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Vaisakha 3, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 23, 1969, Vaisakha 3,
1891 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export Entitlement Scheme

*1261. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government during the last two years regarding the delays and denials of export entitlement schemes due to undesirable elements in the Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details of those complaints ; and

(c) the various steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : I want to know if it is a fact that in the last three years a number of cases have been filed in various high courts and in the Supreme Court against the Government and its relevant departments seeking

relief from the capricious departmental decision regarding export entitlements ? And if so what is the number of cases that have been filed ; how many have been decided and how many of the decisions have gone against the Government ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There are some cases. As for details as to how many have been decided, etc. I can give them if separate notice is given.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : If the Minister has no information at present, he should say that information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House. The notice for this question was given some days ago and he replies in this way today. He has given a similar answer himself a few days ago.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That will be done. What I am saying now is this. He wants to know about High Court cases and at what stage they are. I have to collect information from the various High Courts.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : In reply to question Nos. 235 and 236 on 12 November in which a question was asked about undue benefits having been given to certain exports, the Government had replied that the information was being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House in due course. Five months have now passed and no information has as yet been given. Will the Government give the details now or at least an assurance that the necessary information will be furnished before the end of this session ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I shall look into that question and if possible I shall lay it on the Table of the House early.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I know from the hon. Minister if it had been brought to his notice that a few months back the basis of getting export entitlements was changed abruptly just for a few weeks and then it was restored to the old basis and if he knows that, why it was done like that ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am not aware that for a few weeks the entitlement basis was changed.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Have any complaints been received about delays in the export entitlements disbursements as well as export drawbacks ? Most of the complaints are taken to the respective export promotion councils. For instance we have complained to the handloom export promotion council about delay in the drawbacks and disbursements, etc. Are such complaints brought to the notice of the Government and will the Government direct the Export Promotion councils to pass on any complaints they receive to the Government in time so that the Government can take action ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that there is some delay in the disposal of claims although we try to settle claims as early as possible. The recommendation of the export promotion councils and other bodies are there. There are some cases pending. We are also going into the question constantly to simplify the procedure so that claims are settled as early possible. This question refers to the point whether there are delays due to undesirable elements in the ministry. We have received no complaints nor have we such information from the intelligence sources.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : It is a very serious matter that the basis of export entitlement was changed for a few weeks and again restored to their original form. There seems to be something fish about it. Will the hon. Minister inform the House why it was done ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I had replied that I am not aware of any change for a few weeks.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will you please find out from the Ministry ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I shall certainly do so since the hon. Members have raised it ; I shall find out.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will you please ask him to tell us what he knows so that we shall ask of something that he is aware of.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : One of the reasons given for devaluation with respect to export entitlement was that it led to many abuses. At the moment it is well known that export items sell at four or five times the cost of landing and in order to achieve this and to get this kind of thing exports are forced and our internal markets suffer thereby. May I enquire from the Government why they do not give up export entitlements and if necessary give cut backs in tax or tax certificates ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no entitlement of several times, six or seven times as he has stated. We give entitlement and other assistance only in selected products where we want to help them to export them and it varies from two to 25 per cent roughly, not six or seven times.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why not tax certificates or tax cut backs instead of export entitlements ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have followed it wherever we found that was good. For example in cotton textiles we have given tax cuts. A complex of policies is followed.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि किन किन सामानों को निर्यात करेंगे इस सिलसिले में वह कुछ प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जो निर्यात के सिलसिले में नीतियाँ हैं, जो प्रक्रिया है उस में क्या गलतियाँ हैं, क्या घाँघलियाँ चल रही हैं जिस के कारण वह परिवर्तन करने की सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ग्रामी निर्यात के लिए जो हम सहायता देते हैं और उस के लिए जो क्लेम्स आते हैं उसके तय करने में देरी होती है, यह उनको शिकायत होनी है कि एक्सपोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और उनको जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए वह समय पर नहीं मिलती है, इस के लिए हम ने काफी निस्पृहता करने की कोशिश की है। फिर पोर्ट में जा कर के या और भी दूसरी जगहों में जा कर के फिजिकल चेक का इन्तजाम किया है ताकि टाइम लैग जो होता है वह कम से कम हो और उन को शिकायत न हो।

Export of Cotton Textiles

*1264. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the rupee value of exports of cotton textiles from India during the last year; and

(b) the value of imported cotton textile machinery and dyes used for cotton textile industry in the same year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE & SUPPLY SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK : (a) & (b). The exports of cotton textiles, including handloom goods, during the year 1967-68, amounted to Rs. 90.71 crores. The value of cotton imported in 1967-68 from U. S. A., mainly under P. L. 480 Programme, was Rs. 44.59 crores, and the value of cotton imported from other countries was Rs. 38.89 crores. Machinery worth Rs. 12.37 crores was imported during the same year. The figures of imports of dyes exclusively for cotton textile industry are not available.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The figures given by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation reveal that the value of cotton textiles export is about Rs. 100 crores and the amount spent on cotton imports also equals that amount. That means that

this industry is not an export industry at all. We have to take into account the export of handlooms to the value of Rs. 9 crores annually. It appears that we are not really in great difficulty. Will the Minister enlighten us if 85 per cent of what we export is also the product of indigenous cotton produced in the country and that all the cotton that we import is only used for production of fine and superfine cloth for consumption by fashionable sections of the country. This state of affairs cannot continue especially when we have hurt the common man in the process. How is it possible to continue that policy ? Is there any particular direction in which the Government wishes to go ? Will fresh licences not be given to those mills which produce only fashionable clothes ?

MR. SPEAKER : So may questions.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Though the hon. Member has touched different questions, the essential point is that this industry is dependent upon Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton imports. I have given the figure for 1967-68; the imports for this industry including exports as well as—it is very important—production for home consumption is Rs. 95.85 crores. The point is that this is not only for exports. For historical reasons, it is true, super-fine and fine cloth is used for consumption at home. We are not producing long-staple cotton cloth to the extent we require. So, according to me, the answer is that we must try to be self-sufficient in our cotton production and also we should, progressively, reduce the import of cotton textile machinery. This is the policy and objective we are trying to achieve through various measures,

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : A lot has been said about cotton prices and that the producers are not getting good price for cotton. Is it not a fact that the middleman gets most of the profit ? May I know whether there is any proposal for central purchase of cotton in whatever sector, public or private, so that the grower gets the benefit and a better price that will give him incentive to produce more and a better variety of cotton in the country ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : For the past two or three years, actually, the ruling price is higher than the support price.....

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Will he clarify whom the support price supports ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not know if you have allowed him; he has not allowed me to complete my answer. It is our objective that the trader or the middleman should not get the benefit and that, even if the prices are higher, the grower must get the benefit. We are making efforts through various supplementing agencies for the purchase when the stock is with the growers so that the grower gets the benefit. In this respect, the organisation needs to be strengthened and that question also is engaging our attention.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : There are two or three important reasons why cotton textiles exports are declining progressively from this country. One of them is the recent imposition of 15 per cent import duty by the British Textile Council which indirect contravention of the Ottawa Trade Pact and, I suggest, if this matter cannot be settled at the level of the Foreign Trade Minister, the hon. Prime Minister may be requested to take it up at a higher level so that our exports get continued. The second is the abrupt increase of price of cotton which the hon. Minister himself accepted in reply to the debate the other day. Therefore, the Government of India should take suitable measures and steps to announce the import of cotton under P. L. 480 which will have a healthy effect on the vital raw material. May I know what is the attitude of the Government of India in regard to these two vital matters.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As regards the exports, despite the difficulties with the United Kingdom under the Deposit Scheme that they have introduced, our exports, if you take global exports, have gone up, not declined—it is 90.7 crores as against 84 crores. But the fact is that the restriction has come in the way of our exports to countries like U. K. This matters was taken up with the U. K.

Government. But they did not do anything in the matter. There is no point in taking it up at the highest level. We are constantly engaged in dialogue with them over this matter.

As far as the price of cotton and the suggestion made by the hon. Member is concerned, we have already said that we are expediting the import under P. L. 480. As soon as the Agreement is signed, we will announce it.

श्री अचल सिंह : कोटन टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो रहा है—कोटन की बहुत कमी है, मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस खतरे को दूर करने के लिए आप क्या उद्योग कर रहे हैं, जिससे इस इण्डस्ट्री की रक्षा हो सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं उन की छान बीन की जा रही है, किस कारण से बन्द हैं, उन को चलाया जा सकता है या नहीं। इन सब चीजों की छान बीन कर के टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बहुत सी मिलों को चलाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे उपाय भी सोचे जा रहे हैं जिससे यह दिक्कत दूर हो सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे देश में हाथ से बनने वाला जो कपड़ा है, उस की बिक्री की मात्रा विदेशों में बहुत कम हो गई है। इस का मूल कारण यह है कि कपड़ा उद्योग में जिनकी मोनोली है, जो अच्छे कपड़ा उद्योग हैं, उन का कपड़ा विदेशों को ज्यादा सप्लाई होने लगा है। इस का हाथ से कपड़ा बनाने वालों पर बहुत असर पड़ा है। हाथ से कपड़ा बनाने वालों का माल विदेशों में ज्यादा बिके—क्या इस के लिए आप कोई विशेष कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। दूसरे—जो कपड़ा मिलें इस समय बन्द हैं, उनकी बीमारी का एक कारण यह भी है कि उन के माल का उठाव नहीं है। क्या सरकार ने इन बीमार कपड़ा मिलों का माल

विदेशों में भेजने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, जिससे उन को ज्यादा मुनाफा हो सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बाहर कपड़ा भेजने के लिए दाम भी अच्छे होने चाहिए और क्वालिटी भी अच्छी होनी चाहिए। अगर बनाने वाली मिलें बीमार हैं तो कपड़ा कैसे अच्छा होगा। इसलिए उन के एक्सपोर्ट करने का सवाल नहीं है। गन-गार्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर के माल का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े, इस के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एक अलग कारपोरेशन बना कर हेण्डलूम के माल का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। गार्गेनाइज्ड और गनगोरगेनाइज्ड दोनों के लिए कोशिश हो रही है।

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : The hon. Minister is very prompt in saying that the cotton prices have risen, but he forgets that they have risen when 90 per cent of the crop have already been sold. Our tragedy for years together in cotton has been that cotton prices rise when the cultivators have nothing to sell and the only class that benefits is the middle-men who already happen to be hand in glove with the textile mills. He says that we import long staple cotton for historic reasons. The historic reasons are that the tender skin of these affluent classes of this country who do not allow any thing that is indigenous to touch their body accepts only the superfine variety of cotton. Not a single yard of this variety is exported. We go on...

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to know from the Minister ?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : What I want to know from the hon. Minister is this. When the cultivators in this country can grow in abundance and in adequate quantities the longest staple cotton that is grown anywhere in the world, how is that we are not prepared to support the prices of cotton and we keep them deliberately low and do not really do anything to afford support to the man who needs most, i.e., the cultivator. We go on fixing prices of gin cotton but we do not bother to fix the prices of

raw cotton. Do we know that gin cotton does not come out of farms but comes out of factories ? Really speaking, [all our policy has been to support the factory owners and not the cultivators. Does the Minister propose to see that the imports are so regulated, that the regulations are so made, that they favour the cultivations who really deserve support and fix the prices of raw cotton at an adequate level ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I agree with the hon. Member...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tapuriah.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : What was the answer ?

MR. SPEAKER : He agrees with you.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH . The Minister only mentioned two important points, price and quality, which decide the exportability of a product. But what he did not mention was the export policy of the Government, and there the debatable question of undesirable elements comes in because wrong advices are given to the Minister by the Secretary and staff here and they rely on them with their eyes closed. My question is this. Is it not a fact that right from the time when their policy of fixing quotas for export of textile to U. K. was being framed, some of us have been writing that this policy will not work and that exports will go down and those were ignored ? May I know what has been the export of cotton textiles to U. K. in the last six months ? Have they not been lower than in the previous six months, and if so, to what extent ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not have the figures for all the months. Immediately after the imposition of the duty—50 per cent deposit scheme—there was a setback in our exports, but in the later months the exports have picked up.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about the quotas fixed by the Government. You have fixed export quota. Are you aware of that ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is true. But that is more with a view to regula-

ting the exports. There is not any statutory thing as such.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What does this export quota mean? It means that more people are keen to export than the importing countries want to import. If quotas are given, more is not exported and it is limited. When you are aware that more can be exported, you fix quotas. After that your exports go down. What does this indicate? Does it not indicate that something is wrong in it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Quota is not for bringing down the exports. With this Deposit scheme we gave other facilities for the exporters so that they are able to overcome this difficulty of 50% deposit imposed and it is to regulate this and not to bring down the export quotas.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We were very much agitated in pre-Independence days that foreign cloth worth Rs. 52 crores was imported. Now we are importing cotton worth Rs. 95.8 crores. I would like to know whether the Government is considering to divert this huge amount to give incentives and encouragement to the cotton growers by giving them more support prices so that they grow more and this import is stopped.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I accept that this is the weakest element in our scheme that we have not been able to increase the quantum as well as the quality of the long staple cotton and much more needs to be done both by way of research or investments or inputs or encouragement to the farmers.

चाय सम्बन्धी भारत-लंका करार

†

*1265. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री
17 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या

4798 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और लंका के बीच
चाय के सम्बन्ध में हुए करार के बारे में
दोनों देशों के कार्यकारी दलों की संयुक्त
बैठक हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बैठक में क्या
निर्णय किये गये ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो यह बैठक कब
आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R.
BHAGAT) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As soon as the reports submitted
by the Working Groups of India and
Ceylon have been considered by their
respective Governments.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मूल प्रश्न जिसका भाग (ए) इस
प्रकार था :

Whether the Joint meeting
of the Working Groups of both the
Countries regarding the agreement
reached between India and Ceylon on
tea has been held.

उसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दिया—नो,
सर । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एग्रीमेन्ट
की तहत जिस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की सिफारिश
की गई थी, क्या उसका आपने निर्माण
कर लिया है ? यदि नहीं किया है तो उसके
मार्ग में क्या बाधाएँ हैं ? और हमारी तरफ
है स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में कौन कौन व्यक्ति
शामिल हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : स्टैंडिंग कमेटी
वर्किंग ग्रुप की अलग हैं । इसीलिए मैं ने
कहा कि वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट आ गई है,
दोनों सरकारों की, और वह विचाराधीन

है। अभी उनकी मीटिंग नहीं हुई है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ज्वाइन्ट बात है, उसकी अभी हाल में, दो चार दिन हुए एक मीटिंग हुई थी। हमारे यहां से, जो हमारे फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री के एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी हैं, वे गए थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनके नाम तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन वही उस डेलिगेशन के लीडर थे।

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एग्रीमेंट को काफी समय हो गया। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने का जितना प्रयास होना चाहिए था उतना प्रयास करने की चेष्टा नहीं की गई। हो सकता है कि इनके सामने कुछ कठिनाइयां भी हों लेकिन जो आपिशल मशीनरी है वह यह नहीं चाहती थी कि इस डंग का आपस में सीलोन और इंडिया का कोम्पारेसन हो जाये जिससे कि चाय के निर्यात में इस देश को सुविधा हो सके और फौरेन एक्सचेंज की प्राप्ति हो। इसीलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके दफ्तर की तरफ से क्या कई दफा ऐसी बाधाएँ नहीं डाली गईं इस मामले में ताकि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन न हो सके और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में ट्रेड की तरफ से उनके खिलाफ रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आया था? यदि हाँ, तो उसपर आपने क्या निर्णय लिया?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि हिन्दुस्तान और श्रीलंका के बीच में बातचीत करके ज्वाइन्ट एक्शन करें ताकि हमारा बाहर जो निर्यात हो उसकी यूनिट वैल्यू बड़े और दूसरी सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सकें यह बात सिर्फ हमारे मातहत ही नहीं है बल्कि उनसे बात चीत करके दोनों का ही एग्रीमेंट होगा चाहे कोई कन्सोर्टियम हो—तभी चीज आगे बढ़ेगी। चूंकि हम स्वयं एक बड़े एक्सपोर्टर हैं इसलिए हमको भी चिन्ता है, हम स्वयं चाहते हैं कि चाय का एक्सपोर्ट बड़े, यूनिट वैल्यू बड़े और इसके लिए हम कोशिश में लगे हैं

कि इन चीजों को दूर करें। साथ ही साथ, पैकेजिंग, टी ब्लेंडिंग, मार्केटिंग इसको हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इसमें हम लगे हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : मैंने पूछा था कि कोई शिकायत आई थी, उस का कोई जवाब मन्त्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसमें शिकायत का कोई सवाल नहीं है। सुभाव आते रहते हैं। टी बोर्ड बना है, प्लान्टर्स हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं—वे इन पर विचार करके सुभाव देते हैं। ये चीजें हमेशा चलती रहती हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since both the countries, Ceylon and India are interested in selling their tea in the world market in the most favourable terms and since the competition to Indian tea is less from Ceylon and more from the East African countries, may I know what steps the Government have taken to coordinate the efforts of the two countries Ceylon and India to counteract that competition coming from East African countries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The precise reason is, the two countries are getting together and standing committees of the two countries have been set up to go into all these questions and certain aspects of the problem have been gone into and working papers have been produced and it is at the stage of consideration and final agreement between the two countries.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Standing agreement between the two countries is intended only for reducing competition between the two countries. My question was specific. There is competition coming from East African countries. What steps the Government have taken to see that that competition coming from East African countries to India are eliminated, that is what I wanted to know.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Standing Committee is not to reduce competition between the two countries. They are two main sellers of tea. They are interested in all aspects of exports.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा वैदेशिक व्यापार एवं पूति मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि चाय के निर्यात में हमारी प्रतियोगिता ईस्ट अफ्रीका से चलती है उसको मीट करने के लिये—जैसी कि अखबारों से मुझे खबर है—आपने सीलोन के साथ एक ज्वाइंट वेंचर का फैसला लिया है और एक कम्पनी भी बनाई है भारत और सीलोन की ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की कोई ज्वाइंट कम्पनी या कन्सोर्टियम का निर्माण हुआ है या नहीं जिसके द्वारा ईस्ट अफ्रीका के साथ निर्यात की प्रतियोगिता में उचित ढंग से मुकाबला किया जा सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि न तो भारत की और न सीलोन की यह इच्छा है कि ईस्ट अफ्रीका से प्रतियोगिता के लिए कोई कन्सोर्टियम बनाया जाये। कम्पाला में जो मीटिंग हुई, जितने प्रोड्यूसिंग कन्ट्रीज हैं, हिन्दुस्तान है, सीलोन है और ईस्ट अफ्रीका के कई कन्ट्रीज हैं, सब मिल कर इस बात को सोच रहे हैं कि सारी दुनिया में जो बिक्री होती है उसके लिए क्या किया जाय-हम सेलर्स हैं चाय बेचने वाले हैं, अगर यूनिट वॉल्यू गिरती है या कोई और दिक्कतें हैं तो हम कौन सी सुविधायें प्राप्त करें। जहाँ तक ईस्ट अफ्रीका की बात है, उनका प्रोडक्शन अभी इतना ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा है। उनके विरोध में कोई चीज हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस बात को मैं विल्कुल साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या आपने भारत और सीलोन की कोई ज्वाइंट कम्पनी बनाई है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कन्सोर्टियम बनाने के लिए जो बकिंग ग्रुप बना उसकी रिपोर्ट दोनों देशों को आई है। उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करके कोई एग्रीमेंट होगा—कोई रास्ता निकलेगा तभी बनेगा।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The idea of some joint effort for the purpose of promotion of export of tea between India and Ceylon was for the first time mooted when the Indian Prime Minister visited Ceylon in September, 1967. Thereafter when the Commerce Minister visited in June, 1968, the Committee was formed. That Committee was subsequently subdivided into small study groups and they had been meeting from time to time. But inspite of all these efforts, in spite of 1½ years having passed away no concrete results have come out with regard to any joint effort for the purpose of promoting tea exports. There is evidence and clear indication that the Ceylonese Government are not at all serious about it. After the recent Kampala conference which the Commerce Minister of Ceylon attended, the Ceylonese Government has given clear indication that the formation of the Joint consortium is not likely to materialise in the matter of India-Ceylon agreement. My question is whether it is true that the Ceylonese Government does not attach that much seriousness to the problem as India wants them to, and whether it is true that the idea of formation of consortium is gradually dying its natural death ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In a matter where two sovereign Governments are concerned, we cannot set the pace. I can only assure the House that so far as this country is concerned, we are quite serious about it. Although reference was made to the statement of the Commerce Minister of Ceylon, I can only say that whether the consortium comes or not, we are going ahead. If it comes we will cooperate with Ceylon ; if it does not, we will take certain steps so that the interests of our exports are safeguarded.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question was very clear as to whether the Government of Indian is aware of the fact that Ceylonese Government is not serious

about it and whether it is true the statement given by the Commerce Minister indicates that the possibility of forming a consortium is remote ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am saying that the working paper is there and unless they back out, things will move on... (Interruptions).

MR S PEAKER : I am calling Shri Suraj Bhan.

रूस और रूमानिया को निर्यात

*1266. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल के वर्षों में रूस और रूमानिया को किये जाने वाले भारत के माल के निर्यात में कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन कर हैरानी हुई । अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि भारत के रुपये की कीमत घटने के बाद रशिया और इंडिया के जो तिजारती ताल्लुकात हैं उसके कारण 300 करोड़ रु० सालाना की तिजारत है । इतने बड़े देशों के

बीच में यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले आपने रशिया के साथ वैगन डील किया था उसकी क्या पोजीशन है ? कब तक आप वैगन देंगे, कीमत का भगड़ा कब तक फाइनेलाइज कर लेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अखबारों में जो माननीय सदस्य पढ़ा करें वह सभी सही नहीं होता है, उसकी छानबीन भी कर लिया करें । अभी जैसा मैंने कहा कि इंडियन गुड्स का निर्यात जो रूस और रूमानिया में हुआ है वह कम नहीं है, खास कर 1968 में बढ़ा है । 139 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट 1968 में हुआ जो पिछले सभी सालों से अधिक था । जहां तक रेलवे वैगन्स की बात है, यह रूस के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ, वह अभी जैसा मैंने कहा था, अभी उनसे बातचीत चल रही है और कोई फैसला हो जायगा तो उस को हम सदन के सामने रखेंगे ।

श्री सूरज भान : हमारी जो एक्सपोर्ट की ग्राइटम्स हैं वह पुरानी हैं, मसलन पटसन, चाय । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कुछ नये ग्राइटम्स का भी आप एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ? इसके लिए कोई स्कीम है ? अगर है तो वह क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पुरानी ग्राइटम्स भी हैं और नये ग्राइटम्स भी बढ़ रहे हैं तेजी से । जैसे इंग्रिनियरिंग गुड्स में 1967 में उन का निर्यात जो 3.2 करोड़ था वह 1968 में बढ़ कर 11.9 करोड़ हो गया है ।

SHRI SWELL : There are rumours that the Russians have put the prices of these wagons very low so that for all practical purposes the wagon deal with the Russians has fallen through, I would like to know from the Minister what is the current negotiating price of these wagons and whether Government consider these prices to be economical ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The negotiation is at a very delicate stage and it

may not be in the public interest to give the terms, prices, etc.

विदेशों में रहने वाले सम्बन्धियों
से ट्रैक्टरों के उपहार

†

• 1267. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा अपने सम्बन्धियों को ट्रैक्टर भेजने के बारे में कुछ समय पहले दी गई सुविधा का कितने व्यक्तियों ने उपयोग किया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जों के आयात के बारे में भी कोई सुविधा दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त नियमों को उस समय तक और भी उदार बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है जब तक भारत में हमारी अपेक्षित आवश्यकता तक ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण नहीं किया जाता ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) उपहार योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक 190 व्यक्तियों को ट्रैक्टरों के आयात के लिए सीमा शुल्क निकासी पर-मिट दिये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) जी हां, अनुमेय फालतू पुर्जों का आयात ट्रैक्टरों के लागत, बीमा, भाड़ा, सहित मूल्य के 12 प्रतिशत तक किया जा सकता है ।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्दे ने इसी तरह के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि यह जो

योजना है अभी परीक्षण के रूप में है । हम इसके परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा करेंगे तब उस के बाद हम कोई नीति में उदारता लाने का यत्न करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह परीक्षण का काल कब तक रहेगा और परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया क्या है जिसके आधार पर आप अपनी नीति में कुछ हेर फेर करें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह स्कीम 31 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक रहेगी और प्रक्रिया का आधार यह है कि यह देखा जायेगा कि कितनी मांग है । उसके आधार पर इस को बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जब सरकार की नीति है कि देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़े और उस के लिये मैं यह भी अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो कुछ मैक्सिकन वैरायटी के गेहूँ आये हैं उस से देश के उत्पादन पर निश्चित रूप से अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है, लेकिन ट्रैक्टरों की कमी देश में होने के कारण अभी तक किसान अपने उत्पाद का पूरी तरह से प्रयोग नहीं कर पा रहा है । तो ऐसी स्थिति में जिस में आप की विदेशी मुद्रा इनवाल्ड न होती हो और अधिक से अधिक ट्रैक्टर किसान को मिल सकें क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं जिस से अपनी नीति के ऊपर फिर से कोई विचार कर सकें और अधिक से अधिक ट्रैक्टर देश में आ सकें बिना विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रयोग के ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हां इसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए 15,000 ट्रैक्टरों इस साल आयात किये जायें इसकी छूट दी गयी है और विदेशी मुद्रा दी गयी है । इस के अलावा गिफ्ट स्कीम में भी ट्रैक्टर अधिक से अधिक आ सकें इस की भी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आज ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है। 16 हजार ट्रैक्टर हमारे यहां बनते हैं और 15 हजार आयात होंगे। कुछ गिफ्ट स्कीम में आयात होंगे। इस से भी और ज्यादा मांग है लोगों की। अगर विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी न होती तो कुछ और आयात हो सकता था। इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रख कर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : इस में विदेशी मुद्रा कहाँ से आयेगी जब आप कहते हैं कि वह वहीं से लेकर भेजें। अगर विदेशी मुद्रा जिस में इन्वाल्व न हो ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों को मांगने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा कि जो गिफ्ट में आते हैं और गिफ्ट ठीक है तो उस में तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं। उस के अलावा भी हम आयात करते हैं।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो 190 ट्रैक्टर आये हैं वह किस-किस देश से आये और कितनी हास पावर के हैं ? 20 हास पावर से अधिक के हैं या कम के हैं ?

इसके साथ ही साथ जो इस प्रकार की भेंट भेजते हैं वह कृषक परिवार के हैं क्या इसका ध्यान रखा जाता है ताकि उस योजना से किसी प्रकार की कोई और बुराई उत्पन्न न हो ? क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह फ़ह्रिस्त तो मुझे इकट्ठी करनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि हमने जो स्वीकृति दी थी उस में सभी, 35, 50 हास पावर के ट्रैक्टर हैं, छोटे भी हैं और बड़े भी हैं।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : कृपक व्यक्ति को ही यह भेंट दी जाय, दूसरे को नहीं इसका भी कोई ध्यान रखा गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हाँ, यह ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जो किसान हैं, ऐक्चुअल-यूजर्स हैं उन्हें को भेंट दी जाये।

SHRI M.B. RANA : is there any restriction as to the number of tractors that could be imported or the price or the HP ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Under this scheme ? There is no restriction as to HP. So is the case with the price.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In a country like ours which needs a very large number of tractors, the Ministry has stated that so far this scheme has yielded only 190 tractors for the whole country involving no foreign exchange. This is because of the rigidity of the rule that only near relations or kith and kin abroad are permitted to send gift tractors to Indian citizens, at home. The scheme has not properly worked and the minister has also admitted that Indian production is only 16,000 and he has allowed 15,000 tractors to be imported under foreign exchange, whereas our Indian demand is 65,000 tractors annually. How is the Government going to meet the tractor requirements of this country ? Why not they relax the rules in such a way that friends in foreign countries could send tractors to their friends in India in such a way that there is no involvement of foreign exchange ? Will the Government consider this aspect ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Our estimate of the demands for 1969-70 is 36,000 and for 1970-71 40,000. It is nowhere like 65,000.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The Food and Agriculture Minister has stated that 65,000 tractors are needed. This Ministry is not aware of it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am giving our own assessment. As I said, this is of an experimental nature ; we are keeping a watch over this. and on the basis of the experiment, if any liberalisation is necessary, we shall consider it. (Interruption)

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What is wrong if friends in foreign countries are allowed to send tractors to friends here ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri. Mrityunjay Prasad.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : विदेश से कोई व्यक्ति जो वहाँ नौकरी करता हो या और तरीके से पैसा पैदा करता हो वह अपने फार्म के लिए, अपने खेत पर काम के लिए यहाँ ट्रैक्टर भेज सकता है या नहीं और यह नियर रिलेशंस में सन इन ला और फादर इन ला को वह भेज सकता है या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अपने काम के लिए भेज सकता है ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : कृषि विभाग ने चौथी योजना में जो आवश्यकता बताई आप ही की सरकार के कृषि विभाग ने वह वह 73-74 में 90,000 की बताई है और जो फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान का ड्राफ्ट हम को मिला है उस में इन का टोटल प्रोडक्शन जो कि 73-74 में करेंगे वह 50,000 ट्रैक्टर का है जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि 40,000 गैप 73-74 में होगा, वह जो गैप खाली पड़ा रहेगा उसे कैसे पूरा किया जायेगा ? यह जो बाहर से गिफ्ट वाली स्कीम है उसे आप अक्तूबर तक ही क्यों करने जा रहे हैं और मौजूदा हालत में आप यह क्यों नहीं ऐलान कर देते कि पूरी चौथी योजना के लिए वह गिफ्ट वाली स्कीम खुली रहेगी ताकि कोई भी किसी को भेज दे अलबत्ता जिसके नाम आये वह किसान होना चाहिए भेजने वाला कोई पंसारी भी हो तो क्या हर्ज है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि देश में हमारे ट्रैक्टर्स का उत्पादन बढ़े । 73-74 तक हम कोशिश करके उसे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । इस के लिए लाइसेंस भी दिये गये हैं ।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : When the Minister doesn't know even actual requirements of this country, how can he proceed to answer the questions ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have given the requirements for this year and the next year as estimated by us. If the hon. Member has some other figures, I am not responsible for it. (Interruption). I am answering the supplementary of the other hon. Member. It is in order to increase the production that we had deliberated this. If there is a demand and if anybody wants to go and produce more tractors, he can do it.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान का जो ड्राफ्ट हमें मिला है उस आप ने लिखा है कि 73-74 में टोटल प्रोडक्शन ट्रैक्टर्स का 50,000 होगा ।

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : As for extending the scheme in the fourth Five year Plan, as said, it is of an experimental nature, and we will make a review in October, 1969 when this scheme expires, and if we consider it, necessary we shall extend it.

रूस और ब्रिटेन से आयात किये गये निकल के मूल्य

*1268. **श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :** क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस द्वारा भारत को निकल ब्रिटेन के विक्री मूल्य से 185 प्रतिशत अधिक मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्य में इस विषमता के क्या कारण हैं ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is from the East European countries that India

imports goods at a higher price and exports goods at lower prices. This is a common feature that we see in respect of various commodities. What steps is the Government taking to reduce the dependence of this country upon Russia for the import of nickel and to see that nickel is manufactured in this country as also to import it from the United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The normal feature, as the hon. Member has described, is not true. We are neither exporting our goods at cheaper prices nor importing them at higher prices. The prices are competitive. It is not a fact. Even in the main question, he said that nickel is imported from the Soviet Union at a higher cost than the price at which it is sold by the United Kingdom. I have said, "No." Even then, the hon. Member goes on with his own assumptions. There is a certain availability of nickel in Orissa. It being worked out whether it can be economically exploited. Apart from that, there is no availability in the country. The Soviet Union have agreed to give us a sizeable quantity of nickel at a competitive price.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It appears that imports are being canalised through the MMTC, which is importing nickel at Rs. 20 per kg. and supplying it at Rs. 40 per kg. This is profiteering. In view of this, would Government give direct licence to actual users to import nickel rather than do it through the MMTC?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no profiteering in the sense he means, because the policy in this respect is that in the case of import of scarce raw materials, the price charged is lower than the market price ordinarily. In this case, the bulk users are the Durgapur Steel Plant, which is a public sector plant.

Export of Cashew Kernels to U.S.S.R.

*1269. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of Cashew kernels exported to Russia during 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of Cashew kernels to other countries during the last two years ?

(c) whether India has been able to meet the demands of this commodity from all the countries who have shown interest in the import of Cashew Kernels from this country, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The quantity and value of cashew kernels exported to Russia during the years 1967-68 1968-69 (April-December, 1968) are 11,100 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.2 crores and 14,400 tonnes valued at Rs. 14.1 crores respectively.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned by export of cashew kernels to countries other than Russia has been Rs. 33.83 crores and Rs. 32.19 crores during 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April-December, 1968) respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि गत सन 68 के दिसम्बर मास में यहाँ से रूस को जो काजू की गिरियों का निर्यात हो रहा था, उसका शिप-मेंट गत दिसम्बर को कोचीन पोर्ट पर रोक दिया गया जिससे कि काजू की गिरियों का निर्यात रूस को अधिक से अधिक हमारा हो सकता था वह नहीं हुआ, इसकी मंत्री जी को खबर है या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो निर्यात हो सकता था उसमें रुकावट नहीं डाली गयी ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : दूसरा सवाल मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि रूस या अमरीका जोकि काजू की गिरियों के मुख्य खरीददार हैं, बाएँ हैं उनके अलावा क्या दूसरे देशों ने भी आपके पास यह कैशु करनल्स की डिमांड भेजी है और वह आपसे खरीद करने की उन्होंने माँग की है कि उसकी आपने पूर्ति की है यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं की ? क्या यह भी सच है कि उन माँगों की पूर्ति के लिए आपने ईस्ट अफ्रीका से भी कुछ कैशु करनल्स का इम्पोर्ट किया ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सब से बड़ा निर्यात हमारा काजू का अमरीका को होता है और वह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। सन् 1967-68 में 23 करोड़ के लगभग हुआ और अप्रैल से दिसम्बर यह जो 9 महीने हैं उसमें 22 करोड़ से ज्यादा है इसलिए वह घटता नहीं है। असली दिक्कत उसमें यह है कि हमको बाहर से कैशु करनल्स को मंगाकर इम्पोर्ट करके उसको फिर प्रोसेस करके भेजना पड़ता है। अगर हम अपने यहां ही उसका अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने लें तो सम्भव है कि हम और भी ज्यादा काजू की गिरियों का निर्यात कर सकें।

SHRI K. M. Koushik : It is an admitted fact that cashew is one of our good foreign exchange earners. It is also undisputed that the cultivation of cashew does not require any special effort. In this contingency, may I know whether Government have chalked out any policy to extend the land under cultivation and also improve the cultivation of cashew ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes, Sir. In the past years also it had been our effort to increase the cultivation. Actually from 1691-62 onwards it has been increased from 1,18,000 hectares to 2,20,000 hectares and, progressively, in the coming years it is our effort to increase the production.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, it is now an admitted fact that many people in foreign countries have developed almost a fancy for the Indian cashew-nuts. It has also a great potentiality as a foreign exchange earner. Cashew nuts are produced almost in the coastal region starting from Midnapore up to Kerala. From my practical experience in my constituency I have found that the production of cashew nuts is almost neglected. There are no credit facilities and marketing facilities and yet there is lot of possibility of increasing the production of cashew-nuts in Contai Sub-division, in Orissa and other areas. I would like to know from the Government what steps Government will take or is taking to increase the production of cashew-nuts by offering credit facilities to them and also marketing facilities to the producers of cashew-nuts.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As regards Midnapore District. I have to look into the question as to what facilities can be given to improve the production of cashew-nuts. But, as is generally known, the bulk of the cashew-nuts is grown, and it can be expanded, on the west coast in the States of Kerala, Mysore, Tamilnadu, parts of Andhra and even Goa and Bombay area. As I said, in the past also we have increased the production and it is our effort to bring in more areas under cultivation. It is always a difficulty to decide whether it will be a substitute for some other crop or it will be done on fresh land. All these points will have to be considered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, my question was different.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that he does not know about Midnapore.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He can say whether he will consider the question.

MR. SPEAKER : He says he will look into it.

Reduction in Excise Duty on Synthetic Yarn by Nepal

*1270, ✓ **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to the cut in excise duty effected by Nepal on the import of synthetic yarn from third countries in December, 1968 ;

(b) if so, its likely effects on the import of this yarn or fabrics made out of this yarn from Nepal into India : and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the indigenous industry-capital and labour ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. There is no excise duty on import of synthetic yarn into Nepal.

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

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में साफ बात है कि छापने की गलती हुई है क्योंकि इम्पोर्ट के ऊपर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी होगी। लेकिन कोई बात नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि नवम्बर में नेपाल और भारत के बीच में आप ने जो समझौता किया उस के अन्तर्गत यह तय हुआ था कि नेपाल कृत्रिम कपड़े के निर्यात पर आत्म-नियन्त्रण रखेगा और 90 लाख से अधिक नहीं भेजेगा। 90 लाख से अधिक जो माल आ रहा है उस को रोकने के लिए मैंने कई दफे सुझाव दिये हैं, तो क्या एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा उस के कृत्रिम कपड़े को मंगाने की और उस पर मोहर लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था आप ने की है ? अगर की है तो इससे आप सदन को अवगत कीजिए, वरना कृत्रिम कपड़े का निर्यात नेपाल करता जायेगा और हमारे यहां के जो उद्योग हैं वह बरबाद हो जायेंगे, मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे और हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा में भी घाटा होगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि हमने नेपाल सरकार को कहा है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि जो अधिक आयात होता है उस पर रोक-

धाम होना जरूरी है। हम ने नेपाल सरकार को जता दिया है कि यह हमारे करारों के विरुद्ध भी पड़ता है और हम इस की रोक-धाम करने की जरूर कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कब तक करेंगे।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बात चीत कर रहे हैं, जल्दी कुछ सोचेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मामला बहुत लम्बा हो गया है। मैं नवम्बर से लिखता चला आ रहा हूँ। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यहां जो कस्टम कानून पास हुआ, उस समय आप चेयर में थे, मैंने पूछा था कि क्या इस कस्टम कानून की तहत व्यापारियों को इस बात की घोषणा करनी पड़ेगी उन के पास नेपाल से आयातित कितना माल है ? इस के बारे में वित्त मंत्री ने मुझ को लिखा है उन्होंने कानूनी तरीके से जांच की है और जो कस्टम अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट है वह इस पर लागू होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने या वित्त मंत्रालय ने या किसी और विभाग ने सभी अधिकारियों के लिए सर्कुलर जारी किया है कि नेपाल से जो माल आता है उस के लिए भी यह कानून लागू होता है और उस के अनुसार व्यापारियों को घोषणा करनी चाहिए।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नेपाल से जो माल आता है कस्टम पोस्ट के थू उसकी सूचना हम लोग जरूर इकट्ठी करते हैं कि इतना माल लैंड कस्टम से आया। लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं जो माल लैंड कस्टम से चोरी से आता है, उस की जांच पड़ताल करना मुश्किल है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय मेरा प्रश्न समझे नहीं। कस्टम्स ऐक्ट यहां पास किया गया क्या उस की तहत व्यापारियों को इस बात की घोषणा करनी होती है कि हमारे पास इतना माल है ? यह असली

बात है। इस के बारे में मैंने वित्त मंत्रालय को लिखा था। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि आप की बात सही है। यह कानून नेपाल पर भी लागू होता है और हम इस बारे में कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स आप ने जारी किये हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो वित्त मंत्रालय करेगा। मुझ को इस की सूचना नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से दो साल से कहते-कहते थक गया। सरकार में कई मामले ऐसे आते हैं जिन में दो तीन मंत्रालयों का सम्बन्ध आता है। इस लिए प्रधान मंत्री हैं। प्रधान मंत्री को ऐसे मामलों में दखल देना चाहिए और जवाब देना चाहिए।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो कस्टम नोटिफिकेशन की बात है। इस का इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : निर्यात का आप के मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध है, कस्टम से श्री मोरार जी देसाई के मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयम् कहा कि कस्टम नोटिफिकेशन के तहत नेपाल से आयातित चीजों का डिक्लेरेशन होता है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने मान लिया। आप उन से कहें। वित्त मंत्रालय को घोरणा करनी चाहिए। इस के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कहने में मंत्री महोदय को क्या तकलीफ है कि इन्स्ट्रक्शन जारी किए गए हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Any concession that the government would like to give in order to win the goodwill of Nepal, I do not think this House is going to object to. But the issue is totally different. Is

the government aware of the nefarious practice, as a result of which the Indian traders, and Indian employees particularly, are to be thrown out of employment, being resorted to by Indian elements, Indian merchants particularly from Bombay, availing themselves of the special facilities and conditions prevailing in Nepal, manufacturing goods and then breaking every law of this country and smuggling those things into India ? Are they trying to bring this practice to the notice of the Nepal Government, making it clear to the Government of Nepal that India does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal, India does not want to object to any concessions given to Nepal, but these are not concessions to Nepal but to the blackmarketeers of India ? This is the essence of the issue. What steps are the government taking in this direction ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As the hon. Member has said quite correctly, we have brought this aspect of the matter to the notice of the Government of Nepal, that this is really not industrialisation of Nepal, this is actually frustrating some of the basic economic policies that they are trying to follow. We have brought it to their notice.

Demonstration By Tibetans In Lhasa

*1272. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Radio Pakistan has alleged that the demonstration by Tibetans on the 30th December, 1968 in Lhasa was instigated by India by providing money and weapons to Tibetans in order to harass the Chinese;

(b) whether China has protested against it and has also demand compensation from India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this behalf ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any Pakis-

tan Radio broadcast alleging complicity of India in any demonstration in Lhasa, However Radio Pakistan had reproduced New China News Agency reports accusing India of instigating the demonstration by Tibetans on the 30th December, 1968 in front of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

(b) Chinies Government have protested against the 30th December, 1968 demonstration in front of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi and asked for compensation for damage caused to the Embassy's premises by the demonstrators.

(c) The Government of India replied to the Chinese protested and rejected the baseless Chinese allegations.

श्री श्रीचन्व गोयल : पाकिस्तान हमारे सम्बन्ध में दूसरे देशों में गलत प्रचार कर के हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध दूसरे देशों के साथ बिगाड़ता रहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस दृष्टि से क्या पग उठा रही है कि पाकिस्तान दूसरे देशों में जो गलत प्रचार करता है जिस का गलत प्रभाव पड़ता है, उस के कारण दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध न बिगड़ें ? इस सिलसिले में हमारी तरफ से प्रभावी प्रचार किया जाए इस के लिए सरकार के पास क्या कोई योजना है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, जब पाकिस्तान दूसरे देशों में हमारे बारे में कोई गलत प्रचार करता है तब हम वहां उस के बारे में जो सही स्थिति होती है उस को बतलाते हैं और पाकिस्तान ने प्रचार में जो गलतियाँ की हैं उनको भी दिखलाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Model Woollen Mills, Bombay

* 1262. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 8 on the 13th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the investigation into

the allegation in regard to the allocation of 50,000 lbs. of 2/15 and 1/10 worsted yarn to the Model Woollen Mills, Bombay by the Central Bureau of Investigation has since been completed;

(b) if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). As stated in reply to the Question referred to by the Hon'ble Member, the C. B. I. investigation has been completed. The matter however is still under examination of Government.

Auctioning of Packages of Spares of Aero Engines

* 1263. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 13th November, 1968 and state :

(a) the reasons for auctioning the packages containing the spare aero engines without first opening them;

(b) whether the Madras Port Trust had contacted various Ministries of the Government of India to know if goods belonged to them before putting the goods to auction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). This case has been examined in detail by the Public Accounts Committee (1968-69) vide pages 128 to 137 of their 69th Report. A copy of paras 5.20 to 5.23 containing the conclusions of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-860/69] necessary action will be taken by Government of the recommendations of the Committee.

नये खोजे गये देशों का स्वामित्व

*1271. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्याया-
लय के इस कानून को बदलना अथवा उसमें
संशोधन कराना उचित समझती है कि जो
कोई भी राष्ट्र किसी नए द्वीप अथवा देश
की खोज करता है अथवा वहां सबसे पहले
पहुँचता है, वह उसका स्वामी बन जाता
है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कानून
की धाड़ लेकर कुल लोग आस्ट्रेलिया जैसे
क्षेत्रों के, जहां करोड़ों लोगों को बसाया जा
सकता है, स्वामी बन बैठे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी
कानून के कारण चन्द्रमा भी भावी राज-
नीतिक संघर्ष का शिकार बनने जा रहा
है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस
अमानवीय तथा सांप्रदायिक धारा को
समाप्त करवाने के लिए प्रयत्न करेगी ;
और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ, अब यह तो इतिहास का
एक अंग बन गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, 1967 में एक अन्तर्रा-
ष्ट्रीय करार हुआ था जिसके अनुसार संप्र-
भुता, प्रयोग, कब्जा के दावे या किसी दूसरे
उपाय से कोई भी राष्ट्र चन्द्रमा पर अपना
अधिकार नहीं जमा सकता ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय स्थल सेना

*1273. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि भारतीय स्थल सेना के सभी डिवी-
जन कब तक बस्तरबन्द डिवीजन बना दिये
जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : सेना
को विभिन्न अंगों और सहायक सेवाओं
की एक सन्तुलित शक्ति बनाना पड़ता है ।
संक्रियात्मक कृत्य के लिए इंगित इन्फेन्ट्री
डिवीजनों को भूक्षेत्र के गुरुरूप और अप-
नाई जाने वाली रणनीति के आधार पर
कवच से सज्जित किया जाता है ।

रोडेशिया पन प्रतिबंध

*1274. श्री रघुवीरसिंह शास्त्री :
क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोडेशिया में
अल्प संख्यक सरकार पर ब्रिटेन तथा अन्य
देशों द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबंध अधिक कार-
गर सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं ;

(ख) स्मिथ सरकार के विरुद्ध नये
उपाय करने के लिए विभिन्न देशों ने क्या
प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में भारत सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) कई देशों ने प्रतिबंधों को सधन
करने का सुझाव दिया है । कुछेक ने शक्ति
के प्रयोग का भी सुझाव दिया है । 8 नव-
म्बर, 1968 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में

पारित प्रस्ताव में यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार से कहा गया है कि गैर-कानूनी सरकार को शीघ्र समाप्त करने के लिए वह शक्ति का प्रयोग करे।

(ग) भारत का यह मत है कि जिम्बाब्वे को बहुसंख्यक शासन पर आधारित स्वतंत्रता देना ब्रिटिश सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है और प्रशासनिक सत्ता के नाते इस गैर-कानूनी शासन को खत्म करने के लिए उसे सक्त कदम उठाने चाहिए जिसमें शक्ति का प्रयोग भी शामिल है।

चीन द्वारा पाकिस्तानियों को छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

*1275. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जम्मू और काश्मीर के मुख्य, मंत्री, श्री जी०एम० सादिक द्वारा दिए गए इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर क्षेत्र में चीनी पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों को छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) : जैसा कि 31 जनवरी 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 219 के उत्तर में सदन को बताया गया था, गुरिल्ला युद्ध इत्यादि में पाकिस्तानी सेविवर्ग को चीनी प्रशिक्षकों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने का सरकार को ज्ञान है। देश की सुरक्षा की योजनाएं बनाने में उनका ध्यान रखा गया है।

Ex-I.N.A. Personnel

*1276 SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, while fulfilling the assurance regarding the restoration of forfeited pay and allowances to ex-INA personnel same basic pay, oversea pay and allowances should be given to ex-INA men as have been given to non-INA men declared 'white' by the Britishers ;

(b) whether 1/4th deduction of pay should not be made as done in the case of 'White, POWs ;

(c) whether three months pay, paid as special relief to all POWs, should not be deducted as done in the case of non-INA POWs and all dues should be given to ex-INA men on the basis of same policy and in same amount as done in case of other non-INA 'White' POWs ; and

(d) if not, the reason for discrimination against the INA patriots, whereas no such step was taken in case of POWs who refused to join the freedom movement under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWRAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). At present the forfeited pay and allowances being paid to ex-INA personnel are worked out with reference to basic pay and basic allowances such as was service increments, war time proficiency pay, non-tradesmen pay, extra duty pay and deferred pay. The difference between the approach adopted in these payments and that adopted in payments made to Prisoners of War categorised as "White" can be calculated only with reference to the details of the latter, which are not readily available but which are being collected.

High-speed Electronic Digital Computer

*1277 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high-speed electronic digital computer designed and built by Indian scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay is to be produced in India on a commercial scale ;

(b) if so, when the first commercial unit is expected to be ready ; and

(c) the approximate cost of the computer ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first commercial unit is expected to be ready by the end of 1970.

(c) Rs. 7.00 lakhs approximately.

Naval Establishments

***1278. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more naval establishments are proposed to be set up in the country in view of the present expansion programme of the Indian Navy ;

(b) if so, where these are to be set up ; and

(c) whether the strength of Navy is adequate to guard the long coastline of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Navy is being strengthened to more adequately safeguard our long coastline. Amongst the measures being taken for this purpose are the establishment of a Naval Base and Dockyard at Vishakhapatnam and a Naval Base at Port Blair, expansion of the Naval Dockyard in Bombay, the development of the Naval Base and setting up of Sailors Training Establishment at Goa and the transfer of the Boys Training Establishment from Vishakhapatnam to a more adequate site.

Export of Mill-made Cotton Piece-Goods to Indonesia and Nepal

***1279. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value in rupees of mill-made cotton piece-goods exported to Indonesia and Nepal during the year 1967-68 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Nepal re-exports Indian cotton piece-goods to Pakistan who in turn sells them to Iran, Egypt and other Muslim countries to earn foreign exchange ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) India's exports of mill-made cotton piece-goods to Nepal and Indonesia during 1967-68 were :

	(Quantity in 000 Sq. Metre Value in lakh Rs.)	
	Quantity	Value
Nepal	37,503	5,15
Indonesia	15,499	2,13

(b) There is no evidence to show that cotton piece-goods imported into Nepal from India are resold to other countries like Iran and U. A. R.

Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu

***1280. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of U. S. A. and U. K. were instrumental in the adoption of the resolution by the Security Council characterising liberation of Goa, Daman and

Diu by the Indian armed forces as aggression and asking for India's withdrawal ;

(b) whether these two Governments have, by now, recognised Goa, Daman and Diu as part of India ; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) The Security Council did not adopt any resolution on Goa, Daman and Diu, U. K., U. S. A., France and Turkey tabled a draft resolution calling upon the Government of India to withdraw its forces. That resolution was not adopted, as U. S. S. R. voted against it.

(b) No. Sir. However, U. S. Consul General exercises official function in relation to Bombay Consular District, which includes, Goa, Daman and Diu.

(c) U. N., by GA Resolution 1807 (XVII), has recognised Goa, Daman and Diu as part of India. It is our hope that U. K. and U. S. A. will also accept the established fact recognised by the international community,

Abolition of Export Duty on Tea

*1281. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Association of India have recently urged Government to give fiscal relief to the tea industry lay way of abolition of export duty ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to accept the demands of the tea industry ; and

(d) if so, on what grounds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of general decline in the prices of tea in Indian auctions as well as at London auctions during 1968 as compared to 1967, arising out of devaluation of Pound sterling and Ceylon rupee

in November, 1967, Government of India after careful examination of the position have granted substantial reduction in export duty in the budget proposals for 1969-70 in addition to the relief granted earlier with effect from 1st October 1968. The position is under constant review of the Government.

Import of Tyre-Cords

*1282. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent on the import of tyre-cords from other countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that tyre-cords are produced in sufficient number in India; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider the desirability of stopping the import of tyre-cords ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Only Nylon tyre cord is being imported, Value of imports affected during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 (upto December, 1968) is Rs. 11,24,000 and Rs. 3,23,000 respectively.

(b) Rayon and cotton tyre cord is manufactured in adequate quantities in the country. Nylone tyre cord is not being manufactured in the country at present.

(c) Import of cotton and rayon tyre cord has already been stopped. Only Nylon tyre cord is being permitted for import on restricted basis for a limited quantity.

भूटान के साथ व्यापार

*1283. श्री मं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वदेशिक व्यापार तथा वृत्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भूटान के साथ हमारे वार्षिक व्यापार का व्यौरा क्या है ? और

(ख) इस देश को निर्यात बढ़ाने के

लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1949 की भारत-भूटान संधि में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, यह व्यवस्था है कि "भारत सरकार तथा भूटान सरकार के राज्य-क्षेत्रों में निर्बाध व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य होगी, जैसा अब तक होता रहा...।" इस समय भूटान का प्रायः सारा व्यापार भारत के साथ ही होता है। परन्तु इस इस समय दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार की मात्रा को दर्ज करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

Parliamentary Committee for scrutinizing Reports on Plan Performances

*1284. SHRI P. VISWABHARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that a Special Parliamentary Committee may be constituted to go into the annual reports on Plan performances ;

(b) if so, the decision taken on this recommendation ; and

(c) if this recommendation has been rejected by Government, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Matters concerning Five Year Plans, including Plan Performance, come up for consideration by the House itself from time to time. Government do not consider it necessary to have a Special Parliamentary Committee for the purpose.

Priority Industries

*1285. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in exports effected by each industry which has been declared as priority industry for the purpose of import licensing ; and

(b) the names of the countries to which the increase in exports has been effected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—861/69*]

(b) Country-wise breakdown of exports of products in the priority list of industries is not readily available.

Trade Delegation from U. S. S. R.

*1286. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held with the trade delegation from Russia during March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions ; and

(c) whether as a result of the discussions, any agreement could be arrived at to augment India's exports to Russia, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Publicising Public Relations Arrangements of our Missions Abroad

*1287. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 346 on the 19th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the arrangements for public relations in our Missions abroad for our

Nationals who require assistance and contracts ;

(b) if such arrangements exist, the reasons why those are not published for the benefit of our nationals ;

(c) whether any arrangements exist for periodic get-together of our nationals; and

(d) if not, whether such arrangements would be made at least on Republic Day and Independence Day ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) All our Missions abroad maintain close and friendly relations with visiting Indians as well as Indians residing in their jurisdiction and give them advice whenever required in the matter of establishing contacts with local people or other authorities. In case they encounter any difficulty, our Missions render them assistance as possible.

(b) Such instructions as are issued to our Missions abroad on such Consular function are intended only for 'Official Use'. These contain directions and guidance and as such it will not be in the public interest to publish them.

(c) and (d). We are aware that periodic community gatherings to take place under the aegis of our Missions abroad. Some of these occasions are the Independence Day, Republic Day, important Centenaries, Festivals, and Receptions given in honour of visiting Indian dignitaries.

Enemy Property

*1288. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while the properties held by the Custodian of Enemy Properties in India are cared

and looked after properly for and on behalf of the Pakistani owners, the Pakistan Government have been selling away the properties belonging to Indian nationals and held by the Custodian of Enemy Properties in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the names of the owners of the properties whose properties have since been sold away by the Pakistan Government ;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by our Government to prevent the Pakistan Government from disposing of the Indian nationals' properties ; and

(d) whether there is any prospect of having the properties restored to the Nationals of the respective countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) and (b). The Government have learnt from press reports of the intention of the Pakistan Government to dispose of properties belonging to Indian nationals and held by the Custodian of Enemy Property in Pakistan. However, the Government have not yet been informed in reply to their protest note whether the sale of such properties has actually taken place.

(c) and (d). The Government on hearing about the intended sale strongly protested to the Government of Pakistan against their intention to dispose of Indian properties, and called upon them to discuss the restoration of properties seized by either side in connection with the conflict, in terms of Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration. The Government of Pakistan have not responded to our pleas and protests in this regard so far.

भांसी छावनी बोर्ड के सदस्यों द्वारा त्यागपत्र

*1289. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की भूमि सम्बन्धी नीति के प्रश्न पर भांसी छावनी बोर्ड के छः सदस्यों ने

त्यागपत्र दे दिए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अखिल भारत छावनियों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों के सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों ने 1 अप्रैल 1969 को रक्षा मंत्री से बातचीत की थी, जिसके फलस्वरूप त्यागपत्र स्वीकार नहीं किए गए हैं, और ऐसा पता चला है कि जिन सदस्यों ने पहले त्यागपत्र दिए थे, अब काम करना जारी रखेंगे ।

Claim for the Refund of Fee of Tex Mark from Kolhapur District

*1290. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any claim for the refund of fee of the Tex Mark from Shri Shantilal V. Mehta of Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur District) on behalf of various applicants for power-looms ;

(b) if so, the total number of claims and the names of the applicants involved therein ;

(c) what is the basis of these claims ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of claims—8.

Names of applicants

1. Shri Abhay Kumar Appanna Kastha.
2. Shri Prakash Allappa Awade.
3. Smt. Indumati Kallappa Awade.
4. Shri Manohar Devappa Manere.

5. Smt. Lilavati Appasahib Manere.

6. Shri Shripal Bhau Shetti.

7. Shri Charudatta Bhan Shetti.

8. Shri Shridhar Bhau Shetti.

(c) Applications for installation of powerlooms have not been approved by the State Government.

(d) Applicants were informed individually on 5th July, 1968 to apply for refund after getting the credits verified by the Treasury Officer concerned.

Export of Manganese Ore by M.M.T.C.

7296. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation began exporting manganese ore and the quantity and value of annual exports since that date with names of the countries ;

(b) the quantity and value of the annual exports of manganese ore through private exporters during the three years immediately prior to taking over export by M. M. T. C. with names of the countries ;

(c) the average export price per tonne obtained by private exporters prior to M. M. T. C. and the price at present obtained by M. M. T. C. ; and

(d) the specific reasons why the submission of manganese ore exporters to Government praying for freedom to negotiate export sales directly was rejected by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation was constituted on 1-10-1963. A statement indicating exports of manganese ore together with the names of the countries is laid on the Table of the House (Statement 'A') [Placed in Library. See No. LT—862 /69]

(b) Exports of manganese ore were canalised through M. M. T. C. with

effect from 12-7-1965. A statement indicating exports of manganese ore by private shippers and the M. M. T. C. (S. T. C.) during 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 together with names of countries is laid on the Table of the House (Statement 'B') [Placed in Library. See No. LT—862/69]

(c) India has been exporting a number of grades of manganese ore varying both in chemical and mechanical composition. In view of the variety of grades that are exported in varying quantities, it is not possible to arrive at any reasonable unit price. The price realisation on exports depends on prevailing prices in the international market which has been widely fluctuating depending on supply and demand position and the competition in the world market.

(d) After careful examination of the request *vis-a-vis* overseas market conditions, it has been decided in the overall interest of the Indian manganese or industry that the existing policy of exports through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation should continue.

Export of Films

7297. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the dates and salient features of the bilateral agreements with the Motion Picture Export Association of America Inc. and Sovex portifilm for the import of foreign feature films into the country;

(b) the number and value of foreign feature films imported annually during the last five years under the above agreements;

(c) the exact amount of money permitted to be repatriated annually during the last five years in respect of the above imports ; and

(d) the number and value of Indian films exported to America and Soviet Russia annually during the last three years as a result of the bilateral agreements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The bilateral arrangements for import of films from U.S.A. and USSR were signed with the Motion Picture Export Association of America Inc. and SOVEXPORTFILM, Bombay on 24-4-68 and 19-8-68 respectively. The salient features of these arrangements are given in the Statement Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—863/69]

(b) and (d). The information is not available as import and export statistics of films are not maintained according to agreements/arrangements.

(c) A Statement showing the amount remitted by Member Companies of Motion Picture Export Association of America Inc, from 1963-64 to 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—863/69]

No remittance are allowed under the arrangement with SOVEXPORT Film, Bombay.

Indo-Iran Trade

7298. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : SHRI J. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the date of the trade agreement between India and Iran with its salient features ;

(b) the value of imports and exports to Iran annually during the last three years ;

(c) the names of trade items which during the last three years Iran has stopped buying from us and is now buying from Pakistan and our annual loss in this respect ;

(d) whether any revision has been made in the trade agreement as a result of the visit of the Shah of Iran ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Trade Agreement between India and Iran was concluded on March 11, 1964 and is valid upto March 10, 1970. A copy of the Agreement has already been placed in Parliament Library.

(b) During the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April-December), our imports from Iran were of the order of Rs. 3,049 lakhs, 3,289 lakhs and Rs. 2,644 lakhs, respectively. Exports from India to Iran during the same years were of the order of Rs. 1,031 lakhs, Rs. 1,420 lakhs and Rs. 1,584 lakhs, respectively.

(c) Import into Iran of goods from India, or for that matter from Pakistan, is not regulated by any country-wise licensing or an import quota system. Normal commercial considerations determine the flow of goods. In fact, from the figures given in reply to part (b) of the Question it will be noticed that there has been a sizeable increase in India's exports to Iran. Fluctuation in trade has, however, been noticed in certain comparatively minor items such as turmeric and soda bicarbonate, where position of Pakistan's exports to Iran has been better *vis-a-vis* India. There have been similar instances in favour of India. The question of any loss of foreign exchange, however, does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

State Trading Corporation

7299. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report which appeared in the *Economic Times* of January 30, 1969 regarding functioning

of the State Trading Corporation pointing out that by and large the State Trading Corporation's achievements in countries where there was free competition had been minimum and the STC had only been able to establish new trading links in those areas where overseas buyers and sellers had preferred to deal with Government owned concerns ;

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

(c) whether the Calcutta industrialists have strongly demanded that the operational record of the STC should be thoroughly probed in view of the fact that it has not been able to inspire much confidence amongst the trade ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Government have seen the press report referred to which, among other things, mentions about suggestion from Calcutta industrialists for a probe in the organisational set up of the STC.

In recent years STC has forged progressively increasing trade links with free market economy countries both in respect of establishing new export markets for traditional and non-traditional items as well as obtaining essential import requirements. It would, therefore, not be correct to say that STC's trade with these countries has been minimum.

No special probe is considered necessary since the Review Committee appointed by the Government is already examining the various matters relating to the Corporation's organisational and trading techniques and its report is awaited. On receipt of final report of this Committee, further action will be considered.

Handloom Industry in Gujarat

7300. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent in Gujarat State for the development of handloom industry during the year 1968 ;

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted for the year 1969 ;

(c) the proposal of the Gujarat Government to give more help to develop this industry in the State ; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage the weavers whose families are wholly and solely dependent upon this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) In 1968-69 Rs. 6.86 lakhs approximately.

(b) Rs. 5.07 lakhs (1969-70).

(c) and (d). Gujarat Government assists handloom weavers who are partly or wholly dependent upon handlooms and who organise themselves into weavers Co-operative societies. The assistance is for schemes such as purchase of share of weavers Co-operative societies, purchase

of improved looms and accessories, rebate on sale of handlooms cloth, etc.

Cashewnut Shell Oil Industry

7301. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the problem posed by the steep decline in export of cashewnut shell liquid owing to stiff competition from African countries;

(b) if so, the exports of this commodity during each of the years since 1965-66 including the estimates for the year 1968-69 ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to help the cashewnut shell oil industry to revive its previous dominant position and whether any incentives are being given for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exports of cashewnut shell liquid since 1965-66 onwards have been as follows:

Qty. in Lakh Kgs./Value in Rs. Lakhs				
1965—66	1966—67	1967—68	1968—69	(April—Jan.)
Qty. Val.	Qty. Val.	Qty. Val.	Qty. Val.	
122 183	117 220	94 139	86 103	

(c) A Seminar on Cashewnut shell liquid was organised in February, 1969, which focussed attention on the problems of the industry, potentialities of the product, prospects for exports etc. The Cashew Export Promotion Council is examining the feasibility of suggesting suitable economically viable production units for processing cashewnut shell liquid into various industrial products.

In addition, market surveys are being conducted in USA and Japan for cashewnut shell liquid in its present and processed forms. Some of the Central Research Laboratories have already been conducting research in the

industrial uses of Cashewnut shell liquid.

Drilling in Kutch by Pakistani Experts

7302. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani experts have been making off-shore drilling in the Rann of Kutch ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent any violation of the Kutch Award in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
 (a) Government have not received any reports of drilling by Pakistani experts off the shores of Kutch.

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

Regional Test House For Export Goods

7303. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a pilot regional test house with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme to test the quality of goods for export;

(b) if so, where it is to be set up and when it will start functioning; and

(c) the details of the function to be performed by this test house ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is in its initial stages of processing.

Supply of Sub-standard Disinfectant

7304. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has submitted its report on the investigations regarding the supply of sub-standard disinfectant fluid to Southern Railway and Medical Stores Department by a firm which went into liquidation;

(b) if so, the findings of the C. B. I.; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). C. B. I. have not carried out any investigation into the supplies made by the firm to the Southern Railway and the Medical Stores Department.

P. M. 's Visit to Singapore and Malaysia

7305. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
 SHRIONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Trade Agreement was signed during Prime Minister's visit to Malaysia and Singapore in 1968;

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

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Steps taken To Maintain Emotional Integration

7306. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
 SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN ;
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue directions to the Central and State Cabinets to the effect that no Minister should take part in the organisations and meetings organised to encourage casteism and regionalism with a view to maintain emotional integrity in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Central and State Ministers are required, at the time of entering office, to take an oath that they would bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution. The Constitution provides *Inter-alia* that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Ministers are required by the same oath to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. Moreover, the obvious political obligations inherent in the high public offices held by them enjoin upon them to eschew casteism and regionalism, and to promote national integration. Government, therefore, do not propose to issue any separate and specific directions in the matter, as they are not considered necessary.

Committee on Small-Scale Rubber Cultivators

7307. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYAR-
THI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4875 on the 17th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Abdullah Committee on Small Scale Rubber Cultivators have since been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The recommendations made by the Committee are still under examination of the Government and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.

7308. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan received by the corporation up to 31st March, 1968 from the Government, banks or other parties, separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss if any; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any and the estimates for the year 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The authorised and paid up capital of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, at the time of its setting up was Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively. As on the 31st March, 1968, while the authorised capital stands at the same level of Rs. 5 crores the paid up capital is increased to Rs. 1 crore.

(b) Nill.

(c) Nill.

(d) The details of the performance

of the Corporation during the last three years, are as under :—

	1966	1967	1968
Policies & Guarantees in force	1715	2273	3100
Maximum liability	Rs. 4,414 lakhs	Rs. 6,399 lakhs	Rs. 10623 lakhs
Risk Value	Rs. 7,464 "	Rs. 11994 "	Rs. 18025 "
Premium income	Rs. 19.98 "	Rs. 25.19 "	Rs. 47.19 "
Reserves	Rs. 31.85 "	Rs. 43.13 "	Rs. 73.30 "
			(Provisional)

(e) The Corporation has so far not incurred any losses in its operations.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

7309. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss which the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation suffered during the last three years year-wise on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages;

(b) whether the matters were looked into, and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There was no loss during the years in question due to irregularities. The loss due to thefts during 1966, 1967 and 1968 amounted to Rs. 1,135, Rs. 535 and Rs. 3,750 respectively. There have been no abnormal stock shortages during the last three years. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation conducted physical certification of stocks of minerals and metals at the end of each year and shortages/excesses noticed were adjusted in the accounts. Such shortages are inherent in and incidental to the handling of bulk commodities.

All cases of thefts were reported to the police and the value of items which could not be detected amounting to Rs. 1,140 was written off by the Corporation.

(c) To draw back has been noticed in this regard. The Corporation has laid down procedures for conducting periodic stock verification and surprise checks to ensure that no abnormal shortages occur in the handling of the bulk commodities.

पूर्वी अफ्रीका में स्कूलों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के संबंध में कठिनाइयाँ

7310. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री रामस्वरूप बिष्टार्थी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पूर्वी अफ्रीकी देशों की सरकारें अपने स्कूलों में उन व्यक्तियों के केवल दो प्रतिशत बच्चों को ही दाखिला देती हैं जो उन देशों के नागरिक नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन भारतीय बच्चों या उन भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों के बच्चों की, जिनके पास ब्रिटिश पारपत्र थे, और जिन्हें स्कूलों में दाखिला नहीं दिया गया था संख्या का पता लगाने के प्रयास किये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) भारत सरकार ने उन बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है या सहायता दी है, जिनको प्रवेश नहीं मिला है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) कीनिया के सैकन्डरी स्कूलों में तो जनवरी 1969 से शुरू होने वाले शिक्षा-सत्र के 75 प्रतिशत जगहें अफ्रीकी बच्चों के लिए अवश्य सुरक्षित कर दी गई हैं, बाकी किसी अन्य अफ्रीकी देश से इस तरह की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को ऐसे भारतीय बच्चों की अथवा ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट-धारी व्यक्तियों के बच्चों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या माखूम नहीं है जिन्हें पूर्व अफ्रीका के स्कूलों में दाखिला न दिया गया हो।

(घ) कीनिया में सिर्फ सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में ही जगहों को सुरक्षित रखने की पाबन्दी लगाई गई है। यह पाबन्दी प्राइवेट स्कूलों में नहीं है और ऐसे एशियाई अभिभावकों के अधिकांश बच्चे इन्हीं स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं जो कीनिया के नागरिक नहीं हैं।

**P.M. s' Talks With Soviet
Leaders On Kashmir**

7311. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the talks between India and U. S. S. R. at ministerial level in December last, the question of Kashmir was also discussed ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister during her halt at Moscow, while on way to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, had talks with Soviet Leaders on the question of Kashmir; and

(c) what is their reaction and whether India has sought any assurance from the Soviet leaders that in case of the question of Kashmir coming up before the United Nations they will stand by the side of India and apply Veto as was done in the past to help India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is probably referring to the Indo-Soviet bilateral talks held in September. Our position on Kashmir has been explained to the Soviet Union as well as to other friendly countries on more than one occasion. The question to be solved concerns Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of the State and this can best be settled bilaterally.

(c) The Soviet authorities agree with us that this question should be solved through bilateral talk between India and Pakistan. They have also stated that their stand on the Kashmir question remains unchanged.

**Daily Allowance To Officers
Going Abroad**

7312. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to effect economies in expenditure on payment of allowances to those Officers who go abroad and stay in hotels there ;

(b) whether any study on the subject has been undertaken by the Foreign Service Inspectorate ;

(c) If so, when such a study was undertaken and the details of the report if it has been finalised ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Rates of daily allowance for different countries are fixed and revised from time to time in the light of prevailing cost of board and lodging in hotels. Instructions have also been issued to restrict expenditure on daily allowance to the absolute minimum and to ensure that residential accommodation for officials posted abroad is arranged well in time.

Cash allowance to such officials who are obliged on first arrival to stay in hotels (without Kitchen or kitchenette facilities) is required to be paid only when foreign allowance is found inadequate. The rate of daily allowances is also determined after assessing the actual requirements of each case and its quantum should not normally exceed twice the foreign allowance for 11 days.

(b) to (d). During the course of inspection of Indian missions and posts abroad, the Foreign Service Inspectors conduct *inter alia* on the spot studies of the cost of hotel accommodation and meals and recommend revised rates of daily allowance if the situation so warrants. The Indian missions and posts abroad are also required to submit periodical reports in regard to the adequacy of the rates and the expenditure incurred on daily allowances. These reports are scrutinised in the Ministry of External Affairs on a continuing basis.

Conversion of Temples In Pakistan

7313. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have represented to the Pakistan Government to give representation to the Minority community on the boards appointed to look after Temples and Gurdwaras in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have represented both during discussions and through written communications against the back of provisions for representation of minorities on these bodies. Government have also urged the Government of Pakistan that the minorities should have representation on these bodies.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की सहायता

7314. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा विदेशों में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त भारतीयों या विदेशों में अन्य कारणों से कठिनाई में फंसे भारतीयों को क्या सहायता दी जाती है :

(ख) क्या इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि विदेशों में गंभीर रूप से दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने वाले भारतीयों की विदेशियों द्वारा सब प्रकार की सहायता की जाती है परन्तु भारतीय दूतावासों से कोई भी व्यक्ति उन्हें देखने के लिए भी नहीं जाता; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों द्वारा विदेशों में भारतीयों को सहायता देना इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि किस मामले में किस तरह की सहायता

की जरूरत है। जिस मिशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में दुर्घटना होती है, वह दुर्घटना के शिकार को तत्काल यथासंभव सहायता पहुंचाता है और अगर जरूरत हो तो उसको अस्पताल में भी ले जाता है। दुर्घटनाग्रस्त व्यक्ति के परिवार वालों को भी तार भेज कर सूचना दी जाती है।

* दूसरे मामलों में विदेश-स्थित हमारे मिशन मुसीबत में फंसे व्यक्तियों की सहायता करते हैं जिसमें देश प्रत्यावर्तन और अगर उनके पास सहायता प्राप्त करने का कोई दूसरा साधन न हो तो, घन की वापसी का वचन देने पर, देशप्रत्यावर्तन न होने तक वित्तीय सहायता देनी भी शामिल है।

(ख) भारत सरकार को ऐसी किसी शिकायत के बारे में मालूम नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जम्मू और काश्मीर, राजस्थान और कच्छ में बसाए गए भूतपूर्व सैनिक

7315. श्री सूरज मान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू और काश्मीर, राजस्थान कच्छ के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में, राज्यवार, कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाया गया ; और

(ख) उनको बसाने की योजना और इस प्रकार के आबंटन-कार्य की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना

इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Mazagon Dock Ltd.

7316. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets of production and development set by the Mazagon Dock Ltd. during the last three years were achieved and if not the reasons therefor ;

(b) what items the Company is producing and the extent of production and whether these are up to international standard ;

(c) the figures of production and sale during the last three years and details of exports, if any ; and

(d) whether there are any difficulties with which the company is faced at present and how do Government propose to overcome them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The targets were generally achieved during the last three years except for 1968-69. The shortfall during 1968-69 is due to delay in receipt of imported machinery and equipment for the ships under construction at Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay.

(b) The Yard can build various types of ships up to 145 metres in length and 24 metres in breadth (approximately 15,000 DWT) such as Destroyers and Frigates, Passenger Ships, Passenger-cum-Cargo Ships, Cargo Ships, Dredgers, Tugs Barges. Trawlers, Launches, Floating Docks, special purpose pontoons and Assault Boats. The Company can undertake repairs to all such ships. It has also substantial capacity for general engineering work.

Since the take-over of this Yard by the Government in April, 1960, Mazagon Dock has constructed a Passenger cum-Cargo Vessel for the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. A Bucket Dredger

and an Inshore Minesweeper for the Indian Navy in addition to several Tugs, Pontoons, Barges, Launches and other minor Vessels. At present the Company is engaged in the construction of two modern Frigates, an Inshore Minesweeper, two AVCAT Tankers for the Navy, one Passenger-cum-Cargo Vessel for the Shipping Corporation of India and a Dredger for the Bombay Port Trust. The Company has also received an order for the third Frigate and a Letter of Intent for two Passenger Vessels for the

shipping Corporation of India to replace the 'State of Bombay' and 'State of Madras'.

All the Vessels are upto international standard and to classification of Societies like Lloyds and BUREAU VERITAS.

(c) The figures of production, sale and foreign exchange earned are given below :

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Estimated) (In Lakhs of Rs.)
Production	501.27	692.84	987.00
Sales	537.37	458.39	465.00
Foreign exchange earning from ship-repairs.	107.00	149.00	139.00

(d) Apart from the usual difficulties of a production organisation no extraordinary difficulties have been experienced by the Company,

New China News Agency Commentary on Mid-Term Election

7318. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the commentary released by the New China News Agency on the 27th December, 1968 praising the Indian Revolutionaries for arousing the masses to boycott the mid-term elections ;

(b) whether such action amounts to interference in the internal affairs of the country ; and

(c) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Chinese Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is a slanted and mischievous comment on India's internal situation. Chinese propaganda media have persisted in doing so for quite some time to which the Government of India have protested on several occasions in the past and asked the Chinese Government to return to the normal international behaviour.

Advancement of Atomic Power

7319. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state : whether Government have drawn a comprehensive programme to give boost to develop technical know-how the equipments indigenously during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Yes, Sir.

A Power Projects Engineering Division has been set up in the Department of Atomic Energy for undertaking responsibilities for the construction of power reactors and to accelerate the growth of indigenous capability for the design and manufacture of components of power reactors and other equipment required for the Atomic Energy Programme.

A complex of plants is under construction at Hyderabad for the production of nuclear fuel and other special materials required for operating nuclear power stations.

An electronics factory which has also been established at Hyderabad in the Public sector will produce the highly sophisticated instrumentation required for nuclear power stations.

As a result of the steps so far taken towards maximisation of Indian know-how and equipment required for our atomic energy programme, the import content of the Madras Power Station is expected to be around 20% as compared with the import content of around 58% in the case of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit I.

Expenditure on Staff in Indian Embassy in U. S. A.

7320. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff now working in the Indian Embassy at U.S.A;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred at present in maintaining the Embassy there ;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to effect economy in the administrative expenditure during the last three years ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) ;
(a) 18 gazetted officers and 84 non-gazetted staff, including 64 local-based officials.

(b) Rs. 71.84 lakhs.

(The figures mentioned against (a) and (b). above relate to the Chancery and Information Wings of the Embassy under the administrative and budgetary control of this Ministry and expenditure in respect of which is met from the budget grant "EXTERNAL AFFAIRS").

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, A statement is of the House. on the Table,

Statement

1. Consequent on the devaluation of the Indian rupee in June 1966 the rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange component of the expenditure of the Indian in U. S. A. went up by 57.5%. To determine the increase in expenditure, after taking into account factors such as revision of pay-scales of local-based staff, annual increments, general rise in cost of living, etc., the expenditure incurred during 1965-66 (Rs. 41.72 lakhs) the pre-devaluation year, has been taken as the base. The budgetary provisions required on the basis of Rs. 41.72 lakhs during the post-devaluation years and the expenditure actually incurred are given below to bring out the savings achieved by

various economy measures taken during the past three years :—

Year	Provision required due to devaluation of Indian rupee.	Actual Expenditure incurred/provision made.	Saving
(1)	2	3	4
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	68.99	59.21	9.78
1967-68	72.44	68.30	4.14
1968-69	76.07	73.42	2.65
1969-70	79.87	71.84*	8.03@

The following are some of the specific economy measures taken in so far as the Chancery and the Information Wing of the Embassy of India, Washington, are concerned :—

(a) Stay in hotels of India-based officers and staff on their first arrival is restricted to 28 days and the daily allowance for this period of stay in hotels (without kitchen or kitchenette facilities) is restricted to twice the foreign allowance of the officials concerned admissible for the period. This period has recently been reduced further to 21 days and for the period thereafter the Ministry's prior approval will have to be obtained.

(b) Local based posts are not being filled when short term vacancies arise during a financial year.

(c) A closer watch is being kept on expenditure on local tours, cables, telegram and other contingent charges.

(d) Expenditure on purchase and repair of furniture, etc., is being restricted to inescapable minimum by postponing replacement of furniture/furnishings wherever possible.

(e) The staffing requirements of the Embassy are subjected to a realistic scrutiny every year both by the Mission and in the Ministry at the time of the pre-budget scrutiny.

American Organisations in Nagaland

7321. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of economic social and other types of American Organisation which are active in Nagaland ;

(b) the details of each organisation and its activities ;

(c) whether Government received any report regarding anti-India activities of any of the organizations in Nagaland ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) No American Organisation, social, economic or of any other type, is functioning in Nagaland.

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

लोहेगांव सैनिक अड्डे से पेट्रोल की चोरी

7322. श्री भोकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जनवरी

*Provision made in BE. 69-70

@ Anticipated

में पूना में कुछ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे जिनके विरुद्ध लोहेगांव सैनिक अड़्डे से पेट्रोल चुराने का आरोप है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या इस घटना में वायु सेना के कुछ अधिकारियों का हाथ है तथा क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करायेगी?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में वायु सेना के तीन सेविवर्ग और चार असैनिकों को (न कि वायु सेना के कर्मचारियों को) गिरफ्तार किया गया था। असैनिकों के विरुद्ध असैनिक पुलिस के पास मामला सौंपा गया था, जो प्रगतिशील है। वायु सेना के सेविवर्ग के विरुद्ध एक जांच के लिए आदेश जारी किया गया था, और रिपोर्ट सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षणाधीन है।

(ग) उक्त घटना में वायु सेना के कोई अपसर अन्तर्ग्रस्त नहीं थे।

Dissatisfaction Among Ex-INA Men

7323. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that much dissatisfaction has been created among the ex-I.N.A. men regarding the manner of fulfilling the Government assurance of restoration of forfeited pay and allowances to them;

(b) whether a number of money orders sent to I. N. A. personnel have

been refused and if so, the number thereof and the reason for refusal;

(c) whether certain allowances drawn with salary ordinarily on Field Service have been denied to ex-I.N.A. men and thus the amounts payable to them have been reduced to the minimum;

(d) whether lump-sum amounts sent to those claimant whose I.R.L. as are not available do not bear any relationship to the amounts payable to them;

(e) whether former 'White' ex-I.N.A. men have been paid more than those paid to 'Grey' and 'Black' ex-INA men; and

(f) if so, the reasons for such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Government are fulfilling the assurance in the best manner possible under the circumstances.

(b) A few cases the ex-INA personnel returning the money orders sent to them have come to notice. The exact number of such cases and the reasons for refusal are being ascertained.

(c) The amount of the forfeited pay and allowances which are to be restored to the ex-INA personnel are being worked out with reference to the basic pay, and the basic allowances such as war service increments, war time proficiency pay, non-tradesmen proficiency pay, extra duty pay and deferred pay. The question of admissibility of expatriation allowance, Japanese campaign pay and batta is under examination.

(d) Since the cases are more than 20 years old, the IRLA's in a majority of cases are not available. In the absence of these IRLA's, payments are being made on the basis of averages applicable to personnel of corresponding ranks whose IRLA's are available.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected.

Non-I.N.A. Officers as P.O.Ws.

7324. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that non-I.N.A. officers who were prisoners of War and who were declared 'White' by the Britishers for their refusal to join the freedom movement under Netaji have been given full amount of their basic pay, overseas pay and other allowances for the period between 15th February, 1942 and 1946 ;

(b) whether the Indian Officers belonging to the same category who joined I. N. A. have been denied those dues ;

(c) whether instructions have been sent to C.D.A. (O) Poona, that I.N.A. officers should be given only basic pay and no other allowances ;

(d) whether due to such instructions, the I.N.A. officers practically got no benefit whereas the non-I.N.A. 'White' officers received pay and allowances between ten to twenty thousand rupees ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for such discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). Reference is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1276 answered today.

Bhopal Textile Mills

7325. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhopal Textile Mills have been closed indefinitely ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of persons who became jobless due to the closure of the mills ; and

(d) whether Government have considered the feasibility of getting employment for the jobless workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Bombardment on Jodhpur

7326. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Indo-Pak War, Jodhpur was frequently bombarded but no effective defence or interception of enemy aircraft could be arranged ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide for the safety of Jodhpur and other adjoining areas from aerial attacks ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Jodhpur was raided on three nights during the last Indo-Pak conflict. Counter air defence measures were taken.

(b) Suitable steps have been/are being taken to rectify whatever shortcomings had come to light during the last conflict.

Visit by Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army

7327. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army visited India at the invitation of the Chief of staff of the Indian Army ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions that took place between the two ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was a goodwill visit during which the two Service Chiefs exchanged ideas on matters of general military interest.

होरा मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उज्जैन

7328. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होरा मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उज्जैन जिसका प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त नियन्त्रक द्वारा किया जा रहा है, के वर्तमान कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस मिल में नियन्त्रक किस तारीख को नियुक्त किया गया था ; और

(ग) उस तारीख से अब तक औद्योगिक अशान्ति तथा श्रमविवाद के कारण कुल कितने श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को समाप्त किया गया है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) 2976 (इन में 495 एवजी कर्मचारी शामिल हैं)

(ख) 4.3.1966

(ग) कदाचार के आधार पर 3 कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है ।

Electronic Digital Computer

7329. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's first realtime electronic digital computer built by Atomic Research Centre, Trombay has been commissioned ;

(b) if so, what are its potentialities in civilian and defence uses;

(c) whether the I. A. F. would frame proposals for its practical utilisation for

location of enemy aircraft: and

(d) whether further computer: are being built, and if so, what is the cost per unit thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Computer has wide potential applications in many fields including research, industrial processes, education and training, data acquisition and logging quality control testing and defence.

(c) This matter will be considered in due course.

(d) Commercial manufacture of the computer will be taken up by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., and the first commercial unit is expected to be ready by the end of 1970. It is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Republic Day Passes

7330. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that members of the Deih Corporation who applied for passes for the last Republic Day parade were not given passes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of councillors who applied and who were not issued passes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Invitation cards for the Republic Day Parade 1969 were issued to Members of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and their spouses whose names were furnished to the Ministry of Defence by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Christians in Nagaland

7331. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 53 per cent of the population of Nagaland is Christian and every day more and more tribal Nagas are being converted to Christianity;

(b) whether the hostile section of these Christian Nagas are being supplied arms and money by foreign powers and if so, the names of these foreign powers;

(c) the approximate ratio of the so-called peace-loving Christian Nagas to the hostile Christian Nagas;

(d) whether it is a fact that the so-called peace-loving Nagas are covertly aiding and abetting the hostile Christian Nagas to establish a Christian kingdom in Nagaland; and

(e) if not, the reasons why the good Christian Nagas have not so far been able to persuade the others to be friendly to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) 53 per cent of the population of Nagaland is Christian. The remaining Nagas profess, by and large, their ancestral faiths. Government is not aware of any instance of forcible conversion in Nagaland, though there have been cases of non-Christian Nagas, especially the educated ones, embracing Christianity voluntarily.

(b) to (d). Underground Nagas, are Christian and some others are non-Christian. No communitywise statistics are maintained of Underground Nagas, nor, is it possible, necessary or desirable to do so. The House has been informed on a number of occasions that the Underground Nagas have been receiving arms and training from China and Pakistan. The Government are not aware of any plan aimed at establishing a "Christian Kingdom" in Nagaland.

(e) There are Christians in the present Cabinet of Nagaland and in the ruling party who fully subscribe to the Constitutional status of Nagaland within India, as there are in the Opposition. The Church leaders have expressed sentiments in favour of peace and have been advising the misguided elements to give up their lawless activities. The recent General Election in Nagaland has conclusively proved that the vast majority of people of Nagaland are loyal Indians. It would be incorrect to give a communal colour to the unlawful activities of a small section not confined to any particular religion.

Purchase of Mig Fighters by Malaysia

7332. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Malaysian Government have approached the Government of India for the purchase of MIG fighters or its spare parts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Explosion in Kohima

7333. SHRI D. C. SHARMA
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a nerve shattering explosion which set a vital petrol station ablaze in the heart of the Kohima town took place on the 11th February, 1969;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the incident; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) to (c). At about 0110 hours on the 11th February 1969, a BDC Petrol pump at Kohima was set ablaze by means of some explosive substance. Investigations made by the State Government led to the conclusion that it was an act of sabotage committed by the Underground. The Government of Nagaland brought this breach of the Agreement on Suspension of Operations to the notice of the Peace Observers' Group. The so called "Federal" faction of the Underground in their letter to the Peace Observers' Group have, however, denied any involvement in this.

यूगोस्लाविया से व्यापार मंडल

7334. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि व्यापार वार्ता करने के लिये फरवरी, 1966 में यूगोस्लाविया से एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ किन-किन विषयों पर बातचीत की गई ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री चौधरी राम सेबक) : (क) से (ग). भारत-यूगोस्लाविया व्यापार तथा आर्थिक सहयोग आयोग की संयुक्त बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए फरवरी, 1969 में नई दिल्ली में आये यूगोस्लाविया के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ मिल कर दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक तथा व्यापार सहयोग की समीक्षा की। इस विषय पर भी विचार-विनिमय किया गया कि अन्य देशों के बाजारों में भारत यूगोस्लाविया किस प्रकार परस्पर सहयोग कर

सकते हैं। इन वार्ताओं के फलस्वरूप दोनों देशों के बीच विद्यमान व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार को 31 मार्च, 1970 को समाप्त होने वाले एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और बढ़ाने के लिये संलेख पर 26 फरवरी 1969 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये और उसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी हैं।

Attack by Army Men Near Jamalpur In Bihar

7335. SHRI BHOGEENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 territorial armymen assaulted the pilgrims of Shivratri Mela near Jamalpur in Bihar on the 16th February, 1969 ;

(b) whether fifteen pilgrims were injured due to the assaults by the territorial armymen ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action taken against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A clash between some territorial army personnel and civilians occurred on the 16th February, 1969 at Shivratri Mela held at a site about 200 yards from the Camp area in which some territorial army personnel and civil police personnel are reported to have been injured. The matter is being investigated by a Court of Inquiry whose proceedings are awaited.

Rent Paid to Andhra Pradesh Government for Hyderabad House

7336. SARI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual rent paid by Government to the Andhra Pradesh Government

for the Hyderabad House New Delhi ;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have asked for a rise in the rent in view of the fact that the balance of the rental income is inadequate to maintain the building ;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government to sell this building to the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Rs. 1, 25,000/-per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A mutually agreed rent for the premises has already been arrived at.

(d) No, Sir.

Flight Trials Of U.A.R.-E300 Engine

7337. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 323 on the 19th February 1969 and state :

(a) whether third phase of flight trials with re-heat system of the E-300 Engine has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) how long it will take in starting production of this type of engines and what other processes have to be gone through ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Flight development trials of E-300 engine with reheat are still in progress in the U. A. R.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as development is yet to be completed.

विकसित, अर्द्ध-विकसित तथा अविकसित जिले

7338. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के विकसित, अर्द्ध विकसित तथा अविकसित जिलों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) अर्द्ध-विकसित तथा अविकसित जिलों को विकसित जिलों के स्तर पर लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के बारे में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). 'विकसित' 'अर्द्ध-विकसित' या 'अविकसित' जिलों के निर्धारण के लिए किसी प्रकार के सूक्ष्म मानक नहीं है। फिर भी, योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि वे कतिपय सूचकों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करें। उन्होंने कतिपय सामान्य सूचकों का निश्चय किया है जिन्हें इस कार्य के लिए, व्यवहार में लाया जाय। प्रत्येक राज्य में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता को सामान्यता : सभी राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में, दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4153 के भाग (ग) तथा दिनांक 19 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3622 के उत्तरों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

लोगों की बुनियादी आवश्यकताएँ

7339. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना से पहले प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों की न्यूनतम बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं जनसंख्या के अनुसार पूरी की जा रही थीं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 तक इसकी प्रतिशतता क्या हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक यह प्रतिशतता कितनी हो जायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). इस संबंध में विश्वसनीय निष्कर्षों या तुलनाओं को प्राप्त करने के लिए सांख्यिकीय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसको एकत्रित करना आसान भी नहीं ।

Prosecution of Printers and Publishers of "Sainik Samachar"

7340. **SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has threatened prosecution of the Printers and Publishers of 'Sainik Samachar' a publication of the Defence Ministry for the violation of the excise acts ;

(b) the details of the violation and the persons who are responsible for this episode ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA : (a) to (c). On 6th February 1969, a Show Cause Notice was served by the District Excise Officer, Delhi on the Director of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence, who is the publisher of 'Sainik Samachar' for inserting a particular advertisement in 'Sainik Samachar' in violation of the Punjab Excise Act as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. A similar notice was served on the Printers of 'Sainik Samachar'.

In reply to the show-cause notice served on the Director of Public Relations, the District Excise Officer has been informed that insertion of the advertisement was due to lack of awareness of the rules on the subject. All concerned with the publication of 'Sainik Samachar' have been warned to ensure that such cases do not occur in future.

Production of Staple Fibre Cotton

7341. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of staple fibre cotton in the country during the last five years ;

(b) the estimated demand of this fibre in the country annually ; and

(c) to what extent it has been able to replace indigenous and imported cotton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a)	Year	Production of viscose Staple fibre in million Kgs.
	1964	36.8
	1965	37.2
	1966	42.8
	1967	52.1
	1968	61.6

(b) No precise estimate of the domestic demand for viscose staple fibre has been made ; but the entire production of this commodity is used up.

(c) Precise information is not available.

Licences for Machine made Carpets

7342. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons to whom licences have been issued for manufacturing machine-made carpets during the last three years ;

(b) the names of the persons who have started manufacturing machine-made carpets for which licences were issued ; and

(c) the reasons for which the remaining persons have not started manufacturing and the steps taken by Government in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Only M/s. Bharat Carpets Limited, New Delhi, were granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of machine-made carpets during the last three years and the firm has recently gone into production.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Power Capacitors

7343. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of power capacitors imported during the years 1967 and 1968 and the countries from where these capacitors were imported ;

(b) the total manufacturing capacity of these capacitors in the country ; and

(c) the names of the manufacturing capacity of each manufacturer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total number of power capacitors imported during 1967 and 1968 and the names

of the main countries from where imported :

Total Imports Qty. In Nos.	Main countries from where imported.
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1967 1968 3755 7471	Australia, Denmark, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Sweden, U.K., USSR Switzerland, France and USA.
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(b) and (c). Names of Manufacturers of Power Capacitors and their manufacturing capacities :

S. No.	Name of the Unit.	Licensed/Regd. Capacity KVAR per annum.
1.	M/s. Voltas Ltd. Bombay	40,000
2.	M/s. Indian Capacitors (P.) Ltd. Calcutta.	40,000
3.	M/s. Madhav Capacitors Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	50,000
4.	M/s. Chowdhury Industries Corporation, Calcutta	50,000
5.	M/s. Emco Esta Capacitors Bombay	5,000
6.	M/s. Khatau Jun- ker Ltd. Bombay	60,000
7.	M/s. Universal Cables Ltd. Satna	25,000
8.	M/s. H. E. L. Bhopal	54,000
9.	M/s. Llyods Capacitors	40,000
10.	M/s. Mahendra Electricals Limited.	30,000

Total Capacity 4,04,000

Indians asked to join 'other Countries queue' at London Airport

7344. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the incoming Indian passengers have been asked to join "other Countries Queue" at London Airport while a separate Passport checking counter for "British and Commonwealth" Countries exists ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : No, Sir. The enquiries reveal that three queues are formed at London's Heathrow Airport for dealing with incoming passengers. They are : (i) for U. K. citizens, (ii) for all Commonwealth citizens and also citizens of Ireland (Eire), and (iii) all other entrants.

Indian passengers take their places in the queue for Commonwealth and Eire nationals.

Landless Army personnel given Land in Orissa

7345. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless persons in the army who have been given lands in Orissa during the last two years ; and

(b) howmany such applications are still pendings in the district of Puri in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Introduction of Management Techniques by S. T. C.

7346. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has recently introduced some

management techniques based on Advanced Management Accounting principles and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the specific results obtained by these techniques in the field of marketing and foreign trade ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has recommended these techniques to other public sector undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation has introduced a system of performance budgeting and of accountability whereby the progress of the Corporation's operations is watched through a process of regular and countinuous reporting, on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis.

(b) The results can be assessed only after some time.

(c) The Prime Minister has commended for adoption by other public enterprises the system of preparation and examination of monthly and quarterly reports.

Export of Iron Ore to Rumania

7347. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into a contract with the Government Rumania for the export of iron ore ;

(b) if so, the main features of the contract ; and

(c) the quantum of mineral exports to Rumania during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TARDE

AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The M.M. T. C. has concluded a contract with the Rumanian import organisation concerned for the supply of 8 lakh tons of

iron ore during 1969-70.

(c) The following mineral ores have been exported to Rumania during the last three years :

Quantity in tonne.

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	(April-December, 1968)		
	Qty.	Qty.	Qty.
(1) Mica (including splitting and waste).	119	134	40
(2) Iron ore and concentrates	402558	405039	603237
(3) Bauxite	—	—	500
Total	402677	405173	603777

Underground Nuclear Explosion by USSR

7348. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union have recently carried out an underground nuclear explosion which has been taken note of by the Atomic Energy Commission of India ;

(b) what was the intensity of this explosion ;

(c) whether Government approve of the continuance of such explosions; and

(d) if not, whether Government have made their views known to the Government of USSR and if so, in what terms ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) On the basis of the seismic recording, the explosion appears to have produced an energy equivalent to about 30 kilotons of TNT.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. India has been consistently pleading for the cessation of all nuclear explosion by all countries and these views are known to USSR.

ताँतिया टोपे के स्मृति चिन्ह

7349. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या बहिर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1969 में ब्रिटिश सैनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा 1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के नेता ताँतिया टोपे की अचकन और बाल भारत सरकार को दे दिये गये ;

(क) क्या ये वस्तुएं भारत पहुँच गयी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें जनता में प्रदर्शित करने का है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) जी हाँ।

Prices of Nylon Yarn

7350. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the cost of nylon yarn in India after the imposition of the excise duty thereon as proposed in the budget for the year 1969-70 and how it compares with the prices of the yarn in Nepal, Pakistan, Japan, Australia, U. S. A., U. K. and France ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : The consumer point prices of Nylon Yarn in India after the imposition of excise duty proposed in the budget for 1969-70 are Rs. 71-72/ for 15 denier and Rs. 65-66/- for 20 deniers. These prices are higher than the domestic prices in other producing countries referred to in the Question.

Joint Naval Defence Machinery in Indian Ocean

7351. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the bilateral talks held recently between India and Australia, the question pertaining to the vacuum that will be created with the withdrawal of the British forces from Indian ocean was considered ;

(b) whether any suggestion was mooted for the creation of joint defence machinery, particularly for navy, to tackle

the situation among India, Australia and Japan, and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals made in this direction and the reaction of the concerned countries referred to above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Third Consultative Meeting between the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Department of External Affairs of Australia exchanged views on various questions of mutual interest, including the developments in South-East Asia. A copy of the joint press release at the end of the talks which indicates the issues discussed and conclusions reached is placed below :

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Joint Press Release at the conclusion of the India-Australia Consultative Meeting held in New Delhi on the 13th, 14th and 15th March, 1969

The third Consultative Meeting between the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Department of External Affairs of Australia was held in New Delhi on the 13th, 14th and 15th March, 1969.

2. The Australian Delegation consisted of Sir James Plimsoll, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, H. E. Sir Arthur Tange, High Commissioner for Australia to India, Mr. J. C. Ingram, Assistant Secretary, Department of External Affairs, and Mr. K. McDonald, Deputy High Commissioner.

The Indian Delegation consisted of Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Shri A. M. Thomas, High Commissioner for India in Australia, Shri Kewal Singh Secretary (EA—I), Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary (EA—II) and Shri Manjit Singh, Director (EA).

3. The discussions were marked with a spirit of frankness and cordiality. Both

the delegations noted with satisfaction the great understanding and the further strengthening of friendly relations between India and Australia and discussed the measures to promote contacts at various levels between the two countries. The two Delegations exchanged views on a wide range of international questions and reviewed the international scene with special reference to developments in Asia. The discussions included Regional Economic Cooperation and also covered bilateral trade, economic, cultural and scientific relations.

4. During his stay in New Delhi, the leader of the Australian Delegation called on the President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and the Minister of Education.

5. It was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Canberra.

Import of Tyres and Tubes for Tractors

7352. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to permit import of tyres and tubes for agricultural tractors and power tillers in view of their scarcity ;

(b) if so, the total number of tyres and tubes intended to be imported ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be incurred ; and

(d) the names of the countries from which they are to be imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). No decision has been taken so far to import tyres and tubes for agricultural tractors and power tillers during 1969. Licences for import of 16,840 tyres and 16,690 tubes of the value of 49.3 lakhs were, however, issued to the State Trading Corporation of India for import from USSR, German Demo-

cratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary during the year 1968.

आन्ध्रगिरि विनियमों का उल्लंघन

7353. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या वेंदे-शिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 में वर्षवार उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951, आयात तथा निर्यात नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1947 और उनके अन्तर्गत नियमों के उल्लंघन के विभिन्न मामलों में कितने व्यक्तियों का हाथ पाया गया ?

(ख) उनके नाम, पदनाम और पते और प्रत्येक मामले में उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त अधिनियमों को अनिवार्य बनाने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वेंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के व्यापार उपमंत्री की यात्रा

7354. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वेंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के व्यापार उपमंत्री ने मार्च के महीने में भारत की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके साथ किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई ; और

(ग) उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क)
जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). वे किसी विशेष
मस्ये पर बातचीत करने नहीं आये थे
बल्कि हमारे चाय तथा पटसन उद्योगों से
और अच्छी तरह परिचित होने के लिए आए
थे। उनकी यह मूल्यतः सद्भावना यात्रा
थी और कोई औपचारिक वार्ता नहीं हुई।

Class IV Employees in Border Roads Organisation

7355. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MATI SUSEELA GOPA-
LAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class IV
labourers working in the Border Roads
Organisation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have
not been paid any allowances and yearly
increment ;

(c) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(d) whether Government will consider
to pay the allowances and yearly incre-
ment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The total
number of pioneers i. e. labourers (un-
skilled) enrolled in the General Reserve
Engineer Force and serving as on 31.1.1969
was 35,183.

(b) to (d). Up to 31.12.1968, the
Pioneers were on fixed consolidated pay.
With effect from 1.1.1969, an incremental
scale of pay has been introduced and they
have also been brought within the purview
of dearness allowance scheme, suitably
modified having regard to their terms and
conditions of service.

Deal Between Naga Hostiles and China

7356. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFA-
IRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether documents relating to
the deal between the extremist Naga hos-
tiles and China are now in the possession
of the moderate revolutionary group of
the underground forces who had assisted
the security forces in intercepting the
first batch of 170 China trained men and
in capturing the self-styled commander-in-
chief Mowu Angami ;

(b) whether these documents have
been made available to Government ;

(c) if so, whether copies thereof will
be laid on the Table ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in
regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) Government of India have no
information.

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

Arrest of Nagas

7357. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether any assessment has been
made as to how many rebel Nagas have
been captured and killed during the
second week of March up till now after
the rebel army chief was captured by the
Security Forces ;

(b) if so, whether the Security Forces
have now cleared and arrested all those
hostile Nagas who come along with
rebel chief ; and

(c) the total ammunition from China
and Pakistan captured from them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the latest information available, 267 China-returned persons have been captured. The above includes the entire gang of 175 persons led by Mowu Angami and 92 persons from Issac Swu's gang. 5 persons of Issac Swu's gang were killed in the encounters with our Security Forces.

(c) 292 weapons have been captured from the China-returned persons. These include 60 mm. Mortars, 7.62 mm. LMGs, 7.62 mm. Rifles, .303 Rifles, Sub Machine Guns, Rocket Launchers and Pistols, apart from large quantities of ammunition. The weapons and ammunition are mostly of Chinese origin. The rest of the weapons like .303 rifles are of World-War II vintage.

India's Trade Relations with Czechoslovakia

7358. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA J. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent developments in Czechoslovakia have affected our trade and commercial relations with that country ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Tractors

7359. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import

of tractors as gifts has been permitted by Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the scheme would come into operation and for how long the scheme would remain in operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the import policy allowing tractors as gifts from Indians living abroad is given in the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 234-ITC(PN)/68 dated the 24th October, 1968 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the same date a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The scheme is in operation for a year from 24-10-68 to 31-10-69.

1,000th Aircraft Built by H. A. L.

7360. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited built its 1,000th aircraft on the 28th March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of the kinds and number of air crafts built by it so far ; and

(c) the air crafts on which it is concentrating at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The thousandth aircraft built by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Bangalore Divn.) was released on 28th March, 1969.

(b) The types of aircraft built by H. A. L. (B. D.) are:—

1. Prentice Trainer
2. HT-2 Trainer
3. Vampire Dao Fighter

4. Vampire Trainer
5. Pushpak light Trainer
6. Krishak
7. Gnat
8. HF-24
9. HJT-16 Basic Jet Trainer
10. Alouette Helicopter

It will not be in the public interest to disclose separately the number of different types of operational air craft.

(c) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Bangalore Division) are at present engaged in the production of the following aircraft :—

- (i) HF-24 Mk. I
- (ii) Gnat
- (iii) HJT-17 (Basic Jet Trainer)
- (iv) Krishak
- (v) Pushpak
- (vi) Alouette Helicopter

In addition, MIG-21 and HS-748 aircraft are being manufactured by other Divisions of HAL.

American Military Specialist's Observation About Sino-Indian Borders

7361. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Chester Cooper, Director of the Defence Analysis Institute and an American Military specialist while speaking on the Chinese—U. S. relations in a National symposium observed that China was capable of taking over large tracts of Indian territory near its border swiftly despite all the arrangements made by India for its defence ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the defence on the border with China and to make it impregnable ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) Govern-

ment have seen Press reports of the speech referred to.

(b) and (c). Suitable measures have been taken to safeguard the territorial integrity of the country against aggression.

Supply of Tanks to Pakistan by Turkey

7362. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by the United States and Turkey on the sale of tanks to Pakistan by Turkey ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the steps taken in matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) to (c).

According to information available with Government, no agreement has yet been signed by Turkey for supply of tanks to Pakistan. Government's views on the question of arms supplies to Pakistan have been made known to all friendly countries, including Turkey and USA.

M/s. Tarna Watch Co. Limited, Bombay

7363. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarna Watch Co. Ltd. (a firm in collaboration with Favre Leuba of Bombay) sought permission to process raw materials outside the factory as far back as 1962 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that so far the Company has not been granted permission in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. M/s.

Tarna Watch Co., Mandi applied to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licensing Area) New Delhi on 5th February, 1968 for permission to process raw material and parts for manufacture of Clocks and time-pieces outside the factory.

(b) No, Sir. The permission has not been granted.

(c) On investigation it was discovered that the firm had no means to manufacture, assemble or process the imported raw materials either at Mandi or outside.

Accumulation of Stock of Electronic Components

7364. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to heavy excise duty there is a huge accumulation of stock of components with electronic components industry, thereby and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide relief to the industry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Excise duty was imposed in 1968-69 on two electronic components namely (i) Receiving Valves and (ii) Transistors and Diodes, if they were used in radios, etc. The duty on Valve was Rs. 3/- per piece and on transistor and diode Re 1/- per piece. There had been some accumulation of stock of valves during the year. The electronic components industry is on the whole progressing well and production during the year was about 40% higher than the previous year.

There is a proposal to reduce the excise duty on the two components during this year.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

7365. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN

TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that so far very few industries have been set up in Kandla Free Trade Zone ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage industrialists to set up industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Six industries have so far commenced production and exports from the Zone. A few more are expected to start production during the current year. While the Scheme has made a definite advance, it being the first experiment of its kind in India it would naturally take some time before big gains materialise. Government is constantly reviewing the progress of the Zone and suitable measures are taken to improve its working whenever necessary.

Border Roads Organisation

7366. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that General Reserve Engineers Force is being under-utilized by the Border Roads Organisation during the slack season ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) any proposal to utilize the force fully ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The General Reserve Engineer Force operates mainly in forward areas, which are subject to extreme climatic conditions. In some areas, the temperature becomes subzero and heavy snow conditions prevail during winter. In other areas, work is hampered by heavy rains and floods during the monsoon season. During these periods, the tempo of constructional activities comes down and the output is reduced.

(c) The following main measures have been taken with a view to secure optimum utilisation of resources during such periods :

- (i) The strength of civilian labour employed on as required basis, is brought down.
- (ii) Maximum number of G. R. E. F. personnel are permitted to avail themselves of earned leave during this period.
- (iii) If feasible, resources are moved to other areas where conditions are not so unfavourable.
- (iv) Field and other repairs to machinery and equipment are undertaken.

The feasibility of taking up army works, specially the construction of technical and residential accommodation during the above periods, is also under consideration.

Machinery Lying Unutilized with Border Roads Organization

7367. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the machinery lying with the Border Roads is not fully utilized ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of a good amount of machinery lying in the workshop of the Organisation for repairs, the Organisation has been making fresh purchases of machinery ; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Of the machinery, equipment and vehicles with Border Road Organisation, machinery etc, about 0.3% in value is lying untillised A sample survey on utilisation of major items of equipment and vehicles brought into use has been carried out by D. G. B. R. It has been assessed that having regard to limited construction season,

dispersed and far-flung areas where they are deployed and the different stages of construction at which different machines are to be used, the utilisation of main items of equipment and vehicles was not unsatisfactory.

(b) and (c). All proposals for fresh purchases of machinery and equipment are subject to detailed examination in consultation with the Finance Ministry. Approval to fresh purchases is accorded on the basis of actual/anticipated requirements after taking into account the repairable equipment.

Remuneration Payable to Chairman Aeronautical Committee

7368. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri C. Subramaniam has commented on the objection raised by the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit to his drawing Rs. 850 per month as Chairman, Aeronautical Committee ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). According to information available, Shri C. Subramaniam did not comment on the objection raised by the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit, to his drawing Rs. 850 per month as the Chairman of the Aeronautics Committee. To a question whether he would return the amount in view of the observation of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit, Shri C. Subramaniam stated that there was no reason why he should do so as the authorisation of the payment was based on similar precedents.

Price of B. Twill Bags

7369. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute

mills have refused to sell to Government B. Twill bags at the control price of Rs. 200 per 100 gunny bags ;

(b) whether Government have decided not to requisition the stocks that are being held by the mills benami or otherwise ;

(c) Whether Government have offered to sell them the jute from the State Trading Corporation and Buffer Association stocks to enable them to resume production of B. Twill bags ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Association has rejected the Government offer ;

(e) whether the Food Corporation of India and other semi-Government bodies are allowing rice mills and their agencies to buy B. Twill bags at more than the control price ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this and to procure sufficient stocks at control price for Government requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (f). It is not a fact that jute mills have refused to sell to Government B. Twill bags at the control price of Rs. 200 per 100 bags. Requisitioning of stocks is not being considered at present, as no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining the requirements of B. Twills bags at controlled prices. Production of B. Twills is a part of the normal production programme of jute goods and raw jute from the stocks held by the Jute and Jute Goods Buffer stock Association is released under directions of the Jute Commissioner having regard to the production programme fixed for each mill. It is not correct to say that the Food Corporation of India and other semi-Government bodies are allowing rice mills and their agencies to buy B. Twills bags at more than the controlled price.

Soviet Defence Minister's Visit to India

7370. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions were held between the Defence Minister of U.S.S.R and India's representatives about Soviet military aid in the event of Chinese attack on India ;

(b) the assurance, if any, given by the Soviet Union ;

(c) whether the significance of Sino-Russian border clashes and demonstration was also discussed ;

(d) whether any common assessment/evaluation of events emerged ; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There were general discussions with the Soviet delegation on matters of mutual interest. No specific assurance was asked for, or given.

(c) to (e). During the discussion the Soviet Defence Minister referred in general terms to the clashes on the Sino-Soviet border. It was recognised that historically established borders should not be altered through force and that if there are differences, they should be settled peacefully by bilateral discussions.

Construction of a Buddhist Temple at Kachhativu Island by Ceylon

7371. **SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon proposes to build a Buddhist Temple in the Kachhativu Island ; and

(b) if so, the details of this project and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Long Distance Transmission Equipment

7372. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Ministers of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised plans regarding the setting up of a factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment ; and

(b) whether Government would consider proposals for locating the same in Faizabad division of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to the proposed second unit of Bharat Electronics Limited for the manufacture of Microwave and Radar Equipment. No decision regarding its location has yet been taken. This will be decided after taking into account all relevant aspects.

Export of Rail Wagons to Taiwan

7373. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Companies have secured orders from the Republic of China, Taiwan for the export of Indian Railway wagons ; and

(b) if so, the value of orders secured so far and the time-limit for the execution of the orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Government do not ordinarily maintain statistics in respect of commercial transactions of private Indian parties. However, according to the available information in this case certain Indian firms have secured orders from Taiwan for supply of covered wagons and bogies for a value of Rs. 97 lakhs.

Indu Group of Mills, Bombay

7374. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of assistance given by Government to the Indu Group of Mills, Bombay ;

(b) whether Government have received any reports during the last 3 years about the working of the mills and its financial condition ;

(c) whether Government would place on the Table copies of these reports and financial statements.

(d) whether any representation regarding the working of the mills has been received by Government from the Indu Mills Workers' Committee ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Government of India and Government of Maharashtra have advanced loans of Rs. 175 lakhs and Rs. 213.50 lakhs respectively to the India United Mills Ltd., Bombay. In addition to these, the two Governments have executed a guarantee of Rs. 333.50 lakhs to the Punjab National Bank Ltd. for various loans advanced by them to the mills,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) On examination, it has been found that the allegations made in the representation have no basis.

Retaining Diplomatic Passport by Ex-Diplomats

7375. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Heads of Missions on relinquishment of their assignments abroad and on return to home are

allowed to keep their diplomatic passports with some suitable assignments ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the instructions issued in this behalf would be laid on the Table ; and

(c) the number of diplomats (non careers) who returned to India on the expiry of their term of posting abroad during the year 1968-69 and were allowed to retain their Diplomatic Passports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Grade I ambassadors (both career and non-career) are entitled to retain their diplomatic passports on retirement.

(b) A copy of the List indicating the categories of persons ordinarily given diplomatic passports was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Question No. 4754 answered on 18-12-1967. Item 15 of the list refers. A copy of that list is laid on the Table of House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-864 '69*]

(c) Three.

Installation of Hot Line Between the Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan

7376. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the installation of a "hot line" between the Chief of Staff of the Indian Army and his counter-part in Pakistan was proposed after 1965 conflict ;

(b) whether the proposed "hot line" has come into existence ;

(c) if so, whether there has been any occasion when the "hot line" was put to actual use ; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, when and for what purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d).

A telephone line between Amritsar and Lahore for routing calls between the Chief of Army Staff, India and the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, was established in September, 1966. This line has been put to use on some occasions during 1966-1968 to discuss detailed procedures for the implementation of the Tashkent Agreement.

Buffer Stocks of Jute and Cotton

7377. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the suggestion made by the Planning Commission for the establishment of buffer stocks of jute and cotton;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of stocks; and

(c) the period by which Government hope to build up the stocks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has not made any suggestion for the establishment of a buffer stock for cotton. The question of formation of a cotton buffer stock is being considered by a Committee.

Government agree that an adequate buffer stock of jute should be built up to ensure stability of prices and uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the jute industry. No decisions have yet been taken about the estimated quantity of stocks or the period by which Government hope to build up the stocks. These will depend on the actual size of the crop.

Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station

7378. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of United Nations had passed a resolution that the United Nations should continue its sponsorship of India's Thumba Equatorial rocket launching station; and

(b) if so, the nature of help that U. N. O. propose to give to the Thumba Station ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Scientific and Technical sub-committee of the committee on the peaceful uses of outer space during its 6th session recommended that the United Nations continue to grant sponsorship to Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station.

(b) No United Nations help for TERLS has been sought by the Government of India.

Reinstatement of Government Employees Suspended for Participation in 19th September, 1968 Strike

7379. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instruction contained in Home Ministry's letter dated 15th March, 1969 regarding 19th September, 1968 strike have been implemented in full in his Ministry and other Defence Establishments;

(b) if so, the number of temporary employees reinstated after the 20th March, 1969;

(c) the number of those against whom suspension orders have been withdrawn; and

(d) whether some court cases have also been withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The instructions contained in the Home Ministry's Office Memorandum are being implemented in full and, according to information received, there is no pending case of reinstatement in the Ministry, Service Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations. According to information received so far, 121 employees have already been removed from suspension and reinstated, and orders have issued for withdrawing suspension of 35 other employees. Further information is still coming in.

Canteens Run at Air Force Stations, Race Course and Dhaula Kuan

7380. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that canteens at Air Force Stations, Race Course and Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi are being run by the same contractor for the last over ten years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no tenders have ever been invited for the lease of these canteens;

(c) whether the residents of these stations have complained against the service and stuff provided by this contractor in these canteens; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in cancelling the lease of these canteens to the said contractor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There is a grocery bar canteen at Air Force Station, Race Course, New Delhi. The canteen is run by the Air Force departmentally purely from Air Force Non-public Fund and stocks goods supplied by the Canteen Stores Department ((India). There is also a supper bar where eatables/refreshments are available for personnel living in the Station premises. This is purely non-public fund venture but it is a fact that this bar is being run by the Station authorities through the same contractor for over ten years. The

rates of eatables charged are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—865/69] For units of the Air Force based at Dhaul Kuan, the same contractor was asked to open a branch of supper bar in the residential area in September, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There have been no complaints against the services and staff provided by the contractor in the supper bar.

(d) Since these are non-public funds Regimental shops, and there have been no complaints, no action is called for on the part of Government.

Fleets for Indian Navy

7381. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steps taken by Government to have two fleets for the Indian Navy, i. e. one for East Coast and the other for guarding the West Coast; and

(b) whether the Committee which was assigned work in this connection has presented its report ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Although no Committee as such was appointed by Government, the Navy is being modernised and strengthened to better ensure the defence of our Eastern and Western coasts, as also our Island Territories.

छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन

7382. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का यह मत है कि उक्त अधिनियम में संशोधन करने से पहले सरकारी तथा छावनी अधिकारियों से सुझाव मांगना आवश्यक है और संसद सदस्यों तथा छावनी बोर्डों के सदस्यों से सुझाव मांगना आवश्यक नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). संसद सदस्यों और छावनी बोर्डों के सदस्यों से छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 के संशोधन के लिए सुझाव का स्वागत किया जाता है, और उन पर सरकार द्वारा ध्यान पूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा । वास्तव में उनसे कुछ सुझाव पहले से ही प्राप्त हो चुके हैं । संशोधन विधेयक के पुर स्थापित हो जाने के पश्चात् संसद सदस्यों को उनके सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट के लिए और अवसर भी प्राप्य होंगे ।

छावनी बोर्डों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों का सम्मेलन

7383. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत 24 जनवरी को देश भर के छावनी बोर्डों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों का किरकी में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उस सम्मेलन की ओर से भारत के राष्ट्रपति को एक अध्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) कुछ छावनी बोर्डों के कुछ निर्वाचित सदस्य 24 जनवरी, 1969 को किर्की में एक सम्मेलन में इकट्ठे हुए थे।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) सुभाषों में शामिल थे। निर्वाचित सदस्यों की कार्यावधि, कई हालतों में थोड़ी सी अदायगी के लिए फ्री होल्ड अधिकारों सहित ग्रांट और निर्माण और पुनर्निर्माण इत्यादि से पहले प्रसैनिक क्षेत्रों में पुरानी ग्रांट धारण करने वालों के लिए पट्टे लेने की आवश्यकता संबंधी अनुदेशों का लौटाया जाना।

(घ) कार्यावधि में वृद्धि का प्रश्न पर छावनी अधिनियम का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक के साथ विचार किया जाएगा, जो निकट भविष्य में संसद के सामने रखा जाएगा। दोनों अन्य सुभाव स्वीकार्य नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वे छावनी निधि के हित में नहीं होंगे।

Export Incentives

7384. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to allow the exports maximum benefits of all the incentives in force at the time they conclude a deal with foreign buyers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Import policy for Registered Exporters for the year 1969-70, incorporates the Government's decision to introduce a scheme of registration of contracts involving deliveries extending over a period of not less than twelve months and to allow the exporters benefits of the level of assis-

tance permissible on the date of such contracts against exports made in execution thereof. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Cotton from U. S. A.

7385. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of U. S. A. Government decision to reduce allocation under P. L. 480 to India from \$ 89 million to \$ 50 million cotton imports from U.S.A. are likely to be abandoned;

(b) whether the prices of cotton have to shot up as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to ensure adequate supply of cotton to the textile industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Import of cotton from U. S. A. is being provided for in the arrangements under P. L. 480 for the current year. This is expected to have a healthy effect on prices of cotton have shown a bullish tendency in the past few months.

Export of Monkeys

7386. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from any individual or organisation against the export of monkeys on religious grounds ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Share of Developing Countries in World Trade

7387. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of the developing countries in world export has gone down steadily during the last two decades ; and

(b) the year-wise quantum of world exports during the last three years and the share of the developed and developing countries respectively and that of India in particular ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The share of developing countries in total world exports, excluding exports from the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia, for which comparable figures are not readily available for earlier years, has steadily declined from 35.8% in 1950 to 21.1% in 1967.

(b) Detailed figures of world exports are not yet available beyond 1967. The position for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 is set out in the table given below :-

	1965	1966	1967
Index of the quantum of world* exports (1963=100) of all commodities	103	105	105
<i>Value of Exports (in US \$ billion)</i>			
World **	186.4	203.5	214.4
Developed countries	128.3	141.7	149.5
Socialist countries	21.7	23.1	24.8
Developing countries	36.4	38.7	40.0
Of which :			
India	1.69	1.58	1.61

*Excluding the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia.

** Including the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia.

Non-Aligned Summit

7388. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 239 on the 19th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consultations are going on with non-aligned countries for holding a Summit Conference ;

(b) if so, the precise reason for convening the Conference, the countries which are to be invited and the question to be discussed ; and

(c) how does it further the interests of the non-aligned countries and those of India in particular ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Consultations are in progress to hold a Consultative Meeting of the non-aligned Countries. It will be for the consultative meeting to consider the question of the summit conference of non-aligned nations.

Not all replies have so far been received but a substantial number of countries have indicated their willingness to participate in the consultative meeting.

Date and Venue has not yet been decided.

The object of the consultative committee will be to consider the question of holding a conference of non-aligned countries.

(c) A meeting of non-aligned countries to consider the problems facing them will certainly be in this instant as it could, indeed, made its contribution to the strengthening of peace, international cooperation and rapid economic development.

रुई का मूल्य

7389. श्री बेबराम पाटिल : क्या बंबे-शिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रुई के मूल्य निरन्तर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिसम्बर, 1968 से अप्रैल, 1969 की अवधि में रुई के मूल्य क्या थे ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में मुंगलाई रुई तथा अन्य किस्मों की रुई से मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) मूल्यों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) रुई के मूल्यों में इतार-चढ़ाव आता रहता है ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । रेसिए संख्या LT—866/69]

(घ) रुई पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है और मूल्यों में वृद्धि माँग तथा पूर्ति के नियमानुसार हुई है ।

Criteria for Selection of Chiefs of Staff

7390. SHRI RAM CHANDRA JAMIN :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for selecting the Chiefs of staff of Army, Navy and Air Force.

(b) whether it is a fact that some changes regarding the procedure for selection of the Chief of Army Staff have recently been made ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor : and

(d) whether according to these changes, there would be selection for the Deputy Chiefs of army, Navy and Air Force also ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE *
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Chiefs of Staff of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are selected on the basis of merit, suitability and seniority.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Heavy Water Plant in India

7391. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is and proposal to set up a heavy water Plant in India :

(b) whether any approach is made to French Atomic Energy Commission to prepare a feasibility report ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) This matter is under discussion.

Sale of Cars by State Trading Corporation

7392. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has made fabulous profits by the sale of imported cars and if so, the total amount of profits earned thereby in each year since this business was taken over by the Corporation ;

(b) the overall net profit earned by the Corporation through its various activities altogether in each of these years ; and

(c) the reasons for allowing this kind of profiteering by means of auction sales of these cars, instead of selling them with reasonable margin of profits at fixed prices through a regulated process ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The profits earned by the sale of imported cars and the overall net profit of the Corporation is given below, year-wise :

Year.	Profit on sale of imported cars	Total net profit
(Rs. lakhs)		
1962-63	0.55	141.00
1963-64	27.44	60.00
1964-65	28.24	174.00
1965-66	38.01	159.00
1966-67	52.50	87.00
1967-68	38.34	231.00

Figures for 1968-69 are not yet available.

(c) Auction sale of imported cars is an equitable method of disposal of imported cars for which there is a large demand. Except in the case of sale to certain specified categories where sale is effected at fixed prices, the remaining sales are by auction which ensures an equal opportunity to all buyers who are interested in purchasing imported cars. Sale by auction is an accepted method of disposal of Government properties.

Purchase of D. W. Flour Bags

7393. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any purchases of D. W. flour bags after control was imposed on B. Twills ;

(b) if so, the total quantities and bales purchased ;

(c) the price paid per hundred bags ;

(d) the reasons for purchasing D. W. flour bags for Government/semi-Government requirements at a higher price rather than requisitioning the B. Twill stocks at control price ; and

(e) whether Government have examined the corruption and bribery involved in this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-867 /69]

(d) D. W. flour bags were purchased to meet urgent requirements pending finalisation of arrangements for supply of requirements of B. Twill Bags at controlled prices. Requisitioning was not resorted to as no difficulty was anticipated in obtaining the requirements of B. Twill Bags at controlled prices.

(e) No question of bribery and corruption was involved in this.

Supply of Machine Tools

7394. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received orders for the supply of machine tools from Canada and the United States of America ;

(b) if so, the quantum and the value of the orders ; and

(c) the time by which delivery has to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is no question of Government receiving orders for supply of machine tools. Export of machine tools is free and any individual can negotiate with foreign buyers for supply of machine tools without consulting Government.

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

Compensation for Indian Properties in Burma

7395. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of compensation for the properties of Indians nationalised in Burma and of the release of Indians in detention was discussed with the Government of Burma during the visit of the Prime Minister there recently; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). On both questions, the Burmese Government has assured that action is being speeded up.

Telengana Cell in the Planning Commission

7396. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been under consideration to set up a Telengana cell in the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, the functions of such a cell ; and

(c) whether a similar cell would be set up to draw up plans for the districts of Faizabad Division in U. P. which are most backward ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI MATI INDIRA HANDHI) : (a) and (b). Various positive measures to enable the association of the Central Government and the Planning Commission with the State Government in the task of securing the accelerated development of Telengana, were indicated in the Prime Minister's statement in the House on April 11, 1969. No separate cell, as such is proposed to be set up in the Planning Commission for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign owned Plantations in India

7398. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the plantations (tea, coffee and rubber) are mostly owned by the foreign companies ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount of profit they remit abroad per year ;

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise these plantations ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the broad outlines of the policy about the plantations during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have not felt it necessary to consider the question of nationalising the plantations.

(e) The programmes for the development of plantations proposed during the Fourth Plan period are under consideration.

Indians Visiting USA on Invitation from the Friends of India Society

7399. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to place on the Table a list of Indian citizens who visited USA between 1965 and 1968 on the invitation of the Friends of India Society of the USA ;

(a) whether any one of the persons mentioned in the party established any new organisation on his return to India ;

(b) whether according to the report published in the "New York", the Friends of India Society is a cover organisation for CIA ; and

(c) if so, what is Government's information in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as the facts are obtained.

Indian Ex-Servicemen League

7400. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an organisation called the Indian ex-servicemen League ;

(b) whether Government recognises this League ;

(c) whether any financial aids are given to this institution ;

(d) the details of its functions and performance ;

(e) whether any anspent funds are lying in West Bengal ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that in recent years this League has received ten thousand pounds from U. K. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The organisation is known as The Indian Ex-Services League.

(b) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 2799 on 12th March, 1969.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) The aims and objects adopted by the League are briefly as follows :

(i) To assist Ex-servicemen and their dependents in matters relating to pensions, allowances, grants, war gratuities, resettlement and rehabilitation, etc. and to render financial and other assistance.

(ii) To inculcate amongst ex-servicemen the spirit of self-help and cooperation.

(iii) To educate public opinion and obtain public support and recognition for ex-servicemen (both disabled and otherwise).

(iv) To assist Government authorities for recruitment and other matters in the event of National Emergency. To safeguard the interest of the families of those on field service and to assist serving personnel on their return to civil life.

- (v) To maintain close liaison with ex-service members of other nationalities of the U. N. like affiliation with the World Veterans Federation and British Commonwealth Ex-Services League towards promotion of world peace.

(e) Government have no information on this.

(f) Yes, Sir. A grant of £ 10,000¹ has been sanctioned to the League by the British Commonwealth Ex-Service League for building a headquarters office at New Delhi.

Permission granted for Acceptance of Post of Directorship

7401. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in the last three years in which the Central Government have granted sanction to commissioned officers to accept a directorship etc., as covered under Rule 339 of the Regulations of the army ;

(b) the number of cases of violation of the said rule that have come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) whether these include the case of any officer of A. M. E. also ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 27.

(b) and (c). None.

Value of Industrial Produce purchased from States

7402. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the value of different items of industrial produce purchased from different States between 1965 to 1968 year-wise and state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Except

for purchases of stores made locally by a large number of Defence authorities for meeting urgent requirements, purchases of stores for meeting the Defence requirements are made by and large through the Central Purchase Organisation viz. the DGS & D. Records of purchases made State-wise by or on behalf of defence indentors are not maintained. As purchases of a large number of items are made by a large number of authorities for meeting the Defence requirements, it is considered that collation of statistics in regard to the purchases of different items of industrial produce from different States between 1965 to 1968 year-wise and State-wise for defence purposes would not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Book by Mr. Russel Brines on "The Indo-Pakistan Conflict"

7403. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the book "The Indo-Pakistan Conflict" by Mr. Russel Brines and particularly to the conclusion that "Moscow as the Chief potential armourer can secure absolute obedience from New Delhi by regulating the flow of arms to the two belligerents" ;

(b) the value of arms, including plant and components for factories thereof during the last twelve months from Communist and Democratic countries respectively ; and

(c) since India is better equipped to produce its own arms, the reasons why it does not press the United Nations to place an embargo on all arms export as that would be consistent with the basic aim of the UN to outlaw war ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen the publication referred to.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the value of arms and equipment imported during the last 12 months.

(c) India has always supported and will continue to support in the U. N. any proposal contributing to disarmament if it is non-discriminatory, and would genuinely promote world peace without jeopardising our national security.

मध्य भारत में एक छावनी बनाना

7404. श्री शशि मूषण : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का मध्य भारत के डाकू-प्रधान क्षेत्रों में बड़ी छावनी बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बड़ी छावनी बनाने से स्थानीय लोगों का उत्साह बढ़ेगा और चम्बल के किनारे एक नया निड़ लोगों का कस्बा बनाया जा सकेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सेनाओं का संस्थापन मुख्यतः योद्धा महत्व संच्रियात्मक और प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित रहता है। चम्बल के किनारों के साथ साथ किसी नई छावनी की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है।

Tea industry in Tripura

7405. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a report of the survey conducted by the Directorate of Industry of the Government of Tripura has enumerated the difficulties faced by the Tea industry in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the main revelations of the survey ;

(c) the steps taken by the Central/ State Government to help the industry out of its difficulties ; and

(d) the quantum of tea production in Tripura in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the targets as fixed under Tripura's Fourth Five Year plan ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government of India have no information about this report.

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

(d) production of tea in Tripura in 1967-68 is 2.53 million Kgs. The figure of production of 1968-69 is not available. The target of production of tea proposed for Tripura in the Fourth Five Year Plan is 3 million Kilograms.

Handicrafts Industry in Tripura

7406. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply be pleased to state :

(a) the proposed out-lay for the development of handicrafts industry in Tripura to be incorporated and implemented under the State's Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the outlay has been approved, and if not, the cut made therein by Central Government ; and

(c) The other details of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 7.94 lakhs for handicrafts industry was proposed by the Tripura Administration for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been approved by effecting a cut of Rs. 1.94 lakhs only. while making the cut, the Planning Commission pointed out that capital expenditure i.e. building etc. should be avoided.

(c) The following schemes have been proposed for the development of handicrafts during the Fourth Plan :—

(i) Extension of the existing Design Centre, started during the Third Plan, to expand its activities, to evolve designs for various branches of the handicrafts industry for distribution to the artisans ;

(ii) Handicrafts Production Centre originally run departmentally is also proposed to be expanded further during the Fourth plan period by appointing more supervisory staff and skilled workers ;

(iii) To improve quality and to increase quantity of production of handicrafts goods by providing improved tools and equipment to artisans at subsidised rates ;

(iv) Training programmes for artisans :—

(a) Selected trainees to be sent outside Tripura in the Training Institutions run by the all India Handicrafts Board and other State Governments ;

(b) Payment of travelling allowances and D.A. to the trainees during the training period ;

(c) On return from training they will either be absorbed in the departmentally run production centres or they will be supplied improved equipment at subsidised rates to start their own production programme ;

(v) Setting up a Museum of Crafts during the Fourth Plan period.

Textile Mills in Coimbatore

7407. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many textile mills in Coimbatore are closed for some time ;

(b) if so, the number of mills closed and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any Committee was set up to go into all aspects of the closure of

textile mills at Coimbatore and if so, whether it has submitted the report ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to open these closed mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) 18 cotton textile mills were lying closed as at the end of February, 1969 in Coimbatore due to financial difficulties, uneconomic working accumulation of stocks and strike by workers.

(c) and (d). Investigation Committees under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, have been appointed to enquire into the affairs of 13 mills in Coimbatore, out of which reports in respect of 9 mills have been received and are under examination. One mill has been ordered to be wound up by the Madras High Court. The case of the remaining four mills are under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Air Force Officers Stationed in Delhi

7408. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers stationed in Delhi area belonging to Air Force ;

(b) the period for which they are stationed in Delhi Area :

(c) their total period of stay in Delhi ;

(d) whether they have exceeded their period of stay in an area ; and

(e) if so, what are the particular reasons for their continued stay in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 865.

(b) For less than 5 years	... 837
For more than 5 years	... 28

(c) For less than 5 years	... 722
For more than 5 years	... 143

(d) and (e). Tenures are laid down on the basis of appointments and are not related to areas/locations. Exception is, however, made in the case of stations and units where normal housing facilities are not available. These stations/units are largely in field service areas where the personnel have to live under operations.

Normal tenure of an officer for each appointment is for a period of three years extendable by a year or two. In certain cases where an officer has been trained for a specific job, he may be kept longer in a particular appointment so that the service can avail itself of maximum benefit from his training and experience.

Import of Rigs

7409. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :**

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are compelled to buy indigenous rigs before importing foreign rigs ;

(b) if so, the details of the terms ;

(c) whether the so-called indigenous rig manufacturers also want foreign exchange for manufacturing their rigs ; and

(d) if so, the value thereof and why these are called indigenously manufactured rigs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). For every drilling rig for which an import licence is issued to the State Governments they are required to place an order for an indigenous drilling rig to ensure utilisation of indigenous capacity.

(c) and (d). There is a small percentage of import content in the indigenous drilling rigs which is being progressively reduced.

Since the import content is only a minor constituent of these rigs, they are justifiably called indigenously manufactured rigs.

Ban on production of coloured cloth by Powerlooms

7410. **SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE :**
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Commissioner has issued orders banning the production of colour cloth by the powerlooms ;

(b) if so, whether the production by handloom alone cannot meet the national requirement of coloured cloth ;

(c) whether handlooms both in private and cooperative sectors can Produce only 160 crore yards of cloth per year ;

(d) whether this ban will cause unemployment in a religious minority owing and operating a good number of powerlooms ;

(e) whether Government are aware that this order will cause unemployment in the powerloom centres like Malegaon, Yeda, Dhulia and Sangamner in Maharashtra, Barhampur and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh and also is likely to create tension there ; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta and Kanungo Powerloom Enquiry Committees such as raising the Capital investment in the sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No Sir. The orders ban production of coloured sarees only by powerlooms.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Production of handlooms is estimated at 210 crore metres.

(d) and (c). No, Sir. Powerlooms which are producing coloured sarees can switch over to production of other varieties of cloth. It has also been ensured that in accordance with the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee, the restriction on production of coloured sarees is being brought about gradually within a period of three years.

(f) As recommended by the Kanungo Committee, which submitted its report in 1954, action was taken to facilitate conversion of handlooms into powerlooms by stages. The recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee relating to the capital investment required in the powerloom sector have been accepted by the Central Government and are being implemented by the State Governments.

Indians in Communist China

7411. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are Indians in Communist China at present ;

(b) if so, their number ; and

(c) how many of them are working for the Chinese Government and other foreign Governments separately, and in what jobs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) There are 41 Indian adults and 19 children in Indian Embassy in Peking. In addition, there are 4 Indian nationals at present in China, and Chinese wives of two of them holding Indian passports.

(c) None of them is working for Chinese Government, or any other foreign Government.

Progress Made In Atomic Work In 1968

7412. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has made specific progress in atomic work in 1968 vis-a-vis 1967 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof both from civil and defence points of view ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Annual Report on the progress of work in the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1968-69 has recently been circulated and copies are placed in the Library.

(c) Does not arise.

Imports by Countries with which rupee payment arrangement exists

7413. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a realistic assessment of the import requirement of various foreign countries with whom we have Rupee Payment arrangements has been made; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and if not, when the assessment will be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Periodical trade talks with countries with whom India has rupee payment arrangements, provide an opportunity to assess import requirements of the countries concerned in the context of India's export possibilities to them.

Import of Fertilisers from U. S. S. R.

7414. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and Russia for the supply of Soviet Fertiliser to India;

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

(c) the total value of fertilizer to be supplied by U. S. S. R. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Fertilisers have been included in the list of goods that U. S. S. R. has agreed to supply to India during 1969.

(b) Under the above arrangement, the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. have concluded on 5th April, 1969, a contract with M/s Soyuzpromexport, Moscow for purchase of 190,000 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate and 60,000 tonnes of Urea during 1969-70; payments for which would be made in Indian rupees in accordance with the bilateral Trade & Payment Agreement dated 10-6-1963. Supplies against this contract will commence in June, 1969 and would be completed by March, 1970.

Negotiations for supply of 30,000 tonnes of Muriat of Potash are in progress.

(c) The total value of fertilizer is likely to be around Rs. 11 crores.

First Indian-built Avcat Tanker

7415. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first Indian built Avcat tanker constructed by the Mazagon Dock limited has been launched;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved; and

(c) how far it will be useful to the navy for defence purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The AVCAT Tanker being built for the first time in India at Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay, was launched on 5th April 1969.

(b) The cost of the AVCAT Tanker is expected to be Rs. 30.11 lakhs approximately.

(c) The AVCAT Tanker will considerably increase the ease of operation of the Aircraft Carrier by being able to provide fuel for the aircraft in any harbour in India.

Problem of Indians living in Foreign Countries

7416. **SHRICHEGALRAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTENAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of five million persons of Indian Origin who live in different countries of Asia and Africa was discussed and a four-day Seminar in New Delhi in April, 1969;

(b) if so, what were the suggestions made at the Seminar;

(c) whether Government of India have examined those suggestions; and

(d) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is awaiting the official record of the Seminar from the Organisers.

(c) and (d). It is the intention of the Government to give serious consideration to all the suggestions put forward.

Supply of Sub-Standard Soap Bars to Ordnance Depot

7417. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have incurred a loss of Rs. 6.59 lakhs on account of sub-standard soap bars supplied to an Ordnance Depot by a private firm; and

(b) if so, the action being taken against the officials responsible for this deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) It is a fact that Government have incurred a loss on account of sub-standard soap bars supplied to an Ordnance Depot by a private firm. The exact loss is yet to be calculated.

(b) The matter is under investigation by the Special Police Establishment who have registered a Preliminary Enquiry on 24-10-1968 against the officials responsible for inspection/acceptance as well as the supplying firm. Outcome thereof is awaited.

Indian Girl's entry into England

7418. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian girl was prevented entry into England by Immigration Officers in London in March, 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons for the prevention;

(c) whether any investigation was made in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). A married Indian girl who arrived at the London airport on March 8, 1969, to join her husband was detained for about 11 days at the airport and in a nearby hotel for enquiry. Differing and sometimes contradictory details had been given by her and her husband to the British Immigration authorities. She was subsequently permitted to remain in the U. K. by the British authorities on the intervention of our High Commission in London and the Joint Council for the welfare of Immigrants and on her *bona-fides* being established.

Anti Indian Demonstration at Patan on 17th March, 1969

7419. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether anti-Indian demonstration was held at Patna, a small town near Kathmandu on the 17th March, 1969;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this connection from the Indian High Commission;

(c) if so, the text of the communication; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Minor demonstrations at Patna reported on 8th and 17th March involved only a handful of persons. The Government of India were informed that the Prime Minister of Nepal replying to a question in the Nepalese Rashtriya Panchayat on the subject had stated that only a small number of persons was involved and that the Government of Nepal had taken all necessary measures to maintain law and order and prevent undesirable incidents. In view of this statement, no further action was considered necessary.

भारत-चीन सीमा को मजबूत बनाने के लिए नई सड़कों का निर्माण

7421. श्री जगेश्वर दादब : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-चीन सीमा को मजबूत बनाने को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सामयिक प्रतिरक्षा के उपाय के रूप में प्रतिरक्षा सामग्री को सीमा तक पहुँचाने के लिये नई सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नई बनाई गई सड़कों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी सड़कों के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के फ़ोरी कार्यक्रम में शामिल हैं लगभग 6,900 कि० मी० (4,310 मील) नई सड़कों का निर्माण और लगभग 4,700 कि० मी० (2,930 मील) वर्तमान सड़कों में सुधार। वह रक्षा सेवाओं द्वारा अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में जवानों और सामानों के परिवहन के लिए प्रयुक्त होती हैं। अन्त फरवरी 1969 तक (8 फुट से 20 फुट तक विभिन्न चौड़ी) लगभग 5,035 कि० मी० (3,147 मील) नई सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). अन्य बातों सहित रक्षा की आवश्यकताओं और विकास को सामने रखते हुए, बोर्ड के कार्यक्रम का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। नई सड़कों में वृद्धि या उनकी सम्पूरति का सम्भावित क्षियों के सम्बन्ध में पूर्वानुमान लगा पीना शक्य नहीं है।

Chance of Promotion for Graduate Engineers in M. E. S.

7422. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 500 graduate Engineers who completed more than five years service in M. E. S. as Superintendent. (Bldgs. and Roads) Electrical and Mechanical Grade I. have no chances of promotion in their service career ;

(b) whether Government have received any representations from these employees in respect of their grievances ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The number of graduate Engineers who have completed more than 5 year's service in MES as Superintendent (Bldgs. and Roads) Electrical and Mechanical Grade I is 434. It is not correct to say that they have no chances of promotion in their service career.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Recently, the following steps have been taken to further improve their promotion prospects :

(i) The percentage of the vacancies in the grade of assistant Executive Engineer filled by promotion from Supdt. Grade I. which was previously 10% has now been raised to 25%; and

(ii) Graduate Engineers with five years regular service in the grade of Supdt. Grade I have been made eligible for promotion to the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer.

Sale of Cars to persons in Maharashtra

7423. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons in Maharastra who have purchased imported cars since the 1st April 1967, the purposes for which the cars were purchased and the price paid for each car ; and

(b) whether any attempt was made to know if the said cars were being used for the purpose for which they were purchased ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Officials Accompanying P. M. On Foreign Tours

7424. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5747 on the 9th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the names of such persons we are not regular Government employees who accompanied the Prime Minister during her foreign tours during the last three years ;

(b) the specific purpose and duties for which each of them was asked to accompany her ; and

(c) the total amount spent on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—868 /69]

टर्कों के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान को पेंटन टर्कों की सप्लाई

7425. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या बंबे-शिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर अटलांटिक संधि संगठन पाकिस्तान को लगभग 1100 पेंटन टैंक टर्कों के माध्यम से सप्लाई करने के लिए सहमत हो गया ।

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इन समाचारों के अनुसार ये टैंक पाकिस्तान को 600 और 500 टैंकों को दो खेपों में सप्लाई किये जाएंगे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा भारत की प्रतिरक्षा पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ?

बंबे शिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस प्रकार की एक खबर देखी है ।

(ख) सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार इस खबर में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Export of Leopard Skins

7426. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to issue licences for the export of leopard skins which are banned for export in the interest of preservation of wild life in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of skins allowed and the names of parties to whom the licences have been issued ; and

(c) whether the licences are being issued in contravention of the policy as stated in the Hand Book of Export Trade control, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Only the pre-ban commitments have been allowed to be honoured where irrevocable commitment had been made by the exporters with the foreign buyers before the imposition of the ban in accordance with the export trade control procedure.

(c) No. Sir.

Pillai Committee Report on Indian Information Officers Etc.

7427. **SHRI S. KUNDU** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the N. R. Pillai Committee in respect of Services of Indian Information Officers and Public Relation Officers have been examined ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The IFS Committee recommended that such ISI officers as are found suitable should be taken into the IFS and the rest given the option of being absorbed in the appropriate grades of the IFS (B). The relevant statutory rules have been amended and steps are being taken to finalize the appointment of eligible and suitable officers to the IFS. The question of giving the remaining ISI officers the option of absorption into the IFS (B) is also under consideration.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

KASHMIR BY-ELECTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I am constrained to rise on a point of order. I am sorry that you have permitted Mr. Nath Pai to call attention to this. I feel that basically the rules of procedure in this House do not permit this kind of a thing to come up, particularly when there are certain other points of propriety also involved. It is a matter of common knowledge that ques-

ns asked in the House should not relate to matters which are not primarily the concern of the Government of India. I know that in regard to elections, there is concurrent jurisdiction, States as well as well as the Centre. According to our Constitution this country is a Union of States, Jammu and Kashmir is a State with a particular status added in the bargain and we are operating at a period of time when the relationship between the Centre and the States is being discussed in a very sensitive atmosphere. It is exactly the reason why I feel that if any questioning in the House, particularly of the sort to which we are getting accustomed—I am sorry to have to say that I am almost bewildered and sometimes unhappy at the way things take place—and answering on a sensitive matter relating to a particularly sensitive State in our country is allowed to go on, not only the spirit of the rules is to a certain extent violated but also proprieties demanded by the political exigencies of today are also likely to be disregarded. That is why I beg of you to consider this matter once over and give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : We have been discussing this for so long.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुमर) : नाथपाई जी ने ध्यानाकर्षण का नोटिस दिया है, उसको आपने कबूल किया है। उन्होंने नोटिस दे कर बहुत अगच्छा किया है और आपने उसको कबूल किया वह भी अगच्छा काम किया। लेकिन साथ साथ...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मेरा नाम नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने दूसरा दिया था।

चुनाव का जहाँ तक मामला है यह तो इलेक्शन कमिशन के और केन्द्र के अधिकार हैं। इतना ही नहीं। एक और बात भी उठती है जिसके बारे में हम लोगों ने भी नोटिस दिया था। इलेक्शन कमिशन ने कुछ संगठनों के नेताओं से यह तलब किया है कि क्या आप संविधान के प्रति वफादारी

की शपथ लेने को तैयार हैं ? आप देखें कि यह संविधान में स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि जो शपथ नहीं लेंगे उम्मीदवार नहीं बन पायेगा इसलिये इस तरह की बात किसी भी संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों से करना अच्छा नहीं है। अगर आप इसको मानते हैं तो नाथ पाई जी के साथ मेरा भी नाम जोड़ दीजिये ताकि मैं भी सवाल कर सकूँ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : If you permit me to add to my statement in view of what has been said just now, it is exactly because the Election Commission according to my friends here appears to be in touch with this matter and also exactly because it will after proper investigations give a report to the Government which would be available to the country and for discussion in Parliament, exactly because the whole question is still pending I say that waters should not be muddled by the kind of proceedings to which we are getting accustomed from day to day in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No further discussion is necessary as I am clear in my mind on this point. I do not want any enlightenment on this from other hon. Members and I am to the point raised by Hiren Babu. We have been discussing it in this House a number of times. What Prof. Mukerjee said just now that it was distressing, etc. everybody knows ; we know the kind of things that are alleged here and are discussed also. That is a general question. Perhaps I shall request him to come to my Chamber ; I shall be enlightened by Prof. Mukerjee ; I want to correct the procedure if anything is wrong. But he refers to the general question. We have been discussing the question of the elections in this house. Even Kashmir elections were discussed on the floor of the House. It has come in the agenda after it had been admitted. The Minister will answer it. For the future, if anything else is there, I should like to be enlightened ; there is no doubt about it ; I should like to learn from the Leaders who can meet me in my Chamber and say what to admit and what not to admit. Now that it has been admitted. Mr. Nath Pai will ask the Minister and the hon. Minister will reply ; Mr. Limaye says he would like his name to be added ! but it came today.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी समस्या से सम्बन्धित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समस्या तो यही है लेकिन आपका तो आज आया है और उन्होंने कल दिया था।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : I have no objection if the role of the Election Commission or other things are discussed in this House. But it refers to the use of the official machinery by the Kashmir Government. How can that be raised ? What is the proof ?

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it to the Minister to deny that.

SHRI NATH PAI : (Rajapur) Mr. Speaker, when you are pleased to call Mr. Mukerjee for your enlightenment in your Chamber, please do not forget me ; I do not want to be deprived of the benefit of that enlightenment.

MR. SPEAKER : I say—leaders of all Parties—not only Mr. Mukerjee.

SHRI NATH PAI : I call the attention of the Minister of Law and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported use of official machinery by the Kashmir Government in the forthcoming bye-elections in Kashmir, in the interest of the Congress candidates."

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Apart from a telegram received by the Election Commission from Shri Shamlal Saraf, Chairman, National Conference, no complaint has been received regarding the use of the governmental machinery for the benefit of the Congress candidates in the ensuing bye-election in the Kashmir valley. No concrete or specific instances have been given in the telegram which is of a general nature.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

The Chief Election Commissioner has already spoken over the phone to the Chief Secretary to the Government of J. & K. and has requested him to look into the complaint. The Chief Electoral Officer of J. & K. also has been requested to inquire into the complaint and send a report thereon. The Chief Election Commissioner has also impressed upon the Chief Secretary that he should see that no governmental machinery is utilised in any shape or form in favour of any candidate. One senior officer of the Commission is also proceeding to Srinagar today and he will remain there till the bye-elections are over. It has also been impressed upon all the elections officers concerned in the bye-elections through the Chief Electoral Officer of the State that they should observe the strictest non-partisan attitude in the bye-elections; and that otherwise a very serious view will be taken and any delinquent officer severely dealt with.

SHRI NATH PAI : Normally call-attention takes about half an hour. Since I am the only one. I shall utilise only half that time. I welcome the last part of the statement where the Minister categorically assures this House :

"...and that otherwise a very serious view will be taken and any delinquent officer severely dealt with."

Before I ask a question, let me point out what is the complaint in this telegram and what are the contradictions in his own statement. Shri Shamlal Saraf was a distinguished Member of this House and a distinguished Minister of the Kashmir Ministry for a very long time. In his cable to me he says among other things :

"Bye-election polling dates 25th, 26th and 29th April/stop/Government machinery freely pressed into electioneering campaign in favour of the ruling party candidates/stop/transport and other departmental vehicles being openly used for electioneering purposes/stop/Government Information Department and FSO given charge of publicity and propaganda/stop/officers and officials transferred and removed to suit the choice of the Congress Party candidates/stop."

"Money being distributed, Construction contractors contracts allotted to win voters and all sorts of promises made by Government agencies and Ministers to secure support for Government party candidates, Kindly move in the matter,"

SOME HÓN, MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI NATH PAI : The Minister first says, there is a contradiction here he says, there is no complaint and then he says, there is no concrete case. When they know the practice is so universal, where is the question of giving any concrete example ? In all the four bye-elections, it is the basic pattern. The important thing to be borne in mind is, as the House is familiar with the facts, how the same elections were rigged completely defying the sanctity of the Indian Constitution in 1967 by the present Government in Kashmir.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I take very strong exception to this. If the elections have been rigged in Jammu and Kashmir, the elections have been rigged all over the country. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NATH PAI : 22 candidates out of 42 candidates in the Valley were rejected on the flimsiest grounds. The present elections have been caused because the High Court in Kashmir has invalidated those elections because they were rigged and, once again, we find, all those mal-practices are being resorted to. We are familiar with the pattern. Why have the bye-elections become necessary in Kashmir ? It is because the last elections were vitiated by this practice being resorted to by them.

What is the Minister saying ? Whom is he going to ask to take interest and look into these things ? It is the Chief Secretary to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. I do not have to dilate upon this point. This is the authority to be depended upon. The Prime Minister here should take some interest. Whatever her personal relationship with the Chief Minister of Kashmir, howsoever highly she may be thinking of him—we have got some regard for him ; personally

he may be innocent—but the fact remains there. What is on trial is not the fortunes of the Congress Party. We know they are in doldrums. What is more important is this, Let not the interest of the party prevail against the interest of India. When the Kashmiri people chose to accede to India, it was because India was a democracy. If elections are not be free and fair in Kashmir, what is it that we are going to offer? Today, if in some sections of the Kashmiri people—I have mentioned it again and again—there is a kind of frustration and resentment, it is not against India. It is against this kind of practices that they resent because they are never allowed to enjoy the common heritage of fellow Indians.

Once again, this Government is going to commit the same mistake. The Kashmiri people, like the rest of India, must be given the same right, the same privileges and the same freedom to elect their Government, including the possibility of changing the Government. If the Kashmiri people realise that they can change an unwanted Government, no Pakistani pressure, no insinuation, can ever make a dent on their thinking about the accession to India.

The hon. Minister has given an assurance that the Chief Secretary has been asked to look into it. Why does he not prevail upon the Chief Election Commissioner to be present in Kashmir? It is not enough to say that a senior officer is going there. I do not know what is seniority here. These are very vague terms. A Section Officer is very often a senior officer. I do not know how senior he is, whether he refers to the status or the age of the officer. He may be a man approaching retirement and, therefore, senior. I want that the Chief Election Commissioner himself or somebody of that status should be there. Further, it is no use locking the stable after the horse has bolted away; it is no use taking care after the malpractices, after such practices, are resorted to. These complaints should be enquired into immediately and an assurance given to the electors that the elections will be fair as they are entitled to.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : A senior officer is not an old man as has

been said. One of the Secretaries of the Election Commission, Mr. Rajgopalan, is going there to study the matter. After all, a telegram received is only an allegation. He has been asked to look into the matter and see that these things do not take place.

SHRI NATH PAI : Why not the Chief Election Commissioner? Since there is a history behind it, because 22 elections were rigged and you know how the High Court has said about it—I do not want to repeat it—let the Chief Election Commissioner go there. In the light of the serious allegations in the light of the fact that it is India that is on trial and the whole world sees what is happening in the Valley, why not persuade the Election Commissioner to go and inspire confidence? What will be lost?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Chief Election Commissioner who is responsible for the conduct of elections has selected one of his senior-most officers to go there. It is not for me to direct the Chief Election Commissioner.

SHRI NATH PAI : I said, 'convey'; did not say 'direct'.

12.15½ hrs.

**PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE
COAL MINES (AMENDMENT)
REGULATIONS 1969**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 (English version) and G.S.R. 946 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1969, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—859/69]

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
(FORTY-EIGHT REPORT)**

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I present the Forty-eighth Rep-

ort of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

12.16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(Contd.)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION —(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : We have taken 25 minutes. Mr. Banerjee suggested that we could extend the time. I can extend by half an hour or a few minutes, but not by one hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This is Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. We are prepared to sit upto 7 P. M. I sit daily upto 7 P. M. Let the Minister reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : You suggested that yesterday. But already some objections have come to me. Some hon. members came to me and said that already a number of Demands were going to be guillotined and if the time was extended, a few more Demands would also have to be guillotined. When there is objection from some members, it is the Business Advisory Committee that can extend it because they fixed the time, I did not fix it. This time of four hours has been fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. If you want extension, I can place it before the Business Advisory Committee, but that is not possible today. I can extend the time by a few minutes or half an hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : At least one hour.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : At least one hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. P. M. Mehta was on his legs. He has taken seven minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Minister reply at 5 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall accept Mr. Banerjee's suggestion. The Minister will reply at 5 P. M.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Yesterday I was speaking about port and dock workers. I appreciate the measures taken by the Ministry with a view to giving benefits to the workers who remain out of the purview of the registered schemes. The Ministry has published different schemes recently. in September, 1968 and January, 1969 Under these schemes, the dock workers of Kandla Port and the dock workers of Visakhapatnam will get the benefit. The chipping and painting workers also will get the benefit under the different schemes which have been published recently. I would like to mention the benefits which these workers will get. I think, by these schemes, nearly 7,000 workers will be covered. The registered dock workers will now have the benefit of guaranteed minimum wage at least for 12 days in a month. Attendance allowance at the rate of Re. 1 or Rs. 1.25 per day will also be granted. They will also get the holidays with pay. In a year they will get 8 paid holidays. They will also get Provident Fund and gratuity and they will also get medical aid, housing and some recreational facilities. Normally under the un-registered and listing scheme the workers are not entitled to the statutory benefits and medical facilities. But here under the Kandla unregistered scheme and Visakhapatnam un-registered scheme the workers will get the benefit of all facilities, guaranteed minimum wages, attendance allowance, etc. Thus I think the Labour Ministry has given a fair consideration to the problem of the dock workers.

I would also like to deal with the employees of the railways. They have been given a procedure for the redressal of their grievances. They have a permanent negotiating machinery, but, Sir, this machinery is not at all satisfactory. It has its own shortcomings. One is that the grievances of an individual worker are not given place though they are of a general nature and the representatives of the labour are not in a position to put the grievances of the worker on the agenda of the meeting. Secondly, false notions and old conceptions of the employer-employee relations on the part of the Railway administration come in the

way. In appeals usually the higher authorities support the contentions of the officers and the worker seldom gets justice. Justice is denied to them because of the old procedural methods. I think the Railways should now give up those old procedural methods and should accept the modern concept of industrial relations and they should accept compulsory arbitration or adjudication. I think it is high time for the Labour Ministry to take up this matter. On this front industrial peace is absolutely necessary because it maintains the smooth running of our economy also. Therefore, I would invite the attention of the Minister to this problem and I hope that he would direct the Railway administration to follow the labour policy in proper spirit and Government will give an impartial machinery to the Railway employees.

Now I take one problem of my home town. It is regarding one textile mill. Before a year or so the textile mill, namely, the Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd. was closed down. It was closed down because of the mismanagement and maladministration on the part of the management. Nearly 2200 workers were thrown out of employment. After strenuous efforts the Commerce Ministry appointed an investigating Committee. That Committee held that the Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd. is an economically viable unit. Recently the Commerce Minister has referred this issue to the National Textile Corporation. Meanwhile, because of the endeavours of the local INTUC Union the mill has started some processing work under some scheme approved by the high court. This mill has not paid the provident fund dues. This mill has not paid even the wages earned by the workers. So, it is very necessary, it is absolutely essential, to watch the functioning of the mills very closely. For that I suggested that the Labour Ministry should ask the concerned Ministry to appoint a director on the Board of Directors of the mills on behalf of the Government to safeguard the interests of the workers.

There is another small point, but it is of vital point; this is of vital importance

to the displaced persons. This is regarding the allotment of properties to the displaced persons living in camps, called Tabela camps in Bhavnagar, which is my constituency. This question is hanging fire for the last so many years. It is tangled in the matter of some valuation only. I would appeal to the Minister that the Ministry may take up this matter without any further delay and take a human approach and generous attitude to solve the problems of these displaced persons. I am sure the Minister will take the necessary action.

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और इस पर विचार करते समय मैं सरकार का ध्यान कुछ विशेष बातों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। श्रम कानून, श्रम कल्याण कानून श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिये है और यदि कोई इनका दुरुपयोग करता है, यदि इन लाभों को कोई मालिक नहीं पहुँचाता है तो वह दण्ड का भागी होता है। इस देश के अन्दर सब प्रकार की स्ट्रेट्स समाप्त हो गई हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली के पास मोदीनगर नाम का जो स्थान है, वह स्टेट के रूप में अभी भी बसता है—यह मोदी साहब की स्टेट है। यहां पर कोई कानून नहीं है, किसी प्रकार का कोई नियम नहीं है। मैं इस के कुछ उदाहरण आपको दूंगा।

वहां पर एक ही यूनियन “इन्टक” की थी। मैं इस बात को खुले आम कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ—चाहे संविद की सरकार थी या यहां केन्द्र में बैठे हुए लोग हैं या वहां की मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन है, इन सब को खरीदने में मोदी साहब बड़े सफल हैं। वहां की जो मजदूर बस्ती है, वे इतनी गन्दी हैं, इतने बड़े-बड़े गड्ढे वहां पर पड़े हुए हैं कि हर बरसात में एक-दो घटनायें होती हैं,

[श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय]

यदि आप पिछला रिकार्ड निकाल कर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि कोई साल ऐसा नहीं बीता जब कि वहाँ पर लोग पानी में डूब कर न मरे हों—लेकिन वहाँ पर अभी तक नगरपालिका नहीं बनाई गई है। वह 70 हजार की आबादी का शहर है—लेकिन नगरपालिका वहाँ पर नहीं बनने दी गई है। इन मोदी साहब के वहाँ पर 14 उद्योग हैं और इन चौदह उद्योगों में 25 हजार से लेकर 30 हजार आदमी काम करते हैं। यदि कोई मजदूर किसी बात को लेकर जाता है तो मोदी साहब का साफ यह कहना होता है कि मैंने पिछले वर्ष 6 आदमियों को गोली से उड़वा दिया था, आप कुछ कहेंगे तो आपको भी बायलर में भोंकवा दूंगा—यह घोंस देते हैं और यही वजह है कि वहाँ मजदूर आन्दोलन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मोदीनगर जैसे प्रमुख शहर के ऐसे समाचार यहाँ के किसी समाचार पत्र में नहीं आते, क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ कोई भी छाप नहीं सकता है। एक पत्रकार महोदय थे जो उनके खिलाफ न्यूज देते थे, उनको भी मरवा दिया, पिटवा कर वहाँ से भगा दिया। एक नहीं कई ऐसे मर्डर हो चुके हैं। 6 आदमियों को मरवाने के बाद उनको पद्मश्री की उपाधि मिली है। यूनिशन 13 मार्च को रजिस्टर हुई। उसके पहले जो रजिस्ट्रार महोदय है उन्होंने मैंने जमेंट से कहा कि इन लोगों ने पूरी तरह से खाना-पूरी कर दी है, अब आप चाहे जो कर लीजिए, मजदूर होकर इनका रजिस्ट्रेशन करना ही होगा। मैंने जमेंट ने मजदूरों को काफी घोंस दी लेकिन मजदूर हिम्मत के साथ अड़े रहे। जैसे ही रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ, दो महीने के अन्दर सात व्यक्तियों में से दो व्यक्तियों को नोटिस देकर और तीन को मुंह जबानी निकाल दिया गया। इस प्रकार का दमन चक्र चल रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता

हूँ कि हमारे गृहमंत्री चव्वाण साहब भी प्रभावित हैं, वह भी इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में कोयला उद्योग बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है जिसके अन्दर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मजदूर काम करते हैं। “गोरखपुरी खोदइया” नाम के मजदूर हैं। एक एजेंसी है जोकि मजदूरों को सप्लाई करती है। गोरखपुर से सारे देश की कोयला खानों को मजदूरों की सप्लाई की जाती है। लेकिन उन मजदूरों की आज जो दशा है वह बड़ी चिन्ताजनक है। उन मजदूरों को हर महीने तनखा भी नहीं मिलती है। वे मजदूर गोरखपुर से जाते हैं, साल भर काम करते हैं लेकिन उनको पैसा गोरखपुर आने पर ही मिलता है। इन मजदूरों को कोयला खानों में कैदियों की तरह से कैम्पों में रखा जाता है। इनको बाजार तक में घूमने नहीं दिया जाता है। बीमार पड़ने पर दवाइयाँ भी नहीं दी जाती हैं। इनके लिए सामूहिक रूप से भोजन बनता है। उनको जो भोजन दिया जाता है वह मैं मंत्री महोदय को पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय के कुत्ते भी उस भोजन को नहीं खा सकते हैं। मैं स्वयं उन मजदूरों के कैम्प में गया हूँ और उनका खाना खाया है। अगर उनको मालूम हो जाए कि पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर देखने जा रहा है, तो उसको भी वहाँ जाने की अनुमति नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि उन मजदूरों ने कौनसा गुनाह किया है कि उनको कैदी के समान रखा जाता है। मैं उनके आटे का भी सैम्पुल लेकर आया हूँ। मंत्री जी उस आटे की विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा जांच करवा लें कि कैसा घटिया किस्म का वह आटा है। उनकी दशा ठीक होनी चाहिए। अगर उनको चोट लग जाये तो भी उनकी कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है। वे अपने परिवार के पास कोई चिट्ठी नहीं भेज सकते और न उनके परिवार के पत्र ही उनको मिल सकते हैं। बिल्कुल कैदियों के समान उनकी दशा है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि उनकी इस दशा को सुधारा जाये।

अब मैं कैजुवल लेबर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश में मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग कैजुवल लेबर के रूप में काम करता है। चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योग हों राज्य सरकार के उद्योग हों या दूसरे उद्योग हों उनमें कैजुवल लेबर के रूप में कार्य करने वाले बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मजदूर रहते हैं। मैं अभी भाखड़ा नंगल डैम गया था जिसको कि एक तीर्थ-स्थान कहा जाता है। इस डैम का निर्माण करने में मजदूरों ने अपनी पसीना बहाया। वहाँ ईंटों की बुनाई में और सीमेंट में मजदूरों ने अपनी पसीना लगाया। मजदूरों ने अपनी जवानी के 15-20 साल उसके निर्माण में लगा दिए, उन्हीं मजदूरों को आज रिटायर किया जा रहा है, उनको भगाया जा रहा है उनकी छटनी की जा रही है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है। जिन्होंने आपकी इतनी सेवा की है, उनको आप स्थायी क्यों नहीं करते है? आज उनकी छटनी क्यों की जा रही है? आज उनको क्यों भगाया जा रहा है? उनके रहने के क्वार्टर भी खाली कराए जा रहे हैं। ये मजदूर वही लोग हैं जोकि पार्टिशन की वजह से अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान में छोड़कर हिन्दुस्तान आये थे और वहाँ पर यह घन्घा किया। लेकिन आज उनको वहाँ से भी हटाया जा रहा है।

इसी प्रकार से दंडकारण्य की भी स्थिति है। हमारे यहाँ नियम बना हुआ है जिसकी नोटिस सारे दफ्तरों को गई है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नहीं हटाया जायगा उनके काम से, लेकिन दण्डकारण्य के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों को हटाया जा रहा है। बहुत लोगों की छटनी की जा रही है। उनकी दस-पस साल की सविस है। अब मैं इस श्रम मंत्रालय को क्या कहूँ? कहना तो बेशर्म मंत्रालय ही चाहिए लेकिन

दुर्भाग्य से श्रम मंत्रालय ही कहना पड़ता है। इस मंत्रालय के जो दोनों मंत्री हैं, उन पर मुझे बड़ी श्रद्धा है, मैं उनको प्यार करता हूँ लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से दफ्तर में इनमें गुटबन्दी चल रही है। एक हाथी साहब का ग्रुप है, एक आजाद साहब का ग्रुप है, जिसके कारण दफ्तर में जो काम ढंग से होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। पिछली बार इन्हीं माँगों पर बोलते हुए मैंने एक बात कही थी कि इस विभाग के अन्दर 50 प्रतिशत लोग टेम्पोरेरी हैं। हालाँकि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम तो किया गया है। हमारे आजाद साहब जरा तेज हैं और हाथी साहब जरा नम्र हैं—इतना ही फर्क दोनों में है। इतनी बात तो मैं मानता हूँ कि 50 प्रतिशत में से कुछ लोगों को स्थाई किया गया है 20 प्रतिशत तक, लेकिन इतने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा—काफी तादाद में लोगों को स्थायी किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मुझे यह कहना है कि यह आपका नियम बना हुआ है कि एक अफसर तीन साल से अधिक किसी जगह पर नहीं रहेगा लेकिन दण्डकारण्य में जो आपके चीफ अफिसर हैं उनको पाँच साल से भी अधिक हो गये हैं। उनकी आज वहाँ पर तानाशाही चल रही है, वे अपनी मनमानी कर रहे हैं, उनका दमन चक्र चल रहा है जिसके कारण लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ पर आन्दोलन भी चला है। वहाँ पर मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड में जो पैसा जमा है उसको वे ले नहीं सकते हैं। अत्यन्त आवश्यक होने पर भी उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका क्या कारण है? आप उसकी खोज करें।

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बल्कि सारे देश के अन्दर कपड़ा उद्योग की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। सरकार ने कुछ उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में भी ले रखा है लेकिन उसके बाद भी वे ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहे हैं,

[श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय]

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उनको ठीक से नहीं चला पा रहे हैं, जिन उद्योगों के चलने-चलते 20-25 साल हो गए हैं उनके अन्दर काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं जिन्होंने कि अपनी जवानी के 20-25 साल उस उद्योग पर न्योछावर कर दिये हैं—वह उद्योग चलते नहीं हैं बन्द होते हैं—तो सरकार उन मजदूरों को अपना सहयोग दे और उन मजदूरों को उस उद्योग का स्वामी घोषित करे। जब मजदूर यह सोचेंगे कि हम इसके स्वामी हैं, इसके मुनाफे में हमारा भी हिस्सा है तो फिर वे दिल लगाकर काम करेंगे और उस उद्योग की तरक्की हो सकेगी।

आज उद्योगों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके रहने की व्यवस्था बड़ी खराब है। अधिकांश रूप में वे मजदूर गन्दी बस्तियों में रहे जाते हैं जहाँ पर की सड़ा गला पानी बहकर इकट्ठा होता है। उसके किनारे पर ही ज्यादातर मजदूरों की बस्तियाँ होती हैं। शायद मन्त्रीजी को ध्यान होगा कि देश में ऐसे उद्योगों के पास में मजदूरों की कालोनीज बनाई गई थीं। मैं खास तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया था कि ये जो कालोनीज बन रहि हैं इनमें मकानों में जो दो, ढाई या तीन हजार की लागत लगी है, जब वह सारी लागत किराये के रूप में मजदूरों से वसूल जायेगी तो उन मकानों को उन्हीं मजदूरों के ही नाम कर दिया जायगा। उन कालोनीज में केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा लगा है। आज उनको बने हुए 15-20 साल हो गए हैं, मजदूरों ने किराए के रूप में सारी लागत चुका दी है फिर उन मकानों को मजदूरों के नाम करने में क्या हिचकिचाहट है? इस मामले में अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार से बात करो तो कहा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार का सवाल है और जब राज्य सरकार से कहो तो कहा जाता है कि केन्द्र का सवाल है। दोनों के चक्कर में

कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्द-से जल्द निर्णय किया जाये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि आज देश में 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल में काफी मजदूरों ने भाग लिया, और किसी ने नहीं लिया, लेकिन सरकार ने उनकी यूनियन्स की मान्यता समाप्त कर दी। मैं सरकार से एक ही माँग करता हूँ कि इनकी मान्यता वापस की जाय। मान्यता वापस करते समय एक बात का जरूर विचार किया जायगा कि जो यूनियन्स वास्तव में राष्ट्रवादी हैं किसी यूनियन का लगाव विदेशी तत्वों से तो नहीं है, ऐसी तो कोई यूनियन नहीं है जो प्रजातन्त्र पर भरोसा नहीं करती है, जो ऐसी यूनियन हो उनके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन जो राष्ट्रवादी यूनियन हैं जो इस देश में आस्था रखती हैं और इस देश की उन्नति के साथ लगाव हैं, ऐसी यूनियनों की मान्यता तुरन्त वापस करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे वेतन निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है कि वेतन निर्धारित करने के लिए एक आयोग बनाया जाय जो समय-समय पर इन मजदूरों का वेतन निर्धारित करे। महंगाई बढ़ती चढ़ती रहती है, हर उद्योग की स्थिति में परिवर्तन होता रहता है, तो ऐसा एक आयोग बनाया जाय जो समय-समय पर वेतन तय करे।

एक दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज इस देश के बहुत से हिन्दू लोग जो दुनिया के अन्य देशों में बसे हुए थे, वे वहाँ से भगाये गये। मेरा उनके बारे में एक ही कहना है कि हमारी सरकार जिन-जिन देशों से जो लोग भगाये जा रहे हैं और अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर भा रहे हैं, उन सरकारों से, उन राज्यों से, उन देशों की सरकारों से हमारी सरकार क्लेम करे कि इन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाय। जब

बटवारा हुआ था उस समय पाकिस्तान से जो लोग भाग कर आये थे उन्हें तो सरकार ने मुआवजा दिया। परन्तु ये जो लोग आ रहे हैं विदेशों से भागकर इनको किसी प्रकार का कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तो मैं सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि सरकार उन्हें मुआवजा दे और जिन देशों से यह लोग आ रहे हैं उन देशों से हमारी सरकार खर्चा पैसा और जमीन लेवे। यदि वे सरकारें नहीं देती हैं तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय में जाकर उन पर मुकद्दमा कायम किया जाय ताकि उसकी वसूली कर सकें।

आप अपना विभाग अब राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने जा रहे हैं, पुनर्वासि विभाग को राज्य सरकारों को देने जा रहे हैं। इस में गड़बड़ी होगी। दो लाख रुपये में जायदाद आपने राजस्थान सरकार को दी है जो कि आठ लाख रुपये की है। इतनी बड़ी प्रीपर्टी आप राज्यों को देने जा रहे हैं। उस से क्या होगा ? मुझे डर है कि उससे राज्य सरकारें चुनाव के दिनों में इन लोगों को जो कम पूँजी वाले हैं, हरिजन हैं वह जमीन सस्ते दाम पर बेचें और चुनाव में उसका लाभ सरकारें लेंगी।

अन्त में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि कर्मचारियों का मामला वास्तव में श्रम मंत्रालय का था। 19 सितम्बर को जो हड़ताल हुई उस को चवहाण साहब ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया। उसका कारण यह है कि वह सख्त आदमी हैं और हमारे हाथी साहब मुलायम दिल हैं और उन के हृदय में दया भाव है। इसलिये वह यह नहीं कह सके कि यह मेरा विषय है और मैं इस विषय को अपने हाथ में लूँगा, आप को नहीं लेना चाहिये। और इसी कारण यह विषय होम मिनिस्टर को लेना पड़ा जिस के कारण सारी परेशानी देश में हुई। आज आदेश होने के बाद भी बहुत से विभागों के अन्दर लोग काम पर नहीं लिये जा रहे हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि रतलाम के अन्दर टेलीफोन ऐक्सचेंज के और हैं, सारे

मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर केवल 26 लोग निकाले गये टेलीफोन ऐक्सचेंज के और उसमें केवल 20 लोग रतलाम के थे। इन्होंने क्या किया कि 19 सितम्बर को केवल एक गाँव में जा कर भोजन बना कर खाया और वहाँ का जो भ्रफसर है उस ने यह आरोप लगाया कि यह सब हड़ताल पर गये थे। पुलिस ने इनक्वायरी की। मेरा कहना है कि आप जांच कराइये तो पता लगेगा कि उन्होंने एक जंगल में जा कर भोजन बना कर खाया। लेकिन व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी के कारण इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ की गई।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैंने दो, तीन बातें कही हैं इन पर मंत्री जी विचार करें, और मोदी नगर की बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय क्योंकि वहाँ के मजदूर बहुत परेशान हैं। मैं स्वयं देख कर आया हूँ और जो वहाँ दादागिरी है, जो मोदी ऐस्टेट हैं वह समाप्त होनी चाहिये।

श्री काशी नाथ पान्ढेय (पदरौना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं उस विषय की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जिस पर कल हमारे स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाइयों ने की थी और वह है अनेम्प्लायमेंट की बात। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि बेकारी की समस्या हमारे देश में बहुत गम्भीर है। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ और यह वास्तविकता है कि देश में बेकारी की समस्या बहुत बढ़ गयी है। पर जब मैं इस पर विचार करता हूँ तो यह समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इस विषय का क्या सामाधान करेगी। बेकारी की समस्या का सामाधान तो यही है कि बेकार लोगों को काम मिले। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री कोई ऐम्प्लायमेंट क्रीएट कर देगी जिस में लोग जा कर के काम पा सकें। यह कुछ अगर कर सकती है तो वह यह कि जो लोग काम पर लगे हुए हैं उन के सामने जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उन को दूर कर दे। पिछले वर्ष करीब 73 टेक्सटाइल मिलें इस देश में

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

बन्द थीं। आप सोचें कि जो लोग काम कर रहे थे अगर वे लोग बेकार हो जायें तो फिर बेकारी की समस्या और बढ़ेगी ही। घटने का तो प्रश्न नहीं होता। लेकिन स्वतंत्र पार्टी के सदस्य ने जो चर्चा की उस को सुन कर मुझे ताजुब हुआ कि कम से कम वह पार्टी भी वह सोचने लगी है कि औटोमेशन नहीं होना चाहिये जब तक बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान न हो जाय। मैं नहीं समझता कि उन्होंने बोलने से पहले माननीय लोबो प्रभू से या माननीय डांडेकर से राय लेली थी कि नहीं, क्यों कि भ्रमूमान बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि वे लोग इस विचार से सतमह नहीं हैं बेकारी की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है इस समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिये। और मैं यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि देश की आर्थिक दशा जैसी है उस में अगर यह सोचें कि जितने इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुए लोग हैं उसी स्तर का काम हम सबको दे सकेंगे, सब की मजदूरी उतनी ही होगी, मेरा खयाल है कि आज की जो स्थिति है उसमें इस विषय का समाधान इस प्रकार असम्भव है। इस के लिए मैंने जो देखा है और जो मेरा खयाल है कि उद्योग विभाग से उसका ताल्लुक है, वह है खादी कमीशन और छोटे छोटे उद्योग। मैं ने यह देखा है कि एक हजार करोड़ रु० स्टील में लगा हुआ है और उसमें जो लोग लगे हुए हैं उन की संख्या लगभग एक लाख है। लेकिन इस में करीब करीब 30 लाख भ्रामदी काम कर रहे हैं। अब प्रश्न यह है कि या तो इस देश में बेकारी बढ़े और ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बढ़े जो भीख मांग कर लायें। और अगर नहीं तो परिश्रम कर के लायें। उनकी तनखाह 50, 60 रु० पड़ती है। लेकिन देख रहा हूँ कि आज लोगों के विचार बदल रहे हैं और सब लोग खादी कमीशन के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। सब लोग कहते हैं कि यह बेकार खर्चा हो रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि लोगों की

रुचि बदल गयी है। पहले जो मोटा खद्दर पहनते थे वह अब महीन पहने लगे हैं और धीरे धीरे अगर यही हाल रहा तो मिल के कपड़े की तरफ लोग चले जायेंगे और एक समय आयेगा कि खादी पर से सभी लोगों का विश्वास हट जायेगा यह चीज किसी अच्छे सम्मत् की छोटक नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री के जिम्मे रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम है। अभी एक समस्या हमारे देश में है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो रिफजी आते हैं वे कोई काम नहीं करते। उन से अगर कोई यह कहे कि तुम शारीरिक परिश्रम कर के अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण करो तो वह नहीं करते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में ऐसा मत कीहिये इसलिए कि वह परिश्रम कर रहे हैं। आप जो कहते हैं कि वे परिश्रम नहीं करते यह कहना गलत है।

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे जीना नहीं चाहते। जो भी इन्सान पैदा हुआ है वह जीना चाहता है लेकिन सब लोग एक तरह का काम नहीं कर सकते। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि अगर रिफ्यूजीज खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्यों नहीं इन को इस खादी के काम में लगा दिया जाय इससे कम से कम यह तो होगा कि यह जो बेकारी की इतनी संख्या बढ़ गई है, इनकी कुछ प्रनिग हो जायेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का जो रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट है वह इस तरह के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करे और उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग काम करें और रिफ्यूजीज को खास तौर से उसमें प्राथमिकता दी जाए ताकि वहाँ पर वे काम कर के अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण कर सकें। (व्यवधान)

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (भमरोहा) : खादी कमीशन जो आपका बना हुआ है, उसमें, अध्यक्ष महोदय, करोड़ों रुपये का एम्बेजिलमेंट हो रहा है और इन्कवायरी बैठी हुई है। भारत सेवक समाज और खादी कमीशन,

ये दोनों इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स ऐसी है, जिनमें करोड़ों रुपये का एम्बेजिलमेंट हो रहा है।

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय : इनकी इन्वायरी में यह चीज आई होगी। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है खादी कमिशन के सम्बन्ध में की गई किसी इन्क्वायरी में ऐसी बात नहीं आई है। किसी जमाने में आप भी उसके समर्थक थे लेकिन अब आपके विचार बदल गये हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आज ऐसी प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दे रही है कि जब चाहे कोई फॅक्टरी बन्द हो जाती है और फॅक्टरी में ज्यों ही स्ट्राइक हुआ, लौक आउट हो गया। सन् 1967 से आज तक के जो फीगर्स मैन डेज लोस्ट के हैं वे बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। इस देश का होने वाला क्या है? मैं इस बात पर विचार करता हूँ कि सभी लोग आखिरकार इस हिन्दुस्तान में रहेंगे ही, हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर हम लोगों के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। अफ्रीका से हम खदेड़े जा रहे हैं, लंका से हम आए, मलेशिया से आए, फिलीपाइन्स से हटाए गये और बर्मा से हटे। हम लोगों के लिये दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम लोगों में राष्ट्र प्रेम घट रहा है आखिर हम चाहते क्या हैं? आज जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है, क्यों यह असफल हो रहा है। उसके भी कारण हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने हजारों करोड़ों रुपया इस पब्लिक सेक्टर पर खर्च किया है। इसके बारे में इसको कुछ आइडिया होना चाहिये था और वह यह कि पब्लिक सेक्टर लाने से पहले कम से कम ऐसे लोगों को उसे ट्रेन्ड करना चाहिए था जो कि फॅक्टरियों को चला सकें। वहाँ जा कर वे एक्सपेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं, प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से हजारों करोड़ों रुपया इस प्रयोग के लिए अफसरों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस प्रकार से कारखाना चलना चाहिए वह नहीं चल रहा है। होता

यह है कि पहले तो भर्ती कर लिया किसी फॅक्टरी में और वहाँ पर आदमियों को रख लिया जाता है और जब प्रोजेक्ट तैयार हो जाएगी फिर मैनपावर एसेसमेंट कमेटी बैठेगी और यह तय करेगी कि इस फॅक्टरी में तो इतनी आदमियों की जरूरत थी और इतने आदमी फालतू हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब उसमें से दो तीन हजार आदमियों का रिट्रेन्चमेंट होता है तो वहाँ पर एक भगड़ा खड़ा हो जाता है और ये अच्छे आसार नहीं हैं किसी उद्योग को चलाने के लिए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि ये चीजें इन्सान की उन्नति के लिए और किसी देश की उन्नति के लिए बड़ी भारी बाधक हैं कि हम देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को तो ऊंचा न करें पर दिन रात खाली मांगें करते रहें। इससे कोई देश बढ़नेवाला नहीं है। मैं 19 सितम्बर के स्ट्राइक के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज भी हमारे भाई हैं, मैं जानता हूँ कि फॅक्टरी के एम्पलाइज से उनमें फर्क होना चाहिये क्योंकि उनके ऊपर एक रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है, जिम्मेदारी का काम है। इसलिए उनकी जो आय का स्तर है, उस को इस प्रकार तय करना चाहिए कि साधारण तौर पर कठिनाइयाँ उनके सामने न आएँ। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछली मर्तबा जो मांगें रखी गई वह नीड बेस्ट वेज भी थी। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 15 रुपये तो आपकी पोकेट में हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली से मद्रास हवाई जहाज में जाएँ तो कैसे जाएंगे? उसके लिए आपको पैसा चाहिए। आप के देश में कहां से पैसा आए। यह जो ग्रामदनी आप के देश की होती है उसमें भिखमंगे द्वारा प्राप्त टैक्स शामिल है। भिखमंगे दिन भर भीख मांगते हैं। वे भी इनडाइरेक्ली टैक्स देते हैं और उससे जो कलक्शन होता है उससे सरकारी एम्पलाइज और दूसरे लोग तन्खाह

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

पाते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि जब तक साधारण वर्ग का ग्राम तौर पर स्तर ऊँचा नहीं होता तब तक नीड बेस्ड वेज की बात करना केवल स्वप्न में धूमना है और कोई बात नहीं है और इस चीज को लेकर एक तरह से राजनैतिक हड़ताल करने की जो आपने कोशिश की, उसमें आप फैल्योर हुए, असफल हुए और अगर फिर प्रयास करेंगे तो फिर असफल होंगे। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तविक माँगें रखिये जो कि देश दे सके। सभी लोगों की हमदर्दी गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज से है। यह कोई आपकी मोनोपली नहीं है। ये हमारे भाई हैं, और आपके भी भाई हैं। तो अपने भाइयों को कोई नहीं चाहता कि दुःखी रहे। पर प्रश्न तो यह है कि हम कितना दे सकते हैं और कहां दे सकते हैं ?

एक चीज और जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से अभी एक प्रश्न किया गया कि दुर्गापुर की जो वहां की कम्युनिस्ट यूनियन है उसको रिकगनीशन देना चाहिए और उसमें हमारे एस०एस०पी० के भाई बड़े जोर से उठ कर गरज रहे थे। मुझे तो यह समझ में नहीं आता कि सारी चीजों का अध्ययन इन्होंने किया है या नहीं किया है। भावुकता में सोर मचाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता। रिकगनीशन किसी ला में नहीं होता। कोई ला नहीं है। वह इन फोर्स में नहीं है। यह तो होता है कोड ग्राफ डिस्सिपलिन से और कोड ग्राफ डिस्सिपलिन में उनको कुछ अधिकार दिया है और कुछ उनको जिम्मेदार भी बनाया है। उसमें यह है कि फ़ैक्टरी ठीक से चले। ग्राम तौर पर यह प्रवृत्ति आप के अन्दर रहे कि किसी साधारण बात पर आप फ़ैक्टरी बन्द न करें। लेकिन होता तो यह है कि आप फ़ैक्टरी को बन्द करने के लिए फोर्स करते हैं कि आप हमारी यूनियन को रिकगनाइज कीजिए। कोड ग्राफ डिस्सिपलिन के यह बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। अब मैं आप से पूछना चाहता

हूँ कि आप प्रेसर से डर जाएंगे या कोड ग्राफ डिस्सिपलिन की मर्यादा पर अड़े रहेंगे। अगर आप अड़े रहेंगे तो कोड ग्राफ डिस्सिपलिन रह सकता है और अगर आप फोर्स से डरते हैं तो सब जगह आपको सरण्डर करना पड़ेगा।

एक बात ट्रेनिंग की है। ट्रेनिंग जो हमारी होती है, उसमें मैंने यह देखा है और यह मिनिस्ट्री भी इस बात को स्वीकार करती है। इसके सामने एक ख़ाका था कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम एम्पलायमेंट पोर्टेंशियल इतना पैदा करेंगे और इस तरह से उन्होंने ट्रेनिंग का एक प्रोग्राम भी बनाया लेकिन जो उनका ख़ाका था बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने का, उस तरह से फ़ैक्टरियां नहीं लगी और उस तरह से काम भी नहीं हुआ। नतीजा यह हुआ कि ट्रेन्ड आदमी जो हैं वे जब तक ट्रेनिंग में रहते हैं तब तक तो आप उनको 30 रुपये के करीब स्टाइपेन्ड देते हैं और जब वे बाहर निकलते हैं तो दर दर की ठोकरें खाते हैं। आज समय यह आ गया है कि आप इस बात पर विचार करें कि इस ट्रेनिंग को लेकर आप कहां तक जा सकते हैं। वास्तविकता क्या है ? वास्तविकता यह है कि काम नहीं है अतः बेकार की फोर्स और न पैदा करें। मेरा कहना यह है कि या तो आप किसी न किसी तरह से इनका पूल कीजिए या जो स्टाइपेन्ड की तरह अब तक आप इनको देते रहे हैं, अब भी उनको दीजिए ताकि इन बेकार लोगों का दुरुपयोग दूसरे लोग राजनैतिक कारणों से न करें। यह मेरा सुझाव है।

13 hrs.

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह बोनस आर्डेनिन्स के बारे में है। उसे सभी लोगों ने सपोर्ट किया। मेरी समझ में तो आज तक नहीं आया कि इस आर्डेनिन्स से मालिक लोग ख़फा क्यों हैं क्यों कि इस आर्डेनिन्स का मतलब यह था कि एक मर्तबा तो टेक्सेसन के बाद से बोनस तय होता

है और दूसरे साल अगर वह एड हो जायेगा तो फिर इस पर डबल टैक्सेशन हो जाता है यह उचित नहीं है। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि बोनस के ग्राईनेन्स से मजदूरों को कहां तक लाभ हुआ है। यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। दो तरह के मजदूर हैं जो बोनस पाते हैं। एक तो उस फॅक्टरी के जिसमें लौस होता है। वहां वे केवल चार परसेन्ट अपने साल भर के वेतन का पाते हैं और दूसरे वे जहां पर नफा होता है। वहां वे अपने सालभर के वेतन का 20 परसेन्ट पाते हैं। इसमें यह भी है कि चाहे नफा जितना हो, 20 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं पाएंगे अब सवाल तो यह है कि ग्राईनेन्स आपने निकाला। हो सकता है कि इससे दो लाख और बढ़ जाएं। जब लास है तो इनकम-टैक्स नहीं लिया जाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर इनकम-टैक्स में कुछ रिलीफ भी हो जाए तो वह इतना एमाउन्ट नहीं होता कि 4 प्रतिशत या 20 परसेंट से बोनस ज्यादा मिले? मैंने यहां देखा कि पटोदिया साहब जब उठे थे तो बड़े जोरों से इसका विरोध कर रहे थे। हम रोज बोनस के मामले तय करते हैं। यू० पी० भर में शुगर फॅक्टरियों के बोनस के मामलों के लिए एक कमेटी बनी है। बोनस का भी झगड़ा होता रहता है। बोनस का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया। आप देखिए कि इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में एक केस गया और उस केस में हाईकोर्ट ने यह कहा कि इसमें वडिग यह है कि प्राफिट और नो प्रोफिट लेकिन 4 परसेंट उनको मिलेगा। वे यह कहते हैं—

It is not mentioned here that even in loss, they will get 4 per cent. This thing is being interpreted everyday by different authorities in the manner they like. The solution is also required about that. The whole thing has Come under trouble to the decision of the Allahabad High Court.

दूसरी बात मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर एक बड़ी जरूरी

चीज है। वहां पर जो पर्सनल आफिसर हैं वे मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित सारे काम करते हैं। पर्सनल आफिसरों का सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट सेलैक्शन करता है पर उसमें लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का कोई आफिसर नहीं होता। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को रहना चाहिए जिन्हें लेबर मिनिस्ट्री स्वीकृति दे। पब्लिक सेक्टर की कोई इम्प्लाइंग मिनिस्ट्री श्रम विभाग से इस विषय में राय नहीं लेता। मालूम नहीं कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री केवल दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियों का दोष देने के लिए है या इनके कोई अधिकार भी हैं। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट को लेबर डिपार्टमेंट बनाना है तो लेबर सम्बन्धी नीति और लेबर सम्बन्धी मामले उसके हाथ में रहें। ऐसा न हो कि सभी इम्प्लाइंग मिनिस्ट्री अपने मन से काम करें और ब्लेम लेबर मिनिस्ट्री पर आये।

जो प्रगति आज हमारे देश की हो रही है—प्रायिक और इन्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस की, उसमें बहुत विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने एक लेबर कमीशन बनाया है जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर हैं, जो चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस वक्त जो यह चीजें हो रही हैं इनको रोकने के लिए कोई एक ऐसी एक बाड़ी आप पैदा कर सकते हैं जोकि इस बात पर भी विचार करे कि देश में राष्ट्र-प्रेम की भावना पैदा हो। कोई कहता है कि हम कम्युनिस्ट हैं, कोई कहता कहता है हम चीन से आ रहे हैं, कोई कहता है रूस से आ रहे हैं। सभी चीन और रूस के झलबार देखते हैं, पर उनको रहना है हिन्दुस्तान में। हिन्दी में हमारे यहां एक किस्सा है। एक सोखा था। उसकी सारी भोपड़ी चूती रहती थी तो वह कहता था “बांध रे मैया आकाश पाताल”। तो उसकी स्त्री ने कहा कि अपनी घर की भोपड़ी तो बांधते नहीं, आकाश-पाताल बांधते फिरते हो। तो यही आज यहां पर हो रहा है।

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

हम दुनिया की बातें करते हैं और अपने यहाँ नहीं देख सकते।

MR. SPEAKER : About Independents, some of them have not spoken till today on any demand, Mr. Daschowdhury, Mr. Sequeria and Dr. Maitreyee Basu. I think, we will give them a chance after other Members have spoken. The names are there. Now, we adjourn for lunch,

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair.]

RE-ALLEGED LEAKAGE OF THE BUDGET :

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल आप से यह जानकारी लेनी है कि क्या आप के द्वारा मेरे साथ इस सदन में न्याय होगा ? आप को याद होगा कि मैंने जब बजट लीकेंज के बारे में यहाँ पर आरोप लगाया था तब आप चेयर पर बैठे हुए थे और आप ने स्वयं मुझ से कहा था कि इस तरह से गैर जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से आरोप अथवा अभियोग नहीं लगाना चाहिए। आप ने यह भी कहा था कि मैं इस के बारे में प्रस्ताव दूँ। मैंने प्रस्ताव दिया। मुझ को सचिवालय के द्वारा कहा गया कि आप अपना सबूत दीजिए। मैंने एक बयान नहीं दो बयान दिए और मैं किसी भी कमेटी के सामने यह साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि मैंने अधिक से अधिक सबूत के आधार पर प्राइमार्केंसी केस बनाई है। उसके बाद भी बजट लीकेंज के बारे में जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है उस पर आप मुझे समय नहीं दे रहे हैं तो यह क्या मेरे साथ न्याय किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : How are you allowing this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have followed.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने किसी मंत्री पर आरोप नहीं किया न ही इंदिरा जी के ऊपर मैंने आरोप किया है। मैंने बजट लीकेंज के बारे में जरूर आरोप किया है। चीनी को लेकर लाखों रुपया बनाया गया है, कहीं कहीं बैंगन्स में चीनी भर कर भेज दी गई है वह सारी जानकारी और सारे प्रांकड़े मैंने दिए हैं...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बजट बिलकुल लीक नहीं हुआ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कैसे इसे ऐलाऊ कर रहे हैं ? कतई बजट लीक नहीं हुआ। माननीय सदस्य गवर्नमेंट को खाम-स्वाह बदनाम कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : चौधरी साहब क्यों मुझे इस तरह से बीच में टोक रहे हैं ? मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मुझ को बतलाया गया कि वित्त विधेयक पर जब चर्चा होगी तब मैं उस पर बोल सकता हूँ : लेकिन वित्त विधेयक पर मैं क्या बोलूँ इसका निर्णय मैं करूँगा। मुझे बहुत सारे विषयों पर बोलना है। लेकिन इस बजट लीकेंज के मामले में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने स्वयं यह निर्देश दिया था कि मैं प्रस्ताव दूँ और मैंने प्रस्ताव दिया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I remember. When you raised that matter I said that to raise such a matter is not good nor it adds to our dignity. If the hon Member has some evidence before him, then certainly...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : You asked me to move a substantive motion.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बिलकुल ऊटपटांग इल्जाम लगाना जिसमें कोई सदाकत नहीं है सरासर नामुनासिव है।

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य बिला जरूरत बीच में दखल देते चले जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो निदेश दिया उस के अनुसार जब मैंने काम किया है तब मुझे उसके बारे में समय क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever I have said, Labour Ministry is not concerned with it. That is No. 1. Whatever you have submitted to the Speaker or to the Deputy Prime Minister or the Prime Minister, I do not know anything about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : लंच के बाद जब से दो बजे हाउस बैठा है तब से अभी और कुछ हुआ नहीं है। लेबर अभी शुरू कहाँ हुआ है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When once the Speaker is seized of the matter, afterwards you have submitted.....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहले करिए मैं आप को सारे कागजात भेज देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different matter. When the Speaker is seized of the matter, I think, the best course would be...

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अध्यक्ष जी से कहिए कि इनका प्रस्ताव मंजूर होना चाहिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : लिमये साहब एक महीने तक कहाँ सोते रहे ? मैंने बजट के तुरन्त बाद यह सवाल उठाया था। मैं सोया नहीं था : यह इस तरह से फिजूल और बेबुनियाद इलजाम जानबूझकर लगाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इस तरह की बाहियात बातें मत करिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : देखिए यह मुझे प्रवोक कर रहे हैं और मेरे लिए बाहियात बात कह रहे हैं। प्रपञ्च "बाहियात" क्या पार्लियामेंटरी है मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप की इस पर कृपया चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It depends on the context in which he used it.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने फिजूल क्यों कहा ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I always obey you. I sit down, but I want your ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANEKJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order and it is this. When Shri Limaye raised the question, he was making an appeal to you for having a discussion on the alleged leakage of the budget before the Finance Bill is taken up? otherwise, its object is defeated. I think he was within his right to raise it under rule 340. Now, SHRI Randhir Singh, who has not yet read the rule, who is never informed of it, whom we have taken for granted, has interrupted. Now, interruption is part of debate and it makes the debate lively. But he has used the word Fuzool. 'यहाँ फिजूल की बातें करते हैं' I know Urdu and I know Fuzool means a rotten thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Extraneous, unconcerned; not rotten.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह गलत इंटरप्रेटेशन है। फुजूल का मतलब एक्स्ट्रेनियस नहीं है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It means rotten.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I meant that an extraneous matter is being brought forward.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Was that your contention ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, what he said was that it is not relevant but extraneous. Let us not quarrel over words here. Now, I would again appeal to Shri Limaye.....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझ से अपील न कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was right in raising this issue but this was not the proper occasion.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अकेल बतला दीजिए। मैं तब उठाऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told the Speaker has also suggested to him that the proper time to take up this matter is when we take up the Finance Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझ को इसके लिए 15 मिनट एक्स्ट्रा दीजिएगा। मैं अपनी पार्टी के वक्त में से इस पर नहीं बोलूंगा। मैं फाइनेन्स बिल पर अलग भाषण दूंगा। आप इस के लिए 15 मिनट अलग से दे दीजिए तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है; मैं बजट लीकेज पर 15 मिनट बोलूंगा। मैं हमेशा समझौते के लिए तैयार रहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already said that he has produced evidence and submitted papers to the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कुछ करते नहीं हैं। उनको अपनी इज्जत का खयाल नहीं है। हम उनकी इज्जत की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question concerning an individual member alone. It is a serious matter and the House will certainly take note of it. But Shri Limaye must remember that this is not an individual matter; it concerns the whole House.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इसीलिए तो इस को समझाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, it would be proper and appropriate for him to take it up at that time and not now.

14-13 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE

DEMAND FOR GRANTS—(Contd.)
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION—(Contd.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) ; Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we discuss the Demands for Grants of the Labour Ministry, which also includes the Ministry of Rehabilitation, I find that the time allotted is only four hours which, with very great difficulty, has been raised to five hours. If the events of 1968 are any indication, the policy of the government has virtually turned out to be anti-labour. The labour laws are beoming. anti-Labour laws and the Labour Ministry has become an anti-Labour Ministry. With all my respect to Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, who is very persuasive, very tenacious who sometimes also works in the interest of the labour, unfortunately, he has been bullied almost—I use the word ‘bullied’ advisedly, when Shri Randhir Singh is not here—by the Home Minister and the Finance Minister to see that certain things, certain benefits which go to labour do not go to them.

I have two instances with me. When the Banking Companies Bill was being discussed in this House, we demanded that we want to hear the Labour Minister when section 36 AD was being discussed which denies the Banking employees of their fundamental right of demonstration etc. But we could never hear the voice of the Labour Minister. The Finance Minister, under the influence or wise guidance of the bank bosses or bank management, saw to it that a whip was issued and it was seen that that particular clause was passed. So, I accuse this Labour Ministry not of anything else, but that it should have been more alert and not remain as inert as it is.

The second thing is this. The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance came. This Ordinance was converted into an Act. What happen ? For 5 days or 7 days we discussed. Unfortunately we could not see the Labour Minister even once. He used to peep through windows or doors. It was surprising for a man of his stature. We may call him Hathi :

but physically he is quite strong but even those Mahavats on his top, Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Chavan never allowed him to come to this House. I have great respect for him. But these are all constructive criticisms to improve the functioning of his Ministry.

Recently I have seen with surprise and horror one of the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission. We thought that Mr. Hanumanthaiya was going to reform the Government. Instead of that, what he has stated is that they should ban the strikes of Central Government employees. I have seen the Note of Dissent submitted by Shri Kamath. This is not to our satisfaction. But still one thing is that he has got the courage to express his dissatisfaction.

Let the Labour Ministry or any Ministry of this Government; or the Cabinet as a whole, tell us than under no circumstances they will pass these black laws. If such black laws are passed we will revolt against them whenever we get the opportunity.

Thousands of workers belonging to the All India Trade Union Congress, HMS, HMP, UTUC and Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh are demonstrating and they are approaching this hon. House, by submitting a petition of justice. They are to submit the petition on the 1st May. Their demands are as follow :—

1. Repeal of Essential Services Maintenance Act, the Railways (Amendment) Act, Section 36 AD of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, Central Industrial Security Force Act;
2. (a) Compulsory recognition of unions in every industry, plant, shop and trade; in case of multiplicity of unions, recognition of unions by ballot;
- (b) Restoration of recognition of all unions whose recognition was withdrawn after the 19 Sept. 1968 strike in Central Government services or otherwise;
3. Withdrawal of court cases against all in connection with the 19 Sept. 1968 strike in Central Govt. services and

end to all victimisation of Central and State Govt. employees;

4. To end victimisation and retrenchment anywhere and everywhere.
5. Grant of need-based minimum wage on the basis of the norms unanimously agreed at the 15th Indian Labour Conference and full neutralisation in DA.

I have heard with rapt attention the speech of Shri Kashi Nath Pandey. He wanted to scoff at us and he asked what is this need based minimum wage ? हिन्दुस्तान की हालत नहीं समझते हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि आस्मान में रहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आस्मान पर हम लोग नहीं रहते हैं। बल्कि जब हमारे कांग्रेस लीडरों के हाथ में हिन्दुस्तान की सत्ता नहीं थी, तब तक हम लोग गाना गाते थे, हवाई जहाज पर नहीं उड़ते थे, गाना गाते थे 'झंडा ऊँचा रहे हमारा' लेकिन आज कल झंडे से नीचे यह लोग खुद रहते हैं, इसलिए गाना खत्म हो गया 'झंडा ऊँचा रहे हमारा'। आजकल यह हवाई जहाज पर चलने लगे। About this need-based minimum wage, it is not Mr. Dange or Mr. Banerjee or Mr. Joshi or anybody else who recommended to Government but it was the unanimous decision that was taken in the 15th Labour Conference held in Delhi under the chairmanship of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, the ex Labour Minister. Who flouted that decision ?

Unfortunately, Sir, at the time when we were appearing before the Second Pay Commission we were told by one of the Under Secretaries of the Finance Ministry that it was just a recommendation and it was not mandatory. If the unanimous recommendation of tripartite and bipartite conferences are all treated so shabbily by Government I do not know how this problem can be solved. This was the main cause of the strike. This was opposed by INTUC and Government. They passed ordinance. They passed draconian

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

ordinances without having discussed this issue. This strike was declared illegal. 55,000 workers were discharged and suspended. 30,000 workers were sent to Jail. 12 people were killed and we do not know what is going to happen further. On first May, after demonstrating before, Parliament, we will take a decision, if the Members of Parliament—this august House—are unable to get justice under the Parliamentary democracy, that we will again go on strike even if such regulations and laws are passed. We will do it more than what we did on the soil of this country, unless we get the need-based minimum wage. That is one of the reasons why Shri K. N. Pandey and his followers headed by Shri Atulya Ghosh have lost in Bengal. They were reduced to 55—like Ali Baba and 55 thieves.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मैं एक व्यवस्थाका प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर आप अपना रुलिंग दें। केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके बारे में पालिसी बनाने की जिम्मेवारी क्या लेबर मिनिस्टर की है या दूसरे किसी मिनिस्टर की है? अगर दूसरे मिनिस्टर की है तो क्या लेबर मिनिस्टर उनकी तरफ से जवाब दे सकते हैं? अगर नहीं दे सकते हैं तो जो दूसरे सम्बन्धित मिनिस्टर हैं उनको भी यहां रहना चाहिए। आज तक हमारा अनुभव यह कहता है कि जब कभी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बारे में इस तरह का सवाल उठता है, तो लेबर मिनिस्टर को पूछा नहीं जाता है। लेकिन जब भी लेबर की चर्चा चलती है तो लेबर मिनिस्टर को बैठना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं क्या उनके बारे में पूरी रिसर्पॉसिबिलिटी इनकी है? अगर है तो क्या उनके बारे में उठाये गए सवालों का यह जवाब दे सकते हैं? अगर दे सकते हैं तब तो बैठ सकते हैं, वरना दूसरे जो लोग हैं, जो मालिक लोग हैं, उनको भी यहां आकर बैठना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I support him. The only other Minister who is here

is Shri Jaganath Rao who is the Minister for Mines and Metals, in other words, Minister for underground.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : A very pertinent question has been raised and very rightly too, I feel. I presume that you are having the overall responsibility for labour policy in general and it is not that every Ministry lays down its labour policy. If you take that responsibility, then you will have to say so.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : If I have to take the responsibility.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not that. Some clarification must come forward. When the Essential Services Ordinance was being debated, he made this complaint on the ground that labour policies were involved and on that occasion unfortunately, whatever the reasons were you were not present in the House. Then the policy was defended or it was pleaded before the House by the Home Minister. The same thing happened regarding the Banking Law (Amendment) Bill because I remember that. In such matters questions are likely to be raised about other Ministries also.....

SHRI HATHI : Let them raised. I shall reply to them.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि यहां होम मिनिस्टर ने अपनी नीति का इजहार किया था जब लोगों ने उनसे पूछा था कि कितने आदमी बाहर रहेंगे। उन्होंने कहा था कि ५५ डब्ज बाहर रहेंगे। इस ५५ डब्ज के उन्होंने माने भी बता दिए थे जब हम उनसे मिले थे। लेकिन जब हम सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के पास गए तो उन्होंने कहा कि गृह मंत्रालय के कोई आर्डर नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री लेबर चला रहे हैं या ये चला रहे हैं?

SHRI HATHI : I am only surprised at this. When the demands of the Home Ministry were being discussed, this question could have been asked.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Who is finally responsible ?

SHRI HATHI : The final voice is the voice of the Government as a whole.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And you are the spokesman of the Government so far as labour policy is concerned.

SHRI HATHI : Certainly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then it is clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am extremely thankful to my friend for raising this issue. It is really a tragedy that those labour laws like the Banking Law (Amendment) Act or the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act which according to us are draconian; black—you can term them in any way you like—are being defended fortunately or unfortunately by a Minister who personally thinks that the laws were wrong. Why should he take this responsibility, I do not know. Even more tragic is that the Government stoops so low that they utilise or misutilise, in order to fight their private cold-war with the employers, even Dr. Gajendragadkar. A letter was brought on this particular issue to include it for the consideration of the National Commission on Labour. Here I must place on record my congratulations to my leader, Shri S. A. Dange, who is the father of the trade union movement in the country, on his resignation on this particular issue, that the Chairman of the Commission has been used to suit the Purposes or bad motives of the Home Ministry.

When Shri Dange was appointed a member of the Commission, he had asked for a solemn assurance from the then Labour Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, that the appointment of the Commission would not be used to delay settlement of industrial disputes. Such an assurance was given in writing. But such an assurance solemnly given to the trade union movement was freely violated. How can we then have any confidence in the Labour Ministry ? We may have confidence in the Minister, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, who is more a friend to us than a Minister. He was

championing the cause of the working class when he was only a member of the House. I know him and have worked with him for the last 10-15 years.

But when it comes to preventing the workers from expressing their grievances through a strike. They use their Draconian laws to put it down ; but when the employers close down factories and mills, this great Government supposed to be headed by a synthetic Shivaji called Y.B. Chavan, does nothing. Everything is passed on to the Labour Ministry.

The Labour Minister wants a change of heart. He believes in a change of heart. He goes on in a persuasive manner to bring those people round. But what is the state of affairs today ? The number of cotton textile workers thrown on the streets has increased from 50,952 to 65,089, as the Ministry's report says. Cannot the Essential Services Maintenance Act be applied to these mills to prevent them from closing ? Already, people cannot get cheaper cloth, the medium and coarse varieties of textiles.

The textile industry in the country, whether in Kanpur or anywhere else, is facing a crisis. It has no external market its market is internal. It depends on the consumption of the people. But when prices are high, people cannot buy. This is the state of affairs.

The impotency of the Ministry was shown up last year when the Press barons refused to implement the Wage Board award. I know the Minister fought for it. But who came to the rescue of Tatas, Birlas and Sahu Jains ? The all-powerful Home Minister, because the Party expected from them handsome donations. The role played by Shri Chavan in this is known to us. Although the Labour Ministry wanted to help the workers and they tried their bit for it, due to the interference by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister, the Labour Minister was asked not to implement the particular report as it went against the interest of the press barons. This is a sad commentary on the performance of this Ministry. They had to meekly refer the issue to adjudication.

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Then the interim award of the Electricity Wage Board was amended without any reference to this House. Why should this House be treated in this fashion ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was due only 11 minutes. I have already given him 15.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly give me 10 minutes more. I solemnly promise that I shall not ask for more time till 1972.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Five minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Ten minutes. I repeat my promise.

Now the employers have become bolder and after five years of useless discussions in the Wage Board, they have frozen the wage rates of the workers of the most important industries, and the same line of wage freeze is tried by the backdoor by the Labour Ministry when it hibernates over these Wage Board reports and does nothing other than perhaps intense contemplation.

What is going on now ? Shri Morarji Desai has his own theory of a wage freeze. He says that because of wage increases, inflation accentuates and prices rise. Therefore, freeze the wages. This is his theory. I ask the Labour Minister : do not play into the hands of Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister whose entire policy has been blasted by the Reserve Bank, by experts, by economists who say that it does not follow that every wage increase results increased inflation. This is a wrong theory that is sought to be propagated. I am not an economist; but economists say that this is an absolutely wrong theory.

The problem of wage revision of large sectors of our working class is a problem the solution of which is long overdue. It is a long list. The railway-men want a Wage Board; the P & T employees want a Wage Board; the defence employees want a Wage Board; and the other Central Government employees

want a Wage Board. They want a need-based minimum wage and they wanted the matter to be referred to arbitration. But it was not done.

The cotton textile workers, the engineering workers, the road transport workers, the jute workers, the plantation workers and many others want a wage revision. The utterly inhuman approach of the employers and the Government can be shown by a short reference to the problem of plantation labour. The D. A. of plantation workers was frozen at 200 points and the 1967 average was 209 points and the 1968 average was 215 points. Even the D. A. at the paltry rate of neutralisation is not paid and it is frozen and the Labour Ministry has been contemplating over this problem for over three years now.

I will now quote a few figures, for the information of the House and would like to know how far are they true. I have some revealing figures. Before the devaluation of the rupee, a kilogram of tea exported fetched 1.2 dollars or about Rs. 6. After devaluation, since tea is sold at international rates, the plantation-owners fetched an average of Rs. 9 per kilo. That is, there has been a 57.5 per cent rise in the rupee earnings through tea exports. And where has the money gone ? It was mutually shared between the Congress Government and the plantation-owners and not one paisa was given to the workers. Anybody with a little sympathy for labour would have given at least a 10 paise wage increase per kilo of tea exported. Instead of that, the Labour Ministry, the planters and the Government of India as a whole decided to freeze the D. A. of the plantation workers. This is something shocking and surprising.

The same is the case with the jute workers. Carpet backing was sold in 1966 at some 650 dollars per tonne or about Rs. 3,200 at the pre-devaluation rate. Now, it brings in per tonne, Rs. 4,475.

All these figures are from the reports of the Ministry of Commerce, 1967-68 and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply, 1968-69 where these figures have been quoted.

I then come to two or three more points. Mr. Hathi has called two or three meetings of the jute barons to discuss wage revision in jute and they have refused to accept even his 'compromise' proposals. They are a powerful organisation; they are powerful people. Even Mr. Bhagat says he has addressed their conference at Calcutta. Mr. Bhagat was afraid to say something about avoiding retrenchment in the jute industry. Many thousands of jute workers are on the street. But Mr. Bhagat still commands the confidence of this Ministry. If they cannot do anything about wage revision and can only think of suppressing strikes through their so-called Essential Service Maintenance laws, the workers will rise. We are against these black Bills and I can say this with confidence. What is happening today? The Reserve Bank employees have decided to strike from the 30th. I am happy that the Labour Minister is intervening in this matter. I wish him all success, as he has decided the case of the insurance workers, though the insurance employees are not very happy about it. It has been referred to adjudication. The question of automation remains unsolved. He has given certain solemn promises and the Chairman of the LIC has said "We do not abide by them." He can go contrary to the verdict of the Labour Minister. He has the courage of conviction to do it because he has the patronage of the all-powerful Finance Minister who is unfortunately also the Deputy Prime Minister. I would urge upon the Labour Minister to see that the grievances are readressed and the demands are conceded because the Chairman of the LIC or the LIC authorities do not go into these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Two minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Two or three minutes more, Sir. I would now underline the need for the revival of the JCM and the restoration of recognition. I want that he should put his foot down and see that all the assurances given by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla are implemented. Shri Shukla is a State Minister; his father was a Chief Minister;

his brother is a Chief Minister. He is a *khandani* Minister. When a *khandani* Minister gives promises, his promises are made with some courage and conviction. He made a solemn promise in this House on the 14th March and 28th March that all the employees would be taken back with the exception of a few dozen employees. What has happened? It has been referred to the Assurance Committee and I would request the Labour Minister to see to this. He has helped these employees recently to a great extent, and I must compliment him for that. He must tell his colleague, Shri Shukla, either to respect his commitments and not to be bullied by the bureaucrats or to resign gracefully so that the Parliamentary traditions may be kept up and with any assurances given in this Parliament are not wholly futile but are of some substance.

About rehabilitation in assam, the Government of India gave loans to refugees through the State Government. This amount belongs to the Government of India. But the Government of Assam has issued distress warrants against these loans of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 which were given for rehabilitation in Assam. That loan is being realised now. I request that this loan must be written off. 50,000 refugees are there in various camps in Assam. Something should be done immediately for their resettlement. It should not be imagined that all the refugees have been rehabilitated.

Coming to West Bengal, there was a committee set up under the chairmanship of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and later under the chairmanship of Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, who was an hon. member of this House and who is now a minister in the People's Government of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal requested the Government of India to give Rs. 6 crores for the rehabilitation of refugees for maintenance of T. B. beds and doles to persons who are in camps and hospitals. But the Government of India refused to give a single pie. Even this time when the UF leaders came here, they requested the Central Government to give something. But the Red Flag is a red rag to this

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bull and they say that nothing should be given to the West Bengal Government. This is most unfair.

I would like to know whether it is true that 4200 workers of the Hindustan Shipyard in the public sector are going on strike from 1st May, whether over 80 per cent of workers are suffering from T. B, and there will be a mass strike on May day and whether over 1,500 of the 4,200 workers do not get a single paise on pay day, after their loans are deducted. Over 80 per cent of these workers are suffering from T. B. They are going on strike 1st May.

I would request the hon. Minister to take my criticisms in a sporting manner. Let us play cricket. I support his ministry's demands on one condition. This ministry should not remain anaemic. He should put his foot down and oppose the Finance Minister and the Home Minister if they are wrong. We will support him in that battle in exposing the minister plans of this Government against labour.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Sir, I rise to support the demands of this ministry for the reason that during the year, the Government, particularly the Labour Minister had to face a very critical situation. You are aware that after the war with Pakistan and drought conditions in the country, the industrial potential had gone down and there was restlessness amongst industrial workers. If to this is added the Central Government employees' strike you can understand what kind of a situation the Labour Minister had to face. In spite of it, he has tried his best to sail on an even keel and do his very best for labour. I congratulate the ministry on the work they have turned out during this year.

I would like to draw attention to a serious thing, a serious situation, that is occurring in UP today—the fast undertaken by Dr. Sushila Nayar to see that prohibition is enforced all over India, particularly in UP. She has been on a fast for the last nine days. I would assure her on behalf of the working class, because in a State like Madras where

prohibition is in force, the amount collected through excise is only Rs. 30 lakhs and from sales tax, which was imposed to make good the loss on account of prohibition, Madras is getting about Rs. 16 crores. In UP the sales tax realised is round about Rs. 6 crores and the excise also is about Rs. 6 crores.

Uttar Pradesh is nearly more than double the size in population compared to Tamil Nadu. This is a very important factor. Tamil Nadu has a population of 2.8 crores and Uttar Pradesh has a population round about 6.5 crores. In spite of it if Tamil Nadu could through sales tax collect Rs. 16 crores...

AN HON. MEMBER : It is more than Rs. 40 crores.

DR. MELKOTE : I am open to correction. I am giving the figures which I collected through one source. The only point is that in Tamil Nadu the worker does not spend his wages on drink, he uses it for other amenities and, therefore, indirectly Government gets the benefit through sales tax. This is the point which people have to take a note of. Therefore, we suggest that for the betterment of the working class prohibition should be introduced everywhere, and we the workers whom we represent in the INTUC would like to assure Dr. Sushila Nayar our fullest support and tell the U. P. Government and all other governments which want to scrap prohibition that they will have to face a very serious situation and it shall become an all-India movement very shortly.

Apart from this I would like to say that we the workers in this country had to face a series of critical situations for the past ten years. Two wars, drought conditions and very many other factors have come into the picture. The price structure of commodities in the country has gone up. The real value of the rupee has gone down and the worker is faced with the problem of trouble in the factory and trouble through the house wife in the house because she does not get adequate money from the worker. There is trouble everywhere. It was nearly ten years back

that the Pay Commission was constituted. Whenever we raised this question in this House it was said that the report of the National Commission on Labour, for the constitution of which I moved in this House on December 1966, and was accepted should first be submitted. I am glad to be able to say that their report it is said, is expected to be presented to us by about the end of May or so. What was said was that only after their report was submitted, the consideration and setting up of the Second Pay Commission could be thought of. The National Commission on Labour is going to submit it in the course of a month. Since full ten years have elapsed it is the demanded of the working class that it is time now to set up a Pay Commission. I hope the hon. Minister will make a move to see that this Pay Commission is constituted before it gets too late.

There are various factors which I would like to mention. As the time at my disposal is short I will just mention some of the points. There are tripartite bodies, wage boards and all these things. I have been doing work in the labour field for the past twenty years. I now feel a certain kind of stalemate has occurred in tackling tea problem. The tripartite bodies or wage boards do not submit the reports in time and it looks as though they are given no time-limit whatsoever to submit the reports. For submitting the reports they take a good deal of time and they cannot be implemented an equally as they are not of the terms unanimous. Hence I am making now a suggestion. The implications of this suggestion have got to be examined very critically. There may be very many implications. Why should not Government look at this question from a different angle and see that whatever wage boards or tripartite bodies are constituted they have something like a built-in method under which the decisions ultimately should be presented in a unanimous manner and a definite time limit is fixed for the submission of the reports? There should be sometime like arbitration within its own body and we should not be confronted with the problem of difference of opinion which only makes for further delay. I do not know what its implications are, there

would be very many, but I would like the Minister to examine this aspect of the question so that labour is not harassed in this particular manner. we are facing today.

This is very important and I feel that the labour Minister should look into this question so that whatever be the decisions of these bodies, they are quick and, at the same time, unanimous and they should be implemented quickly.

Then I come to the question of employees' education which is a very important point. A good deal of work is being done in this field. I would like to know whether the working class men should remain as working class men for all times to come. When this point is raised they say that the Education Department and so many other bodies are helping the working class in the matter of obtaining higher education. The working class is very very poor and unless efforts are made to make them rise to the occasion, they, their children and grand children will continue to be workers. Not that to be a worker is bad but when other avenues of employment could fetch them plenty of money as compared to the wages they now get I do not see why they and their children of the workers should suffer from the same blemish,

I would rather like to say that a part of the provident fund may be set apart, or may be a separate fund created, for this purpose by the Labour Department. May be one-eighth of a percent or some other quantum should be set apart for it so that if a worker is already working and he wants further education in the evenings then, when he has got to face the final year examination day for about three or four months in the year he can take leave and from out of this provident fund he be given full salary so that his taking leave for preparation and appearing for the examination will not affect his financial position.

I do not see why this question of higher education and technical education could not be considered from the point of view of the working class men. Some

[Dr. Mel Kote]

such attempt" is already being made ; when I say "some such attempt" I do not mean by the Government. For the past ten years we have been running a school only for employees and perhaps that is the only school in Andhra Pradesh which is recognised. We enrol about 250 students every year. Many of them have passed matric, joined the evening classes and taken BA or BSc degree, some of them have gone up to MA, taken to trade unionism and have ultimately become officers. I do not see why such an attempt should not be made by the Centre. If every industrialist gives to every worker leave full pay for a period of fifteen days and if worker also accumulates a certain amount of leave by working on holidays etc., and Government can help with financial donations from any available source ; he can leave for three or four months on full salary at the time of the examination. So, I feel that government should take the initiative and make it possible for the workers to receive full wages during the leave period so that they can appear for the examination, pass and rise to a higher status. This is a very important aspect of the welfare of working class and I feel I should place it before you squarely for sympathetic consideration.

Then I come to the agricultural labour, which we have been discussing for the last twenty years. The Sixth International Asian Trade Union Conference that took place in Tokyo particularly mentioned this aspect of the question. They felt that the group of workers who have been totally neglected by the world, particularly in the Asian region, is the agricultural labourer. A good deal of discussion took place on that and now the ILO is also becoming aware of the situation. Possibly, it will be discussed further. We in this country are doubly concerned with agricultural labour. We cannot expect the production of the raw material that is expected from them unless we give them a better deal, a very much better deal than what we are giving today—today we are giving them nothing—and, therefore, this aspect of the question needs

immediate attention and I particularly feel that this should be tackled quickly.

There are several mining bodies for the welfare of miners like the Coal Welfare Fund, Mica Welfare Fund, welfare fund for steel workers and so on. Now the overhead administrative charges of these funds are so top-heavy. If these different boards could be brought together, we could minimise the expenditure on overheads and give a better deal to the working class. So, may I bring this to the notice of this House and the Minister for consideration.

For the past twenty years we have been dealing with the problem of the working class over and over again in the same fashion and it is time that we give the whole aspect of the problem a new look. I hope the National Labour Commission will give us new ideas in this field. Lastly for whatever has been done during this year to see that the difficulties of the working class are attended to properly, I congratulate the Minister and I support the Demands.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the speech made by hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee. I entirely agree that the Ministry here is not helpful in solving the disputes and that they are not discharging their duties efficiently.

If we could study the notes furnished by the Ministry in the matter of man-days lost from 1963 to 1968, we find, there were 3.27 million man-days lost and in 1963, upto December or so, it was 13.83 million man-days lost. That is a positive proof that the Minister at the Centre as well as his Ministry are not functioning efficiently and discharging their duties properly in solving the disputes amongst the working class. That is why there have been more and more man-days lost, more and more strikes, more and more agitations and so on. If we analyse the number of man-days lost industrywise, we find, the majority of the man-days lost are in the public sector whereas in the private sector the number of man-days lost is very limited.

The adoption of various fiscal, monetary and other measures by the Central Government has led to strikes in various public sector undertakings. The reason is that the power is not given to the various public sector undertakings at the field level. The Managing Director or the General Manager or the Chairman of the concerns have no power. The power is vested with the financial controller in the Ministry of Finance at the Centre. If they want to settle some dispute with a union, they have to refer the entire file to the Finance Ministry here and wait for their approval, the god's approval, and the time spent is taken advantage of by the labour union there and the agitations, the strikes and other things happen there. So, there is no coordination between the Ministry Centre and the managements of the public sector undertakings. That is one reason for that.

Another reason is that there are inter-union rivalries in the public sector undertakings. I am glad, if we analyse the private sector, they voluntarily recognise some of the union, and they adopt a code of conduct within the union. But in the public sector, more of politics come in their, whether AITUC is the biggest union or INTUC is the biggest union or some other union is the biggest union. They fight amongst themselves. Every union says, "We want to help the labourer; we want to support the labourer". I do not know who is helping them. By their inter-union rivalry, there has been so much of man-days lost. This shows there is no coordinated effort on the part of this Ministry.

Then, the Banking Laws amendment Section 36 A. D., as my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, was saying the result of the Finance Minister here, covering Insurance Companies, Port and Dock workers, Railways, Defence Establishment Post and Telegraphs and all the public sector undertakings. The Government is the biggest capitalist who preaches *Dharmopadesa* to private industrialists. to do justice to their workers. They are the biggest monopoly. The biggest capitalist is the Finance Ministry here

and the bargaining Minister is our friend, Shri Hathi. He has no power to control the Finance. That is why, as has been pointed out by Shri S. M. Banerjee, the Minister here has become a victim of the Finance Minister and has become a victim of the Home Minister and other Ministers here. That is why, so many man-days have been lost. It is an unsatisfactory position that these people have not solved the issue to the welfare of the workers.

There has been an agitation that the dearness allowance should be merged with the basic wage. You will be surprised to know that in some of the undertakings, the basic wage is Rs. 70 whereas the dearness allowance is Rs. 120 or 130. For how long is this to go? The inflation has come and it is going to stay on in this country. We are allotting Rs. 24,000 crores for the Fourth Five-year Plan. So for another four or five years, this inflationary trend is going to continue. Unless something is done to merge the dearness allowance with basic pay, the agitation cannot be curbed.

Coming to the lay-off question in the textile industry, the hon. Minister has stated that upto last year there were 50,950 lay-offs and this year, 65,089 workers have been left in the streets. This Ministry is not solving the problem of the textile workers. What is this management doing in the textile mills? Because there has been taxation, there have been fiscal measures adopted by the Finance Minister here, the sick mills are unable to function. So, the coordinating Minister, the Labour Minister, has to solve this problem by tackling this with the Finance Minister. I am sorry that, due to lay-offs, 65,000 workers have been thrown on the streets. This has been going on for more than two or three years...

MR. N. SREEKANTAN NAIR
(Quilon) : It is not lay-off; it is closure.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : It is a closure, I admit.

We have to study the root cause, why the management is unable to open

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

the doors. They say that they cannot employ the workers and pay them. They must be given some sort of an assistance by the Finance Minister for which the effort of the Labour Minister should be there. But that is lacking. That is why the growing lay-off is taking place, and in Madras, Coimbatore and at other places, the workers are unemployed for several months.

Then I come to the question of recognition. Much has been said that the recognition should be voluntary. Some independent authority, semi-judicial authority, should be constituted to ascertain which labour union commands the strength and support of the workers. What steps have been taken in this direction? Every now and then, inter-labour union disputes are the main cause for strikes. I will tell you one instance. In my constituency, in the Neiveli Lignite Corporation, there are about 17,000 workers, but there are three unions and each union says that they are supporting the workers. But they do not sit together and solve the problems. Unless the management recognises a particular union by ascertaining the real strength which a labour union controls, the problem cannot be solved. But no method has so far been adopted for this. The recognised union in the Neiveli Lignite Corporation is INTUC which controls only 3,000 workers in a project which has 17,000 workers. So, the real union which has got the sufficient strength has not been ascertained. Some method should be found out—there should be a semi-judicial authority or some such thing.

There are a lot of labour laws—Industrial Disputes Act, Bonus Act and other things. It has been suggested that all these should be codified and a simplified labour code should be adopted. The Minister was saying that he will amend the Industrial Disputes Act. He will amend the Bonus Act but there is no concerted effort in the matter of bringing out a codified labour law.

15 hrs.

Finally, I would like to mention one more point. In the matter of

rehabilitation of the displaced persons, the Ministry is not helping the persons coming from Ceylon. I know he has formulated a plan for about Rs. 100 crores for settling the people coming from Ceylon to India under the Sirimavo-Shastri agreement. But what is the Ceylon Government doing? The Ceylon Government is not at all doing its part.

SHRI HATHI : That is not rehabilitation. Rehabilitation starts when they come here.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I know that. No concerted effort has been taken so far. Under the agreement you cannot compel the Indians in Ceylon to come to India. But you are saying 'We are developing Dandakaryna. We are developing Andaman forests, we are developing tea gardens in Malabar and Nilgiris.' But what is the concerted effort you are taking? Nothing. We see Mr. Manubhai Shah is the Chairman of that project and the Government of India is going to give loans and assistance to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. These are on the paper only. You are inducing unnecessarily the Indians in Ceylon to come out of Ceylon, whereas the Ceylon Government is not at all giving citizenship right to the people there. They have disposed of 3,20,000 applications out of which they have given citizenship right only to about 20,000. This Ministry should hold the direct responsibility in the matter of solving this thing.

Finally I would request the Minister to consider the appointment of a wage board for handloom weavers. For all other workers they have appointed Wage Boards. But there are in this country several lakhs of handloom workers spread in all parts of the country. But they are under the mercy of the master weavers where they get Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 for their work. It all depends on the whims and fancies of the master weavers. The wages differ from place to place. That is why the handloom export which was Rs. 24 crores some 2-3 years ago is Rs. 9 crores this year because the workers do not have any benefit of their production. They do

not have good quality. They are not paid well by the master weavers. I demand that this Ministry should consider the appointment of a Wage Board to ameliorate the conditions of the workers employed in the handloom industry. With these observations I request the hon. Minister to consider the appointment of a wage board for handloom industry. There has been industrial unrest in the country throughout. It was 3.4 million man-days lost in 1963 and it is 20 million in 1967-68. That shows that there is some political move, some political interest in the workers' field. Somebody wants to exploit the workers. Somebody wants to exploit the working classes for their political interests. That should be changed by the Ministry here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Azad.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Before he begins I want to make a submission. We receive so many complaints about the working of the Employees' State Insurance scheme. The actual working and implementation of this scheme is not satisfactory. He may say about the measures taken by them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I crave the indulgence of the House and you, Sir, for my short intervention. I am thankful to all the members who have participated in the debate. I would not cover all the points that have been raised because the Minister would reply to them at the end of the debate. I will touch some of the points that have been raised.

About the general question of labour and rehabilitation, we are putting our maximum efforts to see that the industrial unrest in the country goes down and we have greater production. On the side of rehabilitation if the magnitude of the problem is looked into from the beginning and so far solved and if these figures are seen, I am sure the hon. Member will appreciate the work that has been done.

To begin with I would wish to refer to the question of Wage Board, which have been referred to by Shri Kachwai, Shri Mehta, Shri Banerjee and Dr. Melkote. They have also referred to the various aspects of the Wage Boards. They have raised the point about the delays. We have heard about the implementation aspect also. I feel that reasons of the delay in the recommendations of the Wage Boards are not far to seek. We know that these wage boards do consist of different interests and they have to deal with very many complex and complicated matters and they have to try to reach unanimous, if not, near-unanimous decision and they have got to reconcile the various conflicting interests in all these matters.

Members are also important persons. We have to arrange according to their convenience and meetings have to be fixed and it is true that some time the delay takes place in the submission of the reports. Since the employees and employers are all represented in the Wage Boards it has to be seen that the submission of the reports are expedited in the case of these Wage Boards.

Some Members complained about non-implementation of it. As it is, the recommendations of the Wage Board are not statutory. They are implemented through persuasion, advice etc. and we on the part of our Ministry, are trying to persuade different interests to come to certain agreements and try to implement the recommendation of the Wage Board.

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

I have myself been submitting that it is true that on the implementation side we have to be more careful. The results were satisfactory till recently but I may hasten to add that of late this trend is not maintained. We are concerned about it ourselves to see that the Wage Board Awards are implemented. How can anybody deny that such cases of non-implementation or delayed imple-

[Shri Bhagwant Jha Azad]

mentation are not there ? For example in coal mining industry, iron-ore, mining industry and limestone industry and the cases of non-journalist employees of newspaper industry such cases are there. Is it natural that when the recommendations are not implemented the workers raise their voice,

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Would you clarify that the non-implementation and delayed implementation of Wage Board recommendations are the sole reasons for gheraos and agitations ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would reply emphatically no. It is not a fact that they are sole reasons for the gherao. Gherao may be for economic reasons, and might be, for political reasons as well.

The employers are stating that financial reasons prevented them from implementing it, they say, the paying capacity is not there. All these points are considered when the Wage Board sees these things and decides about these matters. In some cases some matters crop up after the recommendations are submitted. That difficulty might be there. I would not say these are the reasons in all cases, and it becomes difficult for us to appreciate them. However, the wage board system as a whole is being considered by the National Commission on Labour and we are very hopefully looking towards their report which is coming very shortly as to what they do suggest about the implementation. On our side, the Labour Minister and the Ministry have set up a bi-partite committee of representatives of both employers and employees to suggest how we can cut the delays in implementation and how we can implement the awards. I am sure that this bi-partite committee is taking great care and interest in this and we hope that they will suggest certain measures by which we can cut delays in submitting and in implementing the wage board awards. We have taken action from our side in another direction. For example, the wage board award for coal has been implemented by NCDC and about

34 or 35 others. Unfortunately, many coal mine proprietors have not done it. We have asked our public undertakings that they should accept tenders only from those who have got a certification of implementation of the wage board awards. We hope that this will have some effect. This is applicable to railway tenders also. Recalcitrant proprietors who are not implementing the award should be asked to implement it. Only such of those proprietors who have implemented it can go to a public undertaking in connection with tenders. These are broadly some points about wage boards which I wanted to mention. I would once again say on behalf of the Government that we want these wage board awards to be implemented. There are on the wage boards representatives of employers and employees. They consider the entire matter and we try to bring them to a round-table—whatever may be the shape of the table—and persuade them to implement these awards. I would like to say that there are some who do not do this and in that connection voice is raised about statutory force. This is all I have to say about this subject.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : What about the unanimous recommendation of the electricity wage board ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In that case I would say that it is not very much. It is only a question of shifting day of implementation. There this could not be done because the Board had to increase the rate from a back date and this would have affected the consumers. There are two other points. One was that whatever had been given to them as interim should be adjusted and I am sure that the House would appreciate this. Therefore, we have not made any vital departure from the recommendation of the wage board.

A question has been raised about automation by Shri Xavier of the Swatantra Party. I was happy about it and I am glad if this is the view of his Party. We are considering the question of automation in the tripartite conference and the Indian Labour Conference of

1966 also took note of this. They said that as a result of automation there should be no retrenchment and no loss in earnings of the labour. That had been agreed to by all concerned. We are also interested, in seeing that if automation is introduced, it is not introduced in the interest of employers but it is introduced in the interest of employer, employees and consumers and that it is done with the prior consultation with the Unions.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Men are sometimes hanged in the interests of the accused.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :

The advantages of automation have been pointed out as increased production which will mean reduction in cost, higher wages and more consumption. On the other hand, it has been argued by some labour representatives that automation will result in displacement of human labour and reduction in future employment. Some of the undertakings in the country such as LIC, Railways and Oil companies and Banks have voiced their opposition to automation. Government have already made it clear and we have got this understanding from LIC and other undertakings that there would be no retrenchment and no loss in earning. I would like to reiterate Government's policy in this matter that we feel that wherever this has to be done, it has to be done after careful consideration; there would be no blanket ban on introduction of automation; but I hasten to add that it should not also be done at the cost of labour employed or their earnings.

At present there are 31 cases of automation in public undertakings and 13 in the private sector. We say that there should not be a blanket ban on introduction of automation because we would not like to be left behind in the technological era.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :

If Gandhiji were alive, he would have condemned them for this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I do not know whether he would not have also condemned my hon. friends opposite. There are many things on which one has no choice.

Dr. Melkote and Shri Kachwai raised the question of labour welfare. As you know, compared to a decade or two ago, we have gone a long way on the road to labour welfare. Today conditions are much better and more improved than they were two decades ago, a decade ago or even four years ago. Everyday we are trying to increase the amenities given to labour. In the coal mines, in mica mines and in iron ore mines, we are trying our best to provide the maximum facilities to labour in the shape of medical benefits where we provide beds, hospitalisation etc. and other facilities. We are increasing the facilities in the field of education also.

A very important suggestion has been made by Dr. Melkote that the three funds we have on mica, coal and iron should be amalgamated. The hon. Labour Minister has decided that in order to coordinate the working of the three Welfare funds and to reduce cost on administration at senior levels, we shall bring about the necessary administrative integration.

The hon. Minister has also decided that we should emphasise more the facilities of water, health and housing. He has decided that in this Gandhi Centenary Year we must go in big way for these facilities which are basic. He is addressing the State Labour Ministers in this regard.

In the Fourth Plan, we propose to spend a total of Rs. 21.5 crores. But in the Gandhi Centenary year, we propose to spend Rs. 5.375 crores in pursuance of our decision to go in a big way in providing these facilities.

We want that the maximum benefits should be provided to labour by way of welfare. We hope that the employers also share this view. Unless labour is kept contented, there will not be any increase

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

in production. I see some hon. friends smiling. I hope it is a nodding smile. If labour is kept contented, they will feel that they have got a stake in the production of wealth in the country; then there will be more production and more prosperity for the employers, labour, and the country as a whole.

The last point is about employment, which has been raised by almost all members who have spoken. In the very beginning I would like to explain what our concern in the Ministry is in regard to this matter. We are concerned about the collection of data regarding unemployed. The job of creating employment and providing it is that of the different Ministries who have to create employment opportunities by their schemes of economic progress. As far as we are concerned, we are only concerned with the aspect of collecting the data. I wish the Members refer to this at the proper time: for example, when the debate on the Planning Commission comes up, I hope the Members will voice their concern. On behalf of the Labour Ministry, I would like to agree with the Members that it is true that the employment situation in the country is not so good. It is true that in the three Plans, we have got the unemployment number increasing, but it should also be taken note of, that in the three Plans we have generated a large number of opportunities where employment has been given to those who were seeking it. But it is also true that those who are seeking employment have outnumbered the facilities that have been given during the three Plans. In the urban areas, it is a question of unemployment but in the rural areas, it is a question of under-employment, where a low intensity of work, inadequate earning and low productivity are our concern. That is where our friend Dr. Melkote showed his concern and referred to agricultural labour. That is also our great concern. While replying to a question on that subject, we have said that by and large it concerns the different State Governments; they fix their minimum wage and all that. We on our part set up three committees which have recommended a minimum wage for them at the Central sector, but nonetheless, I would like to say, as the hon. Min-

ister said the other day, that it is our concern that agricultural labour in the country should get a fair deal and from time to time we are requesting the State Governments to look into the matter. The National Commission on Labour is also looking into this matter, and we are hopeful of getting their recommendations on this matter.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Are you giving a living wage ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have already said that we have recommended a minimum wage. The minimum wage, living wage, need-based wage all these are very really a good concept and they are concepts which we all appreciate. But it is a question of how far we can go into these matters. (Interruption) I have read the Constitution of India. The hon. Member might possibly have read it since the past few years. I have been reading it since 1952.

I say that the Constitution of India throws some responsibility on us. I do not want to say that I do not want to share the responsibility. All that I am saying is that this is a statement of fact. I am only saying a factual statement. I am only agreeing with the hon. Member that it is true that in the Plans we have generated employment opportunities, but as I have said, those sitting in the market have outnumbered this.

I need not give the details of the figures as have been given by some hon. Members about the vacancies or the number of men on the live registers. All that is known. That is what we are doing. As a matter of fact, the concern is about the educated unemployment, especially the engineers. Their number has increased. But the increasing number of unemployed engineers is due to the halting growth of our economy, and the recession in the third Plan. We hope that in the fourth Plan we will have an economy which will be able to absorb the requisite numbers. (Interruption) I think it would not be fair for the hon. Members to make such running commentaries and cheap remarks. They have had their say, I suppose I would be allowed to have my say. Any running commentary would only take me

away from the facts which I am presenting. In this case, the reasons are there. One is the halting growth of the economy and the second is the rapid increase in the outturn. Having been in the Ministry of Education, I can say that we were told in the third Plan the economy will be sufficiently developed to absorb about 25,000 engineers and 50,000 diploma-holders, and we have already created facilities in the Ministry of Education for this, but at present, I am sorry to say that due to recession in the third Plan, we could not have that much capacity in the Indian economy to absorb all these unemployed men. Therefore, this is the position. But we hope that with the revival of the economy and the implementation of the fourth Five Year Plan development programmes and the annual Plan of 1969-70, we will be in a position to create employment potential and facilities which will be able to give employment. That is all that I wish to say about labour.

I would now like to turn briefly to the rehabilitation part of the Ministry.

SHRIS. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Have you got any idea in the fourth Plan...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to know whether the Minister is yielding.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would only like to say that by his question and my answer, I would not be able to add anything more to what I have already said about the unemployment position. He might repeat his question and I will have to repeat my answer. If you allow, I have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The minister says, he is not able to deviate from the reply. There is not much point in your asking any question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have said that my ministry is collecting the data of unemployed. So far as employment

opportunities are concerned, it is for the different ministries to create them. I said, revival of economy, execution of development programmes in the fourth plan and the Annual Plan for 1969-70 all put together will generate new employment opportunities.

SHRI S. XAVIER : Have you got any idea of the number of unemployed in the country and how many of them will be absorbed during the fourth plan ? If you do not know, say that you do not know.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I do not know ; you know better.

In the live register, we have the number but on behalf of the ministry, we cannot say we have specific data about the number of unemployed in the country. In August 1968, the Planning Commission set up a committee to find out the extent of unemployment in the country and to suggest ways and means to meet the situation. We cannot say definitely that this is the extent of unemployment in the country.

The other points regarding labour will be replied to by my senior colleague at the end.

Coming to rehabilitation, Mr. Xavier said, we have no facilities for the Burma repatriates. I would like to tell him that we have got camps for Burma repatriates in Tamill Nadu, Andhra, UP and Orissa and we are giving them all the facilities in the camps. About Tabela camps in Bhavnagar, there are 145 refugee families in the land there. We could not decide whether the property belonged to the State Government or to Defence. In 1968 we decided that it belongs to the State Government. We have written to the State Government to tell us about the exact pricing of that property, so that we can move further in the matter and help the refugees.

Mr. Kachwai said that we have given property in Rajasthan at a small price. It is true that there are properties all over the country, which we are trying to give through the State Governments. Mr Kac-

[Shri Bhaghat Jha Azad]

hwai said that these lands would be given to Harijans at a very small price. I am sure he will not object to that. His only contention was, when election is there, it is given. Election or no election, if we give lands to Harijans at a low price, he should appreciate it and welcome it.

About the Dandakaranya Project Shri Kachwai said that the project has not been doing well. I think from all over the country we have got visitors from there. Hon. Ministers from different parts, not only belonging to the Congress Party, have got to Dandakaranya and they have all appreciated there. The Chief Administrator, who was personally dragged into the affair, I think, has done a good job. He is a young man with all zeal and we want to utilise his services so that we can do the work properly.

SHRI A.S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : I would suggest that the hon. Minister may arrange to send Shri Kachwai there so that he can see for himself what work has been done there.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am prepared, if some of the hon. Members want to see Dandakaranya and the Department of Parliamentary Affairs arranges to send them, to give all facilities to all hon. Members who want to see Dandakaranya. If they have any suggestions to make we would like to consider them and implement them.

About rehabilitation in Assam Shri Banerjee made a point. I would like to say that we have given a very specific order to the different State Governments about the collection of loan. We have said to quote, "every effort should be made to realise the outstanding loans from loanees who are in a position to repay their loans. It is likely that in the course of their attempt to effect recovery of outstanding loans they may come across some cases where no recovery is possible. We have asked the State Governments to report such cases in a *proforma* which we have sent to them so that we may consider what further action should be taken in the matter." We hope the Government of Assam will take due note of it.

The hon. Member from the DMK Party said that nothing is being done for the people coming from Ceylon. I wish I had the time to give all the details about what we are doing about it. I would like to tell my hon. friend that we are quite vigilant about it. 5.25 lakhs is the target. This year's number is 35,000 and 7000 have already come. We have already introduced a number of schemes in Tamil Nadu, Mysore and other States.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What I said was that you should not unnecessarily fan the Indians of Ceylon to come out of Ceylon while they are not mutually responding to register as agreed under the agreement.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We are not saying that they should come. We are only trying to provide facilities for them if they come. Sir, that is all that I have to say in the matter.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : Sir, I fully throw in my weight with the hon. Member Shri Banerjee who has characterised the Labour Ministry as anti-labour Ministry. I wish to add that instead of Ministry of Employment it should be called the Ministry of Unemployment and instead of Ministry of Rehabilitation it should be called Ministry of Destitution.

Much has been said by the hon. Minister just now about wage boards. After all, these wage boards usually come with awards, after a long period of something like four to five years, which are not in favour of the workers. What this Ministry will do is to amend it even in favour of the capitalists. When the workers ask for implementation of the award the Government will send it to adjudication.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, these Benches which champion the cause of labour are empty. I rise on a point of order because there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are already hard-pressed for time. I hope the hon.

Member is not serious about his point of order.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : When the workers go on strike Government will declare it as illegal. When they ask the Government to compel the management to implement the award the Government will say that they have not got any power. But when the workers strike, they will send them to jail. For that they have got the power. This is the anti-labour character of the Labour Ministry of the Government.

In the engineering industry the wage board award was given about three and a half months back. The representatives of labour gave one note, representatives of management another note, representatives of public undertakings a different note and the Chairman yet another note. All these four notes are before the government and they are yet to take a decision on the wage board award.

What is the position in the textile industry? After four years the wage board award gave an increase of one rupee. So, I am tempted to call the wage board a freeze board because it is used as an instrument for freezing the wage.

Coming to industrial relations, I would say that it is heavily loaded in favour of the capitalists. When the workers strike, we expect justice from the Labour Ministry but it is rarely forthcoming. Take the recent strike by the newspaper employees. What steps did the Labour Ministry take to arrive at a settlement?

So far as the industrial relations machinery is concerned, we know its role very well. It wants the INTUC to be imposed on the workers. What is the report of the Pande Committee about Durgapur Steel? If said that it is because of the malpractices and mismanagement that labour disputes are taking place in Durgapur steel plant. When there were elections to the Works Committee last year, all the INTUC nominees were defeated. Yet, INTUC is the recognised union. Again, when they started sabotaging and destroying

the machinery, even then Government were not prepared to withdraw recognition of the INTUC controlled union. The Labour Ministry is following the instructions of government on one side and the Congress Party on the other.

SHRI HATHI : Does my hon. friend not know that industrial relations in Durgapur is the job of the West Bengal Government and not of the Centre?

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : You must hand over industrial relations to the State.

SHRI HATHI : It is already with the State.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : My humble suggestion is that industrial relations in all public sector undertakings in the State must be the responsibility of the State Government.

SHRI HATHI : It is already so.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The public sector would not accept it.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I will give one more instance of the anti-Labour policy of the hon. Minister. Addressing the Asian Labour Ministers he suggested the curbing of all trade unions. He questioned the right to strike and the right of outsiders to function as office-bearers of the union. He further questioned the doctrine of freedom of trade unions. This shows clearly the approach of the Labour Minister to trade-unionism.

Thanks to the bankruptcy of the policies followed by the government, questions like retrenchment, closure and lay-off are always haunting the workers day by day. In the textile industry alone 70,000 workers were thrown out. In the engineering industry also thousands of workers were thrown out. The number of working-days lost through lock-outs is much bigger than the number of working-days lost through strikes. May I ask what has the Government done to prevent this? The answer will be absolutely nothing. In many

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

cases, the employers are denying lay-off compensation to workers. Even in public sector undertakings, the managements are not prepared to implement the Payment of Wages Act. What steps are the Government taking in the matter?

During and after the Government employees strike, the Labour Ministry was looking at it as a silent spectator. Thousands of employees were thrown out of jobs. They did not move. The workers were left at the mercy of the Home Ministry who did everything in a vindictive manner. If you take any dispute to the Labour Minister, he will immediately say that this a matter pertaining to another Minister. If we take a dispute concerning mines, he will immediately direct us to go to the Ministry of Mines and Metals. If we take a dispute from oil industry, he will immediately direct us to go to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. If we take a dispute from Railways, he will, certainly direct us to the Railways Minister and so on. Such dilatory tactics clearly highlight his failure as the Labour Minister. He is, virtually, functioning as a Minister without Portfolio in the Cabinet. He is acting as a Public Relations Officer in the Cabinet. But the Labour Minister is famous for his assurances. He can be called Minister of assurances. He will give any number of assurances but no assurances are being implemented. That is the character of the Labour Ministry.

SHRI HATHI : Which assurance ?

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Regarding the L. I. C., you told us that the matter will be sent for adjudication...

SHRI HATHI : It has been referred.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : But only four or five points have been referred not others.

Now, coming to the question of rehabilitation, the displaced persons from East Pakistan were not given the plots for residence. Even in Delhi, some-

thing like 2000 persons are residing. They were allotted plots; at Kalkaji the sanctions were given to allot plots to them. But a Committee which was constituted by the Government headed by the Law Secretary, consisting of all officers, divided the plots into three categories of 160 sq. yards, 233 sq. yards and 320 sq. yards. The persons who are having plots elsewhere, who are having high jobs, are given these 320 sq. yard plots and the common people are denied the plots. Even now 600 persons are yet to be given the plots. A committee must be constituted with Members of Parliament also on it to look into the bureaucratic nature of this Committee and to see that a uniform distribution is done.

The States must be given the power of dealing with industrial relations. Since all the public undertakings are in the States, I think that the States can do it better.

SHRI HATHI : It is already there.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : If the Ministry is not willing to give the whole power to the States, at least rehabilitation, industrial training centre, etc., must be transferred immediately to the States and the Centre must give aid to the States so that they may function well.

This Labour Ministry should either function well or be disbanded.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय की माँगों पर विचार करते समय पूरे पिछले वर्ष का इतिहास सामने आ जाता है। मैं अगर यह कहूँ तो उचित ही होगा कि पिछला सारा वर्ष, घेराव, तनाव और हड़तालों का वर्ष रहा और श्रम मंत्रालय को कई कठिनाइयों से गुजरना पड़ा। बदलती हुई राजनैतिक परिस्थितियों में हमारी अनेक राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने असन्तोष का फायदा उठाते हुए जिस तरह देश की एकोनामी को बरबाद करने की चेष्टा की, जिस तरह देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को और उत्पादन को

धक्का पहुंचाने की चेष्टा की, उसका परिणाम यह यह हुआ कि पिछले वर्ष में जहाँ एक तरफ रेशन था, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन घटा, मजदूरों को पूरी तनख्वाह नहीं मिली और कई मैन डेज हमारे बेकार पड़े रहे। मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय का जो कि अपनी सुझाव के धनी माने जाते हैं और बड़े ठण्डे हैं, बड़ा स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने तूफानों से भरे हुए पिछले वर्ष को, जिसको मैं हड़तालों का वर्ष कहूँ, तनावों और घेरावों का वर्ष कहूँ तो अनुचित नहीं होगा, उसको बड़ी शान्ति के साथ पार किया।

परन्तु मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हम जब श्रम की बात करते हैं या श्रम मंत्रालय की बात करते हैं तो हमें एक बात निश्चित रूप से समझनी चाहिए कि हम देश को आजाद करने के बाद किसी निश्चित तस्वीर के रूप में इसे देखना चाहते हैं और यदि वह तस्वीर देश की बननी है एक शक्तिशाली, समृद्धिशाली और प्रगतिशील भारतवर्ष की तो वह बनेगी श्रमिकों की मेहनत से, श्रम से, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश में श्रम को महत्व नहीं दिया गया, श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं की गई, श्रम को सर्वोच्च स्थान नहीं दिया गया और यही कारण है कि आजादी के 21 वर्षों में भी हम अपने देश में श्रमिकों के आधार पर जो एक नये भारत के निर्माण का नक्शा लेकर चल रहे थे, वह नहीं बना सके। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, इसके डीटेल में जाने के पहले मैं कुछ बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि यदि हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश के मजदूरों की ताकत बढ़े, देश शक्तिशाली बने तो यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि देश की दौलत बढ़े, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े। देश की दौलत बढ़े बिना, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े बिना देश का हर आदमी शक्तिशाली नहीं हो सकता और यों

कहें तो देश शक्तिशाली नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इन पिछले 20 वर्षों में हम ने इसकी उपेक्षा की। हमने इधर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। परिणाम यह है कि आज श्रमिकों में भयंकर असन्तोष है और उस असन्तोष को जब तक हम सही रूप में समझने की चेष्टा नहीं करेंगे, इस असन्तोष का हम निराकरण करने की चेष्टा नहीं करेंगे। इसके गहरे रूट में नहीं जाएंगे तब तक इसको हम मीट आउट नहीं कर सकेंगे। संविधान में हम ने एक शब्द रखा है जिसकी तरफ में आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ और वह है सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना। यदि हम इस देश में सामाजिक न्याय की जो मांग है जिसकी हमने संविधान में घोषणा की है, उसको स्थापित करने में देरी करते हैं, विलम्ब करते हैं तो यह असन्तोष बढ़ेगा, घटेगा नहीं और यह असन्तोष वहाँ ज्यादा बढ़ेगा जहाँ क्लैबिटव रूप से, सामूहिक रूप से लोग काम करते हैं और इसीलिए मजदूरों के द्वारा विभिन्न कारखानों में, विभिन्न स्थानों पर जब असन्तोष फूट उठता है तो केवल हम उसको कम्प्यूनिस्टों की हरकत कह कर, या गद्दारों की हरकत कह कर, आंख नहीं मूंद सकते। हमें उसकी गहराई में जाना चाहिए और मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि एक ऐसी कमेटी बिठाई जाये जो देश भर में फैले हुए मजदूरों के असन्तोष की ओर संविधान में जो सामाजिक न्याय की मांग हमने रखी है, उसको देखते हुए इसकी जाँच करे। आज देश में राजनैतिक परिस्थितियाँ बदल रही हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में यदि हमें इस प्रजातन्त्र को जीवित रखना है, अगर हमें अपने देश की सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं को कायम रखना है तो हमें श्रमिकों के बढ़ते हुए असन्तोष की ओर निगाह डालनी होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ किया है, उसकी सराहना करते हुए

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा]

भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बहुत कुछ करने को शेष है। अगर वह नहीं करेंगे तो आने वाले समय में हमारे श्रमिकों का असन्तोष सामूहिक रूप में इस देश को क्रान्ति की दीवार पर ला कर खड़ा कर देगा। यदि इस देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है, इस देश की दौलत नहीं बढ़ती है तो श्रमिकों की आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधर सकती है। हमारे देश में आज यह मांग उठी है कि हम जल्द से जल्द देश के अन्दर सामाजिक न्याय की स्थिति देखना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ भी समानता का व्यवहार होना चाहिये, उनको भी समान रूप से उन्नति के अवसर मिलने चाहियें। यह प्रश्न न केवल श्रमिकों के असन्तोष का है, बल्कि बढ़ते हुए जाग्रत जनमत का भी प्रश्न है जो जल्द से जल्द इस देश में समाजवाद के रूप में, समानता के रूप में एक नई सामाजिक परिस्थिति को अपने सामने देखना चाहते हैं।

अभी-अभी हमारे राज्य मंत्री जी ने, जो बहुत प्रगतिशील विचारों के माने जाते हैं, बड़े प्रैक्टिकल व्यक्ति हैं, अवरख, कोयला और आयरन ओर के क्षेत्र में श्रमिक कल्याण सुविधाओं का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि इनकी अलग-अलग संगठनों को हम संयुक्त रूप से एक करने का विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसमें न केवल अवरख, कोयला और आयरन-ओर को ही रखा जाय, बल्कि इसमें मैंगनीज, ज़िंक, कोपर को भी शामिल किया जाये, क्योंकि यह हमारे देश की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण धातुयें हैं। खास तौर से ज़िंक की खानें इस देश के लिए बड़ी दुर्लभ खानें हैं, अभी हाल में जो खोज हुई है, उसके अनुसार उदयपुर के पास हमें राक-फास्फेट का 4 करोड़ टन का टन का डिपॉजिट मिला है, जिनका खनन शीघ्र ही चालू हो जायेगा। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि श्रम कल्याण सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का विस्तार केवल तीन धातुओं तक ही सीमित न रख कर, देश में जितनी भी खानें मिली हैं, उनमें भी इसका विस्तार किया जाये और इसके लिए अधिक से अधिक धन का प्रावधान किया जाये।

आपने 5 करोड़ रुपये गांधी शताब्दि के वर्ष में पीने के पानी के लिये, स्वास्थ्य की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दबा दारू के लिए रखा है—मैं इसके लिए आपका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ—लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि 5 करोड़ रुपये गांधी शताब्दि की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी जी की गरीबों के प्रति जो हमदर्दी थी, उसको देखते हुए 5 करोड़ के बजाय यदि आप 20-25 करोड़ भी रखते, तो भी कोई बड़ी बात न होती। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम गरीबों के लिए मकान बनायें, उनके लिए अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था करें, उनके लिए दवा-दारू का इन्तजाम करें, उनके लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करें। आज लोगों को पीने के पानी के लिए मीलों जाना पड़ता है, जंगलों में जहां खानें होती हैं, उन को कितनी तकलीफ होती है, इसको शहरी लोग नहीं जान सकते। आप इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा राज्य सरकारों को कान्फ्रेंस में लें, राज्यों के अधिकारों को बढ़ायें ताकि इन कामों में जो अनावश्यक विलम्ब होता है, वह न हो और ये सुविधायें श्रमिकों तक जल्द से जल्द पहुंच सकें।

माइन्ड की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। निश्चित रूप से आज खानों में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से घटनाएं कम हुई हैं। माइन्ड की सेफटी व्यवस्था में थोड़ा सुधार हुआ है, मैं इसकी सराहना किये वगैर नहीं रह सकता—पिछले सालों के मुकाबले तथा अन्य देशों के मुकाबले निश्चित रूप से दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या घटी है लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरफ और अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि दुर्घटनायें कम से कम हों।

अब एक विशेष बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ—हमारे देश में हमने कुछ उद्योगों को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में और कुछ को निजी क्षेत्र में मान रखा है। निजी क्षेत्र

में जहां एकाधिकार की मनोवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से नौकरशाही मनोवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगभग 300 से 400 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा चल रहा है। मैं उन लोगों में हूँ जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के पक्षपाती हैं और मैं चाहूँगा कि देश के सभी महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में पनपें, लेकिन मैं बढ़ती हुई नौकरशाही का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र इसलिए नहीं बनाये गये हैं कि उनका उपयोग चन्द नौकरशाह उठावें और उनका दुरुपयोग करें। हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति बड़ी मूल्यवान है। अगर हमने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कल्पना की है, यदि हम उसमें होने वाले घाटे को हटाना चाहते हैं तो जरूरी है कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग मजदूरों पर आधारित किए जायें। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग केवल मजदूरों के सहयोग से, केवल श्रमिकों के सहयोग से पनप सकते हैं क्योंकि केवल श्रमिक ही उत्पादन करता है, आफिसर्ज उत्पादन नहीं करते हैं। वे तो केवल पोस्ट-मास्टर की तरह से काम करते हैं, एजेंट या मुनीम की हैसियत से काम करते हैं, इसलिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र यदि पनप सकते हैं तो केवल श्रमिक की ताकत से पनप सकते हैं। यदि देश में समाजवाद आयेगा, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पनपेंगे तो केवल उनकी मेहनत से पनपेंगे, लेकिन दुख है कि उनकी मेहनत का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, हमारे आफिसर्ज उस क्षेत्र में भाई-भतीजावाद फैला रहे हैं, उन्होंने 25 की जगह पर 100-100 आफिसर्ज खड़े कर लिये हैं, प्राधुनिक सुसज्जित बंगलों में रहकर वे लोग हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की भावना को समाप्त करते चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में मजदूरों को पार्टिसिपेशन दिया जाये, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को रखा जाये जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बिगड़ती हुई परिस्थितियों को संभाल सकें। उनको संचालन व्यवस्था में शामिल किया जाये। वर्कज पार्टिसिपेशन से हमारे सार्व-

जनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग ज्यादा अनुशासित रहेंगे और हमारे देश की करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति बरबाद होने से बच जायेगी।

इसी तरह से मैं प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। आज इस क्षेत्र में जिस तरह से मोनोपली बढ़ रही है, जिस तरह से एकाधिकार बढ़ रहा है, उसको देखते हुए जरूरी है कि वहां भी वर्कज पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये, उनके नुमाइन्दे संचालन में काम करें ताकि देश के उत्पादन और वितरण का लाभ गरीबों को मिल सके, वितरण में समानता आ सके, सबको बराबर का हिस्सा मिले। मैं यहां पर यह सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो मिनिमम वेज के बाद आपको लाभ के आधार पर उन के बोनस को भी बढ़ाना चाहिये। मिनिमम वेज देने के बाद आप एक टारगेट तय कर लीजिए कि जो इतना प्रोडक्शन देगा, उसको इतना बोनस और वेतन देंगे। इससे उनके अन्दर इन्सेन्टिव बढ़ेगा, उनकी जिम्मेदारी बढ़ेगी। इस समय हमारे अफसरों को कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपको हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मजदूरों के हित में जो एवार्ड दिये जाते हैं, उनको ये अफसर इम्पलीमेंट नहीं करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० इस समय देश का सबसे बड़ा कारखाना है, डेढ़ वर्ष हुआ वहां पर सलीम मर्चेंट एवार्ड दिया गया था, लेकिन आज तक वहां के अफसरों ने उसको इम्पलीमेंट नहीं किया। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने घोषणा की थी कि उसको इम्पलीमेंट किया जायेगा लेकिन वहां का मेनेजमेंट इम्पलीमेंट नहीं कर रहा है, बल्कि वहां पर राइवल यूनियन खड़ी करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है; मजदूरों के अन्दर फूट डालने की कोशिश की जा रही है मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर तत्परता से ध्यान दें।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान प्रावीडेंट फण्ड एरियर की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा]

इस समय प्रावीडेन्ट फण्ड एरियर में 12 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हो गया है, मजदूरों के इस धन को शीघ्र से शीघ्र वसूल किया जाना चाहिये। राज्य-कर्मचारी बीमा योजना का प्रश्न मेरे एक मित्र ने उठाया था, लेकिन उसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया, इसमें 18 कराड़ रुपये का घाटा है, जब कि वहां 4 करोड़ रुपये के एसेट्स हैं, इसलिये जब तक इसको ठीक तरह से नहीं चलाया जायगा, श्रमिकों की इस पूंजी के साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांग का समर्थन करते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में श्रम की महत्ता बढ़नी चाहिए, श्रमिकों की महत्ता बढ़नी चाहिए, समाजवाद का जो नक्शा हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम श्रमिकों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान दें। लेकिन यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब इस मंत्रालय पर यहां बहस होती है तो इतने थोड़े आदमी ही उसमें इन्टरेस्ट लेते हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि हमारा श्रम में इन्टरेस्ट नहीं है। जिस देश में श्रम और श्रमिकों की प्रतिष्ठा की भावना नहीं है, वह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

अन्त में मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन समस्याओं पर मैंने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, खास कर हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० की लेबर प्राक्लन के बारे में जिसे वहां पर फिर से खड़ा करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है, उसको हल करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I want to dispel certain impressions created by my hon. friend Shri Abraham when he charged the Ministers and stated that they are all anti-labour. They are not anti-labour, but the situation is such. They are placed in such a situation. The record of the Ministry is itself a record of complete failure. If you look at it, you will find that every important aspect of their

functioning has been admitted by them to be a complete failure.

16 hrs.

On the question of adjudication and failure reports submitted by the Conciliation Officers, I want to say that out of thousand and odd failure reports, only 20 per cent have been sent for adjudication; 12 per cent for arbitration and 68 per cent are left in the lurch by the bureaucrats in the Ministry who decide whether it is proper or not to send a case for adjudication. Normally a Conciliation Officer submits a failure report only when he is convinced about it. If he is convinced that the demand is unreasonable or irrational, he will not recommend further action. Hence, after the failure reports are submitted, they should be sent for adjudication. A procedure should be devised whereby this should be automatically done, namely, the case should be sent for adjudication, if not for arbitration. Why should the Executive decide about it? Let the Judge decide whether the demand is legal or improper. Why should the executive officers decide that 68 per cent of the cases are unreasonable? That is the crux of the problem of the failure of the conciliation machinery.

The other aspects of the question were spelt out by my other friends. It is as if all the other Ministries are more important than this Ministry and sit tight over the head of this Minister and this Ministry and therefore it is impossible for them to do anything.

So far as the question of wages is concerned, I have only one humble submission to make to the Hon. Minister. Let us give a go-by to the wage boards and instead let us have the statutory minimum wages so that the workers will get at least the statutory minimum wages. Even if you get the consensus of all sections in the decisions of the wage boards, they are being watered down by this Government, with the result, what the labourers ultimately get is below the minimum wages. The wage board has come to a dead end and let it go now. Its days are over. Let us

not go back to the wage board. If we have to have something, let that be the statutory wage board.

Now, there is another point. Speaking of public undertakings, the position is that even those undertakings which are assigned by the Industrial Disputes Act the State Governments, the Nawabs in these public undertakings say 'No we do not accept you. This is run under the authority of the Central Government and so we are above the State Government Officers'. If that is so, what about the Central sphere? There the difficulty is more acute. Here the Nawabs are Joint Secretaries and they are on a par with the Labour Commissioner. How can they accept anything laid down by a Conciliation Officer whose position is far below in the ladder? The result is there also the workers do not get justice. Therefore, the conciliation machinery does not function so far as public sector undertakings are concerned, because the Nawabs in these undertakings do not accept any labour laws as binding on them. There are other labour laws which are also from time to time handled by the Labour Ministry. Take, for example, the Bonus Act. That was referred to by no less a person than Shri K. N. Pandey who holds such a high position in the INTUC. What is the Bonus Act? Three sections of that Act were struck down by the Supreme Court. Nothing has been done about it. There was the LAT formula. The important industries have come up so much that in any fair calculation no industry which has got some standing can pay more than 4 per cent because under the Bonus Act all the reserves get 6 per cent interest whereas under the LAT formula only reserves which were put in actual use would get it. Important industries in the country are now paying only 4 per cent whereas they used to pay 66 per cent, one-third and upto 77 per cent. That was brought down first to 20 per cent. Now has come down to 4 per cent. It is not happening in the private sector alone. It is happening in the public sector also.

In the fertiliser and chemical industries, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. got a plant as a free gift from UNESCO.

The plant was capitalised and reserves were built up so much so that it had Rs. 500 lakh odd as reserve. Six per cent is calculated on it. So, you do not get any profit. Naturally the workers were asked to take 4 per cent minimum bonus for 1967-68 when they had produced in Alwaye 119½ per cent of installed capacity and in Delhi 115 per cent. When a plant produces 119 per cent of installed capacity, if the workers are asked to take 4 per cent minimum bonus, will they take it?

It is the fault of the Act. At the time the legislation was enacted, this was pointed out by us to the Minister. But he was deaf to it. Later on also it was brought to his notice. He did nothing to rectify it. Then an amendment by Ordinance was brought in. The amending Bill was passed by the House. What is its effect? Shri Pandey himself has pointed out that it is useless. The whole thing is now completely left in the lurch.

So far as public sector managements are concerned, if the Minister takes it into his head, he should see that they observe the laws. Then there will be some hope for the workers. In the public sector, there are two wings. One follows the industrial practice, the other the Central Government practice. so much so in the establishment at Alwaye a worker gets, on the basis of the cost of living index numbers Rs. 150 as dearness allowance, whereas in the HMT a worker gets the Central Government rate of DA and a basic pay of Rs. 70. A diploma-holder in HMT gets much less than what a sweeper or scavenger or unskilled worker in FACT gets even after putting in four or five years. Do you mean to say that the HMT man will take it lying down?

When the worker agitates in the face of this sort of discrimination, can he be blamed? How can there be such disparity in wages? When the workers agitate, what is the attitude of the Minister? He will say, 'I will take this factory from here to another place'. If this is the attitude of Central Ministers on the question of wages in public sector

[Shri N. Shreekantam Nair]
undertakings, I can only say it is horrible.

The Government of India's labour policy in the different Ministries should be uniform. There should be a uniform pattern of wages for all public sector undertakings. I do insist that the wages must be based on the cost of living index but if they do not want it, I do not object to the workers fighting it out.

Now in the public sector, where they have a strong trade union movement, they get their wages based on the cost of living index whereas the others which are under departmental wage system, have a wage structure which is not a wage structure for the working class at all. If side by side institutions differ so much in their wage policy, should this not be rectified and a uniform pattern adopted?

If the Minister is prepared to correct this disparity, I would say that in spite of their failure, in spite of the failure report which has been submitted to us, in spite of the fact that 68 per cent of the failure Reports of the Conciliation Officers are dropped even then it would be something for labour in future.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (भाजमगढ़) :
माननीय सभापति जी, मैं श्रम मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस अनुदान का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। आज के वाद-विवाद में बहुत से प्रश्न दोनों तरफ से उठाये गये हैं। माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा जो अधिकांश प्रश्न उठाये गये उनका जवाब राज्य मंत्री, माननीय आजाद साहब ने दे दिया है। मैं कुछ मौलिक प्रश्नों की ओर ही सरकार और श्रम मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्ष हमारे देश में बहुत संकट के वर्ष रहे हैं। मजदूरों ने, सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने, अध्यापकों ने और जितने भी जीविका उपार्जन करने वाले लोग हैं सब ने काफ़ी बड़े पैमाने पर और बड़े प्रभाव-शाली आन्दोलन किये और श्रम विभाग ने इस बात की कोशिश की, चाहे आन्दोलन

सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों का था, चाहे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों के कर्म-चारियों का था, या निजी कारखानों के कर्मचारियों का था, पूरी कोशिश इस बात की थी कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो मजदूरों की जितनी उचित मांगें हों, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए समाज के दूसरे वर्गों की जरूरत को देखते हुए, जहाँ तक सम्भव हो उनकी सहायता की जाय और उसके लिए कोई न कोई हल निकाला जाय। विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हुए लोगों ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री ने जहाँ तक उनकी तरफ से कोशिश हुई शान्ति का रुख उन्होंने अपनाया। यह बात दूसरी है कि किसी प्रश्न के ऊपर हल निकला, किसी पर नहीं निकल पाया। लेकिन सरकार ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि जो मूलभूत सिद्धान्त हैं जिसमें हमने इस बात को माना है कि हमको समाज के गरीब वर्ग, कमजोर वर्ग की सहायता करनी है, उसके जीवन को आगे बढ़ाना है और जितना भी सम्भव हो उस ध्येय को पाने की कोशिश करनी है।

जब हम आलोचना करते हैं श्रम विभाग की तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम विभाग को देश के पूरे आर्थिक ढाँचे से, आर्थिक व्यवस्था से अलग करके नहीं देख सकते अगर हम यह कोशिश करें कि आज की व्यवस्था में हमारा श्रम विभाग पूर्ण रूप से कोई समाजवादी नीति का प्रतिपादन करेगा तो यह सम्भव नहीं है। हमने अपने देश में मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को स्वीकार किया है और अभी भी यह सही है कि निजी पूंजी क्षेत्र का प्रभावशाली रोल हमारे देश के अन्दर है, हमारे देश के अन्दर हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के ऊपर निजी पूंजी का प्रभाव बढ़ा है और इसीलिए आज बहुत से ऐसे कायदे, कानून, जिनको हमने माना है, स्वीकार किया है, सरकार की कोशिश के बावजूद भी आज अमल में नहीं आ पा

रहे हैं क्योंकि वह शक्तियां मौजूद हैं जो उसके अन्दर दिक्कतें पैदा करती हैं। इस लिए विभाग की जितनी नीतियां हैं देश की पूरी आर्थिक नीति से इसका गहरा सम्बन्ध जुड़ा हुआ है। हमारा देश जितना पूंजीवादी ढांचे को तोड़ कर के अपने उस लक्ष्य को, जिसको निर्धारित किया है कि हमें देश के अन्दर एक जनतांत्रिक समाजवाद की स्थापना करनी है, हम जितना उसकी ओर आकर्षित होंगे उतनी हमारी श्रम-नीति भी मजदूरों के अनुकूल होगी और उस वर्ग का हित होगा जो हमारे समाज का कमजोर वर्ग है। इसलिए इस ढांचे के अन्दर हमको अपनी श्रम नीति की आलोचना करनी चाहिये।

सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता जो आज है, और वह सही भी है, वह यह है कि हमारे देश की औद्योगिक शान्ति कैसे बनी रहेगी। मुझे खेद है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में औसत तरीके से 5.7 मिलियन जो हमारे काम करने के दिन थे वह बेकार गये। लेकिन 1967-68 तक यह औसत 5.7 से बढ़कर 14 मिलियन और 17 मिलियन तक हमारे काम करने के दिन बेकार गये। यह एक गम्भीर चिन्ता की बात है। हमको सोचना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी स्थिति क्यों पैदा होती है जिसके कारण हमारी औद्योगिक शक्ति नष्ट होती है, हमारा प्रोडक्शन नहीं होता है और हमारे देश के उत्पादन के अन्दर रुकावट पड़ती है? यह एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है, इसका हल बड़ी संजीदगी से हमको निकालना पड़ेगा। मेरा निश्चित मत है कि चाहे प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर हो जब तक काम करने वाले मजदूरों का उनके प्रबन्ध के अन्दर पूरा हक नहीं होगा, उनको सामीदार नहीं बनाया जायेगा, उनका मैनेजमेंट के अन्दर पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं होगा तब तक कोई हल नहीं निकल सकता। इस मसले का हल नौकरशाही के तरीके से, कायदे कानून और

शक्ति का डंडा इस्तेमाल कर के नहीं निकाला जा सकता। और इसको जितनी जल्दी हमारे देश के पूंजीपति, जिनको कारखाना चलाने की इजाजत है, या देश के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के वह प्रबन्धक जो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, और हमारे प्रशासन के लोग, इसको जितनी जल्दी सम्भलें और कदम बढ़ावें उतना ही इस देश का कल्याण होगा। हमको मुख्य रूप से यह व्यवस्था निकालनी पड़ेगी और जहाँ इस व्यवस्था को अपनाया गया, मजदूरों को विश्वास में लिया गया है, उन्हें प्रबन्ध में सामीदार बनाया गया है, हर स्टेज के ऊपर कारखाने की समस्यायें, देश की समस्यायें उनके सामने रखी गयीं, समाज की समस्यायें उनके सामने रखी गयी हैं, उनके कर्तव्य को बतलाया गया है वहां मजदूरों की तरफ से अच्छा रेषांस भी हुआ है। मैं सम्भता हूं कि यह प्रवृत्ति जो अब तक इस देश के अन्दर बनी हुई है कि मजदूर केवल कमाने के लिए हैं, और हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति जो उसकी कमाई का बहुत बड़ा भाग आज भी अपनी दूसरी दिक्कतें बता कर कि हमारा आर्थिक संकट है, हमारा मुनाफा कम होता है, 50 किस्म के गलत तरीके अपनाते हैं, जब तक मजदूरों का इस तरह से शोषण होगा तब तक यह संकट बढ़ता जायगा। आज मजदूर कांशस हो गया है, आज हमारे पढ़े-लिखे लड़के कारखानों के अन्दर जा रहे हैं, वे जानते हैं कि उनके क्या अधिकार हैं, वह जानते हैं कि देश में कितनी पूंजी कमाई जा रही है और उसका कितने नाजायज तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है इसलिये वह आवाज उठाता है, उसकी आवाज की अवहेलना ज्यादा दिन तक सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इसी के साथ साथ हमारे देश के अन्दर बेकारी भी बढ़ गई है। एक तरफ हमारी योजनायें बनती जा रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

बेकारी मुंह बाये सामने खड़ी है। ये पढ़े लिखे नौजवान, नई पीढ़ी के लोग, नयी मान्यता के लोग बहुत दिनों तक बेकार नहीं रह सकते पेट पर हाथ रख कर। समाज के अन्दर कुछ लोगों की दौलत बढ़ती जाए और यह हमारे पढ़े लिखे नौजवान बेकारी के शिकार बने रहें यह स्थिति बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चल सकती, यह विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा करेगी। इसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि 11,000 हमारे ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियर्स, 40,000 डिप्लोमा होल्डर इंजीनियर आज बेकार बंठे हुए हैं वर्षों से। हम एक तरफ इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोल देते हैं, ग्रेजुएट्स के कालेज खोल देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ 50,55 हजार नौजवान, जो समाज के अच्छे होनहार लड़के हैं बेकार बंठे हुए हैं। आने वाले वर्षों में यह संख्या दुगुनी, तिगुनी होने वाली है। यह समस्या हमारे सामने है। 1967 में 27 लाख पढ़े लिखे लोग रजिस्टर्ड थे वह बढ़ कर 30 लाख हो गये। 7 लाख से बढ़कर 13 लाख पढ़े लिखे नौजवान हो गये जो आज रजिस्टर्ड हैं, सारे के सारे रजिस्टर्ड भी नहीं हैं, इतनी बड़ी तादाद असंतोष पैदा करेगी। इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि हमारी योजना आज एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोमोशन योजना होनी चाहिये। और श्रम विभाग का उसके अन्दर हिस्सा होना चाहिए, योजनायें बनाते समय श्रम विभाग के अधिकारियों से, मंत्री से, तथा प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो अनुभव हो, उनसे राय करके, उनके द्वारा दी हुई योजनाओं पर विचार करके हमारी योजनाओं को बनाना चाहिए। नहीं तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

आज असंतोष पैदा होता है, स्थानीय लोग असंतोष प्रकट करते हैं कि दूसरे लोग हमारे अन्दर आ गये हैं। आज समाज के अन्दर चाहे शिव सेना हो या लखित सेना हो, या दूसरे आन्दोलन चलते हों, उसके पीछे यह प्रवृत्तियाँ भी हैं कि आज एम्प्लायर

डंग से उनको रखता है जिसको कम तनखाह पर रख सकता है, जिससे हड़ताल तुड़वा सकता है, जिसको वह लीयल समझता है, और जिनके अन्दर क्षमता है उनकी अवहेलना करता है। आज सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना होगा कि चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर की हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर की, एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोमोशन योजनाएँ हमको बनानी पड़ेंगी, वरना समाज के अन्दर विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा होगी।

मैं श्रम मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से वेज बोर्ड, जो मजदूर की माँग होती है, उसके बारे में बनाये जाते हैं। सरकार ने वेज बोर्ड की स्थापना से कभी इन्कार नहीं किया। सरकार सहा-नुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करके माँग होने पर, वेज बोर्ड बनाती है। बहुत से वेज बोर्ड बने। पोर्ट और डीक का 1964 में वेज बोर्ड बना लेकिन अभी तक उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी। इसी तरह शुगर का दूसरा वेज बोर्ड बना 1965 में, अभी तक उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी। तीसरा वेज बोर्ड चमड़ा और उससे बनने वाले सामान के बारे में 1966 में बना, लेकिन उसकी भी रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी। इसी तरह से बिजली, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में भी जो वेज बोर्ड बने उनका भी यही हाल है। इनमें काफी समय लगता है। तीन, तीन, चार, चार साल का समय लगता है। हालांकि कि इसमें सरकार का दोष नहीं है। लेकिन कोई ऐसा प्रोसीजर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जिससे रिपोर्ट जल्दी आये। सरकार उसके ऊपर विचार करे और जल्दी से निर्णय लिए जायें और उनको लागू किया जाय। बहुत से वेज बोर्ड्स के निर्णय लागू नहीं होते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में कोई स्टेड्यूटरी प्रोवीजन करना चाहिए। ऐसे वेज बोर्ड जो सिफारशें एक राय से करते हैं उनका लाजिमी तौर से पालन होना चाहिए, उसके लिये स्टेड्यूटरी प्रोवीजन हमको करना चाहिए।

हमने देखा कि नोन वकिंग जरनलिस्ट्स के लिए वेज बोर्ड का ऐवार्ड एक राय से सरकार ने स्वीकार किया उसे एम्प्लायर्स ने मानने से इन्कार कर दिया। यह हमारे देश के अखबारों के अन्दर बढ़ती हुई मोनोपली देश के जनमत को जहरीला बना रही है। निश्चित रूप से यह एक खतरनाक बात है और इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अग्नी ऐशिया कान्फ्रेंस के बारे में जो कुछ आरोप लगाये गये तो इस तरह के निराधार आरोप वहीं लगाने चाहिए उसमें हमारे मंत्री जी ने और सरकार ने इस बात की कोशिश की थी कि ऐशिया के पिछड़े हुए देशों के अम मंत्री वहाँ पर बैठ कर कौमन समस्याओं के ऊपर विचार करें। आई० एल० ओ० से हमने वह प्रयास किया कि पिछड़े देशों को आर्थिक, व टैकनिकल सहायता दी जाय और वहाँ पर मिल बैठ कर अपनी समान समस्याओं के बारे में प्रादान-प्रदान कर सकें। उस बारे में हमारी सरकार और मन्त्री महोदय ने जो पहल की उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं और यह मंत्रालय भी बधाई का पात्र है।

आई० एल० ओ० के बहुत से कन्वेंशन को दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में हमारे अम-मंत्रालय ने काफी अधिक माना है और आगे भी उसको मानना चाहते हैं। बाकी हमारा यह कहना अवश्य है कि उसका स्तर बहुत ऊँचा है और वह पिछड़े देशों के अनुकूल नहीं पड़ता है।

बस मैं आधा मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा बहुत सारी बातों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पर दोष मढ़ने की कोशिश की गई है लेकिन हमारे माननीय सदस्य इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार का अम मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से सम्बन्धित है वहाँ 90 फीसदी राज्य सरकारों के अम विभाग भी उससे

सम्बन्धित रहते हैं और यह जो एक प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है कि सारा दोष केन्द्रीय सरकार पर या केन्द्रीय अम मंत्रालय पर डाला जाय यह एक नामुनासिब चीज है। माननीय सदस्य यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि आखिर केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय का काम सारे राज्य सरकारों के अम विभागों की नीतियों का समन्वय करना होता है। और उसे राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से अम सम्बन्धी नीतियों को अमल में लाना पड़ता है। इसलिए सारा दोष केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के अम मंत्रालय पर डालना एक गलत बात होगी। केन्द्रीय अम मंत्रालय ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि जो फैसले या सिफारिशें की गई उन्हें लागू किया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ में एक बार फिर अम मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कामयाबी के साथ अम सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश की है।

आखिर में बैठते हुए मुझे केवल यह निवेदन करना था कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो घोषणा की थी मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारी जो कि हटाये गए हैं अभी तक उनको बहाल नहीं किया गया है। उनके केसैज के बारे में देखा जाय और उनको जल्द से जल्द नौकरी में लिया जाय। धन्यवाद।

श्री बेबेन सेन (भासनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, सन् 1968 की भारत सरकार की जो अम नीति है उसमें खतरनाक तबदीलियाँ दिखाई देती हैं। सन् 1952, 53 और 54 के दौरान जितने जमदूर सम्बन्धी विधेयकों का निर्माण हुआ उनका अभिप्राय मजदूरों के हकों की हिफाजत करना या उनका विस्तार करना था लेकिन यह सन् 68 के साल में जो तीन विधेयक बनाये गए हैं उनका मकसद मजदूरों के हकों को हड़पना या छीनना मालूम होता है। यह एंसेशियल सर्विसिंग मेंटेनेंस ऐक्ट, रेलवेज अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट और बैंकिंग

[श्री देवेन सेन]

लाज अमेडमेंट ऐक्ट पास किए गए हैं इन सभी का जैसा मैंने कहा मजदूरों के हकों को हड़पना व छीनना ही है।

इससे भी अधिक गम्भीर बात यह है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की जो सिफारिशें निकली हैं उनमें से तीन सिफारिशें मजदूरों के लिए चिन्ता का कारण है। उन की एक सिफारिश यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल करने का हक नहीं रहेगा। दूसरी यह है कि एसेशियल सर्विसेज मेंटेनेंस ऐक्ट राज्यों में भी बनाया जाय और तीसरी सबसे खतरनाक सिफारिश यह है कि जब भी कोई आदमी सरकारी काम में भर्ती किया जाय तो उसको पहले प्लेज लेना पड़ेगा कि वह कभी हड़ताल नहीं करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को गुलाम बनाने का एक षडयन्त्र चल रहा है और उसका हम लोगों को डर कर विरोध करना पड़ेगा। उसका विरोध हम जी जान से करेंगे। यह न समझियेगा कि जाने वाला श्रमिक आन्दोलन इस पृष्ठभूमि में शान्तिपूर्ण रह पायेगा। इस चीज को हम कभी कबूल नहीं कर सकेंगे और हमें उसे हटवाने के लिए लड़ना पड़ेगा।

आखिर सरकार की श्रम नीति में इस तरह की तबदीलियाँ क्यों हुईं? मेरी समझ में उसका कारण यह है कि जैसे जैसे मोनोपली अर्थात् इस एकाधिकार की ताकत बढ़ती जाती है, सारी शक्ति और धन केवल कुछ मुट्ठी भर आदमियों के हाथ में जमा हो जाते हैं तो यह सरकार जो कि उस मोनो-

16.24 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

पली की मातहतों में चलने वाली है जैसी कि यह हमारी सरकार है तो वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजदूरों के हितों और हकों पर हमला करती जाती है। सन् 1960 में और सन् 1968 में जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हुई थी उन दोनों हड़तालों की तुलना करने पर यह

पता चलेगा कि सन् 60 की हड़ताल में ज्यादा कर्मचारी शरीक हुए थे और उस समय पांच दिन की हड़ताल हुई थी। उस वक्त भी आर्डिनैस जारी हुआ था जिससे हड़ताल को गैरकानूनी करार दिया गया था लेकिन उस वक्त ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं किया गया था कि कानूनी हड़ताल गैर कानूनी की जायगी। इसके विपरीत अब वैसा किया गया है। इस चेंज का प्रधान कारण यह है कि कंसन्ट्रेशन ग्राफ वैल्यू ज्यादा हो गया, मोनोपली हो गयी और यह सोचा गया, कि अगर मजदूरों को काबू में नहीं रक्खा जायगा तो उनका काम ठीक से नहीं चल पायेगा।

दूसरी बात आप यह देखिए कि जहाँ सन् 1963 में बिड़लाज का टोटल एसैट 2927 करोड़ रुपया था वहाँ सन् 66-67 में उसका टोटल एसैट 4375 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान में जो 7-8 कम्पनियाँ हैं उनका एसैट बमुकाबले उन 27000 कम्पनियों के जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, उन 7-8 कम्पनियों का एसैट कोई 13 परसेंट है। यह आठ कम्पनियाँ हैं, बिड़लाज टाटाजा, मार्टिन एंड बर्नस, कमानी मफ्तलाल, साहू जैन और सिंहानिया...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : एक और है अर्थात् आल इंडिया काँग्रेस कमेटी है।

श्री देवेन सेन : यह डेली न्यूजपेपर्स में मानोपली का विस्तार कैसे हुआ? हकीकत यह है कि मेट्रोपोलिटन डेलीज का जितना देश में सर्कुलेशन है उसका 31.4 परसेंट इन 8 कम्पनियों के हाथ में है। चारों तरफ से एक मोनोपली कर रक्खी है।

श्रमिकों का शोषण किस तरीके से चलता है मैं इस पर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपकी इंजीनियरिंग कंसन्स है उसमें वैल्यू ऐड्ड बाई मैन्युफैक्चरर पर कैपिटा 6000 आता है लेकिन पर कैपिटा वेजेंज पेड टू लेबर 2000 रुपया

आता है जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि 4000 रुपया हर एक मजदूर के पीछे वहाँ के मालिक लोग लेते हैं। उसको रोकने का हमारे श्रम मंत्री की तरफ से या हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कोई इशारा भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि समूचे कारखाने अगर ले लिए जायँ सिर्फ इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने नहीं तब देखा जायगा कि नैट डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्ट पर वर्कर 48,79 रुपये होती है और समूचे कारखानों को मिला कर मजदूरों की एवज वेज होती है 1829 रुपये। इससे आप भली भाँति समझ सकते हैं कि कितना रुपया समूचे कारखाने में मजदूरों के खून से बनाया हुआ इस तरह से मालिक लोग ले लेते हैं। मैं मिलमालिकों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से यह रुपया लेकर वह जो नये कारखाने खोलते हैं उनमें वह कैपिटल क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं? मालिक लोग नए कारखाने खोलने में कैपिटल नहीं देते हैं। वह तो रुपया आता है सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों से और मजदूरों की बचत से। मेरे पास फीगर्स उपलब्ध हैं कि फस्ट, सैक्रेड और थर्ड फाइव इयरप्लान में मालिकों ने सिर्फ 7,12 और 8 परसेंट रुपया लगाया है बाकी सारा रुपया या तो सरकार की तरफ से आया है या मजदूरों का जो उस तरह से बचा हुआ पैसा है उससे आया है।

हमें यह भी देखना है कि हमारी स्थिति जो सन् 61-62 में थी उससे आज मजदूर नीचे चले गये हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि सन् 1962 में मजदूर किस हालत में थे?

1968-69 में वह नीचे क्यों जा रहा है? देखा जाता है कि इंडेक्स आफ रिफ़ल प्रनिंग 1962 में 102.3 था और 1966 में वह 89.9 हो गया। यानी 12.5 घट गया। इस पर भी कहा जाता है कि लोग शान्त रहें। थर्ड प्लेन हमारी ख़त्म हो गई। उसके बाद भी हमारी स्थिति रोज व रोज नीचे चली जा रही है।

बेकारी के बारे में हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने कहा है। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि थर्ड प्लेन के अन्त में वह 14 मिलियम थी और चौथी प्लेन के बाद वह 20 मिलियम होने वाली है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी योजनाओं से क्या फायदा है वह मुझे नहीं मालूम होता है।

मैंने आपको बतलाया कि मजदूरों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार होता है। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहूँगा कि मालिकों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है। यह देखा जाता है कि इंडेक्स नम्बर आफ प्राफिट्स इन पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनीज 1961-62 में 105 था और 1965-66 में वह 134 हो गया। उनकी पूँजी और उनका मुनाफा बढ़ता जाता है।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि इस बार के बजट में एक्सपोर्ट इयूटी भ्रान जूट ऐण्ड टी घट गया, लेकिन एकसाइज इयूटी पहले से बढ़ गई है। अब करीब 14 करोड़ रुपये के हो गई है। इसका बोझ आता है गरीब मजदूर और किसान पर। हम कहीं नहीं देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूरों को बसाने के लिए कोई बन्दोबस्त है। अच्छा तो है कि सरकार कह दे कि तुम कहीं चले जाओ। तब हम लोग देखेंगे कि हम कहीं हिजरत कर सकते हैं या नहीं। उस वक्त हम लोग आन्दोलन करेंगे, लेकिन हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह अभियान शांतिपूर्ण होगा या नहीं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बजट पास तो हो ही जाएगा, फिर भी मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUERIA (Marmogoa): A heart-wrenching topic in Goa today is the death of labour leader, Mr. D'Cruz, while under custody. It has been alleged by the union that Mr. D' Cruz was dashed against by a company jeep carrying two policemen on the night of 5th March. The police party arrived at about 11 P. M. the same night and lathi-

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

charged the workers including Mr. D'Cruz. Eleven persons were arrested and Mr. D'Cruz was one of them. He was examined by the Bicholim doctor who certified only minor injuries. He was under police custody the whole night and he was taken to the judicial Magistrate at 4 P. M. the next day. The Magistrate, on seeing his condition, insisted on his immediate removal to the hospital. This was at about 5 O'clock the next day. He was taken to the Bicholim hospital at 6 O'clock, one hour later, and to Punjim hospital at 8. He died at 11 O'clock that night.

Mr. D'Cruz had eleven children. If this is not a case for a judicial inquiry, may I ask the Government what else is ?

They have ordered a magisterial inquiry. Here is what Mr. George Vaz, the union leader, wrote to the District Magistrate with reference to this inquiry. There is a Gurkha who made a statement before the Police. He was also called to the Magistrate. This is what he said :

"I had advised the Gurkha to make a proper statement before the District Magistrate when the inquiry should start. He had accordingly called at the office of the District Magistrate on the morning of the 18th March, 1969, together with another workman, Govinda Swami. However, finding the same police inspector (who had previously threatened to arrest him) at the door of the District Magistrate, he did not enter out of fear."

This is how they handle magisterial inquiry. Do you know why the Government of Goa is reluctant to have a judicial inquiry ? D'Cruz's death is only one episode. There is a conspiracy in Goa today to throttle, crush and eliminate the labour movement, in anything connected with mines, or exports. This conspiracy has the active support of the Government of Goa which is a government of mine-owners, for mine-owners, by a mine-owner.

In connection with the same strike 33 workers were beaten up in Police jails 11 of them at Bicholim and the rest of them

at Quepem. These two places are 50 miles apart. How was this terrorism co-ordinated and who ordered it ? On the 20th of December 1964 two workers were shot dead by the Police in Vasco during the Mormugoa Dock workers' strike. An inquiry under an administrative office was held; 5 years have passed, the report has not yet been published. Not long ago one striking bargeman was pulled out of the judicial custody by a Police officer, beaten up and returned to judicial custody. No administrative action was taken. Why is it that when one Labour Tribunal resires, it takes so long for a new tribunal to be appointed ? Why were the Mines Act Safety officials refusing to handle any question in connection with river loading points ? I wrote to Mr. Hathi and, I believe the position has slightly changed. It may be difficult for some people to realise that these very mine owners, who were such lavish hosts to the AICC delegates on each and every day of the AICC session in Goa, can stoop so low as to ply Policemen with liquor, and grease others with God knows what until every striking workman in Goa in connection with mines and exports, lives in fear of eviction, brutality and repression.

Mineral wealth is national wealth and it has only been leased to these gentlemen if I can call them that. If they are going to continue to use the benefits of this lease to exploit and terrorise workmen, I would say that this House would be well advised to consider nationalisation of these mines.

I demand a judicial enquiry into the death of Mr. D'Cruz. Let the truth come out and let the natural consequences follow for the Police, the other elements in the Administration, and this Government of Goa, which today is a despotic government of vested interest.

I come to the question of bargemen. As you are aware, the bargemen of Goa carry only one commodity in their barges, namely, mineral ore, from the mine loading point to the harbour. Now, the mines in labour matters, are under the central sphere. The Harbour, in labour matters, is in the central sphere. But the link, the bargemen, for them, the

appropriate Government is not the Central Government, but it is the State Government. This is something which has to be corrected. There has been a dispute for 2 years. These bargemen were requesting the application of the Dock Labour Wage Board. It is being denied to them. A tribunal was appointed but nothing has been done; For two months they have been requesting an eight hour working day Is this an unreasonable demand? At present these bargemen are supposed to be on duty 24 hours a day. The employers say that they work only for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. In fact they are supposed to be there all the 24 hours. They were prepared to go to a tribunal. They requested a man from the Central sphere on the Tribunal. The tribunal has been appointed with a man from the State sphere. They were not satisfied. They are continuing their worker to rule. I know Mr. Hathi has been trying in this particular matter. But I must tell him, face to face, that he is not trying hard enough. As long as Goa is an Union Territory, though the primary responsibility is of the State Government, it is also very much the responsibility of the Central Government. The Goa Ministry has given repeated proof that, on anything concerning mining on anything concerning export, they have a vested interest in keeping the workers from getting justice. I demand, therefore, that the Central Government, and this Ministry in particular, should own up its responsibility with reference to the Union Territory of Goa. One reason why the Central Government is reluctant to intervene is because this Government itself does not practise what it preaches. Take the Goa compensatory allowance. An allowance of 8 per cent was sanctioned in 1962. It was granted due to the high cost of living in Goa, compared to the other places. This cost of living of 1962 has not gone down, but it has gone up. Yet, the Goa compensatory allowance was reduced on 1-4-67 and it was totally withdrawn from this year. I don't know of any single case any where, where such an allowance, once it is granted to the Government servants, has been reduced. It has not happened anywhere else. This is the only one case, where this thing has happened. Is it justified? I don't think so. The Chief Sec-

retary of the Goa Government wrote to the Central Government saying :

"Special attention is invited to Annexure (page 19) in the booklet wherein a comparison has been made between the price index and retail prices obtaining in Panaji and Delhi. It will be seen from this that cost of living at Panaji is much higher than at Delhi".

I must say to Mr. Hathi that he must demand that the Home Ministry should practise with respect to Government employees, what the Labour Ministry preaches with reference to labour welfare. Otherwise this Government will only expose its double standards, more and more openly.

I therefore demand the restoration of the Goa compensatory allowance, on behalf of the 20,000 families that are affected there.

Take another example of pension to postmen and others of the P & T Department in Goa. Some of the employees have retired 3 years ago, but the pension cases of these persons have not been settled yet. Is it not the responsibility of the Labour Ministry to take this up? The largest employer today is the Central Government, and it is one of the most reactionary employers. It is therefore the responsibility of the Labour Ministry, to see that such things are corrected.

I now turn to the question of rehabilitation there. The Quepem Bridge was own up by the portuguese in 1961 and we are in 1969. Still there is no finalisation of these cases yet. They are still pending.

16.46 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER : in the Chair)

Then I come to the question of the Fund for the Welfare of Labour, in the iron-ore mines. At the rate of 25 paise per ton, on the production of 8 million tons, we are getting in Goa about Rs. 20 lakhs each year for this Fund. Will the Minister please tell me how much of this amount has been spent in Goa? The first meeting of the Board was held in

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

Goa, and they decided on advisory committees, Committees were constituted in every State, but not for Goa.

SHRI HATHI : It is there.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : It is not there in your report. Since they have not done anything, it does not matter whether they have constituted it or not.

Regarding medical facilities, hospitals and all that, there are a few beds in Goa. That is all. Regarding educational and recreational facilities, 3 multipurpose institutes are planned. That is all. Goa produces the largest amount of iron ores but this is the way in which projects are implemented there. In Goa we get too much administration, too many ivory towers and too few projects, too little implementation. This Fund is collected at the level of the Central pool and distributed. This is largely a manual industry, where the workers are right there in the place where the Fund is collected. I would suggest that the fund may be allocated to those areas where it is produced. By this the benefit will go back to those who actually produce iron ore. I understand in respect of these items some distributive machinery should be there and this could be achieved by reserving 10 or 15 per cent in the Central Pool which could be used to reduce this disparity. By this we will be making the machinery work much faster and remain more effective.

In the Tripartite organisation you should have only employers and employees. The Chief Secretary of the State may be appointed as Secretary to the Committee, to help it, and not to hinder.

Regarding resettlement, I am glad that something is done for the people of Mozambique who have come back. I would like to raise the question of the repatriates coming from Africa. You are aware that large groups of people especially from Goa, are coming back from East and West Africa from the Persian Gulf, where traditionally they had been settling down. Those places are Africanised or nationalised and therefore they are com-

ing back. I hope that the fact that they act by memoranda, and not by dharna, will not be held against them and that they will be able to get facilities.

Now with reference to employment. In the report it is mentioned that the total number of employment seekers on the live registers of employment exchanges have increased from 27 lakhs in December 1967 to 30 lakhs in December 1968 an increase of 10 per cent. But the significant thing is that the educated applicants have increased from 10.87 lakhs in 1967 to 13.09 lakhs in 1968 a rise of 20 per cent. In just one year. When the general rise is 10 per cent, the specific rise in the figure of educated unemployed is 20 per cent. Now, the Honourable Minister of State may feel that the only function of this Ministry is to collect statistics on unemployment. I hope that he will come to the conclusion that it is much more than that, and that his Ministry will contribute to man-power planning.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is for the Home Ministry.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : If it is to be done by the Home Ministry, alone then we are not going to succeed in the man-power planning. I hope you will take more interest. Do not just look at the statistics. Please do look at the people behind these statistics, that are being frustrated by lack of opportunities. They are being educated just for the sake of education and with no national purpose. These people will one day throw up this country in flames, unless you and the Home Minister and the others sit together, and do some real man-power planning.

MR. SPEAKER : I see that a number of members have not spoken. Shri Kundu from the PSP, Shri Daschowdhury and of course two from the Congress. I think we will be going up till 5.20 or so and I hope the Minister will not mind it. I shall call for speakers. Shri Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, in this House it has been raised through debate whether there is any purpose for the Labour Ministry. I think it is a nice topic that was discussed, I think

this Labour Ministry as such has no policy to give to this country. It is merely acting and existing as proxy and is a piece of ornament on the body of Mrs. Indira Gandhi which ever tangle or jingle like other ornaments i. e. the various Departments.

What I say is this : A Labour Department must have three important purposes. One ought to relate to the attitude towards wage ; the second one relates to their attitude towards the right of collective bargaining and the third one relates to social security measures of the workers.

Looked at the Ministry from these three angles and looking in to this annual report which has been given to us, I would say that this Ministry has no policy. The most vital subject which should absorb this Labour Ministry is the concept of wage. It is too late in the day, twenty years after Independence, to say that workers cannot get need-based wage statutorily. Now it must be accepted once and for all that unless the need-based wage is given to the worker, the development of this country or the dream to build an egalitarian society in this country will not at all be realised. It is strange logic that some of the business houses who control the business in this country always equate wage with production. A certain infra-structure has to be built in the country and for that a certain economic strength has to be built in our workers so that they can work hard and produce more and more. There must be correlation of wage with the total production of the country and workers must have a share in that production. We have to decide whether production is only meant for profit or it has any other meaning and whether it is also for use by the workers. So far, production has been only for profit and it has not meant anything by way of use. So it is imperative that Labour ministry must spell out its policy and what it proposes to do in regard to need-based wage. Unless we have this need-based wage, unless there is a national need-based wage, formulated and statutorily implemented, even if it be necessary to amend the Constitution for the purpose-

we must all stand for it—there is no future for this country,

I shall refer incidentally to the growth of industry in Japan and Israel, two countries in Asia. In Japan, a capitalist country, go during 1947-55, the wages went up 40 times, From 1959 onwards, with increase in wages, production in different sectors has gone up sky-high. For example, when the real wage in 1947 fell below 30 points, with 100 as the base (1939), it increased in 1955 to 104.5. Production registered great strides in different industries. In manufacturing industries, it went up 67 per cent, in steel, it went up 89 per cent, in machinery and chemicals 77 and 104 per cent respectively.

So it is irrelevant to say that rise in wage has nothing to do with rise in production. Because we have to produce certain things, wages have accordingly to be fixed. It is the concept of an antiquated, feudalistic capitalist society to equate wages only with production. Therefore, the Treasury Benches should not sing this song. They should revise their concept of wage.

Coming to the concept of collective bargaining which is the most important weapon in the hands of workers, which is a democratic right the workers in India have achieved through a systematic struggle for over 100 years, a right which was championed by Mahatmaji and this right the workers cannot afford to give up. As I said the other day here, when in 1917 in Ahmedabad there was a textile strike and the workers demanded a 35 per cent increase in wage, Mahatmaji supported them and threatened a fast to enforce it. He said : 'I shall not take any food nor use a car till you get 35 per cent increase. I shall die fighting for it'.

This is what Mahatmaji said—a: far back as 1917. But what did Shri Hathi and his colleagues do when on 19th September 1968 thousands of Central Government workers wanted to go on a token strike on support of their demand for a need-based wage? They left the matter to the armoured police, the CRP and other agencies. They fled from the field.

[Shri S. Kundu]

What is their approach to collective bargaining? Do they justify the stand that strike should be banned, that this most important weapon in the hands of the workers should not be used? Do they realise that if this weapon is discarded or taken away only the capitalist and monopolist forces gain? And all your desire to build a socialist pattern of society would just remain a utopia which will never be realised. During the 19th Sept. strike the Labour Minister was sitting silent and he indirectly supported that the strikes should be banned. And not only that. I would like to go a step further and say this. I read a report where much fanfare has been made of the observance of the 50th anniversary of the Indian Labour Organisation in India. What has the Indian Government done so far as the two important conventions of the labour organisation are concerned? Mr Hathi is smiling.

SHRI HATHI : Because I have a good reply to give you.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I know what good reply you will give me. Two most important conventions were held recently in Tokyo in respect of the Asian Regional Conference on labour. Those two conventions were freedom of association and collective bargaining. These conventions have not been upheld by Mr. Hathi, this Government. And they are making a lot of fanfare of the international labour organisation. It has been said in the resolution here :

"Noting with regret that several Asian Governments have either not ratified the freedom of association and the right to organise convention of 1948 or the right to organise collective bargaining convention of 1948."

One of these Governments is the Government of India.

May I casually refer also to the Indian Labour Conference? At the Indian Labour Conference, it was decided that things will be settled by mutual consultation and mutual agreement, when it was started in 1947. In 1959, in Madras, at the Indian Labour Conference. It was also decided

that nothing should be done and no anti-labour Bill, no legislation concerning labour should be passed without the concurrence and consent of the trade union organisation. What did Mr. Hathi do? Series after series of anti-labour laws were passed : section 36D was imposed and put into the Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill ; the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act was passed here. What did he say then? He did not open his mouth. He violated these agreements which were reached in 1959.

Therefore, I would ask him to call an Indian Labour Conference and decide this issue. Otherwise, there will be upheaval ; there will be more and more unrest among the different classes of labour throughout the country, and they will feel that whatever they do, whatever they decide, the Government is going to break up by hook or crook.

I will now refer to another item which is mentioned in this report. It is about the joint management councils. Is it not your desire to see that the workers participate more and more in the management? What is the report? The report says that only at 89 places these joint management councils function. I am told that in 1966, it was working in 140 places. It has now deteriorated to 89. This is the achievement of this great Labour Ministry and the Ministry owes an explanation to this House.

Very cleverly this report hides the scaling down of the operation of the joint management councils. I need not go into other aspects like codification of labour laws and all that. The National Commission on Labour is going into them. I would only plead this. As soon as the report of the National Commission on Labour is placed here, it should be debated in this Parliament. Without waiting for final report, the Labour Minister must move and try to enact laws and codify the laws and see that the poor workers are saved from the horror of running from pillar to post and from being squeezed by the legal expenses which they have to pay to safeguard their rights.

17 hrs.

I would just refer casually to the problem of unemployment. It is as suming staggering proportions. One day it will destroy the fabric of democracy. At the end of the third plan, there were 11 million unemployed. Today I am told it is 20 million. How can we accept that this ministry deals with employment exchanges only and it has nothing to do with employment? Is there any other ministry with which we can talk about this? Let the hon. minister take it up with the Prime Minister and take the responsibility of the employment department and not leave it to the Planning Commission or the Home Ministry and let him raise a dialogue on how to provide employment.

In the private sector undertakings, the employment potentialities are decreasing day by day. In the public undertakings also, it is shrinking compared to previous years and at the same time more production is taking place. In Hindustan Steel, production is going to be doubled without any fresh employment? It is a contradiction. Unless the unemployment problem is tackled and unless employment-oriented industries are started, there will be a great disaster. Hungry people will not listen to reason. They will rise in revolt and shatter the fabric of democracy, unless you do something for them.

In this Gandhi Centenary Year, please start doing something. You are giving Rs. 5 crores for wells and relief work. Try to give some unemployment benefits at least to a certain section of the younger people who feel frustrated, running from place to place for a job.

In the present labour law, social security is like an El Dorado. You have to strive hard even to get little things. After working for 55 or 60 years, the poor worker is thrown into the street. Can you not provide some old-age benefit for him? Please do something and see that the ESI and other benefits become more effective.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay North-West); Sir, I wish to point out

that Mahatma Gandhi was quoted out of context. On behalf of the union, Mahatma Gandhi asked the employers whether they would accept arbitration. When the employers refused, then he undertook the fast and uttered those words. My hon. friend who quoted Mahatma Gandhi should accept him in to and say, "First of all we are for arbitration and only when it is refused, we shall resort to other methods." It is no use quoting Mahatma Gandhi half way.

According to me, wage-boards are now an over-worked method of settling disputes. In the wage boards, we have representatives of employers and workers, independent members and a Chairman. If they agree, there is no difficulty. Government can say that all unanimous decisions will be implemented by law. When they do not agree, there is difficulty. Sometimes, independent members and Chairman disagree, in which case it must go to adjudication. Then, why have wage boards at all?

The best way then would be to have a worker's employer's representatives and an independent Chairman so that the three together can either come to a decision or the Chairman's decision would be taken as an adjudicator's award. So a further reference as has happened in the case of working journalists would be unnecessary. In that case the decision of the Chairman of the Wage Board should be taken as an award and should be dealt with as such. Unless this is done wage boards would be an over-worked thing and I do not think it will yield any further results. As far as delay is concerned. I consider that a certain amount of delay is implicit in wage boards which decide for industries extending all over India and which have the further task of bringing about a unanimous conclusion as far as possible. If that is not done the whole time is wasted. Therefore, the time taken in coming to a unanimous decision is time well spent.

A reference was made to the electricity wage board. One of the suggestions made there was that if necessary the electricity rates should be increased. I would submit that the workers and employers

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should not be allowed to combine in order to exploit the consumer. Consumer's interest is the national interest and if a suggestion is made that the consumer prices should be increased because then the employer does not suffer and the labour can be paid more, it should be resisted. The consumers form a larger body and therefore the employers and workers should not be allowed to combine to the detriment of the interest of the consumer.

I will refer to automation. Why do we oppose automation? Automation is a progressive thing—computers included. There was a bullock cart, then came motor cars and railways and now we have jet planes. Every time automation comes in it does displace certain persons. We can take care of it by seeing that those who are employed today will not lose in wages and they will not be displaced. Automation can be brought in without tears. Every automation produces secondary and tertiary employment which compensates for the loss of employment in automation. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government to use a selective eye about automation and allow automation or computers in industries or subjects where computers and automation will do more social good rather than take a one-sided view (*Interruption*).

I will now refer to the question of productivity and incentives. If national wealth has to be increased productivity has to be increased. How is productivity to be increased? The wage boards can give award. The result is that the man who is hard-working and the man who is not hard-working, the man who is intelligent and the man who is not intelligent, the man who produces more and the man who produces less are all paid the same wages. I am suggesting a fall-back-wage or a protected minimum wage. For a hard-working man or an intelligent man an incentive wage should be given so that his wage will come out of the further production that he gives, and the employer will not be able to victimise anybody or do injustice to anybody because there will always be a fall-back-wage or a protected minimum wage. Unless this is done there is no incentive to many worker

to increase production. I submit the Government should look into this and see if they can provide protected wages for a certain amount of work and then give incentive wages for better production.

The next point I wish to make is about labour participation in management. I think this is an over-worked slogan. What do we mean by labour participation in management? Supposing there is a board of directors of seven or nine persons would the labour have majority, in which case it is all right. But if the labour has not the majority the consequence will be that the minority man in the board of directors or in the committee would be blamed for all that goes wrong and he will not be able to influence the ultimate decision. A better method seems to be what is being done, for example, in Yugoslavia where a factory is wholly given over to the workers of that factory. If they produce more they earn more, and if they fail they take the consequences. What is happening today in our country? Take our public sector undertakings? The public sector here behaves like State capitalists. The only reply to it would be cooperatives. But the co-operative must be a co-operative in the real sense of the term and not a so-called co-operative. Take the cotton ginning co-operatives in Gujarat, on the sugar co-operatives in Maharashtra, The wage earners of the cotton ginning factories in the co-operatives of Gujarat or the sugar co-operatives of Maharashtra are still wage-earners. It is co-operative of rich peasantry of Gujarat or Maharashtra. Therefore, if it is a real co-operative, then the workers must have a share in the management and in the fruits of co-operation. I am suggesting that in a co-operative the worker must have a share in the fruits of labour and must get some benefits out of it. But if in a sugar co-operative or ginning co-operative the worker is to get the same wage as in a private sugar or ginning factory, then it is not a co-operative for the benefit of the workers. I am suggesting that the co-operatives should be such that the workers will ultimately get some benefit out of them,

The next point is employment exchanges. It is my submission that

employment exchange is a borrowed experience from other countries. It is not an institution which is fit for the conditions of this country. In a country where the margin between employment and unemployment is two or three per cent up or down, the employment exchanges can serve some purpose. But where employment is so small and the unemployment is so large, no amount of employment exchanges will fulfil the need of giving employment. In fact what is happening today is this. Take a hard-working, intelligent stenographer. He will get employment on his own. He will go to several firms, reply or respond to advertisements and if he gets a job of his liking, he will take it. What is left to the employment exchanges is those persons who cannot get employment anywhere by their own effort, may be because of personal defects, temperament or want of equipment. Therefore, I would suggest that, rather than having employment exchanges on this vast scale, if government were to restrict themselves to certain selected fields, it will be useful. Take, for instance, the engineering industry where there is huge unemployment of skilled and semi-skilled people. If there is shortage of different types of skills in one part of the country and surplus in another part of the country, the employment exchanges will serve the purpose. But if the employment exchanges go on dealing with unskilled workers, they will never be able to fulfil or finish their task, except having in record some figures to show that they have solved the problem of unemployment. A better thing would be to save that money and utilize it for starting training centres for giving training in those industries and occupations for which schools, colleges or institutions do not give training. There are many fields in which a man can be trained. If that money is spent in order to qualify a man for his job, he will get employment much quicker than by enrolling himself in an employment exchange.

Then, in my opinion, the Central Government is accepting for itself much greater responsibility than it ought to have and is legitimately its burden. Why does the government take upon itself

things which the State Governments are responsible for? Why does the Central Government take upon itself things for which the trade unions are responsible? It is trying to do things which the trade unions should do with the result that it cannot do them as well as the trade union do and it gets the blame and that blame will continue. Therefore, let the Central Government try to shed that part of the responsibility which is not its own.

Take the case of agricultural minimum wages. This question has been referred to in this House several times. If any of the States claim that they have implemented the minimum wage for agriculture, I can speak with some knowledge that they are not speaking the whole truth. I know that the States have published notifications. But publishing a notification and fixing the minimum wage is one thing and implementing that notification is another thing. I can say with knowledge; as far as Gujarat and Maharastra or the old Bombay State is concerned, though notifications were published covering limited areas, they found it impossible to implement them, because in a far-flung village who is going to inspect the hours of work, who is going to assess the the over-time who is going to see whether the wages are paid or not? There are some cases where the employer is as illiterate as the worker himself? Who is going to maintain the records in such cases? Therefore, I submit that agricultural minimum wages can succeed only in big farms and in plantations. But where the agriculturist himself is as poor as the worker and is as much unemployed as the worker for a greater part of the year, this big argument or discussion of having an agricultural minimum wage will give some satisfaction of having said something, but it will not achieve any concrete results.

Now, a reference was made to the man-days lost and to the need-based wage. A reference was made to the Constitution also. The article in the Constitution says, to the extent of the economic capacity of the nation, the wage should be given. It does not say unconditionally that a living wage should

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be given. The need-based wage which was fixed in the 15th Labour Conference was also subject to the economy of the country being able to afford the need-based wage. The Resolution of the 15th Labour Conference does not say that the need-based wage should be given absolutely without any reference to the economic capacity of the country.

Where does the wage come from? The wage must come from production; the wage must come from the national wealth; the wage must come from the machine and the man and the working capital put together to produce national wealth. Therefore, unless more national wealth is produced, a better wage cannot be expected. A country which tries to say that we shall pay wages before the wealth of the country increases will be, certainly, paying wages but will not have more national wealth, and, in course of time, it will become bankrupt.

I know the case of the Employees State Insurance Corporation scheme. There have been other countries in the world where the scheme has been operated in those countries that their Corporations today are bankrupt. For example, they gave injections and patent medicines on such a huge scale that today those Corporations are not able to even give elementary remedies. Therefore, let us do everything, let us do as much as we can, for labour but let us do within our economic means. A man who tries to do more than his capacity will meet the same fate as a frog who bloats himself to a big size. I would, therefore, submit that the wage to be given in this country must have some relation to the increase in the national wealth of the country. You take as much as you like from the public sector or the private sector. But unless the total wealth of the country increases, a mere demand for a living wage or a need-based wage is not going to work. The first thing is to create something from which a wage could be paid. Giving the wage first is like putting the cart before the horse or putting wage before wealth.

About labour welfare, it should be for certain limited purposes, say, drinking-water or maternity benefits or certain facilities in certain areas where welfare cannot be done in any other way. Where a factory is situated far out in a jungle or where there are mines which are inaccessible to ordinary persons, in those cases, labour welfare could be done by the Government. But if the Government tries to do labour welfare in places where it could be done otherwise, by the trade unions, then the Government will be spending money without any corresponding result. Therefore, my submission is that labour welfare should be limited to mines and should be limited to those areas where ordinary facilities are not available, say, drinking water or hospitals. But to do labour welfare everywhere will not give any corresponding result.

What is happening today is this. For example, in a city like Bombay, a man does not require all the recreational facilities through Labour Welfare Board. A cinema show in a labour welfare centre in Bombay will not serve any purpose. What purpose does it serve? There are atleast 100 cinema houses in the city of Bombay. Therefore, labour welfare must have two orientations, firstly, to supply the needs where there is no other way and, secondly, to give them those things which ordinary places of recreation will not give. Some training in labour, some orientation, some new outlook, will lead ultimately to a better labour welfare.

With these words, I have done.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER [*In the chair*]

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Many hon. members have spoken and it has been made quite clear that the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, if it has to work properly, must get in touch with many other departments and Ministries because it has a direct connection with the Home Ministry. It has a direct connection with many other Ministries. So, if this Ministry has to work properly, then it has to get in touch with the various other Ministries as well. Unless that is done, this

Ministry, as it has been made clear by the hon. members in their speeches should not be termed as the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, but it should be termed as the Ministry of Leisure, Unemployment and Eviction. I will tell you why. When so many things had have been happening in this country in regard to labour, this Ministry seems to be enjoying itself in leisure without taking any pains to subside the upheavals and agitations the labourers. That is why I suggested that it should be termed as 'Leisure'.

About the labour point; about the unemployment point, it has been well debated in this House. We have heard a queer logic that there should not be any question of living wage or need-based minimum wage. I would, in this connection, refer to articles 41 and 43 of the Constitution of India which I also referred when the hon. State Minister replied. Article 41 says :

"The State..."

This means the Government of India also.

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

Article 43 says :

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities....."

We do not find any of the measures that have been proposed by the hon. Minister in his Budget and even in the Report submitted to us. In regard to

assistance in respect of unemployment, no measure has been taken. About the question of living wage, it is not only a question of need-based minimum wage; but in the Directive Principles of the Constitution it has been stated that a living wage with a decent standard of living has to be ensured. Where is the spirit of decent standard of living? When the Minister replied he stated that the question of need-based minimum wage was before arbitration along with certain other matters. I cannot understand how the hon. Minister can defy a Constitutional directive. Also, a very senior Member of this House said that there should not be any question of living wage or need-based minimum wage; it should be compared with the total national wealth. I would, on this point, request them to consider the directives as laid down specifically in articles 41 and 43 of the Constitution, and I hope that the hon. Minister will come to the conclusion that, unless a living wage with a decent standard of living is offered to the labourers and the workers of this country, we can have no development in the country. The hon. Minister should learn this.

About the vast magnitude of unemployment, the hon. Minister in his Budget reply avoided giving figures. He mentioned that in regard to the draft Fourth Plan—the book that has already been circulated to members—a committee has been pointed to go through all the details of figures.

Here we have got these figures and this has been signed by the Reference Officer. So, these should be taken as official figures. At the end of the Second Plan, the backlog of unemployment was 7 million—irrespective of many other things; this is just the backlog of unemployment. We had our Third Five Year Plan and at the end of the Third Plan, the backlog of unemployment was 10 million. It is increasing from year to year, from Plan period to Plan period. It has also been estimated that, even if we accept any Fourth Five-Year Plan, at the end of the Fourth Plan period the backlog of unemployment will increase further—it may be about 14 to 15 million. further if we agree to have the

[Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury]

Fifth Plan also: the backlog of unemployment at the end of that period will be about 19 to 20 million. I do not know, Sir, how many Plan periods will be required by this Congress Government to make these 500 million people of India as pauper and unemployed. This is the rate at which this Labour Department and Labour Ministry are working. This is the actual position by which we are going far below of this unemployment problem. I would request the Hon. Minister to consider all these specific facts.

Now coming to rehabilitation practically nothing has been said except by a senior leader of this House, Mr. Banerjee, He made only a brief mention of it. Before speaking about rehabilitation I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister what was stated by the first Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, in 1950 regarding this programme. I quote him from the Lok Sabha debate, 1950, Volume V. Part II :—

“What happens in Pakistan affects India and we cannot help it, and I mentioned very specially those who are in Eastern Bengal and I said that we could not rid ourselves of the feeling we have for them or our ultimate responsibility towards them.

Therefore it comes to this. We owe it to these people in Eastern Bengal may be in danger to give them protection in their territory, or if there is no other alternative, in our territory if circumstances demand it.”

This is the assurance given by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru. But the question of rehabilitation as it has been dealt with by this Ministry, it seems to be halting and timid. Here and there certain concessions were given, but it is absolutely halting and timid. We find, that very recently this Government is trying to have negotiation with the Government of Burma to have the full-est compensation of the properties left by Indians in Burma. But we have not seen any such statement on the

part of the Government of India to have any further negotiation with the Government of Pakistan for the purpose of compensation of properties left by Indian citizens in East Pakistan. We have somewhat settled the affairs of compensation with regard to West Pakistan. I wonder why it has not been done with regard to East Pakistan.

I beg to refer to one question, Question No. 701, that I tabled in this House some months back and in reply to that—I do not know how that reply came from the Commerce Ministry—they have said—I want to quote his reply :—

“The Gouverneur of India are still urging the Government of Pakistan to discuss the question of restoration of all properties and assets taken over by either country, in terms of Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration. Therefore, the question of paying any compensation to Indian nationals whose properties have been seized by Pakistan does not arise at this stage.”

I have got a copy of the Tashkent Declaration. The hon. Minister may kindly refer to Article VIII. I quote :

“The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the sides will continue the discussion of questions relating to the problems of refugees and evictions/illegal immigrations. They also agreed that both sides will create conditions which will prevent the exodus of people. They further agreed to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict.”

There is a particular stipulation in this agreement. I cannot understand why our Government are not in a position to approach the Government of Pakistan and tell them, ‘You cannot declare the properties left by Indian citizens as enemy property and acquire them. They simply said that it is controlled by the Art VIII of the Tashkent Declaration,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will require five minutes more. Millions of people are suffering for all these things. There are other discriminations also. On the 8th February, 1969 the Central Board of Direct Taxes issued certain orders. I don't want to quote the whole of it here. The order says that anybody who comes from West Pakistan to India to settle and to stay here will be allowed to take, without any official formalities, customs and other financial obligations, a sum of Rs. 50,000 which can be invested here and that will be free of income-tax charges. Why the same set of rules or notification have not been made applicable in the case of those who come from East Pakistan? Why should there be this discrimination? I tabled a Question in this honourable House about the recognition of past Government service of displaced persons who served in Pakistan in the matter of getting the benefit of pension and other ancillary benefits. It was made very clear by the Home Minister that there was no such scheme for the East Pakistan DPs to recognise their past service in the Government of Pakistan or in the undivided Bengal, or employed in the Pakistan territory. There is a scheme in respect of those who come from the North Western frontier province or from other parts of West Pakistan but not for these people who come from East Pakistan. Why should there be this type of discrimination? I appeal to the Minister of Rehabilitation to look into this situation and to initiate serious discussions with the Home Ministry and also with the External Affairs Ministry.

The Rehabilitation Ministry should be termed as the Ministry of Eviction, not of Rehabilitation. Here, I would like to quote from a news which has appeared in the Hindustan Standard. On the 21st April, 1969, the head line is this :

Sad plight of East Pakistan Displaced persons near Paradip.

The report says :

Representatives of some 500 East

Pakistan displaced families living in the Kharnasi Ramnagar colonies near Paradip in Cuttack district have in a memorandum to the Chief Minister drawn his attention of the harassment and indignities to which they are being subjected. The Memorandum points out that certificate proceedings are being drawn up against the DPs on the allegation that they have encroached on Government land. The fact however is that these men were brought to Kharnasi and Ramnagar by the Government itself with the object of rehabilitation and a plot measuring 2080 acres was allotted in their favour.... True to bureaucratic traditions, no records of right have been issued in favour of the displaced persons, though they have been in possession of their holdings for more than 17 years.

This is how Displaced persons from East Pakistan are being treated...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must conclude now. I have already allowed you five minutes extra.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will conclude in two minutes. I wish to just quote the discrepancy in the reports of 1967-68 and 1968-69. 1968-69 report says that 7848 families have already been settled in various districts in Assam viz., Cachar, Goalpara, Nowgong, Garo Hills etc. Another 1400 families are expected to be settled in this State by 31st March, 1970. Whereas, what does the 1967-68 report say? It says that about 7024 agriculturist families have already been moved to the various rehabilitation sites in the State while the remaining 3,000 families, including both agriculturist and non-agriculturist families are expected to move to the scheme sites by the 31st March, 1968. There will be 12,000 families, including agricultural and others in Assam. In the latest report of 1968-69, from 12,000 it has come down to 9248 families. I do not know what has happened to the rest of the 3,000 families in Assam. This is the discrepancy in these two reports.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now please conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I think you will appreciate the matter...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of appreciation. I have already given you five minutes more.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Then what happens in Delhi ? There is a Kalkaji colony here. In this colony it was decided that people who come from East Pakistan would be settled. They are now under the gainful employment of the Government of India and the Delhi Administration. These people who were given the assurance in 1962 and were given land at Rs. 20/- per sq. yd. For certain faults of the Department or the CPWD, this area could not be developed and now they are being charged Rs. 10/- more per sq. yd. and it comes to Rs. 30/-. Now these people in the Kalkaji colony have been asked to pay 3 per cent as licence fee. There are all these discrepancies. But some top-ranking officers in Delhi have been given all sorts of facilities and they are given land at the rate of Re. 1/- per sq. yd. whereas these people pay at Rs. 30/- per sq. yd. Shri Dharma Vira has already built a colony near Ramakrishna Puram, so also Shri Sen Verma. Such top-ranking officials are given all the benefits and privileges by the Government. But no such benefits and privileges are given to poor people. It is shameful. I personally had a talk with the Hon. Minister the other day. I would request him to consider this and see that the people in Kalkaji Colony are settled there and given land at Rs. 20/- sq. yd. and not more than that. They should not be charged any licence fee.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : I would like to limit my observations to the Rehabilitation Department. While doing so, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister regarding some of the problems which are still existing in the Jammu and Kashmir State. By and large, the Central Government have been very helpful in settling all categories of refugees in Jammu and Kashmir State and I am happy to congratulate the Hon. Minister

because people in general do appreciate the efforts made by the Central Government for their rehabilitation in that State.

Since 1947, from time to time, people all parts of the State have been uprooted due to Chinese aggression and due to Pakistani aggression. Broadly speaking there are five categories of refugees in the Jammu and Kashmir State. First, in 1947 many people came from the area now occupied by Pakistan. In 1947 again, people from the West Pakistan area also came and they are also settled in Jammu and Kashmir. Then, the biggest uprooting took place during 1965. That happened in the other areas such as Chhamb, Jaurian, Rajouri, etc. Our main problem recently had been rehabilitation of these people who were uprooted in 1965. Specially I welcome the fact that the Central Government did give appreciable help, financial and otherwise, for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people of the Chhamb and Jaurian area. But I fail to understand one point. The people in Punjab were in certain respects given more financial aid for the same purpose, for example for bullocks, the Punjab farmers were paid Rs. 1200; whereas the Chhamb and Jaurian farmers got only Rs. 800. For the information of the hon. Minister, I may say that for buying cattle, the farmers of Jammu and Kashmir have generally to come to Amritsar from where the Punjab farmers also put these bullocks.

Then the people in Punjab were given compensation for crop damaged either by the Pakistani forces or when our army required that area for their own purposes. At the same time, it was not thought advisable to pay it in Jammu and Kashmir. I do realise that now it has become such a complicated problem that it may not be possible for Government to initiate proceedings for paying this crop compensation; I do not appreciate Government difficulties. But I would give an alternative suggestion. Whatever agricultural loan has been given to the people in Jammu and Kashmir, may be converted into grants so that the people will be satisfied to some extent.

Then tractorisation was done in Chhamb and Jaurian. We are grateful to the Ministry at the Centre for supplying tractors and extending this help. But while in Punjab this was done in Khem Karan free of charge for those farmers in Chhamb and Jaurian Government have been charging Rs. 16 per acre for the same help, My hon. friend, Shri D. R. Chavan, who was at one time in charge of rehabilitation, whispers into my ear that in the Punjab area some non-official organisations did it. I appreciate their efforts. But if in J and K where the problem was similar, non-official organisations had not come forward, is it not the duty of Government to see that whatever facilities were given to the Punjab farmers are not denied to the Chhamb and Jaurian farmers?

I stress these three points because recently as the hon. Minister is aware, there had been an agitation and refugee demonstrations. Refugee deputations have also met the hon. Minister. I would request him to do something in this regard.

Then I come to that section of refugees who were uprooted in 1947 from the areas now being occupied by Pakistan. We have been repeatedly told for the last 20 years that those areas are our territory. But the time has come when we must have a realistic approach. What have we done? After the Tashkent agreement, what did we do? Those parts of our own territory which we took back from Pakistan, we handed over to the Pakistanis. How am I to be satisfied? How are those people who were uprooted in 1947 and have been refugees on our side for the last 20 years to be satisfied in the very near future? The Government of India's policy is that it will take back that area. These people will ask, 'what about our rehabilitation?'. In this respect, Government's policy is unrealistic and not practicable. They are justified in their demand for rehabilitation. For their satisfaction, we should concede it. As the claims were registered of those people who came from West and East Pakistan why should these people be denied that very right? Until such time as you take a final decision on what your policy is

going to be regarding this area which is now being occupied by Pakistan, at least temporarily you register their claims, because a person who was 20 years of age in 1947 will now be beyond 40. Those people have got their apprehensions that there may not be any settlement for another 15 to 20 years. Then who is going to remember? Their children would not be remembering what their property was and how their claims are to be registered. Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister that this is a very important, significant problem there, and the Central Government should apply their mind and try to find out some way to as how their claims could be registered.

Before I close, I would once again like to urge upon the hon. Minister this matter. Whatever the problems are now existing, whether it is the refugees who were uprooted in 1965 or the refugees who were uprooted in 1947, whatever their problems are, they should be attended to quickly. Some of those problems have already been pointed out by the State Government; some of these refugee associations have pointed them out themselves, and today I am also voicing their concern and their problems. I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government that they must give their due attention to those problems immediately and see that these problems are solved.

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundargarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while paying homage to the martyrdom of the workers who have died, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Demands of the Labour Ministry.

Within 20 years of Independence, with the growth of industrial complex in the country, the number of trade unions also has increased. If one prepares a balance-sheet of the achievement of the public sector enterprises in terms of money, only the debit side will be prominent. That is to say, the total investment is of the order of about Rs. 3,500 crores in the industrial sector, and the net result is an overall loss of Rs. 35 crores, up till now, after providing for deprecia-

[Shri D. Amat]

tion, interest on loans from the Government of India and other agencies and taxes. It has inherited a top-heavy administration so as to feed a few thousands of officers who pocket big salaries, who should be got rid of first.

Side by side, labour unrest is increasing day by day, resulting in gheraos, bandhs, lock-outs, lay-offs, go-slows, pen down strikes and even hunger-strikes. I am personally not again strikes and I believe in the freedom of the trade union movement. Any society that defines the right to strike is not a society because there the labour is not free.

Sir, in labour unions, labour interests should be protected by the labour unions managed by the workers themselves. Now a days, the unions generally become the appendage of political parties reflecting the aims and objects of that very political party which dominates the trade union activities of the union concerned. This practice should go.

The aims and objects of a trade union are one, and there is no second opinion about it; it is to the effect that they have to look after the payment of the proper wages to the workers, they must look after the regular working hours, sanitation, recreation, the education of children and other amenities of life. It shows that they are not for the unions but that they are personally biased. Had it not been so, all the unions, irrespective of their party affiliation, could have united together in the interests of labour. But they would not do so. Why? Because this is the monopoly of vested interests in the trade union operations.

A recent survey in West Bengal has shown that one particular individual has become President of 20 trade unions and Secretary of 30 trade unions. So, this practice should be stopped, and outside infiltrations into labour unions should be checked. Only the workers should be allowed to hold office and no outsider should be allowed to enter the labour unions. So, this way, not only the monopoly of vested interests would be eradicated but also political influence which

dominates the functioning of trade unions in the country will come to an end. This is the predominant factor which brings about labour trouble in the country, because the vested interests have no interests for the labour but only their own axe to grind. They want to create not industrial peace but industrial strife and thus to thrive. The argument these days is no longer about starvation wages or need-based or intolerable working conditions but more money and more benefits. But even if they get it, that is not the end of the problem. The want to create fresh problems and chaos.

For example, they say they are fighting for labour interests. So long as there will be profit, the labour will be entitled to over-time, bonus, etc. But the moment the factory goes bankrupt, what would happen to the country and the people in general? We have to repay the loan with interest, borrowed for the factory. So, Sir the champions of nationalisation and advocates of the public sector cannot create confidence in the public. They rather ask the public to reason the loss in shape of further taxation. This sort of practice should be stopped.

In U. P. during the President's rule, 4000 trade unions were derecognised for non-filing of returns in time. I request that similar strict action should be taken in other States also.

In public sector undertakings, the Central Government should be the ideal employer. So, all the responsibility in connection with labour trouble and disputes should be the concern of the Central Government. The Central Government should see that the industries in India are not doomed to destruction by the labour movement, where our illiterate labour fall an easy prey to the siren voice of the agitators and disruptors.

Sir, wage board recommendations have no consideration for productivity. Nobody will deny workers getting more wages corresponding with the living index but some machinery should be evolved so that wages are linked up with productivity.

I come to the very important problem of rehabilitation of adivasis in Rourkela. The ultra-modern Rourkela plant was built at the cost of the home, hearth and everything of the poor adivasis. We were given the assurance that we will get house for house, land for land and first preference in employment. But all the assurances have gone into oblivion and the promises have been broken like pie crash. No recommendation has yet been implemented. It is said that the pearl of Orissa is a Rourkela. There is a standing order that the untapped human resources available from the displaced persons and adivasis should be given first preference. The statement of Mr. K. D. Chandy that 50 to 60 per cent of in the lower grade and 90 per cent in upper grade jobs have been given to Rourkela people is completely wrong. The interests of Oriyas have been completely ignored. The jobs are the monopoly of the other people. We do not want to form any sena like the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, Bijay Sena in West Bengal, Lachit Sena in Assam and so on. The adivasis are being exploited. There is a saying :

बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापम् ।

Necessity knows no law. If the adivasis are exploited in this manner, the jungle people will be forced reluctantly to apply the jungle law. The adivasis do not want to become engineers, mechanics or machinists. They only want that they should not be considered unfit even for the job of peons and messengers.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं केवल दो सामान्य से प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से पूछूंगा। एक प्रश्न तो यह है कि दिल्ली जोकि भारत की राजधानी है, इसके भगल बगल में, दोनों ओर फरीदाबाद और गाजियाबाद दो बहुत बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाने जा रहे हैं पर किसी एक उद्योगपति का इतना बड़ा औद्योगिक साम्राज्य किसी एक स्थान पर हो तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि वह गाजियाबाद और मेरठ के बीच में केवल मोदीनगर में ही है ? यदि है तो उसी

के सम्बन्ध में मैं ये दोनों प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से पूछूंगा ।

पहला मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि पिछले साल जो वहां पर गोलीकाण्ड हुआ था और जिस में दो निरीह मजदूर मारे गये थे और कुछ मजदूर घायल हुए थे । उनको लेकर एक जांच कमीशन बिठाया गया था । उस जांच कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस रिपोर्ट को अब तक इस सदर की मेज पर क्यों नहीं रखा गया है, सरकार क्यों उसको जानबूझ कर छिपाना चाहती है ? श्री हाथी के स्वभाव से मैं परिचित हूं । मेरा अनुमान यह है कि शायद वह इस रिपोर्ट को रख भी देते लेकिन उनके ऊपर कोई और बड़ा दबाव इस प्रकार का पड़ रहा है जिस ने अब तक उस रिपोर्ट को रोक कर रखा हुआ है । मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देते समय इस बात को अवश्य बतायें कि जो एक उचित ढंग है उसको क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ? उस रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करने में अभी तक उनके हाथ पीछे क्यों रह रहे हैं ? क्यों नहीं सदन की मेज पर उस रिपोर्ट को रखा जाता है ?

मोदीनगर के सम्बन्ध में मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है । लगभग 65-70 हजार आदिमियों की मोदीनगर एक बस्ती है । उत्तरप्रदेश के अन्दर यह नियम है कि चालीस हजार की बस्ती अगर हो तो वहां पर नगरपालिका या म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड बन जाता है । लेकिन वहां के प्रमुख उद्योगपति केवल चुंगी से बचने के लिए उसको बनने नहीं दे रहे । आप जानते ही हैं कि जो सामान बाहर जाता है और जो बाहर से आता है उस पर 8-10 लाख रुपये चुंगी लग सकती है । उससे बचने के लिए वहां टाउन एरिया बना रखा है । उस टाउन एरिया में कुछ अपने परिवार के व्यक्ति और कुछ अपने परिचित व्यक्ति रख छोड़े हैं । उस टाउन एरिया को दस बीस हजार रुपये दे कर वह लोगों को संतुष्ट करने का बहाना करते हैं । पिछली बार जब उत्तर प्रदेश में

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ था और इस सदन ने एक सलाहकार समिति बनाई थी तब उस सलाहकार समिति की नैनीताल में बैठक हुई थी। उस बैठक में इस समिति ने सर्वसम्मति से यह निश्चय किया था कि मोदीनगर में नगरपालिका का निर्माण होना चाहिये ताकि वे मजदूर भी मनुष्यों की जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें। एक मुख्य सड़क जो गाजियाबाद से मेरठ जा रही है उसको चौड़ा करके रख छोड़ा है और रोशनी का भी उस पर प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है। लेकिन और जो इधर उधर की कालोनियां हैं वहां गन्दगी का साम्राज्य रहता है। मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से कहूंगा कि आप स्वयं कभी जा कर उसको देखें कि किस तरह से नरक कुंड के अन्दर उस नगर में मजदूरों की बस्तियां उन्होंने बना रखी हैं। जब यह बात कानून सम्मत है और सर्व-सम्मति से इसके सम्बन्ध में सलाहकार समिति निर्णय भी ले चुकी है तो क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को अपनी ओर से प्रेरणा देंगे या उसको विवश करेंगे कि मोदी नगर के अन्दर म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड का निर्माण यह करे ताकि वहां सफाई का, स्वास्थ्य आदि सब प्रकार का प्रबंध हो सके और मजदूरों के हितों को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके ?

ये दो प्रश्न मैं पूछ रहा हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में जवाब जरूर दें।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं भी एक बात जानना चाहता हूं। वहां पर एक रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियन थी। उसके रजिस्ट्रेशन को कैसल क्यों कर दिया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the various hon. Members who have participated in this debate and have given

useful and concrete suggestions. The speeches of hon. Members have covered a very vast range of subjects and I am afraid that even though I sincerely attempt to reply to all the points it may not be physically possible for me, but I would state that if I omit to reply to any of the points raised by the Members they may not feel that it was out of any attempt on my part not to pay any consideration to them but it was only because of shortage of time. But I wish to assure them that if I leave out any points here, I shall write to them whatever I have not dealt with here. But I shall try to reply to as many points as I can.

18 hrs.

Hon. Members have raised several questions. Shri Abraham, Shri Kundu and Shri Deven Sen referred to my speech at the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference and the so-called anti-labour policy of the Government. They have further stated that the Government of India have moved for curbing the rights of trade unions, they have taken a stand against collective bargaining, they wanted to ban strikes in industries, they wanted that outsiders should not be allowed in trade unions and so many other things which go against the policy enunciated by the Government up to 1968. I would like to mention here that the policy which the Labour Ministry would like to follow and I would like to follow would be to build up a strong and healthy trade union movement in the country, to encourage collective bargaining and to ensure a fair deal to the workers. I would also wish that industrial production increases and the worker gets a share of the gains. These are the basic things which I would like to have for the workers.

Coming to the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference, if only the hon. Members cared to read more carefully, the declaration on trade unions adopted by the Conference is as follows :

"It calls upon the Government to encourage trade union movement and give them assistance in broadening the base for training trade union leadership without interfering with their independence and autonomy.

It urges the promotion of industrial productivity but again without interfering with the basic right of workers, freedom of association and rights to bargain collectively. Governments are called upon to undertake, in co-operation with the workers organisations, workers' education programme, to encourage voluntary arbitration, promoting settlement of disputes through by-partite agreement to seek the co-operation of by-partite and tripartite bodies in the formulation of labour policy and to encourage workers' participation in management. In respect of maintenance of industrial peace it suggests that a reference to adjudication and disposal of cases should be expeditious."

I do not know how, in what way, this is objected to. Perhaps, they have objected to some other statement. If they are referring to the restriction on the rights of the workers, as I have said, it cannot be restricted unless you provide a suitable machinery where the workers can redress their grievances and that is accepted by the workers.

As Shri Banerjee himself has said, if the dispute is referred to adjudication, as was done in the case of LIC, then the strike could be banned under the law. Therefore, what was suggested was, if at all the right of workers to strike is to be restricted it could be done only if a suitable alternative remedy is provided for. When that is the position. I do not think anybody would object to that. This is the policy of the Government of India. Whether I talk about it, or the Home Minister talks about it, the policy is enunciated and formulated by the government as a whole.

Even in the case of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, the Home Minister gave an assurance that Government will bring a Bill whereby alternative remedy would be provided. I have also said that the policy of the Government is not at all to victimise the workers. After all, we have to work with them and they are part and parcel of the machinery of Government. We cannot do it by alienating them. Therefore, the assurance

which Mr. Shukla, the Minister of State, has given is an assurance on behalf of the Government, Mr. Banerjee said, let it be taken in a sportsmanlike spirit, let us play the game. I am playing the game. I have never have any opportunity of doing, as he said, body-line bowling. I always take it in a sportsmanlike spirit. I am grateful to him for the compliment he paid to me which was, perhaps, a left-handed compliment, saying that he is a good man but he cannot do anything.

I would ask, when there was the question of dearness allowance, in September 1968, did not the Labour Minister play the role? Did he not settle the issue? In this case, I have been saying that it is I who am offended in the sense that I wanted the workers, the Government employees, to come. I rang them four or five or six times. But they would not come. I know Mr. Banerjee was ill. I sent a message and he did not come as he was ill. Anyway that does not matter. Others did not come. Perhaps, they thought that they would be able to get more. Now, the Home Minister, the Finance Minister, the Labour Minister...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mohammed should have gone to mountain.

SHRI HATHI : We wanted to meet you. You said, "We are not meeting." Any how, let us forget it. I should say, normalcy has been established now. I will not like to go further and again create any kind of bitterness. I do not want to create any sort of bitterness.

Another thing was raised about I. T. O. Conventions. Now, he said that, in Tokyo, the Convention was not approved by the Government. It is, I should say, absolutely incorrect and, perhaps, he does not know what the Tokyo Conference was. In Tokyo, no such Convention was passed. The Convention of which he was talking was adopted in 1949, not now. I may say, India's record, so far as I.L.O. are concerned is very bright. When you compare the Conventions which Asian countries have on an average, ratified, that is, 18, India has ratified 30, U.S.S.R. has ratified 27, U. S. A. 7, Japan 26, and Pakistan 29. India has ratified 30. Therefore, it is not that our records bad. On the contrary,

we talk with everybody and the procedure which we adopt here also is that, before we ratify or do not ratify, we place it before a screening committee. Even these two which we have not ratified were placed before a tripartite body consisting of workers, employers and the Government. They examine whatever arguments are put. Either they accept or do not accept. In these two cases, they accepted it. It does not stop there. It goes to the I. L. O.'s Screening Committee. They examine whether the grounds given by Government are correct or not.

In this case, the only objection was that it was contrary to the law of the land. In that Convention the trade unions have a right of association and anybody can be a member or an office-bearer. Our law says that not more than 50 per cent of the office-bearers would be outsiders. That is the law. That is acceptable by everybody. If you have to ratify the convention, that will go contrary to the law we have. We are placed in a difficulty. Everybody agrees on that ground. It is not that we do not follow it. On the contrary, there are a number of Conventions which other countries have ratified but they are not following them. We scrupulously say that this is the law of the land. We do not want to say, "we ratify" while the law is there. You change it. If you change it, we shall certainly ratify.

About collective bargaining, I have already mentioned.

Another question was the industrial relations machinery. It was said by Mr. Daschowdhury, by our DMK friend, Mr. Abraham and specially by Mr. Sreekanth Nair that 10,000 cases were left undisposed of. I wonder how he got the figure of 10,000 cases. If he had got this, it might be that he has arrived at the total of all the disputes in the States and at the Centre including West Bengal, U.P. and all States. He must understand—and I think, he knows—that we are not responsible for industrial relations in all the States. If I were to give...

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
See page 6 of your Report.

SHRI HATHI : I will come to that. I will tell you what we have done so far as industrial relations are concerned. The total number of industrial disputes handled in 1968 by the Central industrial relations machinery was 8,450, out of which 7,645 were disposed of. That means 91 per cent of the cases were disposed of. And if you ask, within what period they were disposed of, I would say that 4,341 cases, i.e., 56 per cent, were disposed of, in one month, 2,419 cases between month to month and 713 between two and four months. That means, within four months, 91 per cent of the cases, which were handled by us, were disposed of. Therefore, it cannot be said that the Central industrial relations machinery has not acted at all. Not only this, I can even go further and say that because of the handling by the Central Industrial relations machinery, a large number of man days... (Interruptions) I am coming to the causes also—have been saved. Out of about 7,000 cases which we had handled, it was only in 373 disputes that strike took place; that means, 4.3 per cent in 1968 as compared to 5.53 in 1966 and 6.33 in 1967. The man-days lost in the Central sphere were 16.29 lakhs in 1968 as against 20.26 lakhs in 1967.

The hon. members have shown their concern—and I also share the concern—about the number of man. days lost. Any day that is lost means loss of production, and certainly we cannot afford to lose production. We cannot afford to lose production. We have to work. The question is why this has happened, why these mandays were lost, why there were strikes, why there was the labour unrest. Is it that the Central machinery or the State machinery is not properly looking to these or are there other factors which are responsible for the loss of these man-days. Now we all must admit—and everybody admits—that, after all, the labourer, the worker, who gets a small amount, has to live on his wages only without any other income. Therefore, his reaction to the economic situation is very sensitive. When the prices rise, he has to suffer the stresses and strains. When the prices rise, naturally he wants more and more. And the industries which are in a bad shape cannot afford to pay that much which

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

the workers want, with the result that there is industrial unrest. Let us see what are the causes for the loss of these man-days, why are they lost and where are they lost. If you look to the figures, you will find that out of the total number of 13 million man-days lost nearly 60 per cent of them were only in two industries. There are the two industries which everybody knows are hard hit. Now the Engineering Wage Board award was not being implemented by the Calcutta Engineering firms. The workers went on strike and there were 'gheraos'. Therefore 60% of the mandays lost are in these two industries—Textile and Engineering. If we take causewise, 69% of the disputes were because of wages, bonus, retrenchment and personal grounds, victimisation, etc. These are the main things which are the causes of dispute. What did we do? If there is industrial recession, if the factories say that they have no work and they cannot maintain this number of workers and the workers feel that they can be employed, how are we going to stop this? In such it is no use our trying to abuse one another and trying to create a condition of unrest. There, I think, we have to sit together, find out a solution and see if something could be done. It may be said that this is all theoretical and a good man can go on talking like that as Mr. Abraham said that I am going to give an assurance. No assurance was given in this case. When this situation arose, I suggested, 'Let there be a Committee of workers' representatives, employers' representatives and an independent person, say, a High Court Judge and let each case be decided, whether this industry really is not in a position to bear this burden. The workers say that they want to drive them out. So we have to see whether it could have, instead of 2000 men, one thousand men and that independent body consisting of workers, employers and a High Court Judge can go and say that in this industry 200 people cannot be absorbed or 500 can be absorbed, and this should be acceptable to all. I am happy to say that this was the experiment which I did in Calcutta and the workers and the employers in Calcutta have agreed to a unanimous decision in last January and one of them is a Minister in

the present Cabinet Mr. Jatin Chakravarty. When I went there, the first thing he did was tell me 'You must congratulate us because we have agreed to an agreed solution'. Mr. Ismail knows about it. I only say that this machinery of workers and others will sit together and settle their difficulties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is not the Labour Minister.

SHRI HATHI : I am in touch with the Labour Minister, Mr. Ghosh. I have spoken to him also that this must be fully utilised and he will be doing it. Therefore, it is not always that a situation which arises cannot be solved. I am always optimistic and I have not lost patience with the workers. They are people who if properly guided will listen to us. They know that to-day the country's position is not economically sound. It requires greater production, it requires greater effort and through greater production they earn more than they would be able to get. But a spirit of suspicion prevails between the employers and employees. The employers feel that the employees go on getting more and more. The employers feel that even in a small thing to-day if the employees strike, they have a cut from the wages and they are not prepared to pay anything extra by way of raw material. They are prepared to pay anything extra by way of electricity. When it comes to workers, they would not like to pay. They also must know that what they get is out of the labour of the workers. Workers must also feel that whatever they get will not go solely to the employers' pocket but that they will be able to get it. I have got three concrete instances where I have got response from the workers. First I had mentioned about the agreement reached in Calcutta. The other is about the Wage Boards. There was a sub-committee which the Standing Labour Committee had appointed and Mr. Shanti Lal Shah had referred to the same. Both workers and employers have come nearly to that kind of solution. That means, if both agree, and it is unanimous, it should be unanimous, if there is no difference, the decision of the High Court judge should act as an award to the arbitrator. There again there was some difference.

That was I think solved and they have finalized the report. Therefore, that does not mean that workers are not amenable. It is wrong to say that. There may be some sections which may believe in agitation, which may believe in creating difficulties, which may believe in violence. But for that I would not like to blame all workers and say that all of them are such kinds of people. There are people who know that it is only greater production which only is going to help the country and nothing else. The role of the Labour Ministry is to have a promotion-role. One of the statements which was made at the Asian Labour Conference was also, I think, misinterpreted and objected to. That I said that Labour Ministry's role should not be protective. I would like to clear up the misunderstanding. What I said was, it should not be merely protective, but, in addition to that,—that has to be done—but still, we have got to adopt a role of greater production, greater employment. Unless you go on adding to your national income and adding to your country's production, how are you going to get a share?

Therefore, the role of the Labour Ministry is a difficult role. Protecting workers has to be there. But in addition to that it has to have a promotional role. That is what I said. I am sorry that even my hon. friend like Shri Devan Babu who knows me very well should have jumped at this kind of conclusion; that rather pains me. Now that I have cleared up this I am sure he will understand that it is not at all so. How can it be that one would be trying to curb the rights of the workers? I can understand, if workers are unreasonable, it may be necessary, for example in the case of the Electricity Wage Board. There were cases where the workers and employers' representatives came together and came to agreement at the cost of the consumer as they did in the case of the Electricity Boards Wage Board, saying that you may charge for 1½ years with retrospective effect from all farmers, kisans, poor people, from everybody; and the question has been rightly asked how a man can pay back retrospectively for 1½ years back,

what great amount of difficulty this will create? There only we did not agree. But that point is there. But otherwise I am for collective bargaining and if the parties agree, I think, I should be the last man to come in there.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about your opinion of the rights of the workers?

SHRI HATHI : There should be an alternative machinery where the workers can say it. I have said that. The hon. Member Shri Xavier mentioned about poor provision in the budget. He mentioned about poor provision in the budget thinking that we are only spending Rs. 37 crores in the Fourth Five-year plan. This is only for training and other facilities. We have been spending crores of rupees for labour welfare and this Rs. 37 crores in the plan period is almost no amount at all. For example, during 1969-70 in respect of the mica mines, we are spending Rs. 50.44 lakhs. In iron ore 65.65 lakhs; coal welfare 5.15 crores; medical and cash benefits under ESI Scheme 38 crores. Shri Kundu said that 5 crores is nothing for water supply. This is only for coal, iron and mica mines. For water supply for Rani-ganj, the expenditure is 7 crores out of which we are giving 1 crore to West Bengal. For Jharia we are giving 40 lakhs.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What are the establishment charges for all the welfare schemes?

SHRI HATHI : This is only for water supply and housing. Wherever there is no water supply, we took a decision that at least in far-off places these should be given priority and about these two mines, as was suggested, we are having an integration of all the welfare fronts. Shri Sequeira is not here. He said that in Goa the Board is not established. It is established and a Minister of Goa is the Chairman. I have also delegated power to the State Government so that they may not have to come here every now and then. We are holding a meeting of all the welfare boards so that there is a co-ordinated action. The

[Shri Hathi]

second thing that we did is this : We found that first the scheme is submitted and then it takes about 8 months before finalisation. To avoid that, we have a prototype scheme for housing and water. Once that prototype scheme is sanctioned, then without further sanction the scheme can be implemented. That may expedite the process and full powers are given to State Governments.

Shri Bohra referred to public sector undertakings. Regarding public sector there is a kind of impression going round that the labour laws are not being implemented there. I am not of that opinion and I cannot come to that opinion because I find from my figures that the number of man-days lost per workers in the manufacturing group in the public sector in 1968 was 0.6 and 2.8 in private sector; in 1967 it was 0.8 in public sector and 3.2 in private sector; in 1966 it was 0.7 in public sector and 2.3 in private sector. But there are some cases and there we have to be vigilant. I do not mean to say that all public sector undertakings are faring well. In fact I have got the findings of a survey of about 27 public sector undertakings and I find that many of them are doing well. In eleven labour relations are absolutely all right; in 16 there are some violations of labour laws here and there.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Who made that survey ?

SHRI HATHI : Our own officers.

SHRI S. KUNDU : They colluded with them.

SHRI HATHI : If they had colluded they would have said that all of them are all right. Shri Bohra said something about Hindustan Zinc and I have already taken up this with the Ministry. I will look into the matter.

Shri Banerjee had raised several questions on wage boards. I think my colleague. Shri Azad, has already replied to them.

On rehabilitation, Shri Pandey suggested that the refugees should be given

work or training in weaving of khadi. We are training them in all small-scale and cottage industries.

Shri Kundu suggested that something by way of relief should be done to the unemployed. I am not going to take responsibility for all of them. But I am trying to do something for the workers who are unemployed. For that, we have prepared a scheme. That will be an unemployment relief scheme. I had circulated it last time in the Standing Labour Committee. They had suggested that it should first be sent to the States. We have received comments from the States and now we shall be proceeding further to examine them.

The second thing I am doing is to integrate the two social security funds, the provident fund and ESI. This will reduce the administrative overheads.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : If he is confining this unemployment relief scheme only to the workers, what about the others unemployed ? They have as much right to work.

SHRI HATHI : As Shri Shah put it, do not try to bite more than you can chew.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : But it is unfair.

SHRI HATHI : Shri Kundu raised various questions about the East Pakistan refugees. I may tell him that so far as the colony in Kalkaji is concerned, it is really for people who are gainfully employed in Delhi. We have not given any land to Dharam Vir or Sen Verma. We are not charging any profit. We are giving it to those people who have come from East Pakistan and who are gainfully employed. We are giving them plots of land without any profit or loss at cost price. If the CPWD work cost is there, I cannot help it.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Why these three categories only ?

SHRI HATHI : We cannot give it to everybody,

So far as West Pakistan DPs are concerned—this will apply to these from East Pakistan also—if they want to bring Rs. 50,000, they will be allowed. I shall take it up with the Finance Ministry. There is no difficulty about it.

About the Tashkent agreement, that relates to the Commerce Ministry.

As regards the point made by Shri P. V. Shastri, the Modinagar Municipality is not my business. But so far as the report is concerned, I will try to get it from the UP Government. It is not with me. It is with that Government. I can only lay it on the Table if they give it for being laid on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उस समय तो प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल था ।

SHRI HATHI : But now it is not under President's rule.

As regards the point made by Shri Malhotra, we fully sympathise with the people who have suffered; we shall try to convert those loans into grants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 68 to 72 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation".

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 68—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

DEMAND NO. 69—DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINES SAFETY

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of Director General, Mines Safety.

DEMAND NO. 70—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of Labour and Employment.

DEMAND No 71—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,53,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons.

DEMAND NO. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President to complete

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY
OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs.4,53,39,000 be granted to the President to complete *the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now proceed with the half-an-hour discussion.

18.34 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS
TRAVANCORE LTD.

SHRI A. SREEHARAN (Badagara). I rise to initiate this half an hour discussion. I am fully aware of the so-called green revolution that is supposed to be taking place in various parts of this country, which is supposed to sweep our villages and to carry a ray of hope to every hearth and home.

But the fundamental bases of a green revolution are three, namely, improved seeds, fertilisers and rains at the proper time. That is why in this country which is struggling to make both ends meet in the matter of food, serious attention should be paid to the production of fertilisers and also their supply at a minimum cost to our cultivators.

I would like to use these two yardsticks to measure the performance of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

Sir, this concern is as old as 1947 when it was started by the Government of Travancore as a first-rate fertilisers factory as a State enterprise. Then it was making profits. But gradually, the performance and also the tone of management and the entire approach deteriorated with the passage of time. Before I go into the details, I would like to ask the Minister a very simple question. In 1968, an expert team of the Tennessee Valley Authority came to India it visited our fertiliser factories, reviewed the production of fertilisers in this country and then submitted a report. In that report, they have very categorically pointed out that all the public undertakings which manufacture fertilisers should be brought under one Corporation. This is a very sensible suggestion. Today, there are a number of fertiliser factories. Each has its own establishment; each has its own publicity machinery; each has its own army of vegetating pests of bureaucrats; each has its own liaison officers and each has its own plethora of guest houses. Why was this particular suggestion of the Tennessee Valley Authority is expert team not implemented: the suggestion that all the fertiliser factories in the public undertakings should be brought under one corporation? When the Government have implemented most of the other suggestions, I would like to know why this suggestion was not implemented. I am putting this question.

18.36 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *In the Chair.*]

When we come to the performance of this company, I want to pinpoint it because I feel that this company, if it is brought under one corporation, will be so organised that there will be more vigilance and more control. Things could improve there. What is the position of this company today? I have been knocking at the doors of this House for the last two years for justice in the matter of production in this concern. I had not much hopes when there was a different Minister. Today, Dr. Triguna Sen is there, and I hope

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

that the sincerity that is attributed to him will be brought into play in this matter also.

The Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, has an installed capacity of 3,79,500 tonnes but the actual production is 1,73,776 tonnes. This is 46 per cent of the installed capacity. When we have been asking why there is a fall in production and why this concern has not caught up with the times, what has been the reply of the Government? It is not because it is a public undertaking. Take, for example, Sindri Fertiliser Factory, which is also a public undertaking. There, the production is nearly 80 per cent of the installed capacity. Take Trombay which again is a public undertaking; their production is 75 per cent of the installed capacity. But here, is a concern which is very old, which is going into the fourth stage of expansion. Take, for example, Cochin Refineries, which is very old door-steps of this concern. Its actual production is 102 per cent of the installed capacity. I want a categorical answer from the Minister.

I know the Managing Director of this concern has been going about in Delhi during the last two days campaigning against me and campaigning against Parliament taking up these issues. I know what dubious methods he has been using.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I do not want to go into them because I have the deepest respect for this august House. The reply given by the management for the shortage of production is that there had been power-cuts, and there have been labour strikes and because of that the company could not go into full capacity production. As I have stated, this company is in the fourth stage of expansion, and the production capacity has not even touched the second stage of its installed capacity. How could the Government explain this? How can the Managing Director or the management explain this? I am asking this question. In 1967 there has been no

power-cut; there has been precious little of labour trouble. In spite of that, the production has not shown any improvement. How could this contradiction be explained?

We have been pointing out that due to mismanagement, wasteful expenditure and all sorts of manipulations, this company was running at a loss. We submitted a memorandum to the then minister in charge requesting him to order a thorough probe. After a probe or enquiry—it was something of an official nature; it had no public character—came out with the reply that FACT is now showing profits.

The story of profits is very revealing. To some extent it is heart-rending when you think of the poor peasants who buy the fertilisers. I am not going into the prices at which fertiliser is being sold by private enterprise. I stand for public sector and I do not want to argue against my own faith. But here are unimpeachable facts. Both Sindri and FACT are producing ammonium sulphate. Sindri sells it at Rs. 284.81P. per tonne. FACT sells it at Rs. 576.74P. On a tonne, there is a difference of Rs. 291.93 P. Is this the type of profit you are showing? What is this Government doing? It is striking at the empty bellies of the poor peasantry. The life-blood is squeezed out of them. And, with courage, you come before the people saying, you are making profits. You are doing blackmarket on poverty and starvation.

The profits were not made purely from sales of fertilisers. In 1966-67, the company secured a central subsidy of Rs. 29.2 lakhs and it also got money from FEDO, the design organisation supervising the work of the Cochin Fertilisers. Now I understand the company has approached Government for a 10 per cent increase in price. This is how prices shoot high and profits are made. They have to raise prices because of wasteful expenditure. The minister has admitted there has been wasteful expenditure. We are certainly living in an age of publicity and propaganda, but I wonder why a public undertaking which produces ferti-

liers should have so much publicity and propaganda when we are compelled to import fertilisers. They are sold like hot cakes in this country. Peasants knock at the doors of the depots, It is not because of advertisements in mushroom newspapers. In 1963-64, FACT spend on advertisement and propaganda Rs. 3.86 lakhs. In 1964-65 it was Rs. 4.71 lakhs and in 1966-67 it was Rs. 6.73 lakhs. It has doubled between 1963 and 1967.

Sir, here is the FACT magazine. If you pursue it, at seven places, you find the photograph of the Managing Director. This is being used for personal propaganda. Some newspapers have even proceeded to call him Mahatma K. K. Nair. When he went for collection of funds for Kela Mandalam, they said, that the only man who could collect so much after Mahatma Gandhi was Mahatma K. K. Nair. This is the type of personal propaganda that is going on.

I now come to another item of wasteful expenditure and that is about the expenses. The amount spent in 1964-65 was Rs.2,29,643 and in 1966-67 it was Rs. 5,65,580. I do not know what travelling they are doing, and this type of travelling expense, is at the cost of the people of this county. Over two exhibitions, one in Madras and the other in Delhi, this company has spent Rs.5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs for each exhibition. This is from the public funds. Does the Government realise that there are 2.5 million lepers in this country, that there is not enough medicine to give them and that there are not enough leper homes to house them? Does it realise that the poor man's son is not getting university education because of paucity of funds? Does it realise that T. B. patients numbering many in my State do not get medical attention and enough medicines whereas money is allowed to go down the drains and to be eaten away by the wolves of bureaucracy? Is this the way it should be done?

From travelling expenses I come to guest houses. I know the Congress has a little interest in the FACT guest house because the FACT guest house in Delhi is owned by a Congress M. P. (*Interruption*). He was under shadow of some

suspicion some years back. I do not want to go into those details but if the hon. Minister is very particular in having the details I am prepared to pass it on to him. Because the person concerned happens to be a colleague of mine I do not want to mention his name here. What sort of guest houses these are I have pointed out on the floor of this House. After all, these serve for 'glorious nights' not only for officers of the Fertilisers and Chemicals but also many others. I request Dr. Triguna Sen to check up the log book of FACT guest houses and I can say that whether it be the Gnest Hooose in Madras or Delhi or Bombay he will find that these have been visited not only by the officers of Fertilisers and Chemicals. The other day I was passing through Alwaye when a top-most police official there told me that I was creating troubles for them because formerly if he went to the FACT guest house he used to get something hot where as he was not getting now because of some secret directive to cut down such entertainments. Here is something which has been admitted by Government itself.

This wonderful Managing Director conducted a 'snake puja' to step up production as if snakes have got something to do with production. This was done in the premises of the Fertiliser and Chemicals, Travancore. Sir, we are in a secular State as far as religion is concerned. We are living in a scientific age when man is going to land on moon. In this technological age there are managing directors of fertiliser factories holding snake pujas with a view to increase production.

Sir, a word about the sales organisation. You have in Delhi a sales organisation agent of FACT drawing a salary of Rs. 1000, and all that he sells is rose picks. When they have a big sales organisation here to sell fertilisers, to sell the other two products that they produce, namely sulphuric acid and ammonium chloride they have agencies all over the place. This ammonium chloride and sulphuric acid are consumed by factories like Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Travancore Chemical Manufacturing Company, Sheshyee Wire Ropes and Aluminium Indus-

[Shri A. Shreedharan]

tries Ltd. These concerns are all around Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Limited and there is no sales agency required. Then, what is the purpose of this sales agency? The amount paid as commission in 1960 was Rs. 4.4 lakhs. In 1968 it rose to Rs. 38.7 lakhs. During the period 1960-68 while the sales went up by $4\frac{1}{2}$ times, the commission went up by $9\frac{1}{2}$ times.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a half-an-hour discussion and the hon. Member has already taken 17 minutes. There are four other hon. Member who want to ask questions. So he should conclude now.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am concluding. These agencies are Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Limited, G. V. Agencies, Bombay and Navjeevan Agency Printing works, Eranakulam. It is being done because the Managing Director gets a share in the commission. I am levelling this charge of corruption. Otherwise, there is no justification for giving this commission,

This Managing Director has consistently flouted the authority of the government. He criticised the language policy of the government; he criticised the budget of the government and he goes about presiding over Mohini Atams. And do you know what Mohini Atams is? If you are interested, I can explain it. Mohini goes and dances..... (interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : He is also the President of the Ayyappa Seva Sangam. He is ignorant of fertilizers. He knows nothing about nitrates except that night rates are double the day rates!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listen to the Speech of the hon. Member with rapt attention. Instead of confining himself to the points which he has in his mind for today's discussion, the hon. member roamed round from China to Chile and sky to earth.

The points which he had given notice of are only three, namely, the failure of production to reach the installed capacity because of mismanagement, wasteful expenditure on many items because of official indifference and, thirdly, creation of top-heavy posts. These are the three points to which I will mostly confine. At the same time, while replying I will deal with some of the points like the comparison of prices between Sindri and FACT.

For the purpose of understanding whether the production is according to rated capacity or much below the rated capacity we have got to understand what is the installed capacity and what is the attainable capacity. As my hon. friend has stated, the third stage expansion has been completed and the plant has been commissioned with the result today the capacity is 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 33,500 tonnes of P_2O_5 . Now, on account of shortage of power nearly about 5 electrolyzers out of 8 were sold to Nangal Fertilizers. The result was that the capacity of the plant was reduced to 62,000 tonnes.

Now, it is always good if we are able to reach the rated capacity, but many times it so happens that on account of several other difficulties with which a particular plant is confronted, it will not be possible to reach the rated capacity. Then we have to see what is the attainable capacity. The attainable capacity of this plant is 55,000 tonnes of nitrogen and about 33,500 tonnes of P_2O_5 . Now, it is true that the production of this plant in 1966-67 was 44.5 per cent of its attainable capacity, in 1967-68 it was 47.49 per cent and in 1968-69 it was 64.5 per cent of its attainable capacity.

The hon. Member made a reference to the power shortages and the interruptions of power. Regarding the power shortages, I may give an analysis so that the hon. Member may be able to appreciate the difficulties of the plant. During 1963-64, as against the normal demand of 31000 KW of power, the Company was never supplied beyond 23000 KW of power. At certain periods in the years, this was even reduced to 14000 KW of power. In 1964-65, there were severe power cuts. During that year

also, from April to June, the supply fluctuated between 14000 and 8000 KW of power against the normal demand of 31000 KW of power. In 1965-66, the supply was reduced to 19000 KW of power from November, 1965 and further to 14000 KW of power from December, 1965. A complete shut down had to be taken from 26th February, 1966 to 25th April, 1966. In the year 1966-67, the restriction in the previous year continued till the monsoon of 1966-67. Thereafter, the power was gradually released, coming upto the optimum level in July, 1967. In 1967-68... (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN : Why dont you put a question after I have finished ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't interrupt like that. Let the Minister reply.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (धमरोहा) :
आनेरेबुल मिनिस्टर जो यह बराबर बतला रहे हैं कि पबलिक सैंक्टर में कमी हो रही है तो उनसे मैं यह मासूम करना चाहता हूँ कि उसको हल करने के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाया है ? पबलिक सैंक्टर में कमी हुई उसके लिए सिर्फ यह कह देना कि हमें अफसोस है यह कोई जवाब नहीं है। पबलिक सैंक्टर के लिए जो बराबर कहा जाता है कि पैदावार में कमी हो रही है उस को सोल्व करने के लिए और उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं यह मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करें।

شیخ اسحاق سمبلی (دھمروہا)
آئینہ مشرق حویہ کوہم پلا رتے میں : پبلک سیکٹر میں کمی ہو رہی ہے تو ان سے میں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو حل کرنے کے لیے انہیں کیا قدم اٹھایا ہے۔ پبلک سیکٹر میں کمی ہو رہی اس کے لیے صرف یہ کہہ دینا کہ ہمیں افسوس ہے یہ کوئی جواب نہیں ہے۔ پبلک سیکٹر کے لیے جو عوام کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ لاپرواہ ہیں وہ اس کی سزاؤں کے لیے اور اس کی کمی کو دور کرنے کے لیے کیا قدم اٹھائے جا رہے ہیں یہ جلد ہی بتانے کی کیا کھنا۔

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Will you please listen to me ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a Half-An-Hour discussion. There is a procedure for asking questions. There are some names before me. I request Members not to waste the time of the House by interrupting like this.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have given the analysis of the power shortages and, as a result of that, the production has not been upto the attainable capacity.

Now, the hon. Member made a reference to a very pertinent question as to what has been done. As a matter of fact, the matter was taken up with the State Government of Kerala and the Kerala State Electricity Board and, as a result of the steps taken, a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government of Kerala, the State Electricity Board and also certain users was appointed to go into the problems of distribution. My hon. friend asked what has been done. These were the steps taken. As a matter of fact, it is not that the Managing Director was sitting cross-legged. (Interruption) I am not yielding. please don't interrupt me. I did not interrupt you. I was talking about the power shortages. Then, much more serious is the power interruptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly be brief in your reply because the time is very short.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I am only replying to two or three points. you have given him a lot of time. Therefore, let me also reply to him.

19 hrs.

Now, regarding the power interruptions, between 1963-64 to 1967-68, to about 780 power interruptions were there. As a result of the power interruptions, the loss of production to the plant was about 60,800 tonnes of ammonia during the period of five years, from 1963-64 to 1967-68. This was the loss of production to the plant. As I said, it was mainly on

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

account of the shortages of power and a more serious thing was the power interruptions. The production went down due to these things. Therefore, power shortage and interruption are mainly responsible for the shortfall in production. Immediately the matter was taken up in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The Secretary, Mr. Naik, who is considered to be one of eminent and brilliant officers of the Government of India, looked into the problem by going to the spot and he came to certain conclusions concerning wasteful expenditure and other things to which I will come later. When the production was going down, as a matter of fact, the Government of India appointed a committee of experts called the Sharma Committee. That Committee went into this problem and made certain recommendations which are of a technical nature. Those recommendations are being implemented. In fact, some of the recommendations have been implemented, and as a result of that, the production is improving. The production which was only 44 per cent has gone up to 64 per cent; from 26,000 tonnes it has gone beyond 35,000 tonnes.

Regarding some of the allegations which were made and which were contained in the Memorandum submitted to the then Minister, were of two types—allegations of a personal nature and allegations concerning wasteful expenditure. On receipt of this Memorandum, it was the Managing Director of the FACT who demanded an inquiry into the matter, and as a result of that request made, the Secretary in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals was appointed to go into the matter and he went into the matter and reached certain conclusions...

SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN : In our Memorandum the demand was for, for a public inquiry, an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee. We do not trust your Ministry or your Secretary (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : He has no confidence in the Secretary; he has no confidence in the committee of directors that has been appointed to go into it.

May I tell him that the Committee on Public Undertakings is already seized of the matter? That Committee is going into it. (*Interruption*) I understand that the report of the Committee is in the final stages and it is likely to be placed on the Table of the House. It would be available to the hon. Member, and he can take up this matter and discuss it again. The hon. Member should know that the Committee on Public Undertakings has gone into it and, as I said, practically the Committee is giving final touches to the report which is likely to be placed on the Table of the House and which would be available to the hon. Member; he can take it up and discuss it. These are the points about shortfall in production.

About wasteful expenditure, to which a reference was made by my hon. friend, the Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, has gone into it. A Committee consisting of directors has been appointed to go into this.

The hon. Member made a reference to the Managing Director. The Managing Director is not here to defend himself. May I tell him what has been stated by the Government of Kerala, by the Minister for Industries of Kerala, when similar questions were raised on the floor of the Kerala Legislative Assembly, about the Managing Director? The Minister for Industries has categorically stated, when similar questions were raised in the Kerala Legislative Assembly, that there has been only growth and prosperity for the company ever since Mr. M. K. K. Nair took over.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : That is not binding on me.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : This is the statement of the Minister for Industries.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad has said about your Government also. Why don't you quote that? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : This is the statement of the Minister for Industries of Kerala Government. The Kerala

Government is very much interested in the prosperity of the plant. They are also interested in the prosperity of this plant because they have put in some money. There is the investment of the Kerala Government also in the factory. The Kerala Government is also very keen that the FACT plant runs satisfactorily. I have mentioned about this and, therefore, all the allegations that have been made by my friend are not fair because the person is not here to defend himself and when in the local legislature when this point was raised, the Industries Minister has given him a chit, has given him a glowing tribute. Therefore, I find that there is no point except that my hon friend is prejudiced against that person.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN : He is bringing a serious allegation against me. I am not prejudiced. How can you say that I am prejudiced? You may be prejudiced in his favour.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That is my inference. He made a reference to Sindri fertiliser plant and said that the Sindri fertilisers are sold at a rate of Rs. 244 per tonne. It is not correct. The price is Rs. 502. Therefore, the hon. Member must base his argument on information which is correct and not on false information. Rs. 502 is the price of Sindri fertiliser and not Rs. 244. The Committee on Public Undertakings is seized of this matter and their report is likely to be placed on the Table of the House. I trust all the aspects of the question that have been raised by my friend must have been gone into by the Members of the Committee on Public Undertakings and a comprehensive report will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTI rose—

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiva Chadra Jha.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : I am not putting question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. Nothing can be allowed. Only the four names before me will be allowed.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Please do not misunderstand me. I am suggesting to you. I am a member of the House. I want to make a submission. He made a clear point that the entire fertiliser production can be brought under one. He has not answered that. I am suggesting to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope he will clear that point when some other members put some questions to him.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने सफाई देने की भी कोशिश की है। उन्होंने केरल के मंत्री के जबाब का भी सहारा लिया है। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद शक बना ही रहता है। इतने बड़े पब्लिक अंटरटेनिंग के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ इस तरह की शिकायतें हों, यह ठीक नहीं है। शक को हमेशा के लिए दूर करने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय सी० बी० आई० द्वारा इस सारे मामले की जांच करायेंगे ताकि पता चल सके कि क्रस्पशन की जो बात उनके खिलाफ है वह कहां तक सही है और कहां तक नहीं है?

जनवरी 1968 में एक टीम मुकरंर की गई थी इस फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी के मैनेजमेंट के बारे में सुधारों की सिफारिश करने के लिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसकी रिकमेंडेशंस को कहां तक धमल में लाया गया है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस टीम ने वर्कज के मैनेजमेंट पाटिसिपेशन के बारे में भी कोई सिफारिश की है? यदि की है तो वह क्या है? यदि नहीं की है तो वहां के मजदूर यह समझें कि यह जो कम्पनी है यह हमारी है और इसका प्रोडक्शन हमको बढ़ाना चाहिये, इसके बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है और क्या सरकार वर्कज पाटिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट के बारे में कोई प्लान रखेगी?

[Shri N. K. Somani]

मैं अन्तिम सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी को चलाने में क्या फारेन एक्सचेंज अभी भी आपकी खर्च करनी पड़ती है और अगर करनी पड़ती है तो कितनी और उसका प्रतिशत क्या है ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagpur) : Talking about questions of management, production and distribution of fertiliser in this country whether it is FACT, FCI, Trombay or other units, one has to keep in mind the vital stakes this country has to face in terms of achieving food sufficiency as per the Planning Commission targets by 1973-74. Coming directly to this question, on 24th February, the hon. Minister in answer to section (b) of the original question put by Shri Sreedharan said that losses due to theft, misappropriation and irregularities alleged to have been committed in this particular plant are under investigation and as soon as these facts have been collected, they would be placed on the Table of the House. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of several people who have studied the operations of FACT very closely that all is not well in this organization. That is why it has been a subject several inquiries and, therefore, not only from this particular half-an-hour debate point of view but from all other points of view the Minister should have by now *suo motu* placed all the information before the House. If he has already done it, I will withdraw my remarks. The one aspect that I have been trying to raise often is about the recommendations made by the TVA and the question which was raised by Shri Sreedharan was not answered by the Minister. To my mind, most of the reports must be carefully and promptly reviewed once for all and whatever decisions have to be taken should be taken in a very reasonable period of time so that either from the relevance point of view or propriety point of view no further delay is brought into such considerations. Since April 1968, the Minister said, the Technical Experts Committee's considerations are still under examination. Why does it take so long for the Government, is a thing which I am unable to understand.

I do not think this delay is fully justified. I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister for reply. Dr. Triguna Sen soon after taking over convened the meeting of the fertiliser heads from various parts of the country to discuss all these problems of the fertiliser complex in the public sector in a thorough manner. If I would crave his indulgence, may I know whether he will take the House into confidence and tell us as to what is in store as far as improvement in fertiliser production is concerned from production, planning, marketing, manning and other points of view ? I would ask the last question. What is the element of profit that you allow in the matter of pricing of these fertiliser products ? It is essential that our farmers get it at reasonable price which is a remunerative to them. Do you allow it on the basis of 12% on the total capital employed as is normally accepted as norm by Tariff Commission with regard to similar industries ? Is it less or more ? That is what I want to know on FACT price.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These are all general questions.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : On FACT price.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : (Udipi) I would like to know from the socialist parties in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) On a point of order. We are not in the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Address the Minister.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is a very important issue. On the one hand they have the private sector condemned. We are having Mr. Birla on a plate on Friday. On the other hand today the public sector is being condemned. I would like to know whether we want any industry in this country at all. We find that no management is satisfactory. Shall we entrust it as suggested by the hon. Member to a committee of the House ? This is my first question.

The second question is this. Is this House to become a kind of Star Chamber where no officer is safe? There is a prescribed procedure and in this case there is a prescribed body of the House, the Public Undertakings committee. What is the necessity for bringing this up here when that officer is not here to defend himself? This is an important question. You destroy the confidence of the Government servants if you are going to do that.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : You are supporting the IAS officers. You cannot do it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have every right. It won't support anyone who is vindictive.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions can be addressed to the Minister.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am addressing the third question to the Minister. The other questions were addressed to proper quarters and they are also important.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That can be done outside the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is apprehending that we may come to Government very soon.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My question is this, Mr. Sreedharan made it as though the production was far short of the targets. I have got the report of the Planning Commission which shows that in respect of fertilisers against the target of 1050 thousand tonnes the achievement has been 550 thousand tonnes would like to know from the Minister whether this factory is not doing better than some of the rest of the factories? What is this Government going to do to see that fertiliser factories work up to their capacity? Until that is done, there is no point in expanding fertiliser factories so to three million tonnes as is proposed in this book.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Mr. Chairman, the first speaker who initiated the discussion asked : Why not a Committee

of Parliament be appointed to go into the matter? When I replied that we have already done that, immediately another member of the same Party...

AN HON. MEMBER : Not of the same Party.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : May be his neighbour: Whatever it is, I replied that a Parliamentary Committee is seized of the matter and their report will be placed on the Table of the House. Immediately, another Member, may not be of the same Party, but his neighbour, asked : Why not refer it to the CBI? Assuming that this has been done, then another Member will ask : Why not a judicial enquiry? Sir, I am not prepared to accept their demand that this should be referred to CBI when a Parliamentary Committee is seized of the matter. I am glad that Shri Lobo Prabhu has given proper replies to both of the Hon. friends. He asked : When the Parliamentary Committee is seized of the matter, why has this matter been taken up for discussion? I cannot understand it. This question has been repeatedly raised here, elaborate supplementaries were asked and answered. Again this matter has been brought up on the Floor of the House through a half-an-hour discussion, even after questions, supplementaries (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : This is very serious. This is a democracy. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please sit down? I am on my legs.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He is casting aspersions on this House. He should withdraw that remark.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members are expected to pursue matters which they think are important. It is their inherent right to pursue matters which they consider important in a way which they consider best. Therefore, the Hon. Minister cannot take objection to that.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is their right. I am sorry if their feelings were hurt.

Shri Lobo Prabhu raised certain points about the element of profit and so on. I have to look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There was another question raised about a proposal by an American team to have a corporation for all these projects. Some Hon. members wanted to know this and therefore I am putting this question.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : About the technical committee which was appointed, I said that many of their recommendations have been implemented; some are yet to be implemented...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not that. The question was different,

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The question is whether this should be a project under the Fertiliser Corporation of India. I will not be able to answer this question at this stage because it is a matter of policy and I will have to look into it.

Therefore, I may not be able to answer that during this discussion.

Shri Somani asked about the element of profit involved. I will not be able to

answer it at this time as I have to look into the element of profit and compare it with other fertiliser factories.

Shri Lobo Prabhu asked about the installed capacity. So far as other existing factories in operation are concerned, their installed capacity is about 10.5 lakh tonnes. The production is about 5.5 lakh to 6 lakh tonnes; it comes to 64 or 65 per cent of rated capacity.

Here as I said, in 1967-68, the plant attained 64 per cent of its attainable capacity. The existing plants in operation are also running at a little below rated capacity, not the full capacity. It is 66-67 per cent of the rated capacity.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What about losses and misappropriations ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

19.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, April 24,
1969 Vaisākha 4, 1891 (Saka).*