्टील प्लांट के मैनेजमेंट का उनको नज़ुरा नहीं है, उसमें उनका कोई वास्ता नहीं रहा है। तब क्या आश्चर्य कि इनना लास हू़ा। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हू़ूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री के हस्तक्षेप से वह चेयरमैन बने हैं। वह इसमें पहले फूड कारगोरेंशन के चेयरमैन थे।

मैं चाहता हू़ूँ कि ऐसे लोगों का संचालक बनाया जाना चाहिये जो कि इस तरह की चीज़ को जानते हों। जब तक जानने वाले लोग नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं आपके मामने उदाहरण स्वरूप कुछ खबना चाहता हू़ूँ। बल्कि अंडरटेक्निक कमेटी की तीसवीं रिपोर्ट है उसको आप देखें। उसने कहा है कि जब तक कोई आदमी स्टील प्लांट के बारे में जानेगा नहीं, वह क्या कर सकता है। उसने इनवेंटरी कंट्रोल के बारे में यह कहा है :

Delay in Introduction of Inventory control system : The company auditor's report for the year 1961-62 contains the following observations regarding inventory control :

"There was no scientific system of procurement and inventory control.

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Itemwise minimum and maximum re-order, safety insurance stock levels having regard to the trend of issues and economic sizes of order were not determined."

यह पहले भी गलती हुई है और चंडी साहू के आने के बाद भी तब तक होती रहेगी जब तक महीं आदमी नहीं आएंगा।

जब कभी स्ट्राइक होती है या लास होता है तो चाहे वह मैनेजमेंट की गलती की वजह से हुआ हो या निवेदित कह दिया जाता है कि इस सब का दोष गजनीतिक दलों पर है। उन पर ही मारा दोष मढ़ दिया जाता है। मैं इसका आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हू़ूँ। हिन्दू की रिपोर्ट है 16-6-1968 की। उसमें यह आया है :

HSL lists reasons for industrial unrest :

New Delhi, May 15—The influence of political parties on trade unions is a major cause of industrial unrest in the public sector steel projects, says the memorandum submitted by HSL to the National Labour Commission.

आपनी गलतियों को ये लोग पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के मिशन पर मढ़ना चाहते हैं। एक देहाती कहावत है "ज्यादा जोगी, मठ उजाड़"। जिस मठ में ज्यादा जोगी, महात्मा आ जाएं तो वह मठ उजाड़ जाता है, समाज हो जाता है। यही हाल हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का है। आप पांछे कमटी की रिपोर्ट को देखें। उसने कहा है कि टाप हैवी मैनेजमेंट है। आई० ए० ए०० केडर के लोगों को इनमें भेज दिया गया है। इनको फॉटियां किस तरह में चलती हैं इसका कोई अंदाज नहीं है। किसी डिपार्टमेंट में सैकेटरी होता है या अंडर सैकेटरी होता है उसको भेज दिया जाता है। उसको परसीनल मैनेजमेंट का बया तजुर्बा रहता है।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हू़ूँ। मेरी बगल में जो भाई बैठे हुए हैं वे तो चाहते हैं कि मारे-का-मारा देण इनको लीज पर दे दिया जाए। केवल हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की ही बात नहीं है। वहां जो खराबी है उसको हमें दूर करना है। हमें उसको सुधारना है। हमें मुवार करके आगे बढ़ना है। समुच्चा मैनेजमेंट

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

हमको बदलना पड़े तो वह भी हम को करना पड़ेगा । मंत्री को भी बदलना पड़े तो वह भी हमको करना पड़ेगा । आप देखें कि पांडे कमेटी ने क्या कहा था । उसके अनुसार :—

The committee has been critical of the actions of the top management concerned. The senior officers in managerial positions have dual roles to play.

आप सारी गलतियों को पोलिटिकल पार्टीज पर मढ़ देते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के मैनेजमेन्ट ने जो भेसरेन्डम नेशनल लेबर कमीशन को दिया है उसमें से मैं पढ़ता हूँ :—

The memorandum suggests that the Government evolve a device to keep the influence of political parties out of the trade unions.

इसका अर्थ है कि सामाज्यवादियों को पूरा अधिकार दे दिया जाए कि वे जिस तरह चाहे लेबर को दबा कर रखें, अधिक-से-अधिक उसमें काम लें, अधिक-से-अधिक उसको सतायें । यह बात आगे नहीं चल सकती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट की बजह से जो खगवियां पैदा होती हैं उनका दोष पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के मत्थे न मढ़ा जाए । जो ऑवर स्टाफिंग है और जिसका ज़िक्र पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स में है उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए । जो गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं, वह बन्द हों । मैंने आपके सामने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के बारे में पांडे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का ज़िक्र किया है । परन्तु रिपोर्ट आने के बावजूद भी प्रधान मंत्री या मंत्रालयों के जो मंत्री हैं वे अपने मन की मर्जी के मुताबिक ही काम करते हैं । ये जो रिपोर्ट हैं ये लाइब्रेरियों की अलमारियों की ही शोभा को बढ़ाती है ।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री महोदय हमारी इन सब बातों का जवाब प्लाइट-बाई-प्लाइट दें । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक जनरल जवाब दे दिया जाए और मामला खत्म कर दिया जाए । इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है ।

श्री शिंकरे (पंजिम) : एक सुभाषित कहा करते हैं यि ह भगवन मुझ में सामर्थ्य दा

मेरे मित्रों से मेरा बचाव करने को । मुझ में सामर्थ्य है शत्रुओं का मुकाबला करने की ।” मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा जो केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल है वह शत्रुओं का तो सामना कर सकता है, उनका सामना करने की इसमें शक्ति है, सामर्थ्य है, लेकिन हमारे जो तथाकथित मित्र हैं उनका मुकाबला करने का सामर्थ्य तो उनमें नहीं है । इसलिये उनका मुकाबला करने में बहुत मुश्किल आती है ।

18 HRS.

अभी-अभी श्री नम्बियार और दूसरे नेपिटस्ट एलिमेंट्स ने हर एक क्लर के सोश-निस्ट्स और कम्प्युनिस्ट्स ने कहा कि वे राष्ट्रीयकरण के समर्थक हैं, लेकिन उनकी कृति में गार्ड्रीयकरण को हानि पहुँचती है, वे अपने कार्यों में गार्ड्रीयकरण को धोखा देते हैं । हमारी हर एक पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में जो हड़ताल और टूल-डाउन स्ट्राइक आदि होती है, उनसे उन कारखानों का काम बन्द होता है और उनको लास होता है । अगर सब को संशालिस्ट और कम्प्युनिस्ट इस बात के लिए तैयार होते कि मव पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में तीन चार साल के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रूस और पीस हो, वहां औद्योगिक शान्ति हो, तो इन कारखानों को लास न होता । स्थिति यह है कि वे कहते हैं कि वे राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण को धोखा भी बही देते हैं ।

हमारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के मैनेजमेंट, डायरेक्टर्ज और बोर्ड आदि में ऐसे लोग होते हैं, जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण में विश्वास नहीं होता है । इस लिए वे भी राष्ट्रीयकरण को धोखा देते हैं । आज सुबह इस सदन में कहा गया था कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन का चेयरमैन पहले एक बड़ा विजिनेसमैन था । जिन लोगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण में विश्वास नहीं है, वे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग का मैनेजमेंट ठीक तरह से कैसे कर सकते हैं? उदाहरण के लिए अगर मान-नीय सदस्य, श्री पाटोदिया, जिहोने यह हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है उनकी विसी पवित्र अंडरटेकिंग के चेयर-

मैंन के पद पर नियुक्ति हो जाये, तो वह पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल सकेगा, क्योंकि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण में विश्वास ही नहीं है। जिन लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकरण और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में विश्वास ही नहीं है, वे तो उनमें सैबोटेज करना चाहेंगे। इस लिए ऐसे लोगों को इन पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं करना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रीयकरण की सक्सेस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे लेफिटस्ट एलिमेंट्स पर ज्यादा जबाबदारी है। वे इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखें कि भविष्य में सरकारी कारखानों में इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रूस और औद्योगिक शान्ति हो। मैं सरकार से भी यह विनती करूंगा कि चेयरमैन और डायरेक्टर्ज आदि जबाबदारी के पदों पर ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्ति की जाये, जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण पर हमेशा विश्वास रहे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Patodia and other hon. Members of the House who have shown a keen interest in the affairs of Hindustan Steel Limited. With the scarce and important resources of the country having been invested in Hindustan Steel it is quite legitimate on the part of Parliament Members as well as other persons in the country, the Press and other people, to show a keen interest in the affairs of Hindustan Steel. From this point of view I really express my deep thanks to the hon. Members for the various suggestions they have made and for the shortcomings that they have pointed out.

18.04 HRS.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

Sir, as far as Hindustan Steel is concerned I would only beg of the hon. Members of the House to look at the picture in its entirety and its proper perspective. From this point of view, I would like to go into a little background, so I would crave the indulgence of the hon. Members for some time in giving this background.

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First of all, I would like to say that the entire price structure of Hindustan Steel Limited, as was envisaged by the Tariff Commission Report in 1962, was a little different. It is well-known to all the hon. Members of this House that the gross block of Hindustan Steel Limited is Rs. 2,500 per ton, as compared to Rs. 950 for Indian Iron & Steel and Rs. 1,250 for TISCO. The Tariff Commission went into this aspect. They were to go into this aspect from the point of view of arriving at standard cost. Instead of arriving at a standard cost, they arrived at a standard steel mill and for that purpose they picked up the Tata steel mills and they provided that the steel price should be fixed on the basis of gross block of Rs. 1,300 per ton. Naturally, this was a very hard thing for Hindustan Steel. If we consider the price structure of Hindustan Steel Limited and the other steel plants, the prices which are given to H.S.L. are Rs. 170 less per ton if we calculate it on the figure of Rs. 2,000 and not on Rs. 2,500, there could have been a formula and a retention price could have been given separately to each steel plant and this could have worked. But, unfortunately, this was not adopted. Not only that, Rs. 1,300 gross block was accepted and ultimately by an order of government it was later on reduced to Rs. 1,176 with the result that the price structure today is more favourably managed in favour of the private sector steel plants as compared to Hindustan Steel Limited.

Now in this debate I would certainly not defend Hindustan Steel by merely saying that it is only because of the long gestation period, as the hon. Member, Shri Patodia, said. There is another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of this House. We are now required to provide 7 per cent depreciation. It is true that according to the recent enactment 7 per cent depreciation has to be provided by the industries. But the 7 per cent advantage is given to the industry in order that they may save in income-tax. But, as far as Hindustan Steel is concerned, we have hardly any saving at the moment and, therefore, this 7 per cent depreciation is hitting us hard. In the year 1964-65, on account of the increase in depreciation from 5

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

per cent to 7 per cent, we had to provide Rs. 8 crores more; in 1965-66 we had to provide Rs. 9 crores more; in 1966-67 we had to provide about Rs. 11.5 crores more with the result that only on account of 2 per cent increase in depreciation that has to be provided, in the case of Hindustan Steel the total enhancement on this account alone is round about Rs. 25 crores.

So far as steel mills are concerned, the straight line method could be adopted for depreciation and the rate could be fixed at 5 per cent. We are making efforts in this direction, we are preparing a paper and we are approaching the concerned Ministries in this respect with the request that Hindustan Steel may be allowed to provide 5 per cent depreciation, although there would be a book adjustment, in order to bring about a better picture, so far as Hindustan Steel is concerned.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the percentage prescribed by TISCO and others?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : They are providing 7 per cent but they are getting benefit in the matter of income-tax.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : If you make profits, you will also get that benefit.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is true, but at present...

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Do you mean to say that you conclude that for all time to come Hindustan Steel will be able to earn only if they have a higher price as compared to TISCO?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If a block of Rs. 2,000 had been accepted, the picture would have been entirely different. From 1962 to 1967 Hindustan Steel has shown a loss of Rs. 44 crores. If the gross block of Rs. 2,000 had been accepted for the prices, instead of a loss of Rs. 44 crores we would have shown a profit of Rs. 77 crores. That is the big difference.

AN HON. MEMBER : Juggling of figures.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If the price structure was only Rs. 2,000, not to speak of Rs. 2,500, even then the picture would have been different.

The other two or three points that I would like to bring to the kind notice of the House are, firstly, that we have an alloy steel plant at Durgapur—it is certainly in the gestation period if not the other mill steel plants—which has as yet shown a loss of Rs. 7 crores. Besides this, we have the fertiliser plant in Rourkela and that also is running into trouble. On the fertiliser plant we have lost about Rs. 9 crores as yet.

Besides this, I would also like to mention that we have provided amenities, welfare facilities and townships in all the steel plants costing about Rs. 70 crores. The overall picture of these townships and amenities that have been provided to labour and the residents of the townships is that each township is making a net loss. In the year 1966-67 the township account made a loss of Rs. 5.2 crores and in the year 1967-68 the loss was Rs. 5.9 crores. This is also an additional burden on the steel plants, that the steel plants have been loaded on account of these township facilities that are provided.

But because the public sector steel plants were constructed on green sites, it was absolutely essential for them that they should provide these facilities to labour. Therefore we had to do that. Even after doing this we have been able to provide houses only to 70 or 75 per cent of the labour; still we have to provide more houses to some of the labour. As an ideal employer the public sector steel plants are expected to provide more facilities and to that extent certainly we do not grudge it; but, at the same time, as far as accounting is concerned, it is a matter for thought whether these township accounts should be put separately and not be loaded on the steel plants. This is a matter for further consideration.

Apart from this, many other points have been raised by hon. Members. Certainly the question of product-mix is very important. But the public sector steel plants were woven round Government demand because they were expected to produce according to the planned economy and the growth of the country. For example, I would like to cite only one example

and not take much time of the House. It has been said here that the figure of steel production by 1970-71 was expected at the rate of 18 million tonnes. Although it was not 18 million tonnes—it was about 14 million tonnes—it is true that the steel demand has gone down and by 1970-71 we will be round about the figure of 9 or 10 million tonnes.

As I said, the present steel plants were woven round Government demand. For example, the Bhilai steel plant can now produce 5 lakh tonnes of rails. This was done because we were given to understand and it was the plan programme that the railways would be requiring that much of rails. Naturally on account of the Plan pause, recession and so many other factors the railway demand came down.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मुझे इसमें कहनी है। भिलाई स्टील से जो रेल बनती है उसके बारे में पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग कमटी की रपट है कि जो भिलाई से रेल बनती है उसमें काफी रिजेक्ट हो जाती है। इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is a side issue.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : साइड ईश्यू कैसे है? मंत्री महोदय, कुछ तो बताइए, कुछ तो जवाब दीजिए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will come to it later on.

As far as rail production is concerned, the railway demand has come down to 1,50,000 tonnes. Although we are trying to export rails, but the requirement of other countries is in other dimensions and, therefore, we had to make changes in the bay of rail-making, with the result that we were able to produce more rails for export.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Railways say that they provided for more capacity thinking that steel will be produced more and they are unable to use the siding capacity. That is what exactly the Railways say. You see the contradiction.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This is a well known fact that as far as Bhilai is concerned, they have got an installed and production capacity of 5 lakh tonnes of rails per year while the demand of the railways has gone down to the tune of 1.5 lakh tonnes. This year we were able to export rails to Sudan and Iran and we are trying in other countries also. This is only one example that I have given.

There is very little scope in these plants for diversification, but wherever there is scope we are trying to do it. Therefore I would beg of the House to consider that it is not as if we do not want to diversify when we can do it and we want to produce only what is not being sold in the market. These plants, as I have said, were mostly considered and woven round Government demand and on account of the recession and plan pause, certainly to that extent, these plants have been the most hard hit; while the private sector steel plants were conceived and constructed earlier and they came into the market much earlier. Therefore, it is true that their sales organisation is comparatively better. They are producing products according to the requirements of market. From that point of view, to that extent, they are, certainly, in a better position than the Hindustan Steel Ltd. But, at the same time, I would say that the sales organisation in the Hindustan Steel Ltd., certainly, is being geared up and we are making all endeavours in this direction. We have asked the Board to consider how best we can gear up both our export market as well as our internal market.

Apart from this, the hon. Members have also mentioned about labour troubles and the management problems. It is true that the situation in Durgapur is, certainly, causing us anxiety and concern. In Rourkela it is not as bad. In Rourkela, of late, it has improved and, in Bhilai, it is considerably better. But in Durgapur, it is, certainly, causing us concern.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बिनती मुझे मंत्री महोदय से करनी है। बहुत

[**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]**

आशयक है। इसके बीच की बात है। वह भी भूल जायेंगे और मैं भी भूल जाऊंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot go on asking questions while the Minister is making a speech. If the Minister yields, you can ask a question. It is left to the Minister.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इन्हें करने का सवाल नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would request him to ask questions after I finish.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : ठीक है। इसके बीच की बात थी, इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि आपको भी सुविधा रहेगी।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to cite certain examples. In the year 1967, for example, in Durgapur, there were 95 gheraos; there were 5 strikes; there were 41 demonstrations; there were 57 days of stoppage of work and there were 167 days of go-slow tactics. This is the position.

As far as the inter-union rivalries or Government playing politics is concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that it is absolutely left to the State Governments to recommend recognition of a particular union because it is the Labour Department of the State Government which verifies the membership. The former Minister even offered that, instead of the State Governments verifying it, let some independent authority be created so that some independent authority which is of a semi-judicious nature can go into this problem of recognition of the unions and that they can enquire into the membership. In Rourkela, we did not recognise the INTUC. After the State Government recommended the HMS union, we immediately recognised that. Therefore, it is not from our point of view that we are trying to help a particular type of union. We are prepared to abide by the recommendation of the State Government and, to that extent, we leave it to the State Government. If there is any possibility of creating an independent authority which could judiciously look into the problem of membership and recognition, certainly, we

will be prepared to accept that point of view. But no decision could be arrived at, as you are also aware, because some unions were pressing for a secret ballot while the other unions were not prepared for a secret ballot. On account of this factor, no particular decision could be arrived at as far as this is concerned.

Now, with regard to the productivity also, I would like to say it is true that the productivity in our country, as compared to USA, U.K. and Japan, is low. It is not as low as the hon. Member, Mr. Patodia, has said. He has given a figure of 59. In our expanded programme of Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai, our productivity would reach somewhere between 75 to 89. But today it is, certainly, in the range of 60 to 65. To that extent, as compared to USA and UK, it is, certainly, low. But here also we cannot say our productivity is completely low. If we are able to touch a figure of 89 and if you compare with 102 of U.K., then, certainly, we would be considerably improving the situation. But I would admit that today our productivity is low. There is the scope for improvement. To that extent, our efficiency and productivity has to be improved.

Recently, we got a study conducted in regard to the work-force of Bokaro. According to the study, it has come to our light that for 1.7 million stage, we would be requiring the work-force of 13,000 to 14,000 persons. Now in the one million stage of Durgapur, for example, we have got inside the perimeter of the plant and the factory about 18,000 people employed. From this point of view it will be realised that certainly the working force in the plants are more, but we have no idea of retrenching these people. Therefore, we advocated the idea that whenever expansions take place—and expansions do take place; for example, in Durgapur from 1 to 1.6 million tonnes, in Rourkela from 1 to 1.8 million tonnes and in Bhilai from 1 to 2.5 million tonnes and now from 2.5 to 3.2 million tonnes—we would be prepared to absorb the surplus labour in the additional capacity that is created. But now certain

demands are being put up by certain unions that they would not start or commence work on the expanded unit unless we accepted the work-force dictated by them. I am afraid, as far as the management of Hindustan Steel is concerned or even the management of the plants separately is concerned, it would be very difficult for them to accept the work-force dictated by the Union, which is not based on any scientific study done by industrial engineers or any other competent authority. Therefore, to that extent, certainly we will have to take care and it would be difficult for the management to yield to this that they would be accepting the work-force figure of the union. . . .

SHRI NAMBIAR : Did you call all the unions in a conference and discuss the subject ?

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : They would never do that.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will be glad to do it.

I would like to cite one example instead of bothering the House with more details. For example, in the Durgapur Steel Plant, an additional lime-stone capacity was created. The old unit of this lime-stone carrying capacity, the old conveyor, was out of order and, therefore, the work-force which was working for this unit was asked to work in the new unit. They said, "We would not work in the new unit because it is in the expanded capacity and unless accept the work-force of this unit as well as that unit, we will not work". This is the type of difficulty that we are facing, but we are certainly trying to meet the situation. But it is not a fact, and I would completely repudiate the charge, that we are averse to the labour situation or that we are not sympathetic to them or that we are inimical to them. It is not so. As far as the public sector is concerned, the labour is as much responsible and they are as much a part and parcel of the industry as the managerial people or the management. Therefore, from this point of view I would like to stress that certainly, as far as we are concerned, we are not behaving in that

way or in that fashion towards the labour.

Having said all this, I would certainly admit that it is not as if everything is bright in Hindustan Steel Limited. But certainly there is one bright aspect and I would certainly call it a silver lining as far as Hindustan Steel is concerned, and that is with regard to export. Hon. Member, Shri Patodia, said that we should not construct or build capacity in our country only for export purposes. That is not so. The NCAER has conducted a study and we are having a realistic picture of the situation. But to the extent the demand for a particular commodity is not here, we are trying to export. We are not trying to put up a factory only for export purposes. But we have to balance between certain things and it is from this point of view that we are taking up the construction of Bokaro; it is because we are short in sheets and plates, and even the NCAER study shows that by 1970-71 we shall be short in sheets and plates by 1.2 million tonnes. Therefore, Bokaro is being built. If we do not build Bokaro, we shall be importing sheets and plates to the tune of Rs. 90 crores a year in our country. Therefore, it is not only for export purposes that we are building. We are building for meeting the indigenous demand, but at the same time whatever is surplus, we are trying to export it. I am glad to say that the performance of the Hindustan Steel, as far as exports are concerned, has been considerably good. In the year 1965-66, they had done only Rs. 2.5 crores, but in the year 1966-67, they did Rs. 9 crores and in the year 1967-68, they have done Rs. 30 crores.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about export of billets to Ceylon ? (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : 60,000 tonnes ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is not 60,000 tonnes. We have made a contract for 80,000 tonnes to Ceylon. I am very happy. The situation is this. There was a time when units were not being lifted. To that extent, we have certainly improved the situation. Now the market

[**Shri P. C. Sethi**]

is picking up. When the grades were not being sold, we tried to export them. Therefore, an order for 80,000 tonnes has been booked for Ceylon and as yet, shortage is not being felt.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will he check up again? This is not correct.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This is my information. If there is any shortage of billets in this country, to that extent we would certainly try to restrict exports.

We agree that with regard to many of these items, they were not being lifted and there was consequently a huge stock lying in the mills. Now that we have started exporting, perhaps the fear is expressed that we may be faced with some shortage. That will be taken care of.

Therefore, as I was saying, the export of HSL has improved. But I would certainly admit that there are certain deficiencies which have to be gone into. For example, the Pande Committee brought to our notice the fact of poor maintenance. From this point of view, the steel plants have to be geared up. It has also been shown by several inquiries and committees that our inventory is comparatively high. This is because we had a turn-key job in our steel plants on account of this factor, we were asked to import certain spares, both in the insurance category and such categories which we required every year. We had appointed a committee to look into this. Their report is available. Now we are trying to fix certain norms and estimates and based on that we try to reduce the inventory to the extent possible. So we are certainly looking into this aspect.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : They are repeating the same thing in Bokaro. They are getting it on a turn-key basis.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If we receive the drawings for spares, to that extent we shall be depending on our own workshops and to that extent, we shall not have to import; to that extent, our inventory shall be in control.

Then there is another malady also. The Pande Committee and other committees have brought out the fact that

certain technical innovations have taken place. We have to introduce them.

Shri Patodia mentioned the high consumption of coking coal in our blast furnaces. It is true that the consumption is comparatively high compared to Japan. But I would request him to compare like with like. In Japan, they are using coking coal with 6-7 per cent ash content while we are using coking coal with blends which have got anything between 25 and 28 per cent ash content. With the result that we have to have the coal washed in our washeries, and even after that the ash content remains 16-17 per cent. Therefore, our coke rate is certainly high. But certain technical improvements have come to our notice. For example, by using the sinter, we can reduce the coke rate by 100. To that extent, we are trying to introduce more sinters in our use.

There are many other things which have been pointed out. For example, oxygen injection and oil injection in the operation of blast furnaces. All these things have come to our notice and remedial action is being taken so that we improve upon our productivity. From this point of view, any valuable suggestions not only from Shri Patodia but any other persons or body of persons will be welcome and we would certainly consider them for introduction and thus improve upon our technical efficiency. We are moving in that direction.

Something has been said about the management of the plants. It is true that as far as technical personnel are concerned, we have created a lot of technical personnel in our country, but as far as the managerial capacity is concerned, we do not have experienced managerial personnel in our country for managing such huge steel plants.

AN HON. MEMBER : Question.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have to draw from various sources persons having administrative ability.

SHRI KAMESWAR SINGH : Like Shri Chandy?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to repudiate completely what Shri Kame-

shwar Singh said that we have taken in Shri Chandy under certain pressure from the Prime Minister or anybody else.

SHRI KAMESWAR SINGH : He is a Bar-at-Law.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : He is an able administrator. He joined on the 29th May. It is only two or three months since he has joined and it is too early for Shri Kameshwar Singh or anybody for that matter to judge about his performance. He has administrative capacity and he was associated with the Food Corporation. He has graduated from the London University. From all points of view, he has administrative capacity. Therefore, he has been selected. It is true we were lacking managerial capacity and that has been one of our shortcomings. That is why we were trying to find personnel here and there.

The structure of the board of directors was referred to. It is true that in 1963, the then Minister Mr. Subramaniam introduced a change and thereby demolished the functional directors. But later on the reports of the Administrative Reforms Committee and the Pandey Committee also referred to these points. One hon. Member said that the meetings were thinly attended; sometimes the directors did not take that much interest and therefore it was thought proper to change the management again. That is why the then hon. Minister who was in charge of this portfolio Dr. Chenna Reddy announced in the House some changes. We have again announced that we shall have functional directors in the board of management. That is why we are going in for functional directors. We shall be having two deputy chairmen and a full-time chairman. These are the structural changes that will take place according to the announcement of the former Minister. As soon as they come into being, the type of management would change.

With regard to the division of powers between the plant and the management, certainly we shall again go into that aspect in consultation with the chairman of the HSL and we shall try to improve those things.

The hon. Member Mr. Patodia asked why the surplus labour could not be used for construction. If the surplus labour force is in the perimeter of the plant, it is difficult to use it for construction purposes. We have the very sad experience of doing construction work departmentally in Bhilai. Wherever the construction work is done by a contractor, when the work is finished, the labour force goes away and the contractor is not asked any question. In Bhilai we got the construction work done departmentally and now that the work is coming to an end, we find it difficult to retrench these people. There are all pressures from all sides to absorb this labour in the main steel works. It is difficult to do so because the main steel works are already overstaffed. Therefore, we shall have to take a clear decision that wherever the construction work is done, we shall not keep that force or bring that labour force on the regular muster rolls. It was from that point of view that the Hindustan Construction Corporation was started so that work could be taken up by them and the work forces could acquire the required experience in construction work. In the initial stages, it was envisaged that we should have one steel plant every year. But now that is not the position. As I said the Hindustan Construction Company was envisaged from this point of view. But that is not possible at this stage.

I think I have answered all the points raised by the hon. Members. I again thank all the Members for taking part in this debate....(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister made a promise that he would answer a question by Shri Kameshwar Singh at the end. That promise was made to one Member. So, I will only allow him, Mr. Kameshwar Singh, to put his question. (Interruption) Please listen to me. I am sorry I cannot accommodate more Members.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Minister is willing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even if he is willing, there should be a limit. And we should be satisfied with the debate

[MR. CHAIRMAN]

that we have had already. If Mr. Kameswar Singh wants to ask a question, he can put a very brief question and a very brief reply can be given.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील मैनेजमेंट ने जो नेशनल लेबर कमीशन को मेमोरेंडम दिया है उसमें कहा है कि जो यहां पर मिसमैनेजमेंट लेबर में है उसके लिए पोलिटिकल पार्टीज रेस्पांसिबिल हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस दोष को आप राजनीतिक पार्टियों पर क्यों

डालते हैं और क्या इस बात को आप मेमोरेंडम में से हटाएंगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have not come across the report. We do not want to bring in any political party, but it is a well-known fact that in the steel plants, on account of the inter-union rivalries, there are many troubles.

18.37 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 14, 1968/Sravana 23, 1890 (Saka).