

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 51-62)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 28, 1967/Sravana 6, 1889
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Pumping sets

*1441. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to produce pumping sets on a big scale by mobilising public sector and private sector resources;

(b) whether these sets will be made available to the farmers at subsidised rates; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The existing facilities are sufficient to meet the demand for such pumping sets. Till the end of 1966-1967, a pattern of subsidy was prescribed by the Government of India for all pumping sets supplied to farmers but with effect from the current year, this pattern has been discontinued and all the State Governments have

been advised to consider suitable subsidies in the context of their resources position.

(c) With reference to (a) the existing units are capable of meeting the demand. As regards (b) the question does not arise.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस पम्पिंग सेट के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ, जो इस समय उड़ीसा और आसाम में बजड़े पर लगा कर नदियों के पानी को उलीच रहा है। हमारे यहां कोई एक लाख मील लम्बी नदियां होंगी। अगर मंत्री महोदय हर दस मील पर एक पम्पिंग सेट लगा दें, तो दस हजार पम्पिंग सेट्स की आवश्यकता होगी और उनसे लगभग एक या दो करोड़ एकड़ भूमि को पानी मिल सकेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक पम्पिंग सेट पर कितना खर्च पड़ता है, दस हजार पम्पिंग सेट्स पर कितना खर्च पड़ सकता है और ये पम्पिंग सेट कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे, जिससे नदियों का पानी देश की खेती के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सके।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवसाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचंद्र श्री अहमद) : जो सवाल पूछा गया था, वह ऐसे पम्पिंग सेट्स के बारे में था, जो एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उनकी बाबत हम ने बताया है कि जितनी जरूरत है, उससे ज्यादा पम्पिंग सेट्स यहां तैयार हो रहे हैं। ग्रानरेबल मेम्बर ने बड़े हार्ड प्रेशर पम्पिंग सेट्स के बारे में पूछा है, जो नदियों का पानी खींच कर खेतों को पानी दे सकें। उन

को बनाने का इन्तजाम अभी तक हमारे यहां नहीं है। लेकिन इसके मुताल्लिक यू० एस० एस० आर० से जो प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट आई है, उस पर हम गौर कर रहे हैं। इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है, कि हम जल्दी ही पब्लिक सेक्टर में हाई प्रेशर पम्पिंग सेट्स बना सकें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दूसरा सवाल पूछने से पहले क्या मैं यह भाषा करूँ कि महीने, दो महीने में यह मामला खरम हो जायेगा और काम चालू हो जायेगा, क्योंकि सरकार की योजनायें बरसात तक चलती हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय उन्हें पुराने पम्पों के बारे में बतायेंगे कि हर एक प्रदेश में अब तक कितने कितने पम्प लगे हुए हैं? उनके लिए इस का उत्तर देना आसान होगा, क्योंकि उन्हीं की पार्टी के सचिव ने इस बारे में एक दफा एक सफ़र भेजा था, जो मशहूर है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय के मुँह से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेशवार कितने पम्पिंग सेट लगे हुए हैं।

श्री क्रिष्णदीन अली अहमद : पहले सवाल का जवाब यह है कि हमारे पास जो प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट आई थी, हमने उसकी रिवाइज किया। अब रिवाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्टें भी आई गई हैं और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस बारे में जल्दी फैसला किया जायेगा और चन्द महीनों में काम शुरू हो जायेगा।

इस वक्त मेरे पास पम्पिंग सेटों के बारे में सूबेवार लिस्ट नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बाद में उसको देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। वह मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक ऐसी इत्तिला है, जो मुझ जैसे नाचीज—“नाचीज” का मतलब आप समझते हैं न?—मामूली—आदमी

के पास भी रहता है। तो फिर जो इस विषय का मंत्री है, उसके पास यह इत्तिला न रहे, यह तो बड़ी अद्भुत बात है।

श्री क्रिष्णदीन अली अहमद : सवाल यह था कि क्या हमारा और पम्पिंग सेट बनाने का इरादा है या नहीं। अगर इस इन्फर्मेशन की जरूरत है कि हर एक सूबे में कितने पम्प हैं। तो मैं मंजूर कर दे दूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय की पार्टी के सचिव, श्रीराम रेड्डी, ने बताया है कि.....

Mr. Speaker: What the Minister says is more correct than what the other people say.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप कुछ और बता दें?

श्री क्रिष्णदीन अली अहमद : मैंने कहा है कि यह इन्फर्मेशन मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: It is there and he will give you but not now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any funds have been allotted by the Centre to the various State Governments, especially U.P. and Bihar, for installing pumping sets in the drought-affected areas and is so, what is the amount allotted?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: For the purpose of those affected areas, a special programme has been undertaken and funds have been allotted. That figure is not with me; I will ask the Food Minister to give that.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether some of the pumping sets in different States are lying idle and, if so, how Government want to put them to use?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Such pumping sets as are lying idle should be repaired. For that, all the spares and component parts are available.

Shri R. Barua: It means that Government agree that some pumping sets are lying idle.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जिन इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ पम्पिंग सेट लगाए गए हैं। मेरी सूचना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा है, वहाँ पर जो डीजल के पम्प लगाए गए हैं, उनके लिए किसानों से बहुत हाई चार्ज किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा है, क्या वहाँ पर पम्पिंग सेट्स के लिए चार्ज करना बन्द कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा अहमद : जो सवाल पूछा गया है, मैं उसकी इतिला फूड मिनिस्टर को दे दूंगा। जहाँ सूखा पड़ा है, वहाँ जरूर पम्पिंग सेट पट्टाने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

Shri M. N. Naghnor: With reference to (a), we have three units of Hindustan Machine Tools in Bangalore, Hyderabad and Tiruchi. Now we learn that the goods manufactured by these units are not moving fast in the market. Will Government examine the feasibility of entrusting the manufacture of pump sets to the H.M.T. units in the country?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Yes, Sir; that is being done.

श्री कानैश्वर सिंह : इस प्रश्न का एक भाग यह भी है कि क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर में पम्पिंग सेट बनाए जायेंगे। देश का जो सबसे बड़ा रेलवे वर्कशॉप जमालपुर, बिहार में है, वहाँ पर मशीनिंग कपेसिटी

और कास्टिंग कपेसिटी बहुत ज्यादा एवेलेबल है और इसलिए वहाँ पर सस्त में पम्प बन सकते हैं। वहाँ पर रेलवे के लिए सामान बन रहा है। चूंकि वहाँ पर सामान कम बनता है, इसलिए उसकी कीमत बहुत ज्यादा पड़ती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पम्पिंग सेट बनाने के लिए उस वर्कशॉप का उपयोग क्यों नहीं करती है।

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा अहमद : जहाँ तक मेरी इन्फॉर्मेशन है, इस वक्त हमें जितने पम्पों की जरूरत है, वे हम मौजूदा यूनिट्स से बना सकते हैं। अगर कहीं और भी बनाने की जरूरत हो, तो उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं मालूम पड़ती है।

श्री कानैश्वर सिंह : हम लोग जानते हैं कि बिहार में कितनी मुँहमरी है और पम्पों की कितनी कमी है। लेकिन सरकार इसको देखती नहीं है।

Shri ShivaJirao S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister tell us what is the basis of this assessment of national requirements of pumping sets? Is it based on this factor that the moment a pump set is installed in a river or a well or any other source of water, the water-drawing capacity of that source is almost doubled? Are the assessments based on the probable water sources and their lifting arrangements by means of pumps or only on the market demand?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The assessment has been made and according to the assessment for the Third Five Year Plan we have produced 1.5 lakh pumps more than what was targetted for in the Third Five Year Plan. So far as the Fourth Five Year Plan is concerned the target fixed is about 4 lakh pumps per year. We have already reached a figure of nearly 2.93,000 and we hope to see that the figure fixed is soon reached.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My question was not as to what is the assessment but what is the basis of the assessment.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The basis of assessment is the demand in areas for the purpose of utilising these pumps to supply water in rural areas.

Shri N. K. Somani: As a result of two consecutive droughts it may be that there is no shortage of pumping sets today. But if we have a good monsoon and a good crop this year, I expect the demands for pumping sets will shoot up next year all of a sudden. Would the Government be ready at that time so that they are not caught napping and there is no shortage of pumping sets next year in the country?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: These have been taken into consideration and the target fixed by the Planning Commission.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि 20 और 40 हासों पावर के जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने पूछा नदियों का, लेकिन तालाब और झीलों के पानी को उठा करके कृषि के उपयोग में लाने के लिए इनकी बहुत कमी है और केवल बिहार में 33 हजार अप्लीकेशंस पड़ी हुई हैं जिनको कि पम्पिंग सेट नहीं मिल रहा है, इतनी कमी है, यदि यह बात सही है तो इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? यह जल्दी बन सके इसके लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी और इसको बनाने के लिए लोग तैयार हों तो क्या सरकार उनको बनाने के लिए इजाजत देने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद : जैसा कि मैंने बताया हार्ड कम्प्रेसर के और ऐसे पम्प बनाने के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमारे पास रिपोर्ट आ गई है और वह रिवाइज भी हो गया है। यह काम जल्दी ही शुरू होने वाला है, करीब करीब 12

करोड़ रुपये की लागत लगा कर के यह काम हम करेंगे ताकि ऐसी चीजें हमारे मुल्क में बन सकें।

Shri K. Lakkappa: Keeping in view the fact that the agricultural programme should be defence oriented, has any survey been made in this country to manufacture pump sets to meet the needs of this country to have the agricultural programme defence oriented; if so, may I know whether any manufacturing centres are under consideration of the Government in the various States?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The programme for production of pump sets has been made on the basis of assessment made by the Planning Commission and it is from year to year revised. It is on the basis of that revision that the production is going on, and Government also proposes to have high-compressor pumps in the public sector.

Shri Amrit Nahata: The hon. Minister just said that the production of pumping sets is adequate in the country. In that case, why is it that quite a large number of tube-wells in the north-western Rajasthan dug by the E.T.O. have been plugged back for want of pumping sets?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am not aware of it.

श्री रघबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, गावों में किसानों को इन पम्पिंग सेट्स के मामले में मस्तिष्कों की बड़ी भारी दिक्कत पड़ती है, उनका संचालन और मरम्मत करने वाले लोगों की दिक्कत पड़ती है और इनके अभाव में इनका चलाना बड़ा खर्चीला पड़ता है। तो क्या मैं सरकार से आशा करूँ कि वह छोटे छोटे ऐसे कोर्स या ऐसी योजनाएं चलावेगा कि जिन से किसान उनमें आ कर इनका चलाना

और मरम्मत करना सोख लें और अपने आप अपना काम चला सकें ?

श्री कृष्णवीर शर्मा : यह पम्प सेट जो है जैसा कि मैंने बताया ज्यादातर प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज बनाती हैं और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि पंचायत का यह फर्ज है कि जब कि पम्प सेट गांवों में इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे हैं तो किस तरह से उनकी मरम्मत की जाय उसके बारे में सोच समझ कर वह पंचायत बाइज या जिले बाइज इस काम को ले तो ज्यादा उससे उनको लाभ हो गा ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : पंचायत ही सारे काम कर ले तो सरकार क्या करेगी?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In the report submitted to this House on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture it is said that the units of pumping sets will be increased three-fold. Keeping in view the extensive demand for pumping sets from the Ministry of Agriculture and also the crash programme that will be taken up, may I know whether Government will take care to see that these programmes do not suffer due to want of pumping sets?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: No, Sir; it will not suffer. I may inform the hon. Member that the production of pump sets has increased according to the assurance given by the Food Ministry. In 1961 the production was 1,73,000; in 1965 it shot up to 2,18,000 and in 1966 to 2,93,000. Very soon we shall be reaching the target fixed for the Plan.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: We are going to produce baby tractors and these baby tractors can be used for running the pump sets. Has that been borne in mind by the persons who are designing this?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That will be kept in view.

Drinking water in Railway compartments

*1442. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to provide drinking water in Railway compartments; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. C. Jamir):

(a) The proposal has already received consideration and has been introduced in certain long as well as short distance trains. Railways have also been advised to progressively extend this facility to cover important long distance trains, after making satisfactory arrangements to provide this service.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने इसे बात पर गौर किया है कि एयर कंडीशन में इतना पानी होता है और जो लोग ठन्डे में चलते हैं जिसमें कभी प्यास नहीं लगती उनके लिए तो पानी हमेशा भरा रहता है और जिनकी कमाई यह सरकार जाती है और जो रात दिन टैक्स देते हैं उनको पानी नहीं मिलता ? क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि एयर कंडीशन और फर्स्ट क्लास को छोड़ कर के सबसे पहले थर्ड क्लास में पानी का इन्तजाम किया जाय?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): In accordance with the policy to improve the amenities in the third class and other compartments, the Railways have already taken the measures to provide water containers in the third class sleeper

coaches as well as first class corridor type coaches on certain trains. This programme has been introduced since 1964 and gradually, the instructions are, this programme would be extended to more and more trains. Now this facility is provided only on some Mail and Express trains and not on any passenger trains. Arrangements are being made so that water containers could be provided in I class corridor type and III class sleeper coaches on all important long distance trains by stages.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ यह साफ नहीं हुआ कि आप कितना इसमें खर्च करना चाहते हैं ? मेरा ऐसा क्या है कि अगर आप यह फर्स्ट क्लास और एयर कंडीशन को बन्द कर दें तो आपको एक्स्ट्रा फंड लगाना नहीं पड़ेगा और सारी जल्ता के लिए पानी का इंतजाम हो जायगा। तो क्या आप बतल सकते हैं कि इसके लिए किनने फंड्स की आपको जरूरत पड़ेगी ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: No, Sir; the providing of water containers is not being held up for want of funds. The matter has already been taken up and arrangements are being made for introducing these on other trains.

Shri S. Kandappan: Even in places where there is provision of supplying of filtered water for drinking, in many cases it is kept in open buckets and all kinds of dirty utensils are put into them. In regard to the taps, the place is so dirty that it is revolting even to approach the tap, let alone drink water from it. I would like the Minister to see that drinking water is kept properly neat and clean.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: That will be taken into consideration.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ग्रहण मसला है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि फंड्स की कमी की वजह से यात्री लोगों के लिए पीने के पानी का इंतजाम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एयर कंडीशन और पहले दर्जे के इस तरह के खर्चिले क्लास रेलवे में हैं और सारे के सारे जो रेलवे मंत्रालय के अफसर हैं उस सारा दृष्टि सिर्फ फर्स्ट क्लास के और बड़े लोगों को सुविधा देने के ऊपर रहती है तो जब तक यह खर्चिले दर्जे फर्स्ट क्लास और एयर कंडीशन के रेलवे खत्म नहीं करते तब तक तीसरे दर्जे के लिए पाने के पानी का इंतजाम नहीं हो सकता तो वह कब तक खत्म करेंगे ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The question is about providing water in railway compartments and not whether we are going to do away with the air-conditioned or first-class coaches. As I have already stated, adequate arrangements are being made.

श्री रवि राय : फर्स्ट क्लास के लोगों को मिलता है, उनको नहीं मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पानी मिलना है न ? व्यवधान...

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that with ordinary fittings in the compartments drinking water can be supplied to the passengers, may I know what are the main reasons that are standing in the way of implementing that scheme?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: No, Sir. The provision for supplying drinking water is being made by allowing the water containers in certain trains. Now, for the time being, of course, these water containers are not being supplied to many of the trains. But very soon the arrangement is being made so that the water containers could be supplied to Ist class corridor type and III class sleeper coaches on all important long distance trains by stages.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : रेलवे की हालत इतनी खराब है कि पीने का पानी तो क्या, लैट्रीन में भी पानी नहीं होता। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह इसका इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक इसका इन्तजाम हो सकेगा? जैसे डी लक्स गाड़ियों के अन्दर आपने ठंडे पानी का इन्तजाम किया है उसी तरह से अगर आप तीसरे दर्जे में गरम पानी की टेंकी भी लगाना चाहें तो कब तक इसका इन्तजाम हो सकेगा?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: I cannot give a specific date within which all these arrangements will be completed. But all endeavours will be made to complete this arrangement as early as possible.

श्री शिव नारायण : रेल का किराया छः गुना बढ़ गया, लेकिन सरकार पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं कर पा रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपका ही राज है।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या आपका राज नहीं है?

Mr. Speaker: You should address the Chair. The moment a chance is given to you, you want to fight with them. You put a question.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पानी जैसी चीज का जिसका कोई दाम नहीं देना पड़ता, इन्तजाम करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: As I have already said, all arrangements are being made.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप जब पानी की बात कर रहे हैं तो उस सिलसिले में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी रेलवे पर जो सामान्य रेलवे स्टेशन है वहां पर आम

जनता और मजदूरों को जो पानी सप्लाई किया जाता है वह बहुत गन्दा होता है। कई बार इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पानी को ठीक करने के लिये क्या अब तक कोई व्यवस्था की गई है। अगर नहीं की गई है तो कब तक की जाने वाली है?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The question here is about providing water to the compartments. We are not discussing here the question of providing water for a particular station.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्टेश पर लोगों को पानी नहीं मिलना चाहिये?

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पानी की कमी

*1443. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17 अप्रैल, 1967 के 'इंडियन नेशन' समाचारपत्र के प्रातः संस्करण में "पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में पानी की समस्या" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित एक लेख की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सोनपुर, हाजीपुर, थाना मीरपुर, गरहटा, समस्तीपुर, सीबन, कटिहार तथा भटनी रेलवे स्टेशनों में पानी की अत्यधिक कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन स्थानों में पानी की कमी दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या योजनाएं बना रही है?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. C. Jamir):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया "जी नहीं"। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किस आधार पर ऐसा कहा है। आप अध्यक्ष हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि सोनपुर, हाजीपुर, समस्तीपुर, कटिहार आदि स्टेशनों पर आप गर्मी के दिनों में स्वयं जा कर देख लें। लोग लोटा लेकर या गिलास लेकर दौड़े दौड़े फिरते हैं और पानी नहीं मिलता। लेकिन मंत्री जी जवाब देते हैं "जी नहीं।"

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): In the context of failure of monsoons, the Railways had already indicated to the N.E. and the North East Frontier Railway to actually assess whether there will be any difficulty in the supply of water to the stations as well as for the locomotives. The sources of water, mostly in the N.E. and the North East Frontier Railway, are tube-wells and tubewells are not very much subjected to the vagaries of monsoons. The Railway authorities indicated that they did not anticipate much inadequacy of water supply because of tubewells.

This particular Question is in reference to a news item that appeared in the *Indian Nation*, as the hon. Member has mentioned, particularly about Sonpur, Katihar and Samastipur. There has been shortage of water in many of the stations, particularly, in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. But, certainly, we did not have any such information about inadequacy of water supply, particularly, in this sector. As regards one station that has been mentioned, that is, Sonpur, the position is that we used to pump water from the river Gandak, in that area, and we used to take supply from one bank of the river to the other, as the river channel shifted to the other bank, the pumping centre was also shifted

to the other side. There had been some difficulty for some time, but after the shifting of the pumping centre, there has been no difficulty, and certainly not to such an extent as to dislocate any of the train service.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। पहले मंत्री जी ने कहा कि "जी नहीं।" फिर मंत्री जी ने कहा कि दिक्कत कुछ दिनों रही। यह दोनों बातें क्या आपस में कंटाडिक्टरी नहीं हैं? दोनों मंत्रियों के जवाब में कंटाडिक्शन है। आखिर दुरुस्त बात क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों ठीक हैं। आप दूसरा सवाल कीजिये।

Shri Parimal Ghosh rose—

Mr. Speaker: He may sit down. He is putting the second question now.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एन० इ० रेलवे का किराया बड़ी लाइन के किराये के मुकाबले का हो गया है। लेकिन सहायित बड़ी लाइन के मुकाबले छोटी लाइन में कम है। बदकिस्मती यह है कि मैं छोटी लाइन के एरिया में रहता हूँ। वहाँ पर पानी के संकट को दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था कर रही है। ताकि यात्रियों को पानी का कष्ट न हो, खास कर तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को जो कि अपने बाल बच्चों के साथ घूमते हैं?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Some arrangements have already been made, particularly in the Stations of Bihar. We have already installed an electric pump in that area and we are also trying to replace some of the worn out six-inch pipes by putting new pipes, so that the pressure of the water could be increased. We have also taken up the construction of the overhead tank, so that there may not be any question of scarcity.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मुजफ्फरपुर, समस्तीपुर, कटिहार, सोनपुर आदि जगहों में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पानी की दिक्कत नहीं होती है। तो क्या वह पब्लिक जिस किताब पर शिकायत करती है उसको मंगा कर देखेंगे ताकि उनको मालूम हो कि उनके अफसर उनको गलत इनफार्मेशन देते हैं क्योंकि मैंने तीन जगहों में शिकायत लिख कर दी है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जो नदियां हैं उन नदियों से पम्पिंग सेट के कनेक्शन लेकर पानी का इस्तजाम मंत्री महोदय करेंगे ताकि वहां पर पानी की कमी न हो?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: It is a suggestion to be considered very seriously.

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि 26 जुलाई के "म्राज" में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि खड़का के समीप भेड़िहारी में छिजीनी बांध के रक्षार्थ करोड़ों की लागत से जंा ठांकर तथा रिंगबांध बनाये गए, उनके पूर्वी तट पर बड़ा गडक की बाढ़ के कारण ताल कटाव हो रहा है, जिससे रेलवे को बड़ा भारी ख़तरा पैदा हो गया है। अगर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इसकी तरफ गया है तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: I will check up this point. I have not received any information on this.

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : 26 जुलाई के "म्राज" मखबार में छपा है।

Shri Bishwanath Roy rose—

Mr. Speaker: I must point out to the hon. Member that he has already put one supplementary question on the previous Question. He will not get any chance now. What about the others who have not put any supplementary question at all? It is not that I did not look at him, but purposely I avoided because he has already put one supplementary question. If he gets up again and again,

it will not be possible for me to call him. I would like to warn my hon. friends not to get up again and again like that; I will not be able to call them. I will pick up somebody who has not put any supplementary question at all.

Selling of Fake Railway Tickets

*1444. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri R. K. Sinha:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake Railway tickets are being sold in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to recover these tickets and to arrest the culprits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. C. Jamir): (a) Two cases of printing of fake railway tickets which were being sold in the Assam, Bengal, Bihar and U. P. regions have been detected.

(b) In both the cases the culprits have been arrested by the Police and the tickets in their possession had been recovered.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं उनमें क्या रेलवे का कोई-मंचारा भी शामिल है?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): During the last year we have detected one case particularly in the Calcutta area in connection with these forged tickets. Our information so far in this case is that some of the forged tickets have been taken out from the Eastern Railway printing press, probably with the connivance of some of the railway staff and also the printing press staff. It is very much in evidence that some of the railway staff are definitely involved in this matter.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : इससे जो रेलवे को नुकसान हो रहा है उसका कोई अंदाजा लगाया है कि कितना हो रहा है या हुआ है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The exact figure in regard to the loss is not with me.

Mr. Speaker: Could he give any rough estimate?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: That rough estimate also has not been calculated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in some cases these fake tickets were available with those passengers also who were found travelling in the first class? It is not confined only to third class passengers but it extends also to the first class. May I know what positive action has been taken to see that these fake tickets are not available even at the printing stage, irrespective of whether this is done at the printing stage or at any other stage?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Some fake first class tickets also have been detected. In one particular case which has happened particularly in Assam area, Bihar and some parts of UP, one person was forging the first class tickets and was distributing them through some of the agencies of the railways also. As far as possible, wherever it has been possible to detect such cases, we have seized all those tickets. But it is quite possible that some of the tickets have already gone into the market and may be available; all efforts have been made to check the forged tickets whenever they come out and go into operation.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जाली टिकटों के साथ-साथ एक दूसरी समस्या भी है। हर दिन में पांच आदमियों से लेकर बीस आदमी तक रेल के कर्मचारों बगैर टिकट के ले जाते हैं और उनसे पैसे वसूल करते हैं। गेट के ऊपर जाकर खुद उन लोगों को वे बाहर निकालते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने क्या कदम

उठाया है ताकि इस चीज को रोका जा सके। साथ ही क्या सरकार ने क्या अंदाजा लगाया है कि रोज कितने लोग इस तरह से बगैर टिकट के सफर करते हैं ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: This is mainly a question of ticketless travelling. We have already taken up measures to check ticketless travelling and we have formed a special squad for this purpose. Those squads go in batches to different places to check this ticketless travelling as far as possible.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैंने बगैर टिकट के सफर करने वालों का सवाल नहीं उठाया है। मैंने यह कहा है कि सरकारी जो रेलवे के मुलाजिम हैं जिनमें गाई तथा दूसरे लोग भी शामिल हैं वे लोगों को बगैर टिकट अपने साथ ले जाते हैं और गेट पर जाकर उनको बाहर निकाल देते हैं। मैंने जानना चाहा है कि सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: It is also a fact that some of the Government officials do like that and necessary measures are being taken so that these things could be stopped.

श्री श्री० प्र० स्वामी : क्या सरकार का जानकारी है कि रेल के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में इतना ज्यादा भीड़ होती है कि उसमें टिकट चेकर का जाना बड़ा कठिन होता है और अधिकारी टिकट चेकर जा कर टिकटें चेक ही नहीं करते हैं और पुलिस के डिब्बे में जा कर आराम से बैठते हैं। इस प्रकार से चैकिंग न होने के कारण सरकार को बड़ी हानि हो रही है। इस हानि को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: That does not arise exactly out of the main question. But I may say that we know that because of the overcrowding it has become difficult for the TTEs to check the tickets properly in the manner that

they ought to do. But we are already considering the matter and we are trying to evolve some other methods so that this sort of things could be eased.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Does the hon. Minister know that ticketless travellers always travel first class?

Mr. Speaker: He says that ticketless travellers travel only in the first class. That is an accepted principle!

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Will the hon. Minister admit that sufficient vigilance was not exercised in the matter of these fake railway tickets because an inter-State gang has been operating for a long time in this line? I think the answer of the hon. Minister has not been convincing enough. Would he enlighten us on this matter?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: It is not a fact that the railways are not very vigilant in this matter. The railways are particularly very vigilant. As a matter of fact, two cases have been detected.

Mr. Speaker: The only difficulty is that the ticketless travellers are more vigilant.

Shri S. Kundu: Will the Minister change the form of ticket from time to time and also make it thinner and reduce its size so that the cost of printing ticket will become less?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The suggestion will be borne in mind.

Shri A. Sreedharan: Printing of fake tickets and currency notes, adulteration of foodstuffs and such other things have become a part of our social system. This requires deep study. Will the Minister constitute a body to go into the question of ticketless travel, printing of fake tickets and other irregularities on railways and ask them to make recommendations as to how they can be eradicated?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: We are prepared to consider the suggestion.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भदौरिया : यह भी क्या सरकार के नीटिस में आया है कि बहुत से यात्री बाध्य किये जाते हैं बिना टिकट चलने के लिए क्योंकि जो समय निश्चित होता है टिकट बांटने का उस निश्चित समय में टिकट ही नहीं बांटे जाते हैं और जब दस पांच मिनट गाड़ी के आने के लिये रह जाते हैं तब ही टिकट बांटे जाते हैं ? तब तक इतनी लम्बी क्यूं हो जाते हैं कि सब को टिकट बांटे ही नहीं जाते हैं और कुछ बोझे ही आदमियों को ही बे मिला पाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: In some stations, of course, the rush and crowd is so much that there are some difficulties. We are also trying to find out how best we can get over this.

श्री तुलसी दास जायसवाल : बगैर टिकट के बहुत से लोग ऐसे भी ट्रेवल करते हैं जिनको कि आप के कर्मचारी देखते तो हैं लेकिन उनको पकड़ते नहीं हैं। क्या यह सही है ? नांदेड़ से भादिलाबाद तक बहुत भीड़-भाड़ रहती है और बहुत से लोग गैर टिकट सफर करते हैं और उनको पकड़ा नहीं जाता है। इस टिकट-लैस ट्रेवल की वजह से आप की आमदनी भी कम हो जाती है। जब दूसरी गाड़ी की मॉग की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि इस लाइन पर आमदनी इतनी नहीं है कि दूसरी ट्रेन चलाई जा सके। जब चैकिंग ठीक नहीं होती है तो रेलवे की आमदनी भी कम हो जाती है और दूसरी गाड़ी भी नहीं दी जाती है इस आधार पर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ठीक तरह चैकिंग करके आमदनी क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई जाती है और फिर वहां के लोगों की जो दूसरी गाड़ी के लिए डिमांड होती है उसकी क्यों पूरा नहीं किया जाता है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: From a recent assessment, we find there are certain branch lines where ticketless travel is very much prevalent. But the trouble

in those sections arises because of the social conditions there. The few TTE's that we have got are not in a position to cope with the situation. Particularly in those sections we are trying to detail the squads to make periodical checks so as to remove this to some extent, at least.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

All-India Small Paper Mills Association

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*1445. **Shri R. Barua:**

Shri C. C. Desai:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Small Paper Mills Association has recently demanded relief from Government to save its units from closure;

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

(c) whether any paper mills have closed down during the last year and if so, the number of workers rendered jobless as a result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

(c) The Association of Small paper Mills have stated that some of the small paper units have closed down due to financial difficulties.

Shri R. Barua: Have Government made an assessment of the existence of outmoded machines in some of the small-scale paper mills and are they prepared to give them import facilities to procure proper type of machines?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): So far as the small units are concerned, the trouble is that they have to import pulp. On account of import duty and devaluation, they have been in difficulties. It has not been brought to my notice that many of the difficulties are due to outmoded machines.

Shri R. Barua: In view of the mounting demand for paper in the country, will Government take urgent steps so that these mills do not go out of production?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That matter is being considered. They have made some representations and we are examining those things and taking up with the Finance Ministry the question of giving some relief to these small units.

Shri D. N. Patodia: It is not very correct to say that this small scale industry is facing the problem only on account of difficulty in getting pulp. The country has been burdened by these uneconomic units on account of indiscriminate and injudicious distribution of licences in the past. May I know whether in future before issuing any such licence Government will always examine the economics of giving it so that after 10 or 20 years they are not confronted with the possibility of closure or uneconomic working of these units?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: It is true that these small units have to compete with the bigger units and they are finding it difficult, but we also cannot think of putting out of action all these small units which have been in existence for a long time.

Shri N. K. Sanghi: These small manufacturers of paper are suffering because of the keen competition with the bigger manufacturers. May I know from the hon. Minister if he would think on the lines of putting some duty on the bigger manufacturers, so that the small manufacturers of paper can survive in this country?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: In order to help these small units, we are considering the question of giving them relief so far as import duty on pulp is concerned; we are also considering the question of excise duty so far as production up to 1,000 tons is concerned; we are also considering the question of excise duty on machine-made paper, and also finished paper. All these things are under consideration.

Shri S. S. Kothari: May I know whether the price of paper produced by the small mills is also controlled, and whether there is any proposal for giving a price rise to the paper industry?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The paper industry generally has been asking for a price increase. Last time the price was increased in 1962. That matter is also under consideration.

Shri Sradhakhar Supakar: What is the definition of this small paper mill, and how far will any incentive given in the form of raising the price of paper have an undesirable effect of hampering education etc.?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: All those matters are being considered.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : कागज के जो छोटे कारखाने हैं, वे अपनी लुगदी या पल्प कभी पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे। जैसे हम जुलाहों को सूत देने के लिए सहकारिता के माध्यम पर कताई की मिलें लगाते हैं, क्या सरकार ने कभी इस प्रस्ताव पर गौर किया है कि उसी तरह से कागज बनाने के छोटे कारखानों को लुगदी सप्लाई की जाये और सहकारिता के माध्यम पर लुगदी बनाने का प्लांट लगाया जाये, ताकि उसको विदेशों से न मंगाना पड़े ?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The small units have been utilising traditional raw materials, the pulp, and now they are being encouraged to use bagasse and other waste material. If they make use of it, I hope they will overcome the difficulty of only depending on raw materials imported from outside.

Production of Dhoties and Sarees

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*1447. **Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:**

Shri M. S. Murti:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided in their Resolution dated the 2nd June, 1965 that the production of sarees and dhoties by the Textile Mills should be pegged at 1963 level and that the mills and powerlooms should be prevented from producing coloured sarees both yarn-dyed and piece-dyed to afford protection to the handlooms; and

(b) if so, the machinery set up for the proper implementation of the above decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum production of sarees and dhoties has already been fixed at the appropriate level and the production of these varieties by the mills is closely watched by the Textile Commissioner. The production of coloured sarees by mills and powerlooms has also been prohibited statutorily and their observance of these regulations is also being watched by the Textile Commissioner.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाथकरघा वालों ने शिकायत की है कि सरकार द्वारा लिया गया निर्णय ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रहा है और इसको देखने के लिए जो तन्त्र स्थापित किया गया है, वह मिल मालिकों के साथ मिल कर इसमें गड़बड़ कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस भ्राश्य की शिकायतें मिली हैं; यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिससे उनकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो सके।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : समय-समय पर टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के मादमी इसकी जांच करते

हैं। कोई ऐसी शिकायत मेरे नोटिस में नहीं आई है। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, झांकड़ों के हिसाब से वह ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है। 1963 में धोतियां 331 मिलियन मीटर और साड़ियां 318 मिलियन मीटर बनती थीं, जबकि 1966 में धोतियां 212 मिलियन मीटर और साड़ियां 205 मिलियन मीटर बनीं। इसमें काफ़ी कमी हुई है, जब कि डिमांड बढ़ी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या यह सच नहीं है कि यदि हाथकरवा उद्योग की अधिक भूमिका दिया जाये और मिलों को रंगीन साड़ियां बनाने से बिल्कुल रोक दिया जाये, तो हाथकरवा उद्योग जमता की भाँति पूरी कर सकता है?

श्री विनेश सिंह: जी हाँ। इसी आधार पर उनके द्वारा रंगीन साड़ियां बनानी बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी गई।

Shri B. Barua: Most of the mill-owners have set up powerloom factories so that they can percolate to the market in competition as against the handloom products and if so, what steps are the government taking to stop it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: If the hon. Member had listened to the reply carefully, I have said that both the mills and powerlooms have been brought under this restriction.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Government believes more in curing than in prevention in regard to the production of dhoties and sarees. Even though the elder statesman Rajaji passed a resolution in 1953 requesting that a ban be imposed on the production of dhoties and sarees by the mills, government has taken a decision in 1963. There has been the pitiful plight of handloom weavers. The resolution of the government has not conferred any benefit on the handloom weavers. Instead of pegging production to 1963 level, why cannot the government advance

it so that it can help the handloom weavers, especially in the south?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I gave the figures of the decline, how the production in the mills is declining. What is the point of pegging it up to something else when it is declining.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि धोतियों और साड़ियों के अतिरिक्त सरकार हैडलूम वालों को और क्या सुविधा देती है, जिससे वे धाने बढ़ सकें?

श्री विनेश सिंह: मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह एक मर्तबा प्रश्नोत्तर मेहता कमिटी की रिपोर्ट पर शौर कर लें और फिर वह जो और सुझाव देंगे, उन पर हम विचार करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने परस्पर-विरोधी जवाब दिये हैं। एक तरफ उन्होंने कहा है कि मिलों की रंगीन साड़ियां बनाने से रोक दिया गया है और दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने कहा है कि मिलों द्वारा साड़ियां बनाया जाना निरन्तर कम हो रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब मिलों को रोक दिया गया है, तो कम होने का सवाल कहाँ है। यह स्पष्ट बतायें कि मिलों को रोका गया है या नहीं; अगर रोका गया है, तो रंगीन साड़ियां बाजार में कहाँ से दीखती हैं?

श्री विनेश सिंह: माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर विचार नहीं करते कि रंगीन के अलावा सफ़ेद साड़ियां भी बनती हैं।

Aluminium Plant in Gujarat

- *1448. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghavir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines

and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up an aluminium plant in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) and (b). The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, a Gujarat State Undertaking, is understood to have such a proposal under consideration. So far no details of this proposal are available.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे देश में एल्युमीनियम के खाली बर्तन ही बनते हैं या विदेशों की तरह से उससे और काम भी लिया जाता है।

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : बर्तन के अलावा उसके जरिये इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के केबल और बायर में कापर को रिप्लेस करने का काम भी ज्यादा पैमाने पर हो रहा है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : हमारे देश में एलुमीनियम कितना पैदा होता है और क्या हम इसको बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं या हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : इस वक्त हमारी मांग 1.80 हजार टन की है और हमारा अन्दाज है कि क्रोथ फ्राइव-ईंघ्र प्लान के खत्म होने तक वह 3,30 हजार टन हो जायेगी। इस वक्त जो डिमांड है, हम उसको पूरा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम इस वक्त एक्सपोर्ट करने की पोस्सिबिलिटी में नहीं हैं।

श्री प्रकाशचोर झाल्जी : मैं सन्नी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात सरकार के सम्बन्ध में जो आपने बताया कि इस प्रकार का एक कारखाना लगाने का प्रश्न उनके विचार-धीन है तो गुजरात सरकार की तरफ से केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या किसी प्रकार की शर्तों की गई है या कब 1638 (A) LSD—2.

प्रविध्य में की जाय तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात की आवश्यकता अनुभव करती है कि गुजरात सरकार को इस विषय में आवश्यक सहयोग दिया जाय ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी 1965 में इस मामले में गुजरात मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने सुझाव रखा था और इस सिलसिले में सिर्फ एल्यूमीनी बनाने का उनका विचार था। अभी हाल में मिनिस्टर को मालूमात मिले हैं कि वह उसको एक्सटेंशन करके एल्यूमिनियम बनाना चाहते हैं। हमने गुजरात सरकार को आफिशियली लिखा है और उन्होंने जवाब में लिखा है कि अभी उनके ग्रन्डर कंसिडरेशन है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्योंकि एल्यूमीनियम का प्रयोग बर्तनों के अलावा इंडस्ट्री में दिनों दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, हमारे देश के ग्रन्डर एल्यूमिनियम का रा मैटीरियल, बाक्साइड देश के किस क्षेत्र में अधिक मिलता है और क्या जम्मू काश्मीर में इसके काफी डिपोजिट्स हैं ? यदि हैं तो उनको बर्क ब्राइट करके प्रयोग में लाने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठाने जा रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a clear case of Gujarat. You are roaming about the whole country. I do not know where you will go from Kashmir! Is it relevant?

Shri Bal Raj Modhok: It is very relevant; the question is about the raw material for aluminium. Raw material is a relevant thing here.

Mr. Speaker: You have not read the question. I will read it for you. It asks: whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up an aluminium plant in Gujarat."

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There is no raw material for aluminium in Gujarat.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the fact that the import of copper from Congo and Rhodesia has been practically stopped, and for our transmission lines we need aluminium, and in view of the fact that there is a strong case for a greater production of aluminium in this country besides the production in Gujarat, and further, in view of the fact that there is a large deposit of bauxite available in Orissa and also cheap electricity, may I know whether the Government of India will consider the case of the Orissa State and consider the proposal to locate an aluminium plant in Orissa?

Dr. Channa Reddy: The facts about the availability of bauxite in different States are already available with the Ministry, and wherever there are possibilities we have given. At the moment, licences have been given for 3,73,000 tonnes.

Shri P. K. Deo: I asked about the location in Orissa.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahida.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: A large quantity of bauxite has been found in Gujarat and some of the industrialists have proposed to establish an aluminium plant there without any government assistance. May I know whether the Government will consider these offers from the industrialists of Gujarat and whether an aluminium plant will be located in Gujarat, without government assistance?

Dr. Channa Reddy: We have two proposals in Gujarat, apart from the proposal of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. One is from Power Spark Cables, Private Limited, Bombay, and the other is from J. K. Group of companies, which have already one at Asansol; they want to establish one in Kerala and take the aluminium if possible, or, if allowed, even bauxite. The proposal of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation is under consideration, and we are waiting for finalisation, and depending upon that, the other cases would be decided.

Public Tea Warehouse

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- *1449. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri A. N. Mulla:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Shiv Charan Lal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in violation of the recommendations of the Plantation Enquiry Committee, the Tea Board management is considering the handing over of the Public Tea Warehouse in Calcutta to a private firm viz., M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd., and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (**Shri Mohd Shafi Qureshi**): (a) and (b). A new six-storeyed warehouse has been constructed at Calcutta by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Owing to certain defects in the warehouse, the Tea Board has not yet taken over the building. The way in which the new warehouse should be run after it is taken over by the Tea Board, is being examined by a Sub-Committee set up by the Board. The Tea Board's recommendations in this behalf are awaited.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Although the Public Tea Warehouse belongs to the Calcutta Port Commissioner and it has been financed by our exchequer, still a British-controlled firm, Balmer Lawrie and Company had been running this warehouse and making money. This company has an export department, tea estates department and a warehousing department. Under the circumstances, have

the Government considered at any time whether Balmer Lawrie and Company should have been placed in charge of the warehouse?

Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi: We are taking it over very soon from Balmer Lawrie and Company.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The report of the Plantation Enquiry Commission was made in 1956. For 11 years, what were you doing?

Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi: They had an agreement with the Port Commissioner and unless that agreement was terminated, it would be difficult for Government to take it over. Now the Port Commissioner has agreed that no further extension in lease will be granted to them.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that during the warehousing of tea, there is gain in weight to the extent of nearly 2 per cent and, if so, whether Balmer Lawrie and Company have been asked to calculate that in terms of their profit?

Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi: I have to check up this information; I have no information on this at present.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: They want to increase the cess for the Tea Board, which is a white elephant, in Calcutta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What were the specific recommendations of the Plantation Enquiry Commission regarding the control and management of the Public Tea warehouse and how has it come about that in violation of those recommendations so long this warehouse has been controlled or managed by Balmer Lawrie and Company?

Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi: The recommendations are that the Tea Board will take over the new warehouse as

soon as it is ready for occupation and it will run it for a period of 60 years from the dates of occupation. The rent will be Rs. 200 per thousand square feet per month for godown space.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The rent may be too much, but it cannot be a point of order.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It should be Rs. 2 per 100 square feet.

Mr. Speaker: You are giving information, not seeking information.

Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi: The rent will be Rs. 300 per 1000 square feet per month for store and for office. The Tea Board will also take over the Public Tea Warehouse from Balmer Lawrie and Company from the date of termination of the lease, up to 31st March, 1990.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय क्या बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चाय बोर्ड में झूठाचार के सम्बन्ध में और भी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ? अगर हुई हैं तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : चाय बोर्ड के सिलसिले में हमारे पास कोई शिकायत नहीं है । अगर उनको कोई शिकायत है तो हम को लिखकर भेजें ।

Export of Iron Ore

*1450. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken up a new project to boost the export of iron ore;

(b) if so, whether any other country is collaborating and the capital outlay involved; and

(c) when the work on the project is likely to be started?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the development of magnetite iron ore deposits in Kudremukh area in Chickmagalore district, Mysore. The Government has under consideration proposals for detailed investigations and exploitation of these deposits which have been prospected by the National Mineral Development Corporation. An offer of technical and financial collaboration in conducting metallurgical tests and pilot plant investigations preliminary to commercial exploitation of the deposits has been received from an American firm together with its three Japanese associates. The matter is under consideration.

(c) The details of the project will be determined after the pilot plant investigations and other tests have been carried out. The National Mineral Development Corporation is, however, carrying out exploratory work in the area.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि इस खान से जो लोहा निकलेगा उसके बल्क लोडिंग के लिए किन किन बन्दरगाहों पर इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है और यह कितने सौ प्रति घंटे के हिसाब से ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : मैं सवाल समझा नहीं ।

Shri Kameshwar Singh: I want to know at which port this iron ore will be loaded and at how many hundred tons per hour loading will take place?

Dr. Channa Reddy: That is a matter of investigation and the foreign experts who have come here are working out the details because this requires a special arrangement and it may be that the iron ore has to be transferred to the port by a pipe line.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतावायेंगे कि नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल ने एम० एम० टी० सी० को जितना भी भ्रायरन और सप्लाय करने का वादा किया था मार्च तक, वह क्यों नहीं किया, जिसकी वजह से भारत की प्रतिष्ठा जापान को भ्रायरन और सप्लाय करने की जो रही है वह गिरी है और उसको मूल्य कम मिलता है । इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : जो भी एम० एम० टी० सी० का एक्स्प्लायटेशन नहीं हो रहा है वह सिर्फ कोल कंजेशन की तकलीफ की वजह से है । वाइजग पोर्ट पर भी कंजेशन है और कलकत्ता में भी है । इसलिये यह रुकावट पड़ रही है । प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है इसकी वजह से यह रुकावट नहीं है ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Dislocation of Train Services in West Bengal

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S.N.Q. 37. **Shri Bibhutj Mishra:**
Shri Samar Guha:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that all trains to and from Calcutta have been very frequently held-up in West Bengal during the last two months thus causing dislocation to traffic and affecting the industry and trade in the State;

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to check such frequent hold-ups; and

(c) the estimated loss caused to the Railways, industry and trade as a result of such hold-ups during the last two months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. C. Jamir): (a) There were 111 cases of hold ups of trains carrying passengers in West Bengal on Eastern and South Eastern Railways in May and June, 1967.

(b) Maintenance of law and order within railway premises and in railway trains being the responsibility of the State Government concerned, the State Police of West Bengal have taken necessary steps for ensuring safety of life and property of passengers. On receipt of a special request from the Inspector General of Police, West Bengal, on 20th June 1967, 8 Armed companies of the Railway Protection Special Force were drafted to assist the State Police in strengthening train escorts and since then the position has shown improvement.

(c) Losses due to hold-ups of trains so far as Railways are concerned, are reported to be negligible. Losses to trade and industry cannot be easily assessed.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता आने जाने वाली गाड़ियों को जो रोक रक्खा जाता है उस में मैं क्या किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का हाथ है? यदि हा तो कौन सी पार्टी का? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहां तक बंगाल गवर्नमेंट और श्री अजय मुकुर्जी इस में सरकार को सहयोग प्रदान कर रहे हैं? कलकत्ता, बंगाल, इस्टर्न यू० पी०, बिहार, असम, उड़ीसा की यह लाइफ-लाइन है। इस लिए जो लोग यहाँ रहते हैं उन की सेप्टी के लिये सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): Sir, whether any political parties are involved in it or not is a matter which the Railway Ministry has not gone into. Regarding the question of political parties I would ask the hon. Member to refer to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Railways are only concerned with the hold-ups of trains.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Have you any information?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: We do not have any information whether any political parties are involved or not.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री से पूछा जाये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई मेरा सामान उठा कर ले जाये तो क्या मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से पूछता रहूंगा और कहूंगा कि फलां घादमी चोर है? अगर यह होम मिनिस्ट्री का मामला है तो हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर भी कैबिनेट के मेम्बर हैं और पूरी कैबिनेट इस के लिये जवाबदेह है। मैं इस लिये मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब बंगाल गाड़ियां जाती हैं तब कौनसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी है जो उन को रोक रखती है और यात्रियों को तकलीफ होती है? क्या यह सही है कि बिहार से जो चीनी जाती है उस को रोक कर चीनी के बारे लोग ले जाते हैं? यदि यह सही है तो इस के बारे में मंत्री जी के पास क्या इन्फार्मेशन है?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: We do not have that particular information.

Shri Samar Guha: The dislocation of trains is really a very serious thing but I will try to draw your attention to the fact that the people of Bengal have not suddenly turned to be a community of dacoits, wagon-breakers or train-squatters. There are basic reasons for this.

Mr. Speaker: You ask for information.

Shri Samar Guha: They do not understand the basic reasons; particularly the Congress people do not understand the basic reasons.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I understand that the Bengal of Vivekananda is not the Bengal of Jyoti Basu.

Mr. Speaker: We are on the short notice question now.

Shri Samar Guha: There are two basic reasons for this. My hon. friend,

Shri Bibhuti Mishra, has tried to make it out as a law and order problem and imputed political motives. It is not essentially a law and order problem.

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Samar Guha: There are two basic reasons for it and they have to understand them. One basic reason is this. The whole of Bengal is suffering from a food crisis. People are trying in a desperate way....

Mr. Speaker: You are making a speech; you are not asking a question at all.

Shri Samar Guha: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the desperate food crisis in West Bengal the people of West Bengal are behaving in this way to impress upon the Government the seriousness of the food crisis? A large number of people are squatting on the rail track only to impress upon the Government that the people of West Bengal are suffering acutely. Secondly, millions of people travel daily particularly on the suburban trains of Calcutta; they are daily passengers. But there is irregularity in train movement as also infrequency in the movement of trains. These are the two basic reasons for this.

Mr. Speaker: He has given very valuable information. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Samar Guha: What is the reply?

Mr. Speaker: You have given very valuable information. People may not agree with it. You have yourself given two reasons why trains are being stopped. One is that food is not available, and, therefore, their hunger will be satisfied by sitting on the railway lines. He is very thankful to you for giving the information. What else can he say?

Shri Samar Guha: I protest. It has been reduced to a ridiculous level.

Mr. Speaker: You ask a question.

Shri Samar Guha: The question is whether the Railway Minister knows that there is irregular train movement and frequent breakdown in the movement of suburban trains as a result of which the daily passenger is inconvenienced. The second thing is about the food crisis.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The hon. Member raised the issue whether it is a question of law and order or not. It is definitely a question of law and order because these are pure acts of hooliganism. Some of the people are holding up these trains by pulling alarm chains, by disconnecting the hose pipes and by squatting on the track. As to the reasons, the hon. Member has said that this is because of the food shortage. I do not know exactly what are the reasons. He said that because of the acute food shortage people wanted to give expression to their feelings and are squatting on the track. In answer to that my point would be that the food problem is equally acute in Bihar and UP but so far as the railways are concerned we do not have that kind of holdup in Bihar and UP. Earlier the question was whether it is politically motivated or not. That part of the question, as I have said, is not the Railways' business to answer.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister says that he is not aware of the complexion of any political party that may be mixed up in this affair—he was unable to satisfy Shri Bibhuti Mishra's curiosity—may I know whether his attention has been drawn to a report appearing in yesterday's *Statesman* of Calcutta? With your permission, I may read out just two sentences out of it:—

"Eight people including a woman were injured when the police fired three rounds at Dhubulia railway

station, 70 miles from Sealdah at about 3 P.M. yesterday to disperse about 500 people belonging to a refugee camp after they had uprooted portions of the railway track and attacked the police with arrows and broken bricks....the demonstrations led by a local Congress leader squatted on the rail track demanding doles and food quota for their camp. When the Sub-Divisional Officer and the District Magistrate of Nadia tried to persuade them to leave, the refugees including many women and children demanded that the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Niranjana Sen, should come to the spot."

May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to this report which clearly shows that squatting and holding up of trains is led by the local Congress leaders? (Interruptions). It is being done with a political motive to discredit the Government in West Bengal. It is a movement against the Government there. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: There can be no answer. Shri Chatterji.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the answer? (Interruption). If Shri Bibhuti Mishra is very eager to know it, let him read this. I can give it to him.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: In Burdwan, a train was held up and compartments were looted and even ornaments from women-folk were looted and a political party was behind all this. Is the hon. Minister aware of this incident and, if so, will he give a report to this House?

Mr. Speaker: Looting has become the order of the day. Why throw mud on other parties? Let us try to control looting. Shri Vajpayee.

श्री छदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रेलगाड़ियों को रोकने की

जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं उन में रेल कर्मचारियों को, विशेषतः झाड़वरो को, गाड़ों को और स्टेशन मास्टर्स को भीड़ द्वारा पीटा गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय ने अपने कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाये हैं क्योंकि अगर रेल कर्मचारियों को काम करने नहीं दिया जाएगा तो वे किसी भी दिद हड़ताल पर जा सकते हैं ।

Shri Parimal Ghosh: There are certain cases which have been reported where our railway staff has been man-handled and attacked at many of the stations. So, the necessary arrangement has already been made to provide escorts. Along with G.R.P we have also sent some of the Railway Protection Special Force staff. The trains which are vulnerable to this kind of attacks are being escorted by them.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The hon. Minister may kindly tell us, between the period March to June, 1967, how many hold-ups were there and out of them how many were arranged by travelling passengers due to operational irregularities and failures on the part of the Railways and how many were arranged by outsiders?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Between 18th June 1967 and 30th June 1967....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: From 1st March to 30th June, 1967.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: I do not have the figures for that period.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Let him give whatever information he has got.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: On Eastern Railway, there were 18 cases of hold-ups in April 1967, 32 cases in May and 31 in June. On the South Eastern Railway, there were 8 cases in April, 22 in May and 26 in June.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: How many hold-ups were arranged by the travelling passengers due to operational irregularities and failures on the part of the Railways?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: None of them are on account of operational irregularities. All of them are hold-ups.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: How many hold-ups were organised by the travelling passengers?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: That we do not know.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने इस प्रकार के भी कुछ आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं कि फरवरी से पहले एक वर्ष में जितनी दुर्घटनाएँ पश्चिमी बंगाल में हुई थीं क्या इन पिछले छः महीनों में भी उसी अनुपात से हुई हैं या इन छः महीनों में दुर्घटनाओं का अनुपात बढ़ा है? यदि बढ़ा है तो कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा है?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: No, Sir. The information is that, since last month, the number of hold-ups is on the decrease and not on the increase. Here, I would like to stress one point. The law and order question is essentially a matter for the State Government and the State Government, from the very beginning, were doing their best. But in spite of their honest efforts, they could not cope with the situation. So, the I.G., West Bengal, requested the Railway Board to send about eight companies of Railway Protection special Force to help them and immediately on receipt of that message, the Railway Board arranged for these eight companies. Since then, the number of hold-ups is progressively decreasing.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: In view of the large number of hold-ups in Calcutta town by demonstrators sitting on the railway track, would the Minister kindly consider making adequate sitting arrangements on the railway track?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it known to the Minister that for a very long time since the rationing was introduced in

the Greater Calcutta region, there has been a regular smuggling going on from the villages to the statutory ration area, and of late, this smuggling has increased to a very great extent in which collusion or association of a section of the railway staff was also suspected very recently and as a result thereof, there have been several cases where the Police themselves had to stop the trains in order to catch the smugglers who were taking the grains to Calcutta and other areas, and if this is known to the Railway Minister, may I know what arrangements has the Railway Minister made, in regard to giving the aid of the Railway Protection Force, so that these smugglers could be arrested?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: As I have already said, the protection for these sorts of things entirely lies with the Government of West Bengal and not with the Ministry of Railways. Further, as I have already said, the West Bengal Government wanted additional help and the necessary help has already been given to them.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The previous Chief Minister of West Bengal had written to the Home Minister that some secret documents were found which indicated that it was a part of the programme of the Left Communists to dislocate the trains and temper with the signals and other things. Whatever it is, whether it is an agitation for a steel plant or they are the activities of the political parties, the sufferers are the Railways. May I know whether the Railways are in touch with the Home Ministry to find out the problems and save these things? (Interruptions) It was there.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: रेल-गाड़ियों को रोकने तथा सबवोटिंग की जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उनको रोकने के लिए आपने वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से कुछ प्रार्थना की है और मदद की मांग की है यदि हाँ तो पश्चिमी

बंगाल की सरकार ने कितनी और क्या मदद आपको दी है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The General Manager of the Eastern Railway contacted the Chief Minister of West Bengal and requested him to use his good offices and give all the necessary help. The Chief Minister, West Bengal, is also trying his best to render the necessary help to the Railways, so that these sorts of things could be....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What was the necessary help demanded and what was given? Be concrete.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: By way of providing Government Railway Police. As I have already said, the Chief Minister of West Bengal wanted to help the Railways and on the basis of that, he asked the Railway Board to send eight companies of Railway Protection Special Force and these companies have been sent and they are supplementing the existing Government Railway Police.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : क्या यह सत्य है कि जो लोग रेलवे लाइन पर धरना देते हैं, वे ट्रेन को रोक कर यात्रियों के हाथ में माफ़ी-त्से-तुंग का फ़ोटो देते हैं, और उन को उस की "जय" का नारा लगाने के लिए कहते हैं और जो यात्री ऐसा करने से इन्कार करते हैं, उन को तंग किया जाता है और उन की भर्त्सना की जाती है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस आशय के कोई समाचार मिले हैं ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: No, we do not have that sort of information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that particularly in the suburban section in the Calcutta region there are masses of passengers who travel, and on account of upsets in the schedule of stops at stations, on account also of irregular running of trains and the congestion which is overpowering on account, I am sure, of the inadequacy of the services, the patience of the

people is drained to the breaking point and occasionally incidents happen? May I know what the hon. Minister is going to do about it?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Congestion is definitely there in the suburban trains. But there is nothing new that has happened during the last four months; this congestion was there for the last one and a half years. Particularly in the context of these hold-ups I would say that congestion etc. is not the direct cause of these hold-ups. At least our information is to that effect.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि ट्रेनों को रोकने के 111 मामले हुए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मामलों में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये, कितने लोग मारे गए, कितने जख्मी हुए और कितनों को नुकसान हुआ।

Shri Parimal Ghosh: In the Eastern Railway in the month of May there has been only one arrest and in the month of June there were 42 arrests. In the South-Eastern Railway, in the month of June, the figure was 13; in Eastern Railway, in the month of July, up to the 26th July, 1967, 30 people were arrested.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Railway Ministry had any discussion with the Chief Minister or the Home Minister of West Bengal in this respect in order to find a lasting solution to this problem?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: So far as the law and order points is concerned, the railway authorities did have consultations with the Chief Minister and also with the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Since the Railway Protection Force does not have sufficient powers to give protection to the passengers, may I know what steps Government would like to take to arm them with the necessary powers for that purpose?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: We have already formed a high-powered committee and this Committee are going into these things.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सत्य ग्रह के पेट से यह सरकार पैदा हुई है, क्या उस सत्याग्रह में भाग लेने वाले सत्याग्रहियों के लिए उसने कानून की कोई धारा बनाई है। उन लोगों को राजनीतिक बन्दी नहीं माना जाता है, बल्कि उनको क्रिमिनल ला के मातहत गिरफ्तार किया है। जब अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलनों का निरादर किया जाता है, तो हिंसक आन्दोलनों के उभरने का खतरा पैदा होता है।

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that this question need be answered.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स को अधिकार देने के बारे में जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उस ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उसको यह अधिकार भी देना चाहेगी कि जो कोई ट्रेन को रोके या नुकसान पहुंचाये, उसको आन दि स्पार्ट गोली से मार दिया जाय।

Shri Parimal Ghosh: I have already stated that we have formed a high-powered committee and they will be having consultations with the Chief Ministers in order to find out ways and means how the Railway Protection Force could be given additional powers.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: There have been many hold-ups and many cases of looting of articles. May I know whether the hon. Minister has any information about what worth of property of the public has been looted in the trains and whether any compensation to trade has been paid or not?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: In these cases of hold-ups, so far as railway properties are concerned, the loss is practically negligible.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I was asking about passengers' property.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: As regards passengers' property also, there are no specific cases of looting of passengers' property. So far as the trade is concerned, we do not have any particular point raised by the trade that their business or other things have been affected.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They are making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Transformers

*1446. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refused permission to a private sector company to make 220 K. V. transformers, even though they have the know-how and installed capacity.

(b) whether it is a fact that during the last 2 years, transformers worth Rs. 8 crores have been allowed to be imported; and

(c) the reasons for spending precious foreign exchange when the item can be manufactured in the country?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Transformers have been imported in the last two years. The details of the imports of power transformers separately are not available.

(c) Imports are allowed only after strict scrutiny and considering all aspects like indigenous availability and delivery dates. Though larger transformers are at present produced in the country, imports were allowed in the past in the context of certain

delivery schedules which could not be met by indigenous producers. Some of the imports made in the last two years were against clearances given about four years ago. Production of heavy transformers of 220 K V range commenced at HEL. Bhopal, only two years ago.

"Panickers Reaction"

*1451. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of 'Panickers Reaction' and its potentials and applications in Geological Survey of India and in various industries;

(b) its foreign exchange earning potential, if any; and

(c) the steps taken to apply this process?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) to (c). Panickers reaction claims that ammonium sulphate suitably catalysed converts oxides and similar compounds of metals below 450 degrees centigrade. Its application and potentialities for foreign exchange earning, are yet to be assessed.

World Bank Loan For IISCO for Manufacture of Sheet Piles

*1452. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. IISCO has been permitted to secure a large World Bank loan for the manufacture of sheet Piles;

(b) if so, the details of the loan and its purpose; and

(c) whether IISCO have given any firm delivery dates for the supply of Sheet Piles?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In April 1967, Farakka Barrage placed bulk order on M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., for supply of 5,253 tonnes of sheet piles. Against this 1,000 tonnes are expected to be delivered by October, 1967. The balance quantity will be delivered by October, 1968.

Printing and Sale of Fake Rail Tickets

*1453. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the parts of the country where gangs of ticket fakers who print fake railway tickets or resell used tickets are active and the names of the prominent members of the gangs who were arrested;

(b) the names and addresses of the printing presses where fake tickets were printed;

(c) the number and amount of fake tickets traced so far; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). Information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Fire-fighting Hoses

*1454. Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nathuram Ahirwar:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jaishree Textile Industry is a Birla Group concern;

(b) whether the said industry was given an industrial licence for the manufacture of fire-fighting hoses for full capacity as was fixed by the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, what was the said capacity;

(d) whether the said industry took licences for the import of flax from Textile Commissioner and also from the Supply Wing of the Ministry of Defence for the manufacture of said hose-pipes;

(e) if so, the quantity of flax permitted to be imported on each licence and the quantity of fire-fighting hoses that could be manufactured from the flax imported; and

(f) the total quantity of fire-fighting hoses actually manufactured?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Congestion at Howrah Railway Station

1455. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that over-congestion of in-coming and out-going trains to and from Howrah Station creates problems of delay, dislocation and harassment to the passengers and goods transportation; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to divert some of the trains, coming and going from Howrah to Sealdah Station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). There is no congestion, as such, within the station premises of Howrah which has adequate facilities for dealing with not only the present train services but even for handling more train services in future to meet the growing needs of traffic. There is no scheme, at present, for diverting any of the existing services from Howrah to Sealdah.

Industrial Growth

***1456. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of industrial growth in the first two quarters of the current year and how it compares with the corresponding figures in the previous two years;

(b) whether the declining trend in the industrial growth during the year 1966 is still continuing;

(c) the steps taken to increase the industrial growth; and

(d) how far the average industrial growth so far during the first two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan compares with the target fixed under the Fourth Plan in this respect?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The figures of general index of industrial production are available only upto March 1967. These are as follows:

	(Base 1956-100)
Average for the year 1966	191.6
January 1967	197.1
February 1967	189.3
March 1967	204.2

The average index for the first quarter of 1967 recorded a rise of 4.3 per cent over that of 1965 and 3.2 per cent over that of 1966.

(b) Even though there was a fall in production during February 1967, in January and March, 1967 level of production was higher than that of 1966.

(c) The devaluation of rupee in June 1966 was followed up by measures to liberalise imports, particularly in priority industries. Measures were also taken to allocate a larger quantum of foreign exchange to non-priority industries and small scale industries. Some industries were exempted from the need to obtain industrial licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Diversification of production was permitted, within limits, in existing industries.

Incentives for exports are also provided with a view to step up production. A system of special reporting with a view to locate and solve problems of industry has recently been introduced. The Finance Minister in course of his speech in the Lok Sabha on 24th of July has announced several measures—fiscal and others—intended to stimulate industrial production.

(d) The draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages a compounded rate of growth of about 12 per cent annually. The actual increase in production in 1966-67 was of the order of 2.7 per cent. It is likely that the increase in 1967-68 will also be significantly lower than the target originally envisaged for the Fourth Plan.

Train Conductors

*1457. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Train Conductors are instructed to look after the comforts of the upper class passengers only;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make similar arrangement for looking after the comforts of the lower class passengers also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir.

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

Automobile Industry

*1458. Shri Yogendra Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automobile industry is facing a crisis due to the fall in the demand for trucks and commercial vehicles; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the industry to face the crisis?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Government are aware that due to fall in demand for commercial vehicles, some of the manufacturers have curtailed production in recent months and laid off some labour.

(b) The restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank in April last on the Scheduled Banks in advancing loans to hire purchase companies financing the purchase of commercial vehicles have recently been withdrawn.

Following the withdrawal of these restrictions, it is hoped that commercial banks will make credit available in a greater measure to finance sales on hire purchase terms thus assisting in improving the demand and sales position of commercial vehicles.

Small Scale Industries

*1459. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freezing of Reserve Bank loan to traders has proved detrimental to the progress of Small-Scale Industries in the country; and

(b) the nature of the steps Government have taken to keep running the business of the small scale units in the event of recessionary trend in the market?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In order to encourage banks to increase their advances to small scale industries Government has been guaranteeing such loans under the Credit Guarantee Scheme. Various other steps like price preference for the products of the small scale industries in Government store purchases

programme, reservation of items for manufacture in the small scale sector only, export incentives, have been taken. The small scale units are also being advised to diversify their production for manufacturing goods having ready market.

व्यापार बोर्ड

- *1460. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री ध्यात्म दास :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यापार बोर्ड ने अपने कार्यकाल में विभिन्न वस्तुओं के लिये निर्यात लाइसेंस देने के प्रयोजनार्थ सरकार को कितनी व्यक्तियों के नामों की तथा किन-किन वस्तुओं के लिए सिफारिश की थी; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को उसकी सिफारिश पर सरकार ने लाइसेंस दिये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेश सिंह) :

(क) किन्हीं व्यक्तियों को निर्यात लाइसेंस देने की सिफारिश करना व्यापार बोर्ड का कार्य नहीं है। हमें पता नहीं है कि व्यापार बोर्ड ने किसी व्यक्ति को कोई निर्यात लाइसेंस देने की सिफारिश की थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry

*1461. श्री Umanath:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Shri B. K. Modak:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4283 on the 30th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the assurance given to the House by Shri Manubhai Shah, the then Minister of Commerce, in reply to Starred Question No. 543 on the 19th August, 1966, that all workers as on rolls prior to the closure of Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry, will be taken back for work.

(b) whether it is a fact that in violation of this assurance about 500 workers and clerical staff have been retrenched;

(c) if so, the reasons for the large-scale retrenchment; and

(d) the measures proposed by Government to restore *status quo*, in keeping with the solemn assurance?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Sri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry, is a composite textile mill. Its installed capacity, when it closed down in December, 1965 was 25,000 spindles and 386 looms and it employed about 900 permanent workers, 300 pool workers, who were still to be made permanent, and about 400 temporary workers who were given employment according to the changes from time to time. An Investigation Committee was appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to look into the affairs of the mill and recommended *inter alia* the appointment of an Authorised Controller and restarting of the mill with only 16,280 spindles and 144 looms, which would provide employment roughly to about 800 workers only.

The Committee also indicated that, as a second stage, after spending Rs. 1 lakhs in spinning and Rs. 30,000 in weaving, sections and completion of the extension of the building, a further 4,944 spindles could be commissioned in 3 shifts and another 152 ordinary looms in 2 shifts. This would increase employment potential to about 1,100 workers.

The mill was placed under an Authorised Controller in May, 1966, but it actually restarted work in February, 1967. Only about 16,000 spindles and 96 looms have been commissioned so far and it has not, therefore, been possible to re-employ about 500 workers. Out of the total of about 1,200 permanent and temporary workers, the mill has been able to re-employ only about 700 workers and 500 workers, including semi-clerks, have not been able to get employment so far.

The former Commerce Minister stated in Parliament in reply to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 543, dated the 19th August, 1966, that all the workers would be re-employed. He evidently had, in mind the permanent workers. All these permanent workers would be re-employed, when the second stage of restarting the mill is completed, and a majority of the pool workers could also, it is expected, be taken back. In the circumstances it is not the intention to resile from the assurance, but implement it in stages, in the best interest of the mills from various angles including the technical feasibility and financial capacity.

निर्यात

- *1462. श्री मोलहू प्रसाव :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री रामजी राम :

क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

तथा

सरकारी क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाएं किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात करती हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके निर्यात की मात्रा के अनुपात में उन्हें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर, केवल उसी स्थिति में जबकि ये मूल्य देश में विद्यमान मूल्यों से कम हों, कच्चा माल उपलब्ध किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या मद्रास तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं को कच्चा माल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :
(क) से (घ) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Price of Yarn

- *1463. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to set up a Committee consisting of spinners, weavers and Government officials to go into the cost structure of yarn and its spinning in order to fix its price at a reasonable level; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shah Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Koyna Aluminium Project

*1464. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress the Bharat Aluminium Company has made in regard to the Koyna Aluminium Project;

(b) whether collaboration agreement with the West German firm of collaborators has been signed for the project;

(c) the estimated final cost of the project;

(d) the amount so far spent in the preliminary works; and

(e) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) and (b): The decision to implement the Aluminium Plant in Maharashtra in the public sector was taken by the Government of India on 15th January, 1964. Following the decision, negotiations were conducted by the Government with the West German Consultants, M/s. Vereinigte Aluminium Werke (VAW) who were previously associated with the project when it was envisaged in the private sector. Arrangements for providing the necessary credit from West Germany, France/Italy etc. had also to be made. The Bharat Aluminium Company was formed on 27th November, 1965, and after further negotiations, the Company entered into an agreement on 6.1.1966 with M/s. VAW for technical assistance for the Koyna Aluminium Project. According to the terms of the agreement M/s. VAW submitted a Detailed Project Report in July, 1966. As the project cost estimates indicated by M/s. VAW appeared to be on the high side, further clarifications were obtained by BALCO. On receipt of classifications from the Consultants, BALCO have revised

the project estimates which are presently under consideration of the Government.

Further, detailed investigation of bauxite deposits to feed the smelter has been completed. Negotiations are in progress with the Maharashtra State Government for finalising a contract for the supply of necessary electric power and water for the project. Availability of indigenous equipment is also being examined and preliminary planning of construction work has been undertaken.

(c) Estimates of cost will be available after finalisation of the project estimates presently under consideration of the Government.

(d) No expenditure has so far been incurred under the specific head "Preliminary Works". However, the total amount spent on the project by the Bharat Aluminium Company upto the end of June, 1967 comes to Rs. 23.35 lakhs including the expenses for bauxite investigations, payment of instalments of consultancy fees, etc.

(e) The Koyna Aluminium Project is included in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan and was expected to be completed by the end of the Plan. A firm time-schedule for commencement of production will be worked out after the project is sanctioned by Government after finalisation of project estimates, etc.

Bombay Suburban Train Running without Driver

*1465. **Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:**
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about the 30th June, 1967, a local train in Bombay was running without driver and the train did not stop at scheduled stations as the driver had been killed and thrown out of train;

(b) whether Government have made enquiries into the incident; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) on 30-6-1967 Sub-urban train No. SW 362 Up which left Virar at 22.27 hours for Churchgate ran through Naigaon, Bhayandar, Mira Road and Dahissar stations without a motorman after leaving Bassein Road at 22.45 hours. On a search being made the motorman was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood near 'A' cabin of Bassein Road by the side of the track. He was, however, pronounced dead when taken to the hospital.

(b) and (c) The matter is under investigation by the Government Railway Police and the C.I.D., Maharashtra.

Import of Jute from Thailand

*1466. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the complaints regarding Jute Import from Thailand;

(b) whether it is a fact that these imports have really come from Pakistan; and

(c) whether higher prices were paid for this kind of import than the normal international prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) One specific case of import of jute from Thailand involving over-invoicing, is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The case is still under investigation.

(b) No, Sir.

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(c) Does not arise.

Labour unrest in West Bengal

*1467. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that mounting labour unrest in the country particularly in West Bengal has made foreign investors shaky and some foreign collaborators are thinking of winding up their business in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiries have been made by Government and subsequent measures taken to protect the interests of foreign investors?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have already expressed their deep concern at the industrial unrest in West Bengal. Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the statement made by the Home Minister in this House on the 29th May, 1967, on this subject.

Newsprint Factory

*1468. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the leading newspapers of the country to start newsprint factories;

(b) if so, how many new newsprint factories are going to be set up; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange needed by these newsprint factories?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Government have not specifically asked any Newspapers to set up a newsprint plant. If any sound scheme is submitted to Government by any Newspapers singly or jointly that will be considered by Government in the light of the circumstances then existing. The Industry relating to the manufacture of newsprint has, however, since been exempted from the scope of the Licensing Provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

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

Closure of India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta

*1469. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister of the Government of West Bengal met him recently for talks regarding the ways and means to prevent the closure of the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Finance Minister promised to send concrete proposals of the State Government, which are awaited.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी सीमेंट परियोजना की स्थापना

*1470. **श्री शिवचरण लाल :**

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का एक बड़ा कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने की मांग की है; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन खली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) चूँकि सीमेंट उद्योग 13 मई, 1966 से उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के लाइसेंस देने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है, अतः कोई भी व्यक्ति भारत के किसी भाग में भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति लिए बिना सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित कर सकता है। फरवरी, 1963 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का आपन (बाद को बदल कर दन्ता) जिला मिर्जापुर में 400,000 मी० टन की वार्षिक क्षमता वाला सीमेंट का एक कारखाना लगाने की योजना मंजूर कर ली गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सभी कदम उठाए हैं। इस कारखाने में 1968 के अन्त तक काम शुरू हो जाने का सम्भावना है।

Panna Diamond Mines

7084. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gems and diamonds extracted during 1966-67 from Panna Diamond Mines and their value;

(b) whether the programme for the next year has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) The gems and diamonds extracted during 1966-67 from Panna Diamond Mines and their values are as follows:—

	No.	C-rats
Gems	4,307	2,066
Industrial diamonds	730	341
	<u>5,037</u>	<u>2,407</u>

Estimated value of 2,407 carats is Rs. 11 lakhs approximately.

(b) and (c). The programme has not yet been finalised.

Licences for Import of Raw Materials

7095. Shri C. Chittababu: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences for the import of raw material are given to exporters against exports;

(b) if so, the items of exports in lieu of which import licence are given and what are the article exported under the export incentive scheme; and

(c) the amount of import licences given on each item, and what was the export earning of the country on each of these items during 1966-67?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of export products eligible for grant of import licences under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1246/67]. Full details of the export products are contained in Section III, Part 'B' of the Import Trade Control Policy Book for April, 1967 to March 1968.

(c) During 1966-67 import licences were issued against the following categories of exports:

(i) against exports under the erstwhile Export Promotion

Schemes abolished with effect from 6-6-1966, the exports having taken place during the period 1-4-66 to 5-5-66 and also earlier than 1-4-66;

(ii) against exports made on or after 6-6-66 of products covered by the Import Policy for Registered Exporters referred to in answer to part (b) of the question: A statement (statement 'A') is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1246/67] given details of import licences issued during the year 1966-67 against both kinds of exports referred to above.

Another statement (Statement 'B') is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1246/67] indicating the value of exports during 1966-67 of products covered by the Import Policy for Registered Exporters. It is not possible to co-relate the value of exports to the value of import licences, as there is time-lag between exports and issue of Import licences there-against.

Production of Silk

7096. Shri C. Chittababu: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of a kilo of raw silk and cost of finished silk and what is the loss sustained by the silk weavers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the silk weavers are undergoing loss because of the high cost of raw silk;

(c) whether Government propose to ameliorate their conditions;

(d) whether it is a fact that the All India Handloom Board insists on using the indigenous silk only;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to import raw silk from countries under the agreement that they would purchase the finished silk goods from India;

(f) whether it is also a fact that Government had Plans to set up a zari factory in Madras State; and

(g) if so, when it will be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): (a) Price of mulberry raw silk of different varieties as prevailed in June, 1967 were as under:—

(Rs. per kg).

Filature silk	151.00—152.00
Cottage Basin Silk	136.00—152.00
Charka silk	100.00—124.00

The cost of finished fabrics of plain varieties is about Rs. 16.67 per sq. metre at the minimum and Rs. 18.33 at the maximum as follows:

(Rs. per square metre)
At mini- At maxi-
mum price mum price

Cost of raw silk used in warp	3.75	4.17
Cost of raw silk used in weft	6.25	6.83
Overhead charges and labour	6.67	7.33
Total cost of fabric	16.67	18.33
Selling price of fabric	18.00	20.00
Profit per sq metre	1.33	1.67

It will be seen from the above that there is no loss in the manufacture of plain silk fabrics and the profit varies from Rs. 1.33 (8%) to Rs. 1.67 (9%) per sq. metre.

(b) No, Sir. The rise in prices of raw silk has, however, adversely affected the profitability of silk weaving.

(c) Government is already keeping a close watch on the trend of prices for silk in the major sericultural

States with a view to keeping prices under check. At the instance of the Central Silk Board, the Government of Mysore have pegged the prices for filature raw silk at Rs. 152/- per kg. since January, 1967 despite the rise in production costs. Similarly, the Jammu & Kashmir Industries Ltd. of Kashmir have agreed to release 20,000 lbs. of raw silk at fixed prices for supply to specialised sectors of the weaving industry. These measures are expected to stabilise silk prices to a reasonable extent and are designed to enable the silk weavers to secure better margins of profit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). The Government of Madras are having a proposal to set up a zari manufacturing unit at Kancheepuram in Madras State.

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग

7097. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित :

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

(क) क्या वर्ष 1967 में मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की कोई ऋण प्रणाली अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशदीन खली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विद्यमान कार्यविधि के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों और ऋणों का प्रस्थापित भुगतान करने की अनुमति वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में जारी की जाती है जिससे व्यय के अन्तिम रूप से लेखा-परीक्षा किये हुए आकड़ों के प्राप्त हो जाने पर उन्हें आवश्यक समायोजन किया जा सके । मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को मार्च, 1967 में उन की राज्य आयोजना की योजनाओं की कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1966-67 में निम्न-

लिखित राशियां स्थायी रूप से स्वीकृत की गई थीं:—

लघु उद्योग अनुदान औद्योगिक वस्ती
ऋण ऋण

(रुपये लाखों में)

9.50 4.40 10.00

मध्य प्रदेश में वस्तुकारी उद्योग का विकास

7098. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में वस्तुकारी उद्योग के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी राशि प्राप्त की है; और

(ख) 1967-68 के दौरान राज्य को इस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों के विकास के लिये 1.50 लाख रु० का अनुदान तथा 0.83 लाख रु० के ऋण की मंजूरी दी गयी थी ।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में मंजूर की जाने वाली राशि का इतनी जल्दी अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि यह मुख्य रूप से योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिये किये गये वास्तविक खर्च पर निर्भर होंगे ।

बम्बई-पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस का भोजन यान

7099. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब बम्बई-पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस के साथ भोजन-यान नहीं जोड़ा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि चाय और भोजन न मिलने की वजह से यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उसके साथ पुनः भोजन-यान जोड़ने का है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . 57 डाउन/58 अप बम्बई पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में भूमावल और झांसी के बीच एक भोजनयान की व्यवस्था की गयी थी, लेकिन भीड़ भाड़ जो भूमावल-झांसी खण्ड पर विशेष रूप से बहुत अधिक है, को कम करने के उद्देश्य से भोजनयान को लगाना बन्द कर दिया गया और 17-5-67 से उसके स्थान पर तीसरे दर्जे का एक सवारी डिब्बा लगाया जा रहा है । यात्रियों को कोई असुविधा न हो, इस उद्देश्य से 57 डाउन/58 अप गाड़ियों का खण्डवा और भोपाल स्टेशनों पर ठहरना पांच मिनट और बढ़ा दिया गया है और यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त ठहरावों की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है । इसके अलावा, रास्ते के उन स्टेशनों को, जहां भोजन की व्यवस्था है, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सजग कर दिया गया है कि यात्रियों की आवश्यकताएं पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी की जाती हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में, फिलहाल भोजनयान को फिर से चालू करने का विचार नहीं है ।

लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्था

7100. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्था ने छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को 1966-67 में कितनी तथा किस रूप में सहायता दी थी; और

(ख) उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णवर्दीन शर्मा अहमद) : (क) केंद्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन इन्दौर स्थित लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान तथा उसके क्षेत्राधिकार में जबलपुर, उज्जैन और बालियर में स्थापित विस्तार केन्द्रों के जरिये मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने और उनका विकास करने के लिए सभी संभव सहायता करता रहा है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये भी शामिल हैं ;

(1) आधुनिक एबम् उपयुक्त तकनीकी प्रणालियों का प्रयोग करने के बारे में तकनीकी सलाह देना ;

(2) आधुनिक योजनाएँ, डिजाइनों, खाके तथा तकनीकी बुलेटिनें तैयार करना ;

(3) प्रबंध के महत्व संबंधी पाठ्यक्रम तथा उत्पादन प्रबंध, वित्तीय, लेखा, मूल्य नियंत्रण तथा विपणन व्यवस्था संबंधी विषयों पर विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम चलाना ;

(4) विभिन्न तकनीकी व्यवसायों जैसे मशीन शाम, प्रैक्टिस, टूल रूम प्रैक्टिस, फिटिंग, लोहारी, बड़ईगीरी और पांचे तथा औजार बनाने के प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाना ;

(5) सरकारी स्टोर खरीद कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए लघु एककों की सूची तैयार करना ;

(6) ऐसे आर्थिक आबेधन करना जिनमें विभिन्न लघु उद्योगों के विकास की संभावनाएं बताई गई हैं ;

(7) लाभ प्रद ढंग से उत्पादन करने के बारे में आर्थिक सूचना देने की व्यवस्था करना ।

लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान इन्दौर तथा विस्तार केन्द्र द्वारा की जाने वाली औद्योगिक विस्तार सेवा में निजी व्यक्तियों तथा सरकारी विभागों से की गई अनेक प्रकार की जांच-पड़ताल शामिल है जो निम्न विषय से संबंधित होती है :—

(1) उपयुक्त कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि और उसका इस्तेमाल करना ;

(2) विभिन्न तकनीकी प्रणालियों के बारे में छपी योजनाएं और परियोजना रिपोर्टें देना ;

(3) बर्कशापों और विस्तार केन्द्रों के लिये उपलब्ध सामान्य सुविधा सेवाओं का उन प्रक्रियाओं और कार्यों में प्रयोग करना जो सामान्यतः लघु एककों के साधनों में नहीं आती हैं ।

यह संस्थान राज्य सरकारों को मूलभूत जानकारी देता है तथा लघु क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाने में भी उनकी सहायता करता है । संस्थान की अन्य गतिविधियों में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना तथा ग्रामीण औद्योगिक विकास करना भी हैं ।

(ख) 1. तकनीकी सहायता

(1) पूर्णतः तकनीकी मामलों में दिये गये परामशों की संख्या 2,649

(2) नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के बारे में दिये गये परामशों की संख्या 1,038

(3) प्रबंध के मामलों पर दिये गये परामशों की संख्या 42

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Allotment of Coal Wagons to Gujarat *

7101. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal wagons allotted to Gujarat during the last three months; and

(b) the requirement of Gujarat during the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy): (a) The total number of coal wagons despatched to Gujarat of controlled and decontrolled coal/coke under Central and State priorities during January, February and March, 1967 were 12,228, 10,384 and 10,521 respectively.

(b) The exact requirement of coal/coke is not known as decontrolled coals/coke are loaded on the basis of indents which are continually repeated until allotted. However, on an average, 8861 and 1265 wagons per month, under Central and State priorities respectively, were recommended for controlled coal.

Railway Electrification between Bombay and Ahmedabad

7102. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a detailed scheme for the Rail-

way Electrification Project on the Western Railway between Bombay and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost of the scheme;

(d) whether a provision for this expenditure will be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(e) when the proposed scheme will be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Bombay to Virar is already electrified on 1500 V DC system. The section Virar to Sabarmati, comprising 442 route kilometres, is programmed for electrification during the 4th Plan on 25,000 volts A.C. System. The work is planned from Sabarmati end upto Bulsar in the first stage, and then upto Bombay in the next stage.

(c) 27.45 crores.

(d) Yes.

(e) The work is expected to be completed by 1971-72.

Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

7103. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan or grants have been given to Gujarat for the development of Small Scale Industries in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the existing procedure the provisional payment sanctions for the release of grants and loans are issued to the State Governments at the end of financial year subject to necessary adjustments on receipt of final audited figures of ex-

penditure. The following amounts were provisionally sanctioned for the year 1966-67 to the State Government of Gujarat in March 1967 for the implementation of their State's Plan Schemes:—

Small Scale Industries		Industrial Estates
Loans	Grants	Loans
(Rupees in lakhs)		
6.42	3.21	9.00

Industrial Units in Gujarat

7104. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new industrial units established in Gujarat State during 1966-67 and the progress made so far; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by Government during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Synthetic Industries

7105. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Synthetic Industries started in the private and public sectors during the Third Five Year Plan and the places where these have been started;

(b) how many are going to be started in the Fourth Plan period;

(c) what experiments are being made in order to manufacture synthetic goods in India; and

(d) whether these goods will be manufactured with some foreign collaboration?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat

7106. Shri D. R. Parmar:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Scheduled Caste persons engaged in Weaving, tanning and leather home industries have been made jobless as a result of introduction of machinery and power facilities in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any ameliorating steps for their rehabilitation;

(c) whether Government also propose to give any financial or other assistance to these persons for running and improving their home industries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tea Board Employees Association, New Delhi

7107. Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Shiv Charan Lal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any charter of demands from the Tea Board Employees Association, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main demands of the employees; and

(c) Government/Tea Board's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1247/67].

Employment of Children of Railway employees

7108. Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Shiv Charan Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a rule/convention/practice in the Railway that after death or retirement of a Railway employee, his son or near relation was taken into service with a view to alleviating the sufferings of his family;

(b) whether this practice/rule has since been discontinued;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). In the past some special concession used to be given to children of railway employees in the matter of appointment on Railways. This has now been discontinued, as such a special treatment would be *ultra vires* of the Constitution. The General Managers of the Indian Railways have, however, been given discretionary powers to consider appointment, on compassionate grounds, of children/dependant relatives of Railway employees whose families are left in indigent circumstances owing to death or incapacitation of the employees.

Shortage of G.C.I. Sheets in Gujarat7109. **Shri D. R. Parmar:****Shri R. K. Amin:****Shri Ramchandra J. Amin:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the facts that there is an acute shortage of G.C.I. sheets in Gujarat State for the last ten years;

(b) the quantity of G.C.I. sheets requisitioned by and allotted to Gujarat State from 1960-61 to 1966-67;

(c) the quantity of G.C.I. Sheets actually supplied to the Gujarat State during the above stated period;

(d) whether the allotments for agricultural, industrial and residential purposes are being done by the Central Government or by State Government;

(e) whether it is a fact that G.C.I. sheets are being sold in Gujarat State at very high black market prices in large quantities; and

(f) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps to find out the sources of black marketing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Government are aware of the shortage at present of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets in Gujarat as well as other States.

(b) For 1960-61 and 1961-62, 4,742 tonnes of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets were allotted by Iron & Steel Controller for each year. From 1962-63 to 1966-67, no allotments were made to any state due to scarcity.

(c) The despatches of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets to Gujarat State were as follows:—

Year	Galvanised Corrugated Sheets	(In Tonnes)	
		Black Corrugated Sheets	
Sept. 1960 to Mar. 1961		1844	During 1960-61 to 1964-65 Black Corrugated Sheets were not produced
1961-62		2231	
1962-63		4988	
1963-64		3309	
1964-65		5445	
1965-66		2472	202
1966-67		562	1881

(d) Prior to 1.5.1967, when decontrol came into effect, allotments for agricultural purposes to individual States were being done by Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, and for industrial and residential purposes the allotment was being done by State Governments out of bulk quotas given to them.

(e) and (f). All categories of iron and steel have been decontrolled with effect from 1.5.1967 and the question of any "black market" does not arise now. However, steps are being taken to increase production of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets in the country and it is expected that the market prices will come down as production increases.

Steel Decontrol7110. **Shri S. M. Banerjee;****Shri Molahu Prasad;****Shri Madhu Limaye;****Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported

statement by the Industrial Development Minister to the All India Manufacturers Organisation and Engineering Manufacturers Association (Western Region) Bombay that appropriate measures would be taken if steel de-control worked against the interest of other interests of other industries; and

(b) the nature of the measures contemplated by Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) and (b). It is too early to judge the results of the working of steel de-control, and measures, if any, to be taken in this connection. The position is, however, being watched and such action as may be necessary will be taken at the appropriate time.

H. E. C., Ranchi

7111. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in completing the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Complex in the public sector at Ranchi;

(b) the extent of orders placed with the H.E.C.; and

(c) the impact of the current economic recession and, especially, the plight of the Engineering industry on the Ranchi complex?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Civil works in the Heavy Machine Building Plant are complete and those in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant and the Structural Fabrication Shop are nearing completion. In the Foundry Forge Plant, about 77.25% of civil works has been done. Erection of equipment in the Heavy Machine Building Plant has been completed upto about 90% and in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant and the Foundry Forge

Plant upto about 60%. In the Structural Fabrication Shop, erection of equipment has been phased. It is expected that the Structural Fabrication Shop and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant will be completed by December, 1967 and the Foundry Forge Plant by December, 1968. The Heavy Machine Building Plant is already substantially equipped for production and is likely to reach the rated capacity by 1971-72.

(b) the Heavy Machine Building Plant is booked to capacity upto 1969-70, whereas the Foundry Forge Plant is fairly loaded for 1967-68 only. The Heavy Machine Tools Plant, on the other hand, has sufficient unutilised capacity even during 1967-68.

(c) The Heavy Machine Building Plant's capacity is sufficiently loaded upto 1969-70 although in normal conditions it should have been so far a few years beyond 1969-70. The Heavy Machine Tools Plant has been somewhat affected by lack of orders even now. The Foundry Forge Plant, which is not yet complete, is in partial production; the lack of orders in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant is to some extent reflected here.

पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में परिवारिक

7112. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे के पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में परिवारिक दो वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने के पश्चात् भी स्थायी नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वे कब तक स्थायी कर दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या ये परिवारिक उसी वेतनक्रम तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के हकदार हैं जो चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को दी जाती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (घ) : सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Cable Factory in Madhya Pradesh

7113. Shri G. S. Mishra;

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Central Government for establishing the second cable factory in the State in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has recommended a number of sites in their State for location of the Second Cable factory. Similar recommendations were received from other State Governments as well. These proposals were examined carefully. On balance of considerations like technical facilities, climatic conditions, distribution of finished products etc. none of the sites recommended by the Government of Madhya Pradesh was found suitable. A decision has already been taken to locate the second Cable factory at Cherlapalli, near Hyderabad.

Import of Copra and Palm Oil

7114. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consuming foreign exchange, from free resources, to the tune of Rs. 5.6 crores for importing raw-materials such as Copra and Palm Oil required for Vanaspati and Soap Industries in the country;

(b) whether the Research Laboratories, working on chemicals have been entrusted with the job, to tap the vast vegetable oil potential of Madhya Pradesh, with all its variety and produce suitable indigenous substitute for the above two products; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

लखनऊ और आसाम के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियाँ

7116. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ और आसाम के बीच इतनी कम रेलगाड़ियाँ चलती हैं कि जनता तथा सैनिक कर्मचारियों को बहुत कठिनाइयाँ उठानी पड़ती हैं ;

(ख) क्या लखनऊ से आसाम के लिये रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ;

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

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस संबंध में सरकार का विचार कब तक कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) लखनऊ और असम के स्टेशनों के बीच चलने वाले यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध वर्तमान सेवाओं द्वारा एक जोड़ी सीधी जाने वाली तेज गाड़ियों और तीन जोड़ी सम्बद्ध गाड़ियों में कुछ भीड़-भाड़ होती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) मार्ग में कुछ खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की कमी।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली से सीधी आसाम जाने वाली रेल-गाड़ियां

7117. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिकों के खाने-लेजाने के लिये दिल्ली से सीधी आसाम को कोई भी रेलगाड़ी नहीं जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली-आसाम रेलगाड़ियों में सैनिक तथा असैनिक यात्रियों की बहुत भीड़ भाड़ के कारण यात्रा करने वाली आम जनता तथा सैनिकों को बहुत परेशानी तथा असुविधा होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली से सीधी मौहाटी जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियां न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) : दिल्ली और असम के स्टेशनों के बीच केवल सैनिकों को ले जाने के लिए कोई नियमित गाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब कभी सैनिक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है तो सैनिकों के लिए स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली और असम के स्टेशनों के बीच यात्रा करने वाले नागरिकों और सैनिकों के लिए बरीनी होकर जाने वाली बी०पी० 86।एम०जी० 3 और एम० जी० 4।बी० जी० 85 असम तक गाड़ियां और लखनऊ होकर जाने वाली बी० जी० 30 और 84।एम०जी० 2 ए०टी डाक और एम० जी० 1 ए० टी० डाक। बी० जी० 29 और 83 गाड़ियां भेज देने

वाली तेज गाड़ियों के रूप में सुलभ हैं। इन गाड़ियों में कुछ भीड़ होती है।

(ग) मार्ग के कुछ खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की कमी।

पलेजाघाट में रेलवे टिकटों का वितरण

7118. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना को जाने वाले यात्रियों की भारी संख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पलेजा घाट रेलवे स्टेशन में टिकट घर खोलने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि यह सुविधान मिलने के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : पलेजाघाट से पटना के आग, जैसे दानापुर, गुलजारबाग, पटना सिटी आदि की ओर जाने वाले यात्रियों पलेजाघाट में टिकट खरीद सकते हैं। पलेजाघाट से केवल पटना जाने वाले व्यक्ति (जिसमें रेल यात्रा की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती) सार्वजनिक फेरी-व्यवस्था का उपयोग कर सकते हैं जो पलेजाघाट और पटना (महेन्द्र घाट) के बीच मौजूद है। उन्हें इस बात से असुविधा नहीं होनी चाहिये कि रेलवे फेरी व्यवस्था एक किनारे से दूसरे किनारे तक यात्री बुक नहीं करती है।

Ticketless travel on Railways**7119. Shri M. L. Sondhi:****Shri T. P. Shah:****Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have achieved any measure of success in checking ticketless travel on the Indian Railways since the presentation of Railway Budget for 1967-68;

(b) the number of ticketless travellers prosecuted and the total amount of fines collected so far;

(c) whether it indicated any downward trend as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the additional steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri O. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) 19,828 persons were prosecuted and a sum of Rs. 99,352/- recovered as fine during the month of June, 1967.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

अफगानिस्तान से व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल

7120. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफगानिस्तान से एक व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आया था ;

(ख) उसके साथ हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अफगानिस्तान को किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा और वहां से किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : भारत अफगान व्यापार करार के, जो 31 जुलाई, 1967 को समाप्त होने वाला है, नवीकरण के संबंध में अफगानिस्तान से एक व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल 16 जुलाई, 1967 को यहां पहुंचा है। बातचीत इस समय चल रही है।

Powerlooms in decentralized Sector

7121. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in the matter of setting up of powerlooms in the decentralised sector vis-a-vis the mill sector;

(b) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the powerlooms in the decentralised sector to take advantage of certain fiscal measures;

(c) the arrangement made to supply yarn to the powerlooms installed in the decentralised sector and whether their requirements are being met in full at reasonable prices; and

(d) whether the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee on Powerlooms have been accepted and implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (d). The policy of Government in the matter of setting up of powerlooms in the decentralised sector is contained in Government's Resolution No. 9(42)TEX(C)/64 published in Gazette Extraordinary of 2nd June, 1966, a copy of which has also been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. The concessional rates of excise duty on grey cloth produced by powerloom establish-

ments as compared to the rates applicable to similar cloth produced by composite Mills was one of the important factors which led to increase in the number of powerloom in the decentralised sector.

(c) No special arrangements have been made for the supply of yarn to the decentralised sector. There has been a very slight decline in the quantities of yarn delivered to this sector. There has been also some increase in price which is mainly attributed to increased cost of production and more recently, due to the increase in excise duties on sized yarns.

Demands of N.C.D.C. Workers, Hazaribag

7122. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation at Ketla in District Hazaribag (Bihar) have threatened to go on a strike if their demands are not met; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to prevent the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b) About 30 employees of the N.C.D.C. at Ketla are on strike since 27.6.67.

Their demands are the same as the 51 demands of the National Coal Organisation Employees Association at the N.C.D.C. Headquarters at Ranchi. Several of the demands have been referred to adjudication.

The new Managing Director of the Corporation who joined on 20.7.67 has also been meeting the workers separately.

Bhilai Wire Rod Mill

7123. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant for the manufacture of wire rods;

(b) the total expected and actual investment by the Bhilai Steel Plant on its wire rod mill;

(c) the time by which the Bhilai Wire Rod Mill is expected to attain 100 per cent capacity;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Wire Rod Mill has already secured orders for about 1,00,000 tonnes of wire rods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. M. Channa Reddy):

(a) The rated capacity of the mill is 400,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The total investment on the mill will be about Rs. 9.4 crores.

(c) Being a very high speed mill, it may take more than one year to attain rated capacity operation, provided the orders are adequate.

(d) and (e). The orders in hand are sufficient to keep the mill busy for the next few months.

Arrangements for drinking water and lighting at stations

7124. **Shri Deorao Patil:**
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for drinking water and lighting at all the stations of the narrow-Gauge Railway from Yeotmal to Alichpur via Murtjapur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for not electrifying the stations namely, Yeotmal and Darwha which are the places of District and Taluq headquarters?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Provinces Railway Company, who own these Railways, are not in a position to provide the necessary capital funds required for electrifying these stations.

Cottage Industries in Maharashtra

7125. Shri Deorao Patil:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been made for the Cottage Industries in Maharashtra during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Maharashtra

7126. Shri Deorao Patil:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development & Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have suggested to the Centre to locate some heavy industries and industrial units in Maharashtra during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the particulars of industries suggested by the State Government;

(c) the details of the heavy industries and the industrial units proposed to be established during the above period in Maharashtra; and

(d) the amount to be invested thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No such suggestion has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Central projects proposed to be implemented in Maharashtra during 1967-68 along with the respective Plan outlays are—

Name of the Project	Plan outlay (Rs. Lakhs)
1. Koyana Aluminium	.. 100.00
2. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	.. 400.00
3. New Foundry Forge Wardha*	213
4. Expansion of Trombay Fertiliser Project	Not available

*A final decision on this proposal is yet to be taken.

पान पत्ता उद्योग

7127. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापार बन्द हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भारत के पान पत्ता उद्योग को प्रबलता पहुंचा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत की प्रपेक्षा पाकिस्तान में पान के पत्तों की अधिक खपत है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तान को पान पत्ता निर्यात करने की संभावना का पता लगाने का है ताकि हमारे देश के इस उद्योग पर अश्वित लोग भुखमरी से बचाये जा सकें ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान व्यापार के बन्द होने से पूर्व भी उस देश को पान पत्ते का निर्यात नमूने से भूतः पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार रुक जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान को पान पत्ते का निर्यात को कोई विशेष धक्का नहीं पहुंचा है।

(ख) पाकिस्तान में पान पत्ते की खपत से संबंधित ठीक-ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार तब तक पुनः प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा भारत-पाकिस्तान व्यापार पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध रद्द नहीं किया जाता।

New Electric Factory in Bangalore

7128. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's new electric factory in Bangalore is going to enter export market;

(b) if so, the countries to which its products are likely to be exported;

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

(d) whether the factory has met the local demands fully?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

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Birla concerns in Bihar

7129. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries and of what kinds, the Birlas have in Bihar;

(b) the total investment of the Birlas in Bihar;

(c) for how many, and of which kinds, new investments the Birla firm has applied for licences to and how many have been issued and how many are still under considerations?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway Wagons

7131. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons planned to be procured from year to year according to the Draft Fourth Plan and the number actually ordered by the Railways for the year 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the number of wagons Government propose to procure from the wagon builders during the years 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to various newspaper reports that there is shortage of wagons for moving salt and steel in the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to place in 1967-68, on an *ad hoc* basis, an order for more wagons on the wagon builders?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) According to the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan the total number of wagons required for an estimated freight traffic of 306 million tonnes was 163,250 four wheelers. No year-wise procurement pro-

gramme could be drawn up as the traffic target was not final. The number of wagons ordered in 1965-66 and 1966-67 are as under:—

1965-66 24,782 four-wheelers

1966-67 6,258* four-wheelers

(b) The wagon procurement programme of the railways is dependent on the anticipated development of traffic. For 1967-68, 26,000 four wheelers have been ordered (21,000 from private wagon builders and 5,000 from Railway workshops). For the remaining three years of the Plan, the wagon requirements of the Railways are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission.

(c) The overall position of supply of wagons for transport of salt is satisfactory. The loading of salt in the first six months of this year has been 40.9 per cent more (in terms of 4-wheeler wagons) on the broad gauge and 3.6 per cent more on the metre gauge, than in the corresponding period of last year. Only on the metre gauge areas of the Southern and Western Railways the loading or Zonal salt dropped by 0.1 per cent due to the need for overriding priority being given to the movement of rice in the Southern Region and to that of imported foodgrains in the Western Region.

Reports of shortage of wagons for the movement of finished products from steel plants are not correct. On the other hand, a substantial number of bogie rail trucks procured for movement of this traffic have been idling.

(d) On present traffic requirements there is no occasion to place orders on ad hoc basis on the wagon builders, over and above those already given for 1967-68.

*Represents only the new orders placed during the year and does not include the backlog from previous years; together with the backlog the new orders ensured an offtake of 21,000 four-wheelers in the year from private builders.

Divisional Accounts Officer Sholapur Division

7132. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Accounts Officer in the Sholapur Division of the South Central Railway was in the grade of Rs. 250—800 on the 1st April, 1960, and the then incumbent to the post was drawing Rs. 575 per month;

(b) whether the grade has since been revised to Rs. 600—1500 and the present incumbent to the post is drawing Rs. 1500 per month;

(c) the reasons for the upgrading of this post; and

(d) the pay-scales of Divisional Accounts Officers in the other Divisions on this Railway?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

A.P.Os in Sholapur Division

7133. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Personnel Officers employed in the Sholapur Division of the South Central Railway;

(b) what are their pay scales;

(c) whether the Ministry have received representation that there is no work for two Assistant Personnel Officers in this Division; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Two.

(b) Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—830—35—900.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Tractors

7134. Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tractor factories are not working to their full capacity at present;

(b) whether Government have looked into the causes of this idle capacity; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to encourage the manufacturers of tractors?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The five units manufacturing agricultural tractors in the country are licensed for a total capacity of 30,000 numbers per annum. This is the ultimate total capacity which the firms would attain after all the necessary capital goods and machinery to achieve this capacity have been procured and installed. While the bulk of the capital goods requirement of the units for achieving their respective licensed capacities have already been cleared and, in some cases, licences have also been issued, some more proposals for import of additional capital goods and balancing requirements to reach their full licensed capacities are yet to be received/processed. At present, the units are in the process of building or their manufacturing capacities with the addition and installation of new capital goods and machinery as and when they arrive. There is, therefore, no idle capacity as such in these units at present, regard being had to the stage

of procurement and installation of capital goods needed to achieve their full licensed capacities. The agricultural tractor industry has also been included in the list of 59 priority industries and since the second half of 1966-67, the industry is being assisted with foreign exchange for import of the necessary components and raw materials to the full extent of their installed capacities. It is hoped that with the assistance provided to the included in the list of 59 priority industry, the production of tractors ed capacities over the next two to three years.

There has been a temporary set-back in the production of agricultural tractors in recent months on account of the short supply of tyres and, in the case of one unit, short supply of engines by the engine manufacturers. Steps are being taken to ensure supply of tyres and engines to the tractor manufacturers in adequate number to enable them to produce tractors to the full extent of their installed capacities.

महाराष्ट्र में सीमेंट बनाने का कारखाना

7135. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में सीमेंट बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के माध्यम से एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सीमेंट कारखाना कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या यह कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णराव गेलो ब्रह्मचारी) : (क)

सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के जरिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास से ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है। फिर भी चांदा जिले के चुगुस में मेसर्स एसोशियेटेड सीमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा 400,000 मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता का सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जून 1969 मार्च, 1970 तक।

(ग) गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में।

Rail Link between Paradeep and Howrah-Madras Main Line

7136. Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of rail link between Paradeep and the Mowrah-Madras main line has been estimated; and

(b) whether any traffic survey has also been made?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a new line from Cuttack-Paradeep are in progress. The cost of this line will be known only after the surveys are completed.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

7137. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में काम पर लगे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवासगृह या मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इससे कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को लाभ हो रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. पूनाचा) :

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

Running of Additional Trains

7138. Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional trains proposed to be run during the current year;

(b) the number of trains whose speed is proposed to be increased; and

(c) the details of the other amenities to be provided to the Railway passengers especially to the III Class passengers during the current year?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The proposals in regard to the time table to come into force from 1-10-1967 have not still been finalised. It is not, therefore, possible at this stage to indicate the number of additional trains proposed to be introduced and the number of trains proposed to be speeded up.

(c) As regards coaches, there will be increased provision of sleeping accommodation in the form of 3-tier full, partial and 2-tier coaches, which will also be furnished to the latest amenity standards, such as stainless steel wash basins and lavatory pans, cement flooring in compartments, luggage cubicles, night lights, fans and transverse seating arrangements providing better leg room.

भिलाई इस्पात से बनी रेल की पटरियां

7139. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुणा-मक्सी रेलवे लाइन के, जिस पर निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है दसवें और सोलहवें किलोमीटर के बीच कहीं 42-42 फुट लम्बी भिलाई इस्पात से बनी 200 रेल पटरियां गत वर्ष से मिट्टी के नीचे दबी पड़ी हैं और जंग से बेकार होती जा रही हैं ;

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

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) और (ख). इस लाइन पर रेल की कुछ नयी पटरियां निर्माण स्थल पर कि० मी० 10 के पास तथा कि० मी० 15 और कि० मी० 16 के बीच पड़ी हैं। परन्तु न तो वे दबी पड़ी हैं और न इन में जंग लगा है, बल्कि वे अच्छी तरह चट्टों में रखी गयी हैं और अच्छी हालत में हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मालगाड़ी तथा मिलिटरी ट्रक के बीच टक्कर

7140. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चंडीगढ़ से पांच मील दूर एक क्रॉसिंग पर एक मालगाड़ी तथा मिलिटरी ट्रक के बीच टक्कर हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप दो व्यक्ति मारे गये थे और तीन व्यक्ति जखमी हो गये थे जैसा कि

दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 1967 के 'नव भारत टाइम्स' में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) और (ग). यह दुर्घटना 19-4-67 को हुई। इस दुर्घटना में दो व्यक्ति मरे और चार घायल हुए। घायलों में से गाड़ी के फायरमैन सहित दो व्यक्तियों को गंभीर चोटें आयीं। रेल-सम्पत्ति को लगभग 19,450 रुपये की क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

(ख) दुर्घटना सैनिक ट्रक के ड्राइवर की लापरवाही के कारण हुई जिसने चेतावनी पट्ट; की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और उस समय रेल पथ को पार करने की कोशिश की जब गाड़ी पास आ रही थी।

मक्सी और शाजापुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन पर पुल

7141. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मक्सी और शाजापुर के बीच में 4 और 5 किलोमीटर के बीच रेलवे लाइन बिछाने से पहले पुल नहीं बनाया गया था और वर्ष 1966 में इस पुल के बनाने में 90 हजार रुपये का अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 14 और 15 किलोमीटरों के बीच कैंटोनमेंट स्टेशन पर रेलवे फाटक संख्या 6 पर बरसाती पानी की निकासी के लिये पश्चिम की ओर नाली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जिसके कारण वर्षों से मिट्टी के बहने की सम्भावना है ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) चूँकि निर्धारित जलमार्ग नहीं था इसलिए मक्सो-शाजापुर खण्ड पर किलोमीटर 4 और 5 के बीच शुरू में कोई पुल नहीं बनाया गया था। मिट्टी का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही पुल की जरूरत का पता चला। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में रुके हुए पानी को निकालने के लिए 1-15 फुट स्पैन की प्रतिबलित सीमेंट-कांक्रिट की सिल्ली वाली एक पुलिया बाद में बनायी गयी। पुल की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 30,000 रुपये थी न कि 90,000 रुपये।

(ख) छावनी स्टेशन (कैंट स्टेशन नहीं) के समीप समपार सं० 6 के पहुंच मार्ग पर 1-12 फुट प्रतिबलित सीमेंट-कांक्रिट की सिल्ली वाली एक पुलिया बनाकर आवश्यक चार-पार नाली की पहले ही व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। इसलिए वर्षा के कारण पृष्ठ के किसी भाग के बह जाने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मोर के पंखों का निर्यात

7142. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 335 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है कि मोर के पंखों को, जिन से काफी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त की जा सकती है, एकत्र करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में हिदायतें जारी करने का है ताकि उनका निर्यात पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ाया जा सके; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पंख एकत्र करने वालों से भी निर्यात के लिये पंख खरीदने की कोई व्यवस्था करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). मोर के पंख निजी व्यापारियों द्वारा एकत्र और निर्यात किये जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों से निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये अनुरोध करने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है और पंख एकत्र करने वालों से मोर के पंख खरीदने की भी सरकार का विचार नहीं है।

अव्यक्त तरीकों से पंख एकत्र करने को रोकने के लिये सीमित वार्षिक कोटे के अंदर अंदर निर्यात को अनुमति दी जाती है।

Exports to Neighbouring Countries

7143. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the steps taken to sustain exports to neighbouring countries like Ceylon, Burma and Nepal with a view to evolve effective measures to meet the Chinese challenge in these natural markets for the Indian exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): A number of measures have been taken by the Government of India to expand and diversifying our exports to the neighbouring countries. Trade Agreements/Arrangements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, and Nepal. We are also negotiating Trade Agreements with the Governments of Burma, Malayasia and Thailand. With a view to assist the friendly countries in purchasing their essential requirements in India, loans and credits have been granted to countries like Ceylon, Indonesia and Nepal. Deferred-payment facilities are also being granted on merits to facilitate export of items like capital goods and engineering items. Our Trade Representatives in these countries keep a close watch on the economic trends, and they advise the concerned Export Promotion

Councils. About the trading opportunities as and when these arise in their respective countries. Trade Delegations are sponsored from time to time to acquaint importers in other countries with the progress made by Indian in the industrial field, and the wide range of products now available for export to these countries. In order to popularise Indian goods, show rooms and trade centres have been set up in neighbouring countries such as Afghanistan and Thailand. India also participates in important trade fairs in these countries and exclusively Indian exhibitions are also organized to demonstrate the quality of our products. Necessary assistance is given to encourage visit of Indian business men to these countries besides the trade teams sponsored by Export Promotion Councils, to enable them to establish closer contacts with India's trading partners and to ascertain developments relating to other competing countries.

गाजियाबाद होकर हापुड़ के लिये एक पार्सल एक्सप्रेस का चलाया जाना

7144. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन में व्यापारियों ने अपनी उन कठिनाइयों के बारे में लिखा है, जिनका वे हथ करघे के कपड़े को उत्तरी रेलवे के पिलखुवा और हापुड़ स्टेशनों से अन्य राज्यों को भेजने में अनुभव करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने अपने अभ्यावेदन में इस बात की शिकायत की है कि उनका माल गन्तव्य स्थानों पर देर से पहुंचता है और अपना माल लादने में उन्हें बड़ी असुविधा होता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच कराई है और यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं कि पार्सल एक्सप्रेस को गाजियाबाद से हापुड़ और बुलन्दशहर होकर चलाया जाये और यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) अभ्यावेदन में दी गयी बातों की जांच की गयी है । पिछली व्यस्त अवधि में स्थिति को सम्हालने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये थे और आने वाली व्यस्त अवधि में भी ये उपाय बरतने का विचार है :—

(1) हापुड़ और उस खण्ड के दूसरे स्टेशनों से होने वाले हैंडलूम के यातायात की निकासी के लिए एक बोगी पार्सल यान या सवारी गाड़ी के साथ चलने के उपयुक्त दो माल डिब्बे हर रोज मेरठ से खुरजा तक नं० 4 के० एम० सवारी गाड़ी के साथ लगाये जाते हैं । खुरजा में इन्हें मुगलसराय के लिए 72 डाउन पार्सल एक्सप्रेस के साथ लगा दिया जाता है ।

(2) पिलखुवा और दूसरे स्टेशनों से होने वाले हैंडलूम के यातायात की निकासी के लिए एक बोगी पार्सल यान या सवारी गाड़ी के साथ चलने के उपयुक्त दो माल डिब्बे हर रोज दिल्ली से मुरादाबाद तक नं० 2 एम डी० सवारी गाड़ी में लगाये जाते हैं । मुरादाबाद से मुगलसराय के लिए इन्हें 74 डाउन पार्सल एक्सप्रेस के साथ लगा दिया जाता है ।

इनके अलावा, नीचे लिखे उपाय भी किये जा रहे हैं :

(1) हैंडलूम परेषणों के लदान की सुविधा के लिए पिलखुवा में एक माहडिंग का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

(ii) खास तौर पर लखनऊ, किकच, मुगलसराय, बरौनी, कटिहार आदि में परिवहन में होने वाले विलम्ब को दूर करने के उपाय किये गये हैं।

(घ) जा हां। मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

7145. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri J. Sundar Lal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 633 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state:

(a) the stage reached in the trial of the Manager of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act;

(b) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission had since started using other types of paper band for the match boxes sold in the Bhandar;

(c) whether the Managers of the various emporia and Bhandars which were found using old weights and measures have been punished; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Manager has been discharged, where as the Assistant Manager has been convicted and awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 7,500/-. An Appeal has been preferred against the judgment under legal advice.

(b) No, Sir. The treasury in Bombay has not yet been able to supply new banderols to the Production

Centres. In the meantime, sale of match boxes at the Bhavan which was suspended last year, has not been resumed.

(c) and (d). Old weights and measures are not being used in any Bhavan or Bhandar under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. However, the Bhagalpur Emporium was found to be keeping old weights and measures solely with a view to educating the unsophisticated customers about the relative values of old and new weights and measures. Keeping of such weights and measures was not permissible even for purposes of education and they have since been removed and destroyed and the persons concerned have been reprimanded.

Wagon Building Industry

7146. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for extending assistance to the Wagon Building industry by way of internal orders or export orders; and

(b) whether any alternative jobs have been offered to the workers who are retrenched or likely to be retrenched?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Orders are placed on the Wagon Building Industry by the Ministry of Railways for manufacture and supply of wagons depending on requirements.

The Ministry of Railways in association with the Ministry of Commerce have launched an export promotion drive, and private wagon builders are encouraged to submit tenders to foreign railways in res-

ponse to tender enquiries which are received in the Ministry of Railways by arrangement with Indian Embassies abroad and are passed on to the wagon builders.

A Cell exists in the Railway Board which assists the industry in export of wagons by making available technical advice, and in obtaining the requisite raw materials.

(b) The Railway Ministry does not provide jobs to employees of private sector.

Accumulation of Rails and Coal

7147. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that larger quantities of rails and coal have accumulated at Bhilai and Pitheads respectively;

(b) if so, the actual quantity thereof;

(c) whether efforts were made to bring demand and production into harmony by proper planning and co-ordination; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and States (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) to (d). There is no unusual accumulation of coal stocks at pitheads. It is normal for collieries to carry one month's production as pitheads stocks. The position at the end of March, 1967 was that the stock represented 99% of the monthly production. Coal requirements are reviewed periodically by the Committee on Assessment of Demand in which the producers and consumers are represented. The results of this review are

communicated to the coal industry so that they can adjust the production programme suitably.

Rails at the Bhilai Steel Plant are produced on the basis of orders received. There is, therefore, little chance of accumulation of rails stocks.

सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलने वाली हावड़ा-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस का पटरी से उतरना

7148. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
[श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 अप्रैल, 1967 को हावड़ा-दिल्ली के बीच सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनावा) :

(क) गाड़ी का इंजन और उससे अगली बोगी हावड़ा स्टेशन पर पटरी से उतर गये ।

(ख) गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने का कारण यह था कि मांटर परिचालित प्वाइंट में अन्तर पड़ गया था क्योंकि प्वाइंट मोटर में कुछ बिपथित करंट आ जाने से वह अपनी पिछली स्थिति से हट गया था ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 300 रुपये की क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान है ।

महाराजपुर स्टेशन पर गाड़ी का पटरी से
उतर जाना

7149. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 756 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह यताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराजपुर स्टेशन पर एक
गाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के बारे में जांच
पूरी हो गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना
समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के
अनुसार दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि गाड़ी
खेने के लिए सम्मुख कांटे ठीक से बँठा कर
सुरक्षित नहीं किए गए थे । इस दुर्घटना के
लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये रेल कर्मचारियों
के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गयी है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**Gherao Movement by Northeast
Frontier Railway Employees at
Maligaon**

7150. **Shri Onkar Nath Berwa:**

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury:

Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the
employees of the Northeast Frontier
Railway at Maligaon squatted in front
of General Manager's office demand-
ing more rice at fair price;

(b) if so, whether the relief has
been given to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri
C. M. Poonacha):** (a) On 4th and 5th
May, 1967, there were demonstrations
by a section of the employees in
front of the General Manager's office
at Pandu, to protest against the inade-
quate and irregular supply of ration-
ed foodgrains, particularly rice.

(b) Maintenance of adequate and
regular supply of foodgrains to the
public, including the Railway emp-
loyees, is the responsibility of the
State Government. However, the
Northeast Frontier Railway adminis-
tration were fully alive to the need
for keeping an adequate supply of
foodgrains for the Essential Services
like the Railway employees, and
have been making repeated represen-
tations to the State Government to
ensure adequate and regular supply
of foodgrains. As a result of these
representations, the State Govern-
ment have been able to increase, with
effect from 7-5-67, the rice ration to
one kilo per week per adult and
half that amount for minors.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Development

7151. **Shri R. Barua:**

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Industrial
Development and Company Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
recently taken a decision to reserve
some 47 industries for development
exclusively in the small-scale sector
for the current year; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision
taken in the matter? .

**The Minister of Industrial Deve-
lopment and Company Affairs (Shri
F. A. Ahmed):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-1248/67].

Issue of Industrial Licences

7152. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a separate 'Complaint Cell' has been functioning to receive complaints against the delays in the issue of industrial licences; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during 1966-67 and the manner in which the same were attended to?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 521 complaints were received in the Ministry during 1966-67. Since all these were requests for expeditious disposal of pending cases, the Public Relations and Complaints Officer took necessary follow-up action by direct discussion with the Officers and Sections concerned and explained the position satisfactorily to the parties.

Retired Senior Railway Officials

7153. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired senior officials in the Railway Board were appointed to serve in the public projects/undertakings during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details of the Officers so appointed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Capital Raised by Industry Through Subscription

7154. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the capital raised by the corporate industries in the private sector through public subscription during 1966-67;

(b) whether the whole issue was underwritten; and

(c) how far these figures are comparable with 1965-66?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) During the year 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 36.35 crores (Rs. 23.64 crores in shares and Rs. 12.71 crores in debentures) was issued through Prospectuses by public limited non-Government non-financial companies. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 32.10 crores (Rs. 19.49 crores in shares and Rs. 12.61 crores in debentures) was offered to the public. Of this, an amount of Rs. 11.08 crores (Rs. 6.12 crores in shares and Rs. 4.96 crores in debentures) was subscribed by the public.

(b) No Sir. The amount underwritten aggregated Rs. 30.96 crores (Rs. 18.35 crores in shares and Rs. 12.61 crores in debentures).

(c) The comparative figures are given in the following table:

(In Rs. crores)

	1966-67		1965-66	
	Shares	Debentures	Shares	Debentures
1. Total amount issued	23.64	12.71	36.80	8.40
2. Amount offered to public	19.49	12.61	28.06	8.40
3. Amount underwritten	18.35	12.61	26.44	8.40
4. Amount subscribed by public	6.12	4.96	9.01	3.55
5. Amount taken-up by underwriters	13.16	7.65	18.87	4.85
6. Amount left unsubscribed	0.21	—	0.18	—

Explosion in Rourkela Plant

7155. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an explosion took place in a part of the Coke-Oven by-Product Plant at Rourkela in the first week of May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was an explosion in the Compressor House attached to the By Products Plant at about 4.10 a.m. on May 3, 1967, due to bursting of the main Pipe. The roof of the Compressor House was completely damaged and fire broke out which could be extinguished by about 6.00 a.m.

Extension of Banspani Railway Siding to Joruri

7156. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of extending Banspani Railway siding to Joruri in Keonjhar in Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Secretaries' Committee had approved their extension on priority basis; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the same?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). The Committee of Secretaries have recommended examination of the proposal for extending the railway line from Banspani to Joruri. A Preliminary Engineering Survey for this extension has already been carried as part of the Banspani-Nayagarh-Paradeep survey. The South Eastern Railway have prepared an estimate for this siding as a deposit work and forwarded it to the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation, for their consideration.

Purchase of Locomotive Components from Canada

7157. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Shri Ishaq Sambhali:

Shri K. Lakkappa:

Shri Srinibas Misra:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri B. N. Shastri:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to buy locomotive components from Canada;

(b) if so, the value thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any project has been set up to produce such components in India?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The value of components proposed to be imported now is about Canadian \$2.2 million equivalent to Rs. 1.52 crores, for the manufacture of 40 Metre gauge diesel locomotives in the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

Facilities for the manufacture of Metre gauge diesel locomotives are being set up in the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, where board gauge diesel locomotives are already being built. For the 40 Metre gauge diesel locomotives to be manufactured, some components will be manufactured by the Diesel Locomotive Works and only those which are not available from indigenous sources will be imported.

With progressive manufacture of Metre gauge diesel locomotives and increase in the manufacture of components in Diesel Locomotive Works, the import content will gradually be reduced with corresponding increase in indigenous content.

Scooter Factory in Kerala

7158. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Indus-

trial Development Corporation had applied for a licence in 1965 to set up a scooter factory;

(b) whether they had proposed to set up a wholly indigenous plant;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on this application; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It had been estimated in the application that the investment on capital machinery for the project would be about Rs. 86.0 lakhs, of which imported machinery would be Rs. 5.25 lakhs and the balance would be procured indigenously. It had also been indicated in the application that the indigenous content of the vehicle would be 95% to start with.

(c) and (d). This scheme, along with some other schemes for the manufacture of scooters, is still under consideration.

1st Class Sleeper Berths at Khurda Road Junction

7159. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of the 1st class and sleeper berths now provided for in the Khurda Road junction on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether Government propose to allot further quota of two sleeper berths and two first class berths to this Station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Peenacha): (a) The existing quota of two first class and two third class sleeper berths allotted by No. 7 Dn. Puri-Howrah Express for passengers

entraining at Khurda Road Jn. is considered adequate, taking into account all other claims on accommodation provided on the train.

(b) Does not arise.

Kores India, Limited

7160. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Central Ministers have shares in a Birla concern, namely Kores India Limited; and

(b) if so, the number of shares held and the names of the Central Ministers concerned?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Equipment by H. E. C., Ranchi

7161. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1282 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) what percentage of the (i) equipments and (ii) structurals required for the Bokaro Steel Plant are to be obtained from the H.E.C., Ranchi and what percentage of these are to be supplied by other manufacturers in India in the (i) public sector and (ii) private sector; and

(b) whether formal orders for the supply of such items have since been placed with H.E.C., Ranchi and with others and if so, the total values thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) The

information is as follows (approximately):—

	Equip- ment	Struc- turals
H.E.C., Ranchi .	26%	9%
<i>Other manufacturers:</i>		
Public Sector	6%	1%
Private Sector .	32%	82%

(b) Letters of intent have been issued to H.E.C., Ranchi and other public sector undertakings for supply of equipment and structurals. Formal contracts with these undertakings have, however, not yet been concluded as prices are still under negotiations. The total value will, therefore, be known only after the prices have been settled. Tenders for the supply of equipment etc. from private sector agencies will be issued shortly.

Overtime Allowance to Chargemen

7162. Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri A. N. Mulla:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the duty hours and roster for Chargemen travelling on the Deluxe Air-conditioned trains, Chargemen working in the sheds and open line Foremen;

(b) whether they are paid overtime allowance for extra hours put in and for working on holidays;

(c) whether these Supervisors are given weekly rest; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether their conditions of work are different from the rest of the staff; and

(e) if so, in what respect?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Chargemen travelling in Deluxe Air-conditioned trains or holding independent charge in sheds as well as Foremen

in open line establishments are classified as 'Supervisory' who have no fixed duty hours and are not entitled to overtime payment or rest under the Hours of Employment Regulations, but they get rest by suitable adjustment of their working hours. However, independent Chargemen in Sheds are allowed overtime at bare rate at the discretion of the General Manager. Where the Chargemen do not hold independent charge they are generally classified as 'Continuous' and, like the other categories of staff in Sheds, are rostered to work 48 hours per week and paid overtime at 1½ times of their ordinary rate of pay and allowed a weekly day of rest.

(d) and (e) Yes, their work is of supervisory nature and they are able to adjust their timings as per the exigencies of services.

Travelling without Tickets by Gazetted Officers

7163. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers including Ex-Members of Parliament who have been detected travelling without tickets from April, 1967 to date; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No such case has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction Branch of Southern Railway

7164. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Laskars employed on daily rates of wages in the Construction Branch of the Southern Railway;

(b) their length of service;

(c) whether he is aware of the fact that these Laskars are employed on daily rates of pay against posts in time-scales sanctioned from time to time;

(d) whether it is a fact that these Laskars, by virtue of their continuous service and by virtue also of their having been subjected to medical fitness at the time of recruitment, have a claim legitimately for appointment against regular vacancies; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the affirmative, the number of these Laskars absorbed against regular vacancies during the last 10 years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 378.

(b) Between 1 month and 12 years.

(c) Casual labour employed on Construction Projects are always paid daily rates of pay irrespective of duration of their employment.

(d) No, but they are given due consideration when selections for regular appointments are conducted.

(e) Although they have no automatic claim for appointment, 23 Laskars have been regularly appointed as Gangmen.

Import of Soviet Films

7165. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of Soviet films for public screening has been stopped since 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons for the ban;

(c) whether any discussions in this regard were held with the Soviet film delegation which recently visited India; and

(d) Government's purpose in depriving Indian audiences of the op-

portunity to see Soviet masterpieces and classic films?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b) The general import policy for the import of foreign films from the year 1965-66 is 'nil'. However, this year there is a provision for the import of Soviet films worth Rs. 3 lacs on a reciprocal basis.

(c) No discussion about the import of Soviet films were held with the Soviet films delegation which visited India in May, 1967.

(d) Because of shortage for foreign exchange import of foreign films has to be restricted.

Foreign Investments in India

7166. Shri R. Barua:

Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee regarding foreign investments in India;

(b) whether the field in which foreign private capital participation may be allowed has been defined; and

(c) whether in doing so the growth potential of the country has been taken note of?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Report is under consideration of the Government. After Government have formulated its views on the recommendations in the Report, a copy of the Report, along with Government's decisions thereon, will be placed on the Table of the House.

स्कूटरों की चोर बाजार में बिक्री

7167. श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भास्सी :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

श्री राम सेखर यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लैम्ब्रेटा तथा वेस्पा स्कूटर चोर बाजार में बेचे जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि अधिकतर लोग डाकघरों में 250 रुपये जमा करके अपना नाम दर्ज करा लेते हैं और जब उन्हें स्कूटर मिलता है तो वे उसे बहुत मुनाफे पर बेच देते हैं और काफी मुनाफा कमा लेते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एक अनिवार्य शर्त लगाने का है कि स्कूटर खरीदने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति सर्वप्रथम उसकी पूर्ण कोमत (बैंक की ब्याज दर पर) जमा करें; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ज़लुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) लैम्ब्रेटा और वेस्पा स्कूटर के चोर-बाजार में बेचे जाने का कोई विशेष उदाहरण सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) महसूस किया गया है कि इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई करने से स्कूटरों के अधिकांश खरीदारों पर जो मध्यम श्रेणी के सीमित साधनों वाले लोग होते हैं, प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

Salem Steel Project

7168. श्री R. Barua:

Shri D. N. Fatodia:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri Marandi:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have offered to take up Salem Steel Project if it could not be set up as a Central project; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) Government have seen press reports of a statement said to have been made by the Chief Minister to this effect.

(b) The question of setting up the Salem Steel Plant as a Central project is still under consideration. It has to be examined, along with other projects, in the light of the overall demand for steel and the resources available for the implementation of the various development programmes in the country as a whole.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी फ़ैक्टरीयों के कोटे में से कारों का आवांट

7169. श्री राम चरण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकारी कोटे में से कितने केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों को कारें दी गईं और उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों ने अपनी कारें लेने की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि पूरी होने से पहले ही अपनी कारें बेच दी हैं;

(ख) उन्हें निर्धारित अवधि पूरी होने के पहले ही अपनी कारें बेचने की अनुमति किस आधार पर दी गई; और

(ग) कितने अधिकारियों का पांच वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर कार खरीदने के लिये विशेष कारणों से दूसरी बार ऋण दिया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणवदीन खली अहमद): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा उसके उपक्रमों के लगभग 10 हजार अधिकारियों को पिछले 5 वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे में सभी किस्मों की कारें प्राप्त की गई थीं। इनमें से 153 अधिकारियों को केन्द्र के मोटर कार नियंत्रक द्वारा अपनी कारें खरीदे जाने का तारीख में 2 वर्ष समाप्त होने से पहले बेचने का अनुमति दी गई थी। राज्य सरकारों केन्द्र प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों को कारों के पुनः बेच देने की अनुमति के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) कारों को बेचने की अनुमति बहुत कुछ निम्नलिखित कारणों पर दी गई थी :—

- (1) अधिकारियों की विदेशों या क्षेत्रों में नियुक्ति,
- (2) कारों के गंभीर रूप से दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने,
- (3) कारों में खराबी या उनके संभाल-जनक काम न करने, और
- (4) कार खरीदी जाने के पश्चात् ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाना जिससे उसे रखा न जा सके।

(ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी इसलिए उपलब्ध नहीं है कि कारों को खरीदने के लिए अधिम राशि संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों द्वारा मंजूर की जाती है :

Derailement of Howrah Mail on South Central Railway

7170. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two bogies of the Howrah Mail derailed on the South Central Railway on the 18th June, 1967;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident; and

(c) the extent of the loss suffered by the Railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Presumably the reference is to the derailment of train No. 4 Down Madras-Howrah Mail between Stuartpuram and Bapatla stations on 18-6-1967. In this accident only one bogie derailed by leading bogie wheels.

(b) The accident was caused by the breakage of the right journal of the leading axle of the derailed coach.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 3,856.

राजस्वामि में उद्योगों की स्थापना

7171. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री जेजीलकर शर्मा :

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

(क) राजस्थान में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये 1966 और 1967 में कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये और

(ख) ये लाइसेंस किन स्थानों के लिये दिये गये तथा इन उद्योगों की स्थापना में कितनी प्रगति हुई ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणवदीन खली अहमद) : (क)

नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना करने के लिये 1966 में एक लाइसेंस तथा 1967 (15 जुलाई, 1967 तक) में दो लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे।

(ख) लाइसेंस उदयपुर, श्रीगंगानगर और कोटा में स्थापित करने के लिए मंजूर किये गये थे। तीनों पार्टियों में से किसी भी पार्टी ने अभी तक लाइसेंसों पर अमल करने के लिये कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाये हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक एकक

7172. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये गये नये औद्योगिक एककों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन्हें कितना धन दिया था

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे नये औद्योगिक एककों और तथा 1966-67 में उन पर प्रस्तावित खर्च सम्बन्धी उनकी क्षति इस प्रकार है :

एकक	स्थिति	1966-67 में व्यय (लाख रु० में)
1. न्यू अल्कलायड फ़ैक्टरी	विदेशी ऋण का प्रबन्ध कर लिया गया है।	15.0
2. कोरबा अल्युमिनियम	विदेशी ऋण के बारे में बातचीत की जा रही है।	55.00

Shortage of Cement

7173. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is facing acute shortage of cement;

(b) whether due to inadequate supply there is large-scale adulteration in cement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the supply and check adulteration?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No complaint about shortage of cement in Delhi has been received.

(b) No report of adulteration of cement in Delhi has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Heavy Engineering Plants.

7174. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up other heavy Engineering Plants in the country besides the one at Ranchi; and

(b) whether the capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has been fully utilised?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There is no proposal at present to set up a heavy Engineering Complex of the type at Ranchi elsewhere in the country.

(b) Not yet.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

7175. Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the various categories in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur;

(b) the total number of workers in each category who have been supplied with family quarters; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the company to supply family quarters to the lowgrade employees?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the House

चीन को चोरी छिपे चावल ले जाया जाना

7176. श्री आत्स दास :

श्री यसवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सन्न है कि हजारों टन भारतीय चावल कोडारी-तिब्बत और रकसोल-भारत-नेपाल सीमा से नेपाल होकर तिब्बत तथा सिक्किम प्रान्त में चोरी छिपे ले जाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह तस्करी पिछले लगभग चार हफ्तों से लगातार जारी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और इसके बारे में उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Coal Controller's Organisation

7177. Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) when the Coal Controller's Organisation was set up;

(b) whether the organisation ever suspended its activities since its inception;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the large number of employees in the organisation who are not confirmed; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to confirm these employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The Coal Controller's Organisation came into existence early in the year 1956. Prior to this, the control on coal was being exercised by the Coal Commissioner's Organisation set up on 1.6.44.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Governments order, 80 per cent of the temporary posts were converted into permanent ones and confirmations effected.

Coal Controller's Organisation

7178. Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working under the Coal Controller's Organisation at its Headquarters during 1966;

(b) the total number of permanent posts in various grades in the Headquarters' organisation;

(c) the total number of employees confirmed in various grades in the Headquarters' Organisation; and

(d) the classification of the unconfirmed employees in the Headquarters' Organisation according to their length of service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 440.

(b) to (d). The required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1249/67.]

Coir Board

7179. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the repeated requests of the Coir Workers Trade Unions in Kerala no representation is given to them in the Coir Board; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that coir exporters who are not the actual producers and who have disbanded their coir factories in order to defeat the factory legislation are dominating the Coir Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir. Three seats in the Coir Board which are reserved for persons engaged in the production of husk, coir and coir yarn and in the manufacture of coir products are filled by representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress in Kerala. The three members represent the Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union, Coir Workers' Union and Travancore Coir Workers' Union respectively.

(b) Not as far as Government are aware, Sir.

Allowance to T.T.Es. and conductors on the Railways

7180. Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards and Engine Drivers get Rs. 2 per 100 KM. as allowance for mileage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the T.T.Es. and Conductors of the same train get fixed T.A.;

(c) if so, the reason for this disparity; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the disparity?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Drivers, Shunters, Firemen, Guards and Brakesmen are designated as Running Staff as they are directly in charge of the movement of trains. T.T.Es. and Conductors are not in charge of any aspect of movement of trains but are merely staff whose duties are on trains. The former set of staff are paid mileage allowance, which consists of an incentive element, designed towards punctual movement and a travelling allowance element, and the latter get only travelling allowance like other touring officials. The rates

of mileage allowance differ from category to category and from grade to grade, and is not a uniform rate of Rs. 2/- per 100 kilometres.

(d) Government are not contemplating any change in the system of allowances applicable to two different sets of staff.

Foundry Forge Scheme drawn up by Dr. Dharam Teja

7181. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Dharam Teja had drawn up a scheme to establish a foundry forge at a cost of Rs. 4 crores with the Andhra Government as the guarantor;

(b) the amount made good by the Andhra Government in buying the equipment ordered by Dr. Teja;

(c) the manner in which this equipment will be utilised by Government; and

(d) the condition in which the equipment is now lying and where?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The project was originally conceived in 1955 by a group of promoters and the Republic Forge Company was incorporated as a public limited company on 15-4-1957 for implementing it. It was only in 1963 that Dr. Dharam Teja joined the Board of Directors as Chairman of the company, and he was associated with the company till 3-4-1966. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation—an undertaking wholly owned by the State Government—furnished on 2nd May, 1963, a guarantee for Rs. 1.69 crores to the French suppliers, M/s. Renault Engineering Company, on behalf of the Republic Forge Company for the supply of plant and machinery. The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.5 crores approximately.

(b) When the plant and machinery supplied by the French suppliers arrived in Bombay—last consignment reached in November, 1965—the company was not in a position to pay all the dues and take delivery of the equipment and demurrage started to accrue. As this equipment constituted the main security for the guarantee given by it, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, with the approval of the State Government, advanced funds to the company to enable it to pay the ocean freight, port charges and demurrage etc. and to remove the equipment to a bonded ware-house. The Corporation also advanced some further funds to enable the company to meet other essential obligations, for example, deferred payments to the machinery suppliers which fell due in May and November, 1966, contractors bills for civil construction, steel structures etc. The total amount so far advanced by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation is reported to be about Rs. 92 lakhs.

(c) The equipment is being utilised by the company for the establishment of a forge plant at Secunderabad.

(d) The equipment supplied by the collaborators has been received at the factory site in a satisfactory condition and is being installed.

Rate of Industrial Growth

7182. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of industrial growth in 1966-67 came down to 3.1 per cent from the 7 per cent, average annual growth in the five years before 1965;

(b) whether the devaluation of the rupee and import liberalisation have been the contributory factors for this decline; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to bring production rate to at least 7 per cent, per annum?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) According to a tentative estimate, the annual rate of industrial growth in 1966-67 came down to 2.7 per cent which is lower than the average annual growth in the five years before 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some of the steps which Government had already taken or propose to take for the revival of the rate of industrial production are:

- (i) Strict scrutiny of all import applications to ensure that no item capable of being manufactured in the country is imported.
- (ii) Incentives in the form of supply of steel and other raw materials at international prices etc. being given to the industries to cater to export market.
- (iii) Reviving the demand for products of certain engineering industries e.g. railway wagons and track materials by placing additional Government orders on them.
- (iv) Improvement in Credit facilities and hire purchase arrangements for certain items for reviving internal demand.

Sale of Cloth by Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd. to the U.S.S.R.

7183. Shri M. Amersey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.T.C. has given a 10 per cent subsidy to the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company Ltd., Ahmedabad to sell cotton cloth to the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it amounts to discrimination between one exporter and another as also the waste of public funds;

(d) whether it is a fact that despite the Soviet Union agreeing to a 47½ per cent general rise in prices after devaluation, it is now prepared to give only 25 per cent rise for Indian cloth whereas the Soviet Union got an advantage of 57½ per cent in its exports to India after devaluation; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that cotton cloth exports to the Soviet Union have gone down after devaluation as a result of this decrease in the price rise allowed by the Soviet Union?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). In the interest of retaining, in the U.S.S.R. market, the position gained by Indian textiles after years of sustained promotion, the STC undertook to export printed dress material, towels, handkerchiefs and bleached sheeting to USSR even though it suffered a loss of 10½% on the contracted value of the goods. It was part of STC's endeavour to promote the country's exports, to find new market for the country's products and to maintain difficult but potential markets.

(c) There was no discrimination or waste as it was a purely export promotional venture of the STC and one of its associates.

(d) The 47.5% increase in price was fixed for the unexecuted or partly executed contracts at the time of devaluation. New contracts have to be negotiated, without reference to this agreement and in doing this every attempt is made to secure the most favourable prices for both exports and imports.

(e) Cotton cloth exports to the Soviet Union have fallen because of increased competition from other countries and increased local cost of production.

Trade with Nepal

7184. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the average volume of trade between India and Nepal and the items which are principally exchanged between the two countries;

(b) whether Government are subsidising exports to Nepal;

(c) if so, the percentage of subsidy given on each item of export; and

(d) what would be the loss to the Indian trade with Nepal with the introduction of the new import policy by Nepal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Trade between India and Nepal over the last few years has varied from Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 27 crores per annum. Major commodities of export to Nepal are cotton textiles, petroleum products, cigarettes, cereals and cereal preparations. Major commodities of import from Nepal are raw jute, butter, rice, jute manufactures, oil-seeds, and timber.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Till recently, imports from India into Nepal were permitted freely. With effect from 5th June, 1967, HMG Nepal have introduced licensing system under which import of certain commodities from India will be permitted against licences to be issued by HMG Nepal. The effect of this system on India's exports to Nepal would depend upon the policy of licensing that Nepal Government may follow.

Allotment of Flat Cars to Officers of Delhi Administration

7185. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Ramani:

Will the Minister of Industrial

Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain rules for the allotment of Fiat cars to the officers of the Delhi Administration from the Officers' quota;

(b) whether any waiting list is maintained for the purpose;

(c) whether there are any cases of violation of the list; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information as received from the Delhi Administration is as under:—

(a) The following broad principles have been laid down by the Administration for allotment of cars and scooters to officers out of their quota:—

(i) The Govt. servants belonging to the Central Government and Members of Parliament, who get their permit from the Ministry of Industry will not be entitled for scooters/cars out of the Delhi Admn. quota. Similarly employees of other State Governments will not be considered.

(ii) No Scooter permit shall be given to a person whose basic salary is more than Rs. 1,000/- p.m.

(iii) Car permit will be given to only those Govt. servants whose basic salary is more than Rs. 1,000/- p.m.

(iv) A person who has received a permit for scooter, will not be given another permit within a period of three years. In the case of car permit the time limit will be 4 years.

(v) All applications pending in a particular quarter shall be deemed to have been disposed of as soon as the decision in regard to the issue of permits is taken. If any person wishes to keep his request alive, he should make afresh application.

(iv) All applications for allotment of cars/scooters will be considered by a Committee which may relax in exceptional cases conditions No. (ii) and (iii).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No waiting list is maintained as allotments are made on the merits of each case and all applications pending in a particular quarter are deemed to have been disposed of as soon as the decision in regard to the issue of permits for that quarter is taken.

Allotment of Fiat Cars to Officers of the Delhi Administration

7186. Shrimati Susela Gopalan:

.. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Umanath:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Ramanil:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Fiat cars allotted to officers of the Delhi Administration from the Officers' quota during the last 5 years;

(b) the number of officers who have not been allotted Fiat cars though they applied for the same more than 3 years ago;

(c) the number of officers who were allotted cars earlier despite the fact that they applied later;

(d) the reasons for allotting the Fiat cars earlier to these officers; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to ensure regularity in allotment of cars?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (e). The information as received from the Delhi Administration is as under:—

(a) 89 Fiat cars were allotted out of the quota of the Administration during the last 5 years as under:

(i) Officers of Delhi Administration	77
(ii) Officers of Delhi Municipal Corporation/New Delhi Municipal Corporation (including Councilors and Members)	12

Total	89
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(b) to (d). Separate statistics are not available as no list of pending applications is maintained and the allotments are made not in chronological order but on the individual merits of each case.

(e) To ensure allotment of cars and scooters to officers out of the discretionary quota of Administration on a rational basis, the following broad principles have been laid down by the Administration:—

(i) The Government servants belonging to the Central Government and Members of Parliament who get their permit from the Ministry of Industry will not be entitled for scooters/cars out of the Delhi Admn. quota. Similarly employees of other State Governments will not be considered.

- (ii) No scooter permit shall be given to a person whose basic salary is more than Rs. 1,000/- p.m.
- (iii) Car permit will be given to only those Government servants whose basic salary is more than Rs. 1,000/- p.m.
- (iv) A person who has received a permit for scooter, will not be given another permit within a period of three years. In the case of car permit the time limit will be 4 years.
- (v) All applications pending in a particular quarter shall be deemed to have been disposed of as soon as the decision in regard to the issue of permits is taken. If any person wishes to keep his request alive, he should make a fresh application.
- (vi) All applications for allotment of cars/scooters will be considered by a Committee which may relax in exceptional cases, conditions No. (ii) and (iii).

Export of Vegetables

7187. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian vegetables are in great demand in U.K. and other European countries; and

(b) the value of India's annual export of vegetables and the foreign exchange earnings thereby?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It is reported that there is a considerable demand for Indian vegetables in U.K. and some other West European countries.

(b) Total exports of Vegetables from India are as under:

Period	Value Rs. Lakhs
1963-64	4.68
1964-65	4.18
1965-66	3.44
1966-67:—	
April-May 1966	66
June-March 1966-67	4.82*

*Post Devaluation Rupee

Supply of C. I. Sheets in Assam

7188. **Shri Bedabrata Barua:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that C. I. Sheets, which are the main roofing material in Assam are now not available;

(b) whether material called "black sheet" is now being made available which is useless for roofing purposes; and

(c) if so, when C. I. Sheets would be available in plenty in Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the shortage of galvanised corrugated sheets. Steps are being taken to increase imports of Zinc by the producers and the supply position of these sheets is expected to improve after September, 1967. Meanwhile, black (i.e. uncoated with Zinc) corrugated sheets can be used as substitute for galvanised corrugated sheets for roofing purposes, after coating them with protective paint, or other suitable material.

Export of Salt to Japan

7189. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Japan have signed an agreement for the supply of Indian salt to Japan;

(b) if so, the conditions of the agreement;

(c) the quantity of salt to be supplied under the agreement; and

(d) whether payment will be made by Japan or India will buy some goods from Japan in lieu thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the main conditions of the Agreement is attached.

(c) About 3,85,000 tonnes.

(d) Payment will be made by the buyers in free foreign exchange without any condition of purchase of goods from Japan.

Statement

1. Date of agreement	4th July, 1967.
2. Commodity	Coarse marine salt, guaranteed minimum 94% NaCl.
3. Quantity	3,50,000 tonnes upto 10% more.
4. Delivery period	July, 1967 to June, 1968.
5. Port of Loading	Any ports in Saurashtra and Kutch.
6. Payment	By irrevocable confirmed L/C for 100% value on presentation of shipping documents.
7. Loading Rate	1,100 Long Tons per weather working day except Sundays and holidays.

Over-bridge at Alwaye Railway Station

7190. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct an overbridge at the Alwaye Railway Station in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no proposal so far from the Government of Kerala, for construction of any new road over/under bridge at Alwaye Station.

(b) Does not arise.

Over-Bridge at Tripunittura Road

7191. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Railway overbridge at Tripunittura Road near Ernakulam, Kerala, has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Railway's portion of the work of bridge structure has already been completed, but the approaches to the bridge are still to be completed by the State Government.

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

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

7192. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा खरीदी गई उन मशीनों का कुल मूल्य कितना है, जिनका इस समय इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये कोयले के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे वे गलत सिद्ध हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो मूलतः कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था, तथा कोयला की वास्तविक आवश्यकता कितनी थी ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) 550.19 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का कोयला उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 30.5 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष था । तथापि कोयले का बाजार मंदा होने के कारण कोयले का उत्पादन लगभग 10 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष तक सीमित रहना पड़ा ।

Decontrol of Commodities

7193. Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri K. M. Koushik:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4963 on the 7th July, 1967 and state the Government's policy in regard to the decontrol of such commodities as have not yet been decontrolled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): Government keeps a constant watch on the production, supply and distribution of essential commodities. The policy followed has been to withdraw controls which are ineffective and which come in the way of production.

Mineral Wealth in Manipur

7194. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been carried out in Manipur to find out the mineral wealth of the State; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India occurrences of limestone, pig iron ore, chromite, asbestos, copper, nickel and lignite have been recorded.

Export of Cotton Yarn to South Korea

7195. Shri D. D. Jena:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Korean Government have offered to buy Indian cotton yarn and railway freight cars from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Government of Republic of Korea have issued tender enquiries for the supply of hosiery cotton, yarn, Bogie Tank Wagons and Bogie Hopper Wagons and S.T.C. had submitted tenders. The S.T.C.'s tender for supply of wagons is the lowest. Negotiations are going on for finalising this deal. As regards the tender for cotton yarn, the results are not yet known.

Ticketless on the Railways

7196. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a surprise check on 15 SF Shikohabad-Farrukabad passenger train on the 13th May, 1967 near Bhogaon Station of the Northern Railway, 161 passengers were caught travelling without tickets and the amount of Rs. 5,260/- was collected as fine by the Railway Magistrate accompanied the railway party;

(b) the number of such raids the railway authorities carry out in co-operation with the Railway Magistrates every month and on what Railways;

(c) whether it is a fact that large marriage parties travel without tickets on many Railways after bribing the Station Masters and Travelling Ticket Examiners, as was discovered in the above raid;

(d) the latest steps taken to prevent ticketless travel on the Railways; and

(e) the number of ticketless travellers caught and the amount of money collected by way of fines and fares from ticketless travellers in the year ended the 31st March, 1967?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no such train as 15 SF Shikohabad-Farrukhabad passenger. Evidently, the Hon. Member is referring to a surprise check conducted on 1-SF Shikohabad-Farrukhabad passenger train on 13th May, 1967, near Bhongaon station of the Northern Railway. It is true that in this check 161 passengers were apprehended travelling without tickets or with improper tickets. The total fine imposed on the passengers apprehended was Rs. 4,880/- out of which a sum of Rs. 3,225/- was realised. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 303/- was recovered as Railway fare and excess charge.

(b) About 500 raids are carried out every month on all Indian Railways.

(c) No. However, some members of one marriage party were detected travelling without tickets in a raid. No such party was detected in the raid referred to in (a) above.

(d) More special checks and magisterial checks are being conducted.

(e) 72,09,482 ticketless travellers were caught and a sum of Rs. 2,11,96,018 was collected as fine, fare and excess charge.

Machine Tool Plants

7197. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

set up two machine tool plants at Ajmer and Bhavanagar;

(b) if so, whether these plants will be set up with the help of a foreign country;

(c) from which country and what type of assistance will be sought for from that country; and

(d) when the plants are likely to be set up and the cost thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Under the Second Agreement on economic collaboration between India and Czechoslovakia signed in May 1964, two factories for the manufacture of machine tools were included among the projects to be implemented within the framework of the Agreement. A provision of Rs. 6.3 crores was included in the Second Czech Credit to meet the foreign exchange requirements of these projects.

Pursuant to the above agreement, it was proposed that a Grinding Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer in Rajasthan and a Medium Heavy Machine Tool Plant at Bhavnagar in Gujarat should be set up. The detailed project report of the Ajmer Plant has been approved and the Plant is expected to be set up by 1968-69 at a capital cost of Rs. 820 lakhs.

The detailed project report of the Bhavanagar Plant which was received recently, is at present under consideration.

Quarters for Staff of Eastern and Western Railway Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi.

7198. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway quarters allotted to the staff of the

Eastern Railway Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi since the 10th July, 1953; and

(b) the total number of quarters (C.P.W.D. and Railway quarters, separately) occupied by the staff of the Western Railway Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi but surrendered on account of retirements, promotions and transfers since the 10th July, 1953?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Eastern Railway existed at Delhi on 10th July, 1953 nor is there any now.

(b) 23 (16 Railway quarters 7 C.P.W.D. quarters).

Evasion of Sales Tax in Collusion with Railway Officials

7199. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar has complained that the State's traders were evading sales tax in collusion with the Railway officials; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter so far as Railway officials are concerned?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The Deputy Chief Minister, Bihar, has brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry that railway staff do not always help in the realization of sales tax by insisting on the consignee obtaining on the Railway Receipt countersignatures of sales tax authorities as evidence of the tax having been paid.

(b) As carriers' the Railways cannot refuse to deliver a consignment on production of the Railway Receipt on the ground that it does not bear such countersignatures. There is no question, therefore, of action being taken against railway staff for delivering consignments in the absence of such countersignatures.

Mazumdar Committee on Steel Plants

7200. Shri Chintamanj Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment of the existing industrial capacity that could be tapped for establishing steel plants is being made by a Committee headed by Shri Ajit Mazumdar;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The report is expected to be submitted by November, 1967.

Apprentice Mechanics

7201. Shri S. C. Beera: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3145 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that 20 apprentice mechanics of 1951 batch (EIR) working on the Northern Railway have been placed junior to the trainee Journeymen selected in 1954, 1955 and 1956, who (Trainee Journeymen) completed their training on the 1st October, 1957 and 31st March, 1958, while the former completed their apprenticeship six months earlier than the later; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Roll Foundry Projects, Jamshedpur

7202. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed Roll Foundry Project at Jamshedpur in Bihar has not been

undertaken by Tatas for execution so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The original scheme submitted by M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Bombay, for manufacture of 7,800 tons per annum of Rolls at Jamshedpur, Bihar, was approved in principle in September, 1965. Consequent on devaluation of the Rupee, the Company submitted revised proposals in November, 1966, with reference to the equity participation of the foreign collaborators—M/s. Yodogawa Steel Works, Ltd. and M/s. Nissho Company, Ltd. Japan—enhancement of the rupee value of the capital goods to be imported, payment of engineering fees, etc. Their revised scheme was approved in principle by the Government on 19th January, 1967. In February, 1967, the party made a request to the Government to make necessary allocations of foreign exchange from the Fifth Yen Credit to meet the import requirements of the Project. The Company is presently negotiating with financial institutions for raising Rupee Finance for the Project.

The Company have acquired land at Adityapur (Bihar) for the proposed site for the Foundry and have started preliminary development work on the site.

रेलवे के बीकानेर डिबीजन के अधिकारियों के सेवाकाल में की गई वृद्धि

7203. श्री प० ला० बाख्ताल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिबीजन में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जो 58 वर्ष की आयु के हो गये हैं परन्तु जिनका सेवाकाल अभी भी एक-एक वर्ष या आधे-आधे वर्ष के आधार पर बढ़ाया जा रहा है और लगभग 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् भी वे नौकरी में बने हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 'लोको-फोरमैन' का जो 58 वर्ष की आयु के हो गये हैं, सेवाकाल जनरल-मैनेजर के आदेशों के उल्लंघन में 1 जुलाई, 1967 को एक वर्ष के लिये और बढ़ा दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, इस मामले में सेवाकाल वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार बढ़ाया गया है।

(ग) लोक सेवा के हित में ।

मोहनलालगंज (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सीमेंट बनाने का कारखाना

7204. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ से चौदह मील की दूरी पर मोहन लाल गंज में सीमेंट बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने की क्षमता कितनी होगी;

(ग) इसमें कब से उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की आशा है; और

(घ) इस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सन्वाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णहीन श्री अहमद): (क) से (घ). चूँकि सीमेंट उद्योग 13 मई, 1966 से उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, के लाइसेंस देने संबंधी उपबंधों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है, इसलिए अब सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए किसी को भी लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना आवश्यक नहीं रह गया है। सरकार को इसका पता नहीं है कि कोई व्यक्ति उत्तर प्रदेश के मोहन लाल गंज में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित कर रहा है। सरकार द्वारा किसी प्रकार की सहायता दिये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच बिजली से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियाँ चलाना

7205. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच बिजली से चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ चलाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) विरार और सावरमती के बीच विद्युतीकरण के काम पर 27.45 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) बम्बई और विरार के बीच के खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण 1500 वोल्ट डी० सी०

प्रणाली पर पहले ही किया जा चुका है। विरार और सावरमती के बीच के खण्ड पर कर्षण की 25 किलोवाट ए०सी० प्रणाली पर बिजली लगाने का काम 1968 के मध्य में शुरू होने की संभावना है, जिसे 1971-72 तक पूरा करना है।

सकरीगली स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर भाल गाड़ियों का लूटा जाना

7206. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 जून, 1967 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार पूर्व रेलवे पर साहिबगंज जंक्शन के सकरीगली स्टेशन पर लगभग 1000 उपद्रवियों ने एक भालगाड़ी को लूटा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्टेशन पर 33 डाउन गाड़ी भी लूटी गई थी और आम्रप्याज, दूध तथा दूध की बनी चीजें लूट ली गई थीं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां, लेकिन जिस गाड़ी को लूटा गया था वह 332 डाउन गया-हावड़ा सवारी गाड़ी थी, न कि 33 डाउन।

(ग) लगभग 970 रुपये।

(घ) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, पटना के अधीक्षक को इस मामले की रिपोर्ट की गयी जिन्होंने एक सशस्त्र पुलिस कर्मचारी को मौके पर तैनात कर दिया। स्थानीय सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस की सहायता से रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, सकरीगली घाट के सहायक उपनिरीक्षक द्वारा तत्काल तलाशी लेने के फलस्वरूप 460 रुपये के मूल्य की सम्पत्ति बरामद की गयी। साहिबगंज को सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 143/379/411/353 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

कमालगंज और फतेहगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच मालगाड़ी की दुर्घटना

7207. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद सेक्शन पर कमालगंज और फतेहगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच एक माल गाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई थी, जिसका समाचार 27-6-67 के 'बीर अर्जुन' में छपा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे;

(ग) दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्री० प्र० कुमाचा) :

(क) दुर्घटना 28-6-1967 को हुई।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में कोई मरा या घायल नहीं हुआ। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 22,500 रुपये की क्षति पहुँचने का अनुमान है।

(घ) जांच पूरी हो जाने पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड

7208. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री 30 जून, 1967 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4123 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कलकत्ता के मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड के जाली शेयरो और तथा-कथित सीदों के बारे में जांच पूरी कर ली है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच पूरी करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णदीन शर्मा अग्रवाल) (क) से (ग). पुलिस मामले की जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है, तथा यह जांच-पड़ताल अभी तक प्रगति पर है।

Manufacture of Small Car

7209. Shri Sonavane:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Manpal:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the manufacture of small car project has been received from the Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined it; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c.) The party has been requested to furnish fuller details of the scheme by the 31st August 1967 in order to enable Government to examine its feasibility.

Grade of Railways Guards

7210. Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of pay of a Guard who is in over-all incharge of the train is Rs. 205-280 whereas that of a Conductor (a Commercial Deptt. hand) who has to look after only Upper Class coaches with a Helper-Attendant with each coach is Rs. 250.380;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if there is no Conductor, his duties are also required to be performed by the Guard in addition to the latter's own multifarious duties; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the disparity in the scales of pay?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c) The 1638 (A) LSD—6.

scales Rs. 205-280 and Rs. 250-380 are respectively the top most scales of Guards and Conductors. The Guard, in addition, is entitled to Running Allowance which consists of a Travelling Allowance element and a pay element. The Conductor gets only Travelling Allowance. So, although the scale of pay of the Guard is lower than that of the Conductor, his total emoluments need not necessarily be lower. Conductors have been provided on important Mail and Express Trains to look after the convenience of all classes of passengers. Wherever conductors are not provided, Guards and ticket checking staff on trains and station staff have instructions to assist the passengers.

Stopping of Goods Trains at Outer Signal of Ludhiana

7211. Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the goods trains generally stop at the outer signal of Ludhiana and gang of Goondas loot the train and the Guards incharge of trains are manhandled at the point of spears and revolvers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to save the Railway property and to ensure the personal safety of the Guards incharge of the trains?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) It is a fact that some times goods trains stop at the outer signal of Ludhiana Station on account of operational difficulties. No case of looting of goods trains or manhandling of Guards etc. has come to notice and reported to Government Railway Police. However, on 19-6-67, when a goods train stopped at the outer signal, bags containing fertilisers were stolen from an open wagon and, as a result of prompt action taken

by Governmen Railway Police and Railway Protection Force staff, three persons were arrested and some stolen bags were recovered.

(b) As a preventive measure, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police staff have been deputed to patrol the affected area.

Railway Service Commissions

7212. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on different Railway Service Commis-

sions separately in the last three years;

(b) the total number of persons selected by these Service Commissions separately in each year for the last three years;

(c) whether in view of the diminishing number of men recruited, Government propose to consider rationalisation of these Service Commissions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):

		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
(a) Allahabad	Rs.	3,53,019	3,27,269	3,82,294
Bombay	Rs.	6,43,619	6,00,070	4,30,236
Calcutta	Rs.	5,31,420	5,33,301	5,22,101
Madras	Rs.	4,22,320	4,30,624	3,13,226
(b) Allahabad		3,825	1,952	3,498
Bombay		12,276	2,960	1,124
Calcutta		12,541	7,680	4,896
Madras		3,450	1,653	310

(c) and (d). Necessary action has already been taken. Instead of operating the full strength of one Chairman and two Members for each Commission, the Allahabad, Bombay and Calcutta Commissions are now having only one Member each besides the Chairman, the second Member's post being held in abeyance. In the case of the Madras Commission, both the posts of Members have been kept unfilled. Further the strength of non-gazetted staff, in all the Commissions has been suitably reduced. Further economies are being examined.

Salt industry in Contai Sub-Division of Midnapur

7213. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that salt industry can be developed in the Contai sub-division of Midnapur District in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake any scheme to improve, expand and develop the salt industry there?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of West Bengal are at present having the areas developed under the small scale sector.

Cotton Grown in Dharwar District of Mysore

7214. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4267 on the 30th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Central Cotton Committee was informed about the decision to include the cotton grown in the three Taluks of Kappal, Yelburgi and Kushigi of Raichur District, Mysore in the 1961-62 season in

'A' Class cotton grown in Dharwar District of Mysore State for the purpose of recognising the Koppal cotton press marks as 'A' Class cotton and if so, when; and

(b) whether in the interest of the cotton growers, this decision was publicised and if so, the details of the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मिर्जापुर में सोमेंट का कारखाना

7215. श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिर्जापुर जिले में सीमेंट के कारखाने के लिए फॉस मशीनें देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मसाले की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

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

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) 1968 के अंत तक ।

इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत

7216. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रमावतार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में

हाल ही में इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत बढ़ गई है;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन लागत में हुई इस वृद्धि के कारण इस्पात उद्योग तथा व्यापार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस्पात का मूल्य किम प्रकार स्थिर रहेगी, विशेष रूप से जबकि इसकी उत्पादन लागत बढ़ गई है, ताकि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रतियोगिता में ठहर सके तथा वहां उसकी मांग बनी रहे ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) लागत बढ़ने से उद्योग और व्यापार पर कोई खाम बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । मई 1967 में नियन्त्रण हटाये जाने के पश्चात् नयी कीमों संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति ने निर्धारित की हैं । उत्पाद में ने आश्वसान दिया है कि वे एक साल तक कीमतों में कोई तबदीली नहीं करेंगे ।

निर्यात के मामले में हमारे निर्यातकों का प्रचलित निर्यात-नृत्यों पर माल देने में दूसरे संभरणकर्ताओं के साथ मुकाबला करना पड़ता है । ये मूल्य प्रायः बदलते रहते हैं । यह आवश्यक है कि कुछ माल के निर्यात के लिए नकद सहायता जारी रखी जाए ।

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची

7217. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री 30 जून 1967 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 859 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची, के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी विभाग में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष उनकी संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) 80,000 मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता लाने के लिए और कितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलचहीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) :

संयंत्र का नाम	उत्पादन संयंत्र में कर्मचारियों की संख्या	1 अप्रैल, 1966 को	1 अप्रैल, 1967 को
1. फाउन्ड्री फोर्ज प्लांट	1385	2589	
2. हैवी मशीन विल्डिंग प्लांट			
(क) मुख्य संयंत्र	5004	5576	
(ख) डांचा निर्माण-शाला	एक भी नहीं	247	
3. भारी मशीनी औजार निर्माण संयंत्र	एक भी नहीं	669	

(ग) भारी मशीनी औजार संयंत्र की अंतर्गत क्षमता 80 हजार मी० टन है । 1 अप्रैल, 1967 को जितने कर्मचारी काम में लगे हुए थे, इस क्षमता को प्राप्त करने के लिए उनके अतिरिक्त अन्य कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता संभवतः नहीं पड़ेगी ।

राक फास्फेट का आयात

7218. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 में सुपर फास्फेट उर्वरक के निर्माण के लिए राक फास्फेट की कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया गया ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : 1964-65 से 1966-67 तक आयात की गई राक फास्फेट की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :

वर्ष	मात्रा हजार टन में
1964-65	426
1965-66	566
1966-67	859

आयातित राक फास्फेट उर्वरक उद्योग में प्रयोग के लिए हैं जिसमें सुपर फास्फेट का निर्माण शामिल है ।

पंजाब में ट्रैक्टर बनाने का कारखाना

7219. श्री रामाचतार शर्मा :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह :

श्री आत्म दास :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने राज्य में एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है और क्या पड़ोसी राज्य हरियाणा में भी एक ऐसा कारखाना स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पंजाब में ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए निवेदन नहीं किया है। फिर भी शक्ति चालित हलों का निर्माण करने के लिए पानीपत में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए अधिभाजित पंजाब राज्य सरकार का एक प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया था तथा 25 सितम्बर, 1965 को उसे इस आशयका एक पत्र जारी कर दिया गया था। प्रस्तावित योजना के लिए मांगे गये कुछ और व्यय की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

पंजाब सरकार के मूल प्रस्ताव के अनुसार यह कारखाना पानीपत (अब हरियाणा राज्य) में स्थापित किया जाना था। अब पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों की सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि वे भारत सरकार के पत्र दिनांक 25 सितम्बर 1965 पर बाद की कार्यवाई कर रही हैं। इन दोनों ही सरकारों ने यह कहा है कि वे कुछ जापानी फर्मों के साथ सहयोग करने के संबंध में पत्र-व्यवहार कर रही हैं और शीघ्र ही भारत सरकार को विस्तृत योजनाएं प्रस्तुत करेंगी। सारा मामला विचाराधीन है।

Jaunpur-Howrah Passenger Train

**7220. Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaunpur-Howrah passenger train has been diverted through Sultanpur since 1st April, 1967; and

(b) if so, what has been the loss or profit for the corresponding period of 1966 in terms of the passengers and

goods booking at Sultanpur and Jaunpur respectively?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Howrah-Jaunpur Passengers have been extended to run to and from Sultanpur by-passing Jaunpur with effect from 1-4-1967.

(b) Earnings from passenger and other coaching traffic for the months April to June, 67 as compared to the corresponding period of last year, recorded an increase of Rs. 17,223 in the case of Sultanpur and a decrease of Rs. 44,857 in the case of Jaunpur. The earnings from passenger and other coaching traffic of the stations on the section viz. Jaunpur City to Sultanpur (both inclusive), however, recorded an increase of Rs. 1,78,835 during the same period.

Office of the S.T.C.

**7221. Shri N. K. Somani:
Shri D. N. Pateela:
Shri B. K. Amin:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation Offices are housed at Delhi in rented buildings;

(b) if so, the monthly rent paid and the area occupied at various places in Delhi for the purpose; and

(c) the amount presently earmarked towards the construction of its own Office Buildings by the State Trading Corporation for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of the accom-

modation rented by the S.T.C. in Delhi are given below

Particulars of accommodation	Area (Sq. ft.)	Rent per month (Rs.)
1. Express Building, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	43,601	43,601.00
2. Herald House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	5,625	10,575.00
3. Link House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	1,900	3,800.00
4. 57, Ring Road, New Delhi	1,800 (Whole Bldg.)	1,500.00
5. 58, Ring Road, New Delhi	4,000 (Whole Bldg.)	2,600.00
6. 2E/7, Jhandewalan, New Delhi	6,052 (Whole Bldg.)	2,000.00
TOTAL		64,076.00

(c) A joint Building Reserve Fund is maintained by the S.T.C. and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The amount in the fund as on 31-3-66 was Rs. 160 lakhs out of which S.T.C.'s share was Rs. 87.50 lakhs. This sum is for construction of both office buildings and staff quarters.

S.T.C. and our Exports

7222. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our traditional exports have had to suffer heavy financial losses owing to the intervention by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to restore the health of economy in our exports markets; and

(c) whether there are certain limits to the financial and trading activities of the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Trading Corporation is a company registered under the

Indian Companies Act, and its activities are governed by its Memorandum of Association and subject to overall policies of the Government in trade matters.

Over-Bridge on Dhanbad-Katrasgarh Line

7223. Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: Shri Valmiki Choudhary:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an overbridge on the Dhanbad-Katrasgarh Railway line has been sanctioned at Naya Bazar, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, why the work is not being taken up and completed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the crossing has been a source of trouble for heavy traffic and caused major accidents in the past?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary plans and estimates for the work of bridge structure have long been finalised but certain conditions regarding cost of supervision etc. have not yet been accepted by the State Government. As soon as the State Government convey their acceptance, provide funds for their share of cost of the bridge proper and indicate their programme for their share of the work on road approaches, the Railway will undertake the work of the bridge structure expeditiously and simultaneously.

(c) Yes.

Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsilla, Singhbhum

7224. Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: Shri Valmiki Choudhary:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the non-availability of controlled material and shortage of zinc, the Rolling Mill Department of the Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsilla, Singhbhum is running the Department with skeleton staff for the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any arrangements have been made to provide alternative job to five hundred retrenched employees; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to see that the Rolling Mill runs at its full capacity so that the retrenched employees get employment immediately and are saved from hardships?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) The non-ferrous rolling industry is a non-priority industry. The industry has to depend mainly upon virgin non-ferrous metals which are mostly imported. The difficult foreign exchange situation has, therefore, affected all non-ferrous semis manufacturers including the Indian Copper Corporation whose rolling mill has also therefore been working below its capacity. However, to keep their rolling mill active, the Corporation has been permitted to use 2,000 tonnes of copper per annum from out of their own production for rolling of either copper or brass sheets (but not circles). The matching zinc required for this conversion has been regularly released to this party.

(b) The Corporation has informed that there has been no retrenchment as workmen have been given alternative duty.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) and (b).

Coir Board

7225. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to frame new service rules for the staff of the Coir Board;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consult the employees before framing the rules;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the

employees of the Coir Board regarding the framing of rules; and

(d) if so, what are their main demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): (a) As there are no comprehensive service rules for the staff of the Coir Board, the Board is understood to have decided to compile Rules.

(b) This will be considered while Government examine the draft Rules when they are received from the Board.

(c) Not so far, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Late Departure of Bombay Central-Dehradun Express

7226. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 Up (Bombay Central-Dehradun Express) generally starts late for Dehradun from Delhi Main Station although it reaches in time from Bombay Central at this station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the Railway Administration have taken to improve its late running from Delhi Main Station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). An analysis of running of 19 Up Bombay Central Dehradun Express during April to June 1967 has shown that this train reached Delhi late on 69 out of 91 occasions and left late on 51 out of 91 occasions. All possible efforts are being made to ensure its punctual running.

Import of Nylon Cord

7227. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose

to ban the import of Nylon Cord, the main ingredient for the manufacture of heavy truck tyres; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Tyres

7228. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is at present a serious imbalance between the production of automobile tyres and rayon tyre cord; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the import of rayon cord and also help in the export of rayon cord and tyres to the Middle East and the U.A.R.?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Import of rayon cord has already been discontinued. The rayon tyre yarn industry has requested Government's assistance to export rayon tyre yarn and they have been advised to send specific proposals in the matter. Tyres are already being exported to various countries including the Middle East and the U.A.R. and such exports are gradually increasing.

Tobacco Board

7229. Shri Nanja Gowder:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the formation of a Tobacco Board on the lines of the Coffee Board as suggested by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No formal proposal for the formation of a Tobacco Board has so far been received in the Ministry. When such a proposal is made, the same will be examined.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of Paper Mill in the Eastern Region

7230. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4118 on the 30th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish one paper mill in the public sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Eastern region;

(b) if so, when it will be established; and

(c) whether any location of site has been finalised?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Possibilities of establishing a Paper/Pulp Plant in the Eastern Region are at present being explored, but as no final decision has been taken so far, it is difficult to say where and when it will be set up.

Industrial Project in Maharashtra

7231. Shri Samavane:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested for the sanction of the following projects:

(i) distillation of foreign liquor at the Government distillery at Chitali in Ahmednagar District;

(ii) the establishment of a Foundry at Wardha; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) (i): Yes, Sir.

(ii) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra's proposal for distillation of foreign liquor at the Government distillery at Chitali is under consideration. Regarding establishment of a foundry at Wardha, setting up a Foundry Forge Project at Wardha in the Central Sector is under consideration.

Industrial Projects in Maharashtra

7232. Shri Sonavane:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have requested for the sanction of the Aluminium factory at Ratnagiri; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) and (b). The Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., New Delhi, a Central Government Company, have been entrusted *inter alia* with the implementation of a new 50,000 tonnes aluminium project in the Koyna region of Maharashtra State. A detailed report for the project, with Ratnagiri as the location, prepared by Messrs Vereinigte Aluminium Werke of West Germany has been examined by the Company, and the cost estimates of the project, as revised by the Bharat Aluminium Company, are presently under consideration of the Government. The Maharashtra Government have also requested for early sanction and implementation of the project. A decision on the project is expected to be taken shortly.

Over-Bridge at Mallani Station

7233. Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an over-bridge has been constructed at Mallani Station of the North-Eastern Railway for the convenience of passengers to go over to the other platform;

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending it upto the colonies of the Railway employees;

(c) the number of families residing on the other side of Railway lines;

(d) whether the family members of these employees have been allowed to cross the railway lines to go over to Mallani village to purchase the daily necessities of life; and

(e) if not, what passage has been given to them to enable them to cross the railway lines?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Peonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There are only about 150 Railway quarters on the other side of the Railway line and as such extension of the existing foot over-bridge is not considered necessary at this stage.

(d) No.

(e) There exist level crossings on both sides of the yard. There is also a proposal to provide a foot-path across the tracks at the South end of the yard for the residents to go from the colony to the village situated on the other side of the railway line.

Setting up of Paper Mill in U.P.

7234. Shri Balgovind Verma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Industrial

Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted in Kheri District (U.P.) in order to set up a paper mill in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the site selected for the same; and

(d) by what time the project will be completed?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to set up a Paper Mill in the Public Sector in the Kheri District and as such no survey has been conducted. Some data about the working of Sugar Mills and availability of bagasse were however collected about two years back by the N.I.D.C.

चमड़ा उद्योग का विकास

7235. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चमड़ा उद्योग के विकास के लिए कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) निर्धारित धन में से ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूरक पूरक कितना धन खर्च किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस धन का राज्यवार नियत किताब आधार पर किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशवीर शर्मा अहमद) : (क) चमड़ा और जूता उद्योग प्रमुख रूप में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है। बीबी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस उद्योग पर होने वाले विनियोजन का कोई विज्ञत अनुमान नहीं लगाया है।

(ख) और (ग). अधिकांश विनियोजन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में होने के कारण इस उद्योग पर राज्यवार ग्रहण ग्रामीण नगरीय क्षेत्रों में होने वाले विनियोजन का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इनके स्थानों के बारे में निर्णय प्रमुख रूप से निजी उद्यमियों द्वारा किया जायेगा।

Accidents between Lumding and Mariani

7236. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents which took place between Lumding and Mariani this year;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) During the period 1st January 1967 to 30th June 1967, 5 accidents took place on the Lumding-Mariani Section of the North-East Frontier Railway. All the five accidents were cases of derailment.

(b) Enquiries have been held into all these accidents.

(c) Three derailments were due to the failure of Railway staff, one due to sabotage and the remaining one is still under investigation.

Attaching of Extra Bogie to G. T. Express

7237. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great demand to attach a bogie from Bhopal to Madras to G.T. Express as there is a large number of Southerners employed in M.E.L., Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There has been no demand for attaching a through service coach from Bhopal to Madras by G.T. Express.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Level Crossing Gate at Vikroli

7238. Shri Pagannath Rao Joshi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of Vikroli, a Bombay suburban station on the Central Railway have been agitating for the last two years for reopening of the level crossing gate; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Level Crossing No. 13 at Vikhroli was closed on 11th April, 1964 and in lieu another new level crossing constructed towards the South of Vikhroli station was opened simultaneously. The new level crossing was meant for the Housing tenements constructed by Maharashtra Housing Board and was constructed as a deposit work at the instance of Maharashtra State Government.

Immediately after this, inhabitants of the Vikhroli village filed a writ in Maharashtra High Court which passed orders on 27th April, 1964 asking the railway to close the new level crossing and to keep open the old level crossing No. 13. This order was implemented from 1st May, 1964 and the matter is still pending for a final decision in the Bombay City Civil Court.

The Railways do not find it possible to keep open the two level crossings concurrently because of the heavy density of rail traffic in this area and the fact that these two level crossings

are very near each other. In fact, before the new level crossing was constructed, it had been made clear to the State Government that only one level crossing could be permitted in this area and construction work was taken up after receiving the State Government's consent on this point. In the circumstances, the question of opening the new level crossing again would only arise if the Civil Court decides to close the old one once more.

B. G. Line from Kurduwadi to Miraj

7239. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new broad-gauge line is proposed to be laid between Kurduwadi and Miraj on the South Central Railway in the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the implementation of the project when the same was to be finished in the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Investigations for conversion of Kurduwadi-Miraj narrow gauge section into broad gauge were made towards the end of 1961 and it was found to be an altogether financially unsound proposition. Even a recent review, with regard to the viability of such a conversion revealed that adequate spare capacity exists on this narrow gauge section and conversion of this section into broad gauge is not justified.

Free Trade Zone in Kandla Port

7241. Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishment of the Free Trade Zone in Kandla Port;

(b) whether satisfactory industrial development of the area is being made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi): (a) Major portion of the development works of the Free Trade Zone, situated at a distance of 10 kilometres from the Kandla Port, in the matter of segregation and levelling of land and demarcation of plots; provision of approach and internal roads and railway siding, supply of high and low tension electric power, water and drainage facilities etc. have been completed.

(b) and (c). 110 industrialists have been approved for setting up industries in the Zone so far. Plans of construction of factories submitted by 25 parties have been approved. Two factories have started production and one has exported goods worth Rs. 8 lakhs. Three more factories are nearing completion. The Zone is situated in a remote and undeveloped part of the country where ancillary facilities such as skilled labour and repair workshops, spares and component stores etc. are not yet available. It therefore takes quite some time for the industrialists to set up industrial activity in such an area.

एस० एल० लाइट रेलवे का यात्री कल्याण संघ, खेजड़ा

7242. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे के यात्री कल्याण संघ, खेजड़ा की ओर से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें किराया बढ़ाये जाने का विरोध किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस लाइन ग्राम रेलों की तुलना में किराये पहले

ही अधिक हैं और इसमें यात्रियों के लिये सुविधाएं भी कम हैं; और

(ग) इस लाइन पर यात्रियों को और सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) जी हां। संघ की ओर से अभी हाल में एक पत्र मिला था। लेकिन शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे में हाल में जो संशोधित किराये लागू किये गये हैं उनमें परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे पर ऊंचे दर्जे के किराये भारत की सरकारी रेलों के पहले दर्जे के किरायों से 35 से 41 प्रतिशत तक कम हैं लेकिन निचले दर्जे के किराये भारत की सरकारी रेलों के तीसरे दर्जे के साधारण किराये से कुछ ज्यादा हैं। अन्तर 5 से लेकर 11 प्रतिशत तक है सिवाय इसके कि बहुत ही कम दूरी के किराये के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर 25 प्रतिशत तक है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इस तरह की थोड़ी दूरी के लिए अन्तर केवल 5 पैसे है।

सरकारी रेलों पर जिस स्तर की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है लाइट रेलों के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड उन्हें ही यथासंभव अपनाने की सिफारिश करता है; और इस पहलु पर रेल संरक्षा के अन्तर्गत इस लाइन का निरीक्षण करते समय ध्यान देते हैं।

Reservation of III Class Sleeper Berths

**7243. Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri Balgovid Verma:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of III class sleeper berths reserved in 3 tier and 2 tier coaches respectively at Howrah

Station and at each city Booking Agency/Office in Calcutta area for general passengers and special categories separately by the following trains, 1 UP Kalka Mail, 11 UP Delhi Express, 63 UP Toofan Express, 81 UP A/C Express and 39 UP Janata Express; and

(b) the measures evolved to ensure that Railway staff do not refuse accommodation when actually room is available?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The Hon'ble Members have not specified the period for which particulars are required. It is presumed that information is required by them in regard to the quotas allotted to Howrah station, City Booking Offices, etc. by the trains referred to in 3-tier and 2-tier sleeper coaches. A statement of the quotas allotted is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1250/67].

(b) The measures adopted are effective documentation and intensive supervision.

Pakistan's Import Policy

7244. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has tightened her import policy; and

(b) if so, how it has affected the Indian foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As trade with Pakistan is suspended since September, 1965, the question of India's foreign exchange being effected by the tightening of import Policy by Pakistan does not arise.

370 अप दिल्ली-हरिद्वार रेलगाड़ी के साथ जोड़ी गई बोगियां

7245. श्री रामाधरतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्स बास :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री महन्त विम्विजय नाथ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 370 अप दिल्ली-हरिद्वार रेलगाड़ी में केवल चार या पांच बोगियों ही जोड़ी जाती हैं हालांकि इस गाड़ी में यात्री बहुत अधिक होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन बोगियों में प्रथम और द्वितीय दर्जे की एक या दो बोगियां भी शामिल होती हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यात्री उम गाड़ी की छत पर बैठकर अथवा पायदानों पर खड़े होकर जाते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उम गाड़ी में अधिक बोगियां लगाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बी० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्यों का आशय 371 अप दिल्ली-हरिद्वार सवारी गाड़ी से है। इस गाड़ी में सामान्यतः 10 बोगियां लगायी जाती हैं। जून 1967 में कुछ अवसरों पर इसमें 2-3 बोगियां कम लगायी गयी थीं।

(ख) इस गाड़ी में पहले और दूसरे दर्जे का केवल एक मिला-जुला डिब्बा चलता है।

(ग) इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(घ) उपनगरीय यात्रियों की वजह से इस गाड़ी में दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद खण्ड पर कुछ भीड़ देखी गयी है। दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद तक एक उपनगरीय गाड़ी चलाने की व्यवहारिता पर विचार किया जा रहा है जो दिल्ली से लगभग 18.30 बजे छुटेगी।

371 अब दिल्ली-हरिद्वार सवारी गाड़ी में डिब्बों की सामान्य संख्या कायम रखने के लिए भी आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Replantation in Darjeeling

7246. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual rate of replantation in Darjeeling has been worked out to be only 0.6 per cent;

(b) if so, the reason for the low rate of replantation;

(c) whether due to this low rate of replantation the production of tea in Darjeeling is on the decline;

(d) whether the working group on tea plantation crops for the Fourth Plan suggested that the tea industry should have to undertake planting of new extensions at the rate of per cent annually; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Immediate loss of earning which follows replantation. It is also reported that the tea gardens lack financial resources for undertaking this activity.

(c) No, Sir. The production of tea in the Darjeeling district in 1965 was 9.5 million kilograms as against 7.3 million kgs. in 1957.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) To encourage extensions and replantings the following steps have been taken:—

1. A development allowance of 50 per cent on the plantation in new areas and 30 per cent of such cost in

areas replanted is allowed as a deduction in computing taxable income for purposes of the Central income-tax as well as the State Agricultural income-tax.

2. Grant of long-term loans to the industry by the Tea Board for extensions and replantings.

New Station on Pakala and Dharmavaram M. G. Line

7247. **Shri Parthasarathy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to open a new Railway Station at Valliveda on Pakala and Dharmavaram metre gauge line in the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, when it will be formally opened?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A proposal for opening a new station at Valliveda between Damalcheruvu and Mangalampeta stations on Jakala-Dharmavaram M. G., section has been received and is under examination.

आगरा छावनी से बाड़ तक रेलगाड़ी

7248. **श्री शिवचरण लाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा छावनी और बाड़ के बीच एक रेलगाड़ी चला करती थी और यदि हां तो इसे कब बन्द कर दिया गया था तथा इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ख) क्या जनता को होने वाली कठिनाइयां और रेलवे विभाग को होने वाली आमदनी को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगरा छावनी से बाड़ तक प्रत्येक बाड़ से इटावा तक पुनः रेलगाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे. मू. पुनाचा) :

(क) आगरा-भयपुरा खंड पर स्थित बाड़ स्टेशन पर, जो एक छोटा स्टेशन है, अब भी

उतनी ही गाड़ियां आती-जाती हैं जितनी पहले आती-जाती थीं। संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय बाह टाउन स्टेशन से है जो आगरा छावनी से लगभग 45 मील की दूरी पर स्थित है। आगरा छावनी-बाह रेलवे खंड, जिसे 17-9-1928 को यातायात लिए खोला गया था, जनवरी 1939 में बन्द कर दिया गया और लाइन उखाड़ दी गयी क्योंकि कि उसे अनामसुद पाया गया।

(ख) इस समय आगरा छावनी-बाह लाइन को फिर से चालू करने या बाह को रेलवे द्वारा इटावा से मिलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज बनाने के कारखाने

7249. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) क्या चौबीस वर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज बनाने के तीन कारखाने स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ब) यदि हां तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से एक कारखाना पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति के बारे में राज्य सरकार को अवगत नहीं कराया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार यह कार्य तेजी से करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) ने (घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार

में अखबारी कागज का एक संयंत्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। यह मामला अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से कच्चे माल आदि का सर्वेक्षण करने की दृष्टि से सम्बद्ध किया गया है और उसमें जब तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता तब तक इस परियोजना से उसका संबंध बना रहेगा कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों का विकास

7250. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक पूंजी निवेश-गृह स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित पूंजी-निवेश-गृह के कार्य क्या होंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में एक विनियोजन गृह (इन्वेस्टमेंट इण्डस) स्थापित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

निर्यात ऋण तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम

7251. श्री रामजीराम :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात ऋण तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम की कोई शाखा उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक वस्तु का निर्यात करते के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के निर्यातकों को इस निगम के बम्बई स्थित कार्यालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्यातकों की सुविधा के लिये सरकार का विचार कानपुर अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी अन्य स्थान पर निर्यात ऋण तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम की एक शाखा कार्यालय खोलने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । निगम का दिल्ली स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय उत्तरी इलाके की, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल है, देखभाल करता है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

परिष्करण उद्योग

7252. श्री रामजी राम :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की यह नीति है कि परिष्करण उद्योगों और विशेषकर तेल, चीनी तथा खंडसारी से बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं के उद्योगों को उत्तर प्रदेश में पनपने न दिया जाये और इन उद्योगों को किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता न दी जाये;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन उद्योगों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष सहायता देते का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मशीनी औजार बनाने के कारखाने

7253. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रामचरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मशीनी औजार बनाने का एक कारखाना लगाया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के साथ इस बारे में अब तक कोई विचार विमर्श नहीं किया है कि यह कारखाने कहाँ लगाये जायें;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने

का है अथवा उसका विचार इस प्रस्ताव को समाप्त करने का है; और

(घ) यदि सरकार का विचार इस प्रस्ताव को समाप्त कर देने का है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). मूल प्रस्ताव यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की स्थापना चौबीस वर्षीय योजना में की जानी चाहिए तथा उसकी विस्तार योजनाओं के मां के रूप में मशीनी औजार के एक कारखाने को उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाया जाना चाहिये । मशीनी औजारों की मांग में हाल ही में हुई कमी को देखते हुए इन विस्तार योजनाओं को स्थगित कर दिया गया है । इस बारे में कुछ और समय तक मांग के रुख को देख कर विचार किया जायेगा । आगे की कार्रवाई उसके पश्चात् ही की जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखाने

7254. श्री राम चरण :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों की प्रपेक्षा उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत बहुत कम है, यद्यपि भारत में अन्य किसी भी राज्य की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या अधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या चौबीस योजना अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में और अधिक औद्योगिक वि-

योजनाएं स्थापित करके इस कमी को पूरा करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) खे (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बरेली में ताँ फेकट्री

7255. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बरेली में एक तार फेकट्री स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बेकोस्लोवाकियाई ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जों को जोड़कर ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले कारखाने की स्थापना

7256. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री रा. चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेकोस्लोवाकियाई ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जों को जोड़कर ट्रैक्टर

बनाने वाला प्रस्तावित कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित करने में विलम्ब हो रहा है;

(ख) तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस कारखाने को किसी अन्य राज्य में लगाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : (क) विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन का पहला भाग, जिसमें चेकोस्लोवाकिया के मेसर्स मोटोकोव के सहयोग से सरकारी क्षेत्र में ट्रेक्टर परियोजना की तकनीकी आर्थिक संभाव्यता अध्ययन दिया हुआ है और जिसे सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित करने का था, अभी हाल ही में मिला है। फिलहाल उसकी जांच की जा रही है। इस रिपोर्ट की विस्तृत जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् ही सरकार इस परियोजना के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर सकती है।

(ख) उल्लिखित संयंत्र किसी भी अन्य राज्य में स्थापित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Idle capacity due to Recession in Industry

7257. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestions made by a committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber to arrest the present recessionary trend in the economy;

(b) the industries which are seriously affected by the recession according to this study;

(c) whether these industries were working full capacity and if not, the extent of idle capacity in them as a consequence of the advent of recession; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to remove the hardships of the industry?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Presumably the reference is to the news item which appeared in the Economic Times of the 15th July, 1967 under the heading "IMC Urges Integrated Approach to check Recessionary Trends". A copy of the study is being obtained from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and relevant information will be placed on the Table of the House.

M/s. Krishna Transport and Finance (Pvt.) Ltd. Karol Bagh, New Delhi

7258. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Krishna Transport and Finance (Private) Limited Co. of Bank Street, Karol Bagh, New Delhi have not only stopped payment of interest but have also refused to pay the principal amount to the depositors even on the maturity of their deposit receipts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been proceeded against in the Court of Law by some depositors for liquidation of the Company; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the case rests at present?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Inspection of the books of accounts of the company reveals that the company is unable to meet its liabilities with respect to almost all the deposits which have matured for payment.

(b) and (c). Some depositors have presented a petition to the High Court for winding up the company. The case is fixed for hearing on the 4th August, 1967 when the company is expected to submit its reply.

Tanning Industry in Bihar

7259. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tanning industry in Bihar is on the decline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what have been the achievements of the tanning industry in Bihar during the three Plans and what is going to be Government's policy concerning it during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bihar is one of the largest producers of raw hides and skins in the country. In the large scale sector Batas have established a unit at Mokamehghat in Bihar State. In addition, the Bihar State Small Industries Corporation Ltd. has already established three organised tanning units producing chrome leather and sole leather and they are feeding their footwear units. Another two tanneries of the Corporation are under construction. Approval for five additional tanneries has also been obtained by the Corporation.

Introduction of Fast Moving Trains

7260. Shri Virendra Kumar J. Shah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether trials for switching over to fast moving trains of over 120 kmph. have been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the detailed programme for the introduction of fast moving trains in different zones of Indian Railways during the current year; and

(d) the details of the rolling stock required for the purpose and how much will be procured or manufactured indigenously?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such detailed programme so far. The feasibility of raising the present maximum permissible speed of 100 kmph. on trunk routes is still under the consideration of the Government, the first stage being to raise it to 105 kmph. on Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Bombay Central and Delhi-Howrah routes.

(d) Does not arise.

Prices of photographic goods

7261. Shri S. Kundu: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of the photographic goods such as professional cut films and papers, 120 and 620, have increased since 1964;

(b) if so, the rate of increase; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation is planning to revise the prices of these photographic goods and if so, when and how?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The prices were revised upwards in February and August, 1965 to cover the increased incidence of custom duty etc. initially by 10% in February and later by 35% in August, 1965. Consequent on devaluation the prices have again been revised by the STC for the goods which have been imported into India following devaluation or in the case of goods which were imported into India prior to 6-6-66 on deferred payment basis but had not been paid for till that date.

(c) The matter is under examination of the S.T.C.

पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों से फोटो ग्राफी की सामग्री का आयात

7262. श्री रवि राय :

श्री मोलह प्रसाद :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों से आयात की गई फोटोग्राफी की सामग्री के मूल्यों पर बहुत समय तक कोई नियंत्रण नहीं था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सामग्री के व्यापारियों ने अत्यधिक लाभ कमाया;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस माल में कुछ ऐसी वस्तुएं भी हैं, जिनकी मांग देश में बिल्कुल नहीं है और जो ग्राहक अपनी आवश्यकता की सामग्री खरीदने जाते हैं, क्या उनको जबर्दस्ती ये चीजें बेची जाती हैं;

(घ) क्या रंगीन फिल्मों जैसी सामग्री देश में सड़ रही है और उनका कोई ग्राहक नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन सब मामलों की जांच करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (ङ). राज्य व्यापार निगम ने पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से फोटोग्राफी की सामग्री का आयात करना 1957 में प्रारम्भ किया जनवरी, 1965 में प्रथम बार उन्होंने विक्रय मूल्य नियत किये। सरकार या राज्य

व्यापार निगम को व्यापारियों द्वारा अत्यधिक लाभ कमाये जाने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उपभोक्ताओं को अनिच्छित सामग्री की बिक्री के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट मामला सरकार या राज्य व्यापार निगम की जानकारी में नहीं आया है। परन्तु कुछ दिन पूर्व राज्य व्यापार निगम को एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें कहा गया था कि कुछ 35 मि० मी० और 127 मि० मी० की कुछ फिल्मों के रोल और रंगीन फिल्मों आयातकों द्वारा देश को मांग से फालतू मात्रा में आयात की गई हैं। मामले का जांच की जा रही है। पेशेवर प्रयोगकर्ताओं तथा व्यापार करने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को सदा यह अधिकार है कि वे ऐसे मामले प्रादेशिक फोटोग्राफी संघों या राज्य व्यापार निगम की जानकारी में लायें ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो जाय कि फोटोग्राफी की आयातित सामग्री के वितरण में कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है। रंगीन फिल्मों के सड़ने सम्बन्धों कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है और न किसी से यह पता चला है कि देश में रंगीन फिल्मों की मांग नहीं है।

Porters at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations

7263. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of porters at the Delhi Main and New Delhi Railway stations and whether complaints to that effect were received from the public and the M.P.s;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a selection of the porters for Delhi Main and New Delhi stations was made by Railway officials in April and May, 1967 and if so, what was the number that were selected;

(c) whether those selected porters have been allowed to take up their work, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of licensed porters, unlicensed private persons are doing the work of porters at both these stations; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. Some complaints about shortage of porters at the Delhi Main and New Delhi Railway stations have been received.

(b) Yes. A selection was held and 61 candidates were selected for Delhi Main and 25 for New Delhi stations.

(c) Character verification of the candidates by the Police Department is being processed.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Selection of Senior Accountants on Western Railway

7264. Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a selection was held in November, 1966 to draw up a panel of Senior Accountants on the Western Railway;

(b) whether a junior most junior accountant from the Traffic Accounts, Delhi was selected as Senior Accountant and was also given the top-seniority even amongst those who were selected and placed in the panel; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, one employee who was 11th in the seniority list was placed

at the top of the panel of candidates selected for promotion.

(c) Under the extant instructions an employee obtaining more than 75% marks in the aggregate is to be declared as "outstanding" and placed at the top of the panel irrespective of his seniority.

Foreign Traffic Accounts Office Western Railway

7265. Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than seven thousand five hundred public claim overcharge sheets are lying pending on date in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Offices, Western Railway, Delhi due to the shortage of staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that the leave reserves are utilized against the permanent posts due to the shortage of staff;

(c) whether inspite of these all-round arrears, the staff is being declared surplus and surrendered; and

(d) whether any responsibility on some officials has been fixed for the accumulation of these arrears and declaring the staff surplus?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The overcharge sheets relate to claims which have already been paid to the claimants and are only awaiting post check by Traffic Accounts. Only a percentage of such cases is subjected to accounts check and the number to be actually checked is only 1825. The accumulation of cases is due not to a short-

age of staff, but to an abnormal increase in the number of such over-charge sheets in the recent past.

(b) No.

(c) Some staff have been declared surplus but have not yet been surrendered.

(d) Does not arise.

Bharathi Textile Mills, Pondicherry

**7266. Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Ramani:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the stage reached in the proposal to institute an enquiry into the financial state of affairs of the Bharathi Textile Mills, Pondicherry;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the appointment of an enquiry commission;

(c) whether the Pondicherry Government's views were sought;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Pondicherry Government have consented to the instituting of an enquiry, and if so, when the consent was intimated; and

(e) when Government propose to constitute the enquiry commission?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (e). Complaints from Trade Unions and workers of the mills have been received by the Pondicherry Administration, and various departments of the Government of India alleging that irregularities were committed by the previous management of the mills. These allegations are being looked into and necessary action where called for, under the Indian Companies Act will be taken.

Agitation in Loco Shed, Asansol

**7267. Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Ramani:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some workers were given charge sheets for participating in the agitation following the accident in the Loco Shed, Asansol on the 29th June, 1967;

(b) if so, the total number of workers involved and the cause of the charge-sheets;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to withdraw the charge-sheets; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Five—four for taking leading part and actively indulging in holding unruly demonstration during and beyond Office hours in the precincts of the Divisional Superintendent's Office Eastern Railway Asansol and thereby causing serious disturbance and disruption to office work on 3-7-67 and, one for taking active part in the unauthorised burial of the dead body of Olly Mohammad, in the compound of the office of the Divisional Superintendent Eastern Railway Asansol.

(c) No.

(d) The charge-sheets have been issued on grounds which are *prima facie* well founded.

Accident in Loco Shed, Asansol

**7268. Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one

worker died and one was seriously injured on the 29th June, 1967 in an accident in Loco Shed, Asansol;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident;

(c) whether the workers have demanded a judicial enquiry into the causes of the accident;

(d) if so, when the enquiry is likely to be undertaken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) While hoisting a locomotive in Maintenance Overhaul Section at the front end, the lifting chains of 45 ton over head crane gave way leading to the accident.

(c) No. However, an Enquiry Committee consisting of three senior scale officers has been set up to enquire into the causes of the accident. The Committee for completing their findings are awaiting for the metallurgical report from Jamalpur.

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

Defective Crane in Loco Shed, Asansol

7269. Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri K. Ramanl:

Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before the accident on 29th June, 1967 in Loco Shed, the workers complained to the authorities about the defective crane being used in the workshop;

(b) if so, whether the officials compelled the workers to work despite the criticism of the workers;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officials responsible for the accident and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) whether full compensation was paid to the victims and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under investigation and action as may be found necessary will be taken after the investigation is over.

(d) Arrangements are being made to deposit the amount payable as compensation with the Commissioner of Workmen Compensation, West Bengal.

Export of Engineering Goods to West Germany

7270. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and West Germany have worked out a joint project to promote the export of Indian engineering goods; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Details of a project for promotion of exports of Indian Engineering Products to Western Europe, especially to the Federal Republic of Germany, are under discussion between the two Governments.

(b) The main objective of the project is to get a number of Indian Marketing Specialists trained by a Group of German Experts and to supplement such training by "Public Relations" work in Germany with a view to creating a friendly climate for the acceptance of Indian engineering goods in that country. During the recent discussions with the representatives of the German Government, a tentative schedule was also worked out to commence the project in India from October, 1967. These conclusions have yet to be ratified by the two Governments.

Consumer Commodity Corporation

7271. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up a Consumer Commodity Corporation;

(b) if so, when its sphere of functions is likely to be finalised; and

(c) the types of goods, import/export of which, would be handled by this Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still implementation?

Indian Woollen Mills' Association

7272. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Woollen Mills' Association has recently submitted to Government a scheme for strengthening the base of the woollen industry to orient it as a major foreign exchange earner for the country;

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

(c) whether Government have considered those suggestions for implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. The woollen industry should be permitted to import raw material for a much larger value than at present. The industry's estimate of woollen requirements of imported raw material of Rs. 48 crores should

be accepted and as far as possible provided for.

2. All regulations on pattern of production, distribution and price control should be removed.

3. The industry should be given export assistance and the export policy by uniform and not changed frequently.

4. The industry should be permitted to modernise itself by utilisation of foreign exchange credits and investment.

5. Procedures should be streamlined to enable the industry to get drawbacks on duties on exports expeditiously.

6. The carpet industry should be developed with a view to increase export earnings. Instead of exporting raw wool, export of carpet yarn and carpets should be arranged.

(c) Various suggestions made by the Indian Woollen Mills' Federation are under active consideration of the Government.

डिब्बों में बन्द खाद्य सामग्री का निर्यात

7273. श्री नृपालम्ब ठाकुर :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री त्रिबुजन शास्त्री :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में डिब्बों में बन्द कितना तथा कितने मूल्य की खाद्य सामग्री का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) डिब्बों में बन्द इस खाद्य सामग्री में गेहूँ तथा अन्य खाद्यान्नों का कितना प्रयोग किया गया ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :
(क) तथा (ख) :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मे० टन)	मूल्य (‘000’ अन्य रु० में)	गैर एवं अन्य प्रयुक्त खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा (मे० टन (लगभग))
1962-63	2272	4265	350,,
1963-64	2719	4581	375,,
1964-65	2387	6694	425,,
1965-66	3697	7719	500,,
1966-67	3413	8457	300,,

पालीयामेंटरी असिस्टेंट संसद-कार्य सहायक

7274. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री मोलू प्रसाद :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

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

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में पालियामेंटरी
असिस्टेंटों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) उक्त पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति
काम कर रहे हैं और वे इन पदों पर कब
से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या कोई व्यक्ति इस पद पर
तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहा
है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या गृह-कार्य
मन्त्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार सरकार
का विचार उनका तबादला करने का है ;
और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहोन भली ग्रहम्ब)
(क) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में
पालियामेंट के दो पद तथा समवाय-कार्य
विभाग में एक पद है ।

(ख) तीन । इनमें से एक धारक
1957 से और दूसरा फरवरी, 1965 से
कार्य कर रहा है । तीसरा असिस्टेंट समवाय-
कार्य विभाग में, जो अब इसी मन्त्रालय का
भाग है, जून, 1964 से इस पद पर है ।

(ग) जी हां, एक औद्योगिक विकास
विभाग में और दूसरा समवाय-कार्य विभाग
में है ।

(घ) और (ङ). गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के
आदेशों में यह अनुबन्ध है कि कार्य-कुशलता
के हित के प्रलावा ऐसे पदों पर ग्रहता प्राप्त
और उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों में से बारी-बारी
से नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिये और बारी-
बारी से नियुक्ति की अवधि तीन वर्षों से
अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये । कार्य-कुशलता
के हित में अभी तक दोनों धारकों में से
जो तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से पालियामेंट
असिस्टेंट हैं, किसी भी एक का अभी तक
स्थानान्तरण करना संभव नहीं हो सका ।
इस मामले पर पुनः विचार किया जा रहा
है ।

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में पालियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट
(संसद-कार्य सहायक)

7275. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री मोलू प्रसाद :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में पालियामेंटरी
असिस्टेंटों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और वे इन पदों पर कब से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी है जो इस पद पर तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार उन व्यक्तियों का स्थानान्तरण करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल्व मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा)
(क) तीन ।

(ख) तीन—एक—मई, 1959 से ।
एक—फरवरी, 1962 से ।
एक—जुलाई, 1962 से ।

(ग) जो हां ।

(घ) आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

आयात

7276. श्री गणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :
श्री राम चरण :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अपेक्षित वस्तुओं का आयात करते समय विदेशी सरकारें तथा विदेशी कम्पनियां भारत सरकार तथा भारत की कम्पनियों को कुछ नई वस्तुओं का अतिरिक्त आयात करने के

लिये बाध्य करती हैं जिनकी आवश्यकता नहीं होती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों में ऐसी कितनी वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया जिसको सरकार तथा कम्पनियों की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :
(क) सरकार को ऐसे किसी मामले का पता नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

7277. श्री राम चरण :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री गणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपड़ा मिलें एक सप्ताह में केवल पांच दिन काम करती हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विदेशी रुई की अपेक्षा देसी रुई का प्रयोग कराने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) मिल बन्द रहने के कारण मजूरी तथा काम के समय के रूप में कितनी हानि होती है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :
(क) से (घ). विदेशी कपास की अपर्याप्त प्राप्यता के कारण कपास तथा अथवा तन्तुक (स्टेपल रेशे) से बने सूत अथवा कपड़े का उत्पादन करने वाली मिलों को इस समय

प्रत्येक एकान्तरिक सप्ताह में एक अतिरिक्त छुट्टी करनी पड़ती है। उद्योग पहले ही स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी दोनों प्रकार की कपास को काम में ले रहा है और 1965-66 की अपेक्षा अधिक मूल्यमाने पर कपास का आयात करके कपास की प्राप्य मात्रा को बढ़ाने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

मजूरी के सम्बन्ध में, मजदूरों को अतिरिक्त छुट्टी के दिन के लिये मजूरी के 50 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से जबरी छुट्टी का मुआवजा दिया जाता है। मजूरी के रूप में हानि एक महीने में एक दिन की मजूरी के बराबर होती है जो लगभग 60 लाख रुपये बैठती है। इसके कारण काम के समय के रूप में हानि लगभग 80 लाख मानव-घंटे आंकी गई है।

स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तनों का निर्माण

7278. श्री राम चरण :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री गणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में तथा दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में बिकने वाली स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तन बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले स्टेनलेस स्टील की चादरों का आयात किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ये बर्तन कहां से खरीदे जाते हैं अथवा क्या चादरें भारत में ही बनाई जाती हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) स्टेनलेस स्टील की चादरें भारत में नहीं बनती हैं।

केलों का निर्यात

7279. श्री राम चरण :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री गणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारा देश केलों के निर्यात में भारी हानि उठा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1965-66 में सरकार तथा गैर सरकारी निर्यातकों को केलों के निर्यात में कितनी कितनी हानि हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार केलों के निर्यात को सीमित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेश सिंह) :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सोवियत संघ जैसे नये बाजारों को किये गये केलों के प्रायोगिक निर्यात में हानि हुई है।

(ख) सोवियत संघ को केलों का निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया गया था। वर्ष 1965-66 में 1143 मे० टन केलों के निर्यात से हुई हानि, जिसमें विकासात्मक व्यय भी शामिल है, लगभग 6,49,757 रुपये थी। केलों के निर्यात से गैर-सरकारी पाठियों को हुई किसी हानि से सम्बन्धित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) देश में केले के उत्पादन की तुलना में उसका निर्यात नगण्य है और उससे आन्तरिक पूर्ति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

Amenities on N.G. Sections of Northern Railway

7280. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amenities proposed to be provided on the Narrow Gauge sections (sectionwise) in the different divisions of the Northern Railway during 1967-68 and the sum proposed to be spent on them?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1251/67].

स्कूटरों का निर्माण

7281. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात लघु उद्योग निगम ने स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने के हेतु लाइसेंस प्राप्ति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को आवेदन पत्र दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) यह प्रस्तावित कारखाना किसके सहयोग से स्थापित किया जायेगा तथा इस पर कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आवश्यकता होगी ;

(घ) इसकी वार्षिक निर्माण क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा इसमें कब से निर्माण होने लगेगा ; और

(ङ) स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्ति के लिए अन्य उद्योगपतियों द्वारा दिये गये आवेदन पत्रों में उल्लिखित उत्पादन क्षमता विदेशी मुद्रा तथा विक्रय मूल्य संबंधी तुलनात्मक आँकड़े क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलस्फुल्ल अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिए कुछ अन्य योजना के साथ साथ यह योजना भी अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) से (ङ) : चूंकि गुजरात लघु उद्योग निगम का आवेदन तथा अन्य आवेदन अभी विचाराधीन है और उन पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, अतः इस समय इनके विवरणों की घोषणा करना उपयुक्त नहीं पड़ता है ।

चाय का निर्यात

7282. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1966 से लेकर जून, 1967 तक की अवधि में चाय निर्यात में, विशेषकर ब्रिटेन, रूस, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और आस्ट्रेलिया को, बहुत कमी हो गई है ;

(ख) विभिन्न देशों को किये जाने वाले चाय के निर्यात के आँकड़े क्या हैं तथा निर्यात में कमी होने से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन देशों को पाकिस्तान से होने वाले चाय के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान को बढ़ती हुई प्रतियोगिता का मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Trade with Nepal

12.26 hrs.

7283. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government entered into a trade agreement with the Government of Nepal on the 8th December, 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government agreed for the waiver of the countervailing charges i.e. additional duty leviable in lieu of Indian excise duty;

(c) if so, the other details of the agreement; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. Trade between the two countries is regulated under the provisions of the Treaty of Trade and Transit concluded in 1960.

(b) to (d). As a result of discussions held in Kathmandu in December, 1966, between the representatives of H.M.G. Nepal and the Government of India subject to certain conditions, agreement was reached providing for the waiver of the countervailing charges i.e. additional duty leviable in lieu of Indian excise, in respect of export of certain Nepalese manufactures to India. Consequent upon this agreement, import of matches from Nepal is being allowed without charging any additional duty. Arrangements in respect of the waiving of additional duty on import of certain other Nepalese manufactured goods are being worked out in consultation with H.M.G. Nepal.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLOTMENT OF SUGAR DIRECTLY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO SOME BULK CONSUMERS IN DELHI

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“दिल्ली में कुछ एक बड़े उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहुत अधिक मात्रा में चीनी का आवंटन किया जाना।”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): As the House is aware, we are allotting monthly quotas of sugar to various States. Due to shortfall in production, these quotas had to be reduced twice, once in March and then in May 1967. At the time of making both these cuts, we had requested the State Governments to make all necessary adjustments in the internal distribution arrangements. They were advised that preference should be given to the supply of sugar to domestic consumers and effort should be made to make as little reduction in their quotas as possible. The State Governments, accordingly, made a larger cut in the quotas of the bulk consumers and a smaller cut in those of the domestic consumers.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Government had visualised that in view of the reduction in sugar quotas, the capacity of the State Governments to supply to bulk consumers would be reduced. Therefore, at the time of preparing a plan for distribution of available sugar supplies over the year, some sugar was earmarked for issue to bulk consumers like confectioners, biscuit manufacturers, fruit preservers, manufacturers of jams, squashes and other food products. A special quota was also reserved for export oriented units. The idea was to keep up the exports and to maintain at a minimum level the activity of the existing industries. Industries using perishable fruits and sugar in their products deserved special consideration. Otherwise these factories would have to close down either partially or fully due to the heavy cut in their sugar quotas leading to unemployment.

In April 1967 it was brought to the notice of Government that the State Governments had substantially reduced the sugar quotas of the units of the various categories mentioned above. It was also pointed out that fruit preservation units would not be able to utilise the fruits of the season unless the Central Government allotted to them a quota directly. With a view to maintain industrial activity in this sector as also to ensure fuller utilisation of the fruits in season, Government decided to allot sugar to these industries.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): On a point of order. The statement says:

"In April 1967, it was brought to the notice of Government that the State Governments had substantially reduced the sugar quotas of the units of the various categories mentioned above".

After all, State Governments are also responsible and interested in seeing to it that industries are not obstructed in manufacturing essential products.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri S. Kandappan: It concerns distribution. Even on the face of it, it is obvious that the Central Government are arrogating to themselves the distribution rights for which they have no constitutional sanction. That is my feeling.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस पायंट आफ आर्डर पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के तहत और संविधान की धाराओं के तहत भी राशनिंग और उस में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का पायंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सबजेक्ट है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में किसी प्रकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती है। यहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोका कोला और हमदर्द वगैरह कुछ बल्क कनज्यूमर्स को, जो कांग्रेस के पैट और फेक्टरिट्स हैं, सीधे काफी मात्रा में चीनी एलाट कर दी। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही कर के स्टेट के अधिकारों में इंटरफियरेंस किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा क्यों किया ? और दूसरी चीज कि उन्होंने इन्टर्नल मैटर्स में इंटरफियरेंस किया। अगर यह कानवरेण्ट लिस्ट पर भी हो तो भाइयों इन्होंने स्टेट से कोई एडवाइस नहीं लिया, कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं लिया। तो यह इल्लिगल ऐक्शन है, गैर कानूनी है और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. No answer please.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): My point of order arises out of the wording of the calling attention and the answer of the hon. Minister to the calling attention. The wording is "allotment of large quantity of sugar directly by the Central

Government to some bulk consumers in Delhi." So, the calling attention is restricted to the Delhi area, but the answer is about the all-India practice, and therefore the point arises . . .

Mr. Speaker: Your point of order is that there is no point of order in his argument. Nor in yours.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My point of order is that this Parliament has passed the Essential Commodities Act and authorised the Central Government, a creation of this Parliament its if, to delegate this to State Governments for the efficient functioning of the Essential Commodities Act, and when this Government thinks it deem and proper to only authorise various State Governments all over the Union and not restrict itself to Delhi, only such matters shall be governed by distribution on the basis of quotas allowed by this Government, and when this Government thinks it necessary and proper that certain export-oriented industries, certain food preservation industries and certain other industries....

Mr. Speaker: You are exceeding your limit by making a speech. It is not at all proper. I will not allow you to speak.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My submission is not complete. Then the question rises that it is not a question of interference with the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: All right, you replying to him.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: It is a question of administration.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you. (Laughter) what else can I do. I can neither increase your quota of sugar nor decrease it!

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: As the presiding authority of this chamber I request a ruling from you on the

question that when there is a Central Act, that should prevail.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम के अनुसार दिल्ली में राशनिंग की कोई भी वस्तु मुख्य राशनिंग कंट्रोलर को ही देने का अधिकार है और अन्य कोई भी अधिकारी बिना उस की पूर्व जानकारी के दे नहीं सकता है तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के किसी भी अधिकारी को, राशनिंग कंट्रोलर को भी बगैर जनाये यहां के बहुत से व्यापारियों को केन्द्र सरकार ने चीनी दी है और इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में दी है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि एक व्यापारी को जो यहां फैक्टरी लगाए हुए है एक हजार का उस का कोटा है लेकिन उस को चार हजार किया गया, इस प्रकार की बहुत सी फर्मों को यहां से केन्द्र में कोटा दिया गया है और 9 हजार से अधिक बोरियां इस प्रकार से केन्द्र से दी जा रही हैं बगैर प्राप्तर एवार्डि की जानकारी के। इस तरह से दिल्ली प्रशासन में एक नई गड़बड़ और हलचल पैदा हो गई है केन्द्र सरकार के इस एक्शन से।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितनी बोरियां दी जा रही हैं।

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : 9 हजार से अधिक बोरियां यहां से कोटे में उन को दी जा रही हैं।

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं आप के द्वारा कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जितनी यह बोरियां चीनी की दी जा रही हैं उस की जानकारी उन्होंने मुख्य राशनिंग कंट्रोलर को या दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकारियों को क्यों नहीं दी और उन से इस में सलाह क्यों नहीं ली? और दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन फर्मों को सरकार ने यह कोटा दिया है और कितना दिया है?

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी]

तीसरी बात अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने दिल्ली और पंजाब सरकार को, उस की राशनिंग व्यवस्था को अस्त-यस्त करने के लिए जानबूझकर इस प्रकार का आचरण नहीं किया क्या? यदि नहीं किया है तो जिन अधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार का कार्य किया है उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की और क्या करने का विचार है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There appears to be some misunderstanding and I shall clarify it. I hope the hon. Members would be kind enough to give me a patient hearing. Firstly, he raised the technical point whether the Centre is authorised to make such allotment. Clause 9 of the Sugar Control Order of 1966 is clear: the Central Government or the Chief Director may, from time to time, by order issue directions to any producer or recognised dealer to supply sugar of such type or grade and in such quantities to such persons or organisations in such areas or markets or to such State Governments as may be specified in the order and at prices not exceeding the maximum price fixed under clause 7 of the Order. So, the Order is explicit. This is not done in Delhi alone. We distribute sugar like this to certain priority industries in about 12 states. For instance, in Bombay and in Poona—they are also rationed areas—there is the antibiotic factory; it manufactures life saving drug. We make an allotment to that factory. We make an allotment to that industry. Similarly, baby food manufacturing industries are there.

Shri S. Kandappan: How do you know that the bulk allotment is used for the purpose for which it is allocated? Without taking the concurrence of the State, how does the centre know?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be answered now. Please go ahead with your answer.

Shri S. Kandappan: This point arises.

Mr. Speaker: May be. But you have no right to ask it now. There is some convention followed in the matter of call attention notices.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a well-established convention.

Mr. Speaker: You may have your own convention. I am talking of the conventions followed by the Speaker in the House—not your convention. He should be allowed to proceed with his answer.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The fruit preservation industry also is there. It is one such industry; it employees about 15—20,000 workers and we earn about Rs. 1.3 crores of foreign exchange normally. This industry supplies our defence requirements to the tune of 12,000 tonnes. The government consider it necessary that the cuts effected in the quotas to the state governments should not affect the production of these products. The hon. Members will also agree with me about the reasonableness of these allocations.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Hapur): What about Coca-cola?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: About Coca-cola there seems to be some misunderstanding. Coca-cola earns considerable foreign exchange....

An hon. Member: It also sells in black market.

Mr. Speaker: Let him answer:

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दिल्ली के बारे में पहले बताएं।

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down. Mr. Tyagi has put a question. Let him hear the answer. He has a right to hear the answer. After Mr. Tyagi, if there are any doubts other signatories can clarify those doubts. I know the answer may not be satisfac-

tory. It is not that every one of us is satisfied with the answer. There is the second gentleman whose name is there; he can put up some other question. If all of you want to interfere, neither Mr. Tyagi will understand nor others. It is not proper.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): We the people of Delhi have a special interest in this. This thing has been done just to discredit the Delhi Administration, and therefore, we want to have a clear answer, since we have a special interest in this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All other Members who are on their legs will kindly sit down, when I am on my legs. After all, other Members from Delhi are also in the list. Shri Kachwai's name is there. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's name is there. After hearing the answer first, and then if it is unsatisfactory they may put another question saying, "what happened to this" or "Why is it wrong" and so on.

Shri Hardayal Devgun rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing Shri Devgun to put the question now. Please do not disturb the proceedings; do not disturb the answer that the Minister has been giving.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I was mentioning that we are not making the allotment only in respect of Delhi. For instance, for the fruit preservation industry, we have made a total allotment of 1,196 tonnes, and out of that, Maharashtra.... (Interruption).

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : यह स्टेटमेंट तो मंत्री यहोदय दे चुके हैं, इस को फिर बचने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? कोई नई बात हो तो बतलायें । यह दिल्ली के बारे में बतलायें । यह सबाल दिल्ली के बारे में है ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Be patient with me, and you will be satisfied.

1638 (A) LSD—8.

Mr. Speaker: Please refer to Delhi now.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am coming to that. One of the contentions of the hon. Member is that we did not inform the Delhi Administration. For importing sugar in Delhi, according to the Delhi Rationing order, permission of the Delhi Administration is necessary. When we allot quotas to any party, they have to seek the permission from the Delhi Administration. Such permission was sought from Delhi Administration, and the Delhi Administration has granted the necessary permission. So, I do not think it would be appropriate on the part of the hon. Members to say that the Delhi Administration was not aware of this. Then, moreover—

Shri A. B. Yajpurkar (Belampur): Informed only indirectly; not directly. (Interruption).

Shri Annasahib Shinde: When the sugar quota was reduced, we consulted the Delhi Rationing Authority as to what extent bulk quota to the bulk consumers was reduced, and we have a letter in our possession from the Delhi Administration as to what extent the quota for the bulk consumers was reduced, because we naturally look into that aspect of the problem as an all-India problem.

Then, the third point that was raised about the quota was about the parties to which the quota has been given; to what parties. There are about 17 parties in Delhi to whom such quota is being given. I am prepared to lay that statement on the Table of the House, because I have nothing to conceal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1852/67].

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Please read the names of the parties. Let him give the names.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will give the names; everything I am going to give. Now, only one point that remains is about coca-cola. I was mentioning that we give special allotment to the coca-cola concerns in

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]
consultation with the Commerce Ministry and the Export Promotion Council for food-processing industries. Coca-cola concern requires some foreign exchange for importing some ingredients in order to manufacture coca-cola. The Government of India does not allow any foreign exchange to that concern, but the Government of India have put a condition that they must themselves earn some foreign exchange and out of that, a part of it may be allotted to them to import the ingredient which is necessarily required for the manufacture of coca-cola. They have been exporting to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs worth of coca-cola concentrate per year during the last two or three years, and a special allocation is being made to them in consultation with the Commerce Ministry and, as I have already said, with the Export Promotion Council for food-processing industries.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। मेरा दोष यह है कि मैं मध्यता के साथ बैठा रहता हूँ जब कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आता। अगर मैं उसी परम्परा का पालन करूँ कि मिनिस्टर को बीच में टोकूँ, तो बात दूसरी है।

Mr. Speaker: Not now, Mr. Tyagi. It has been answered.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been answered; what is the other question that was not answered?

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : मेरा खाम तोर पर प्रश्न यह था कि सरकार ने जो राशन का कोटा यहाँ पर बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों और फर्मों को दिया है उस के बारे में यहाँ के प्रशासन को इन्फार्मेशन क्यों नहीं दिया ? यहाँ के प्रशासन को जानकारी पूरी तरह से क्यों नहीं दी। उन्होंने डाइरेक्ट कोटा दे दिया। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टरों को कांफ़रेंस

हुई थी उसमें यहाँ के प्रशासन के अध्यक्ष को नहीं बुलाया गया। उन्होंने डाइरेक्ट निर्णय लिया। पूछने के बाद इस को स्वीकार किया गया।

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : इस तरह पर बराबर दिल्ली प्रशासन का उपेक्षा का जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर यह पर इंडस्ट्रीज को सीधे कोटा दिया जा रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question you asked before.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : यही तो मैं ने पूछा कि राशनिंग अधीनस्थों को क्यों जानकारी नहीं दी गई, जिस से सारी राशनिंग व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाते और कोई गड़बड़ न होती।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: When this was brought to the notice of the Food and Agriculture Minister by the Chief Executive Councilor, that no direct communication was issued, the Minister readily agreed that this should be done and henceforward no sugar will be allotted in any of the States without informing the State Governments.

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum): It has been reported that these 17 fortunate firms have received quotas during the month of June from the Government of India direct in excess of their usual monthly quotas. For instance, one consumer, whose monthly allotment was 150 bags received 600 bags in June, i.e. 4 times the monthly quota. Another firm which had got only 259 bags during the course of the last 5 months received 485 bags in June. All these 17 firms have received quotas much higher than their usual sanctioned monthly quota, at a time when drastic cuts were effected. May I know whether it is for the purpose of allotting higher quotas to their favourite firms that Government of

India has taken responsibility of distributing sugar to them directly, ignoring the Delhi Administration?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am glad he has asked the question because it gives me an opportunity to explain position. As far as the allotment for food preservation industries is concerned, we have reserved only 3000 tonnes for them for the whole year. Their annual requirement is about 12000 or 13000 tonnes. But we have reserved only 3000 tonnes and out of that about 1100 tonnes have been given as a part allotment and not as monthly allotment. Allotment is not month-wise, but is made once in 3 or 4 months. The hon. member seems to be under a misapprehension that the allotments made in June were for that month. We have reserved only 20 to 25 per cent of the requirements of the food preservation industry.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachwai.

An Hon. Member: Shri Kachawai is in Bhopal.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात गलत है जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उन्होंने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सूचना दी है। वास्तव में दृष्टा क्या कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहां चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर से वादा किया कि दिल्ली का कोटा 60 के बजाय 63 हजार क्विंटल होगा। जब ऐसा नहीं किया गया तब उन से पूछा गया कि उन्होंने 3,000 क्विंटल और क्यों नहीं दिया। उस समय अधिकारियों ने बतलाया कि कुछ कोटा कंज्यूमर्स का डाइरेक्ट भी दिया है, जिसके बाद सारी बात का पता लगा।

दूसरी बात मंत्री महोदय ने बाना कि कांकाकोला का, जिसका दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने 78 क्विंटल पर बांका दिया था, उन्होंने 2490 क्विंटल दिया। 78 क्विंटल के बजाय 2490 क्विंटल दिया। इसी

तरह से हमदर्द दवाखाने को 55 क्विंटल के बजाय 673 क्विंटल दिया।

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमदर्द दवाखाने और कांकाकोला वालों ने कभी भी परमिशन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से नहीं ली है इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए जबकि ऐसी परमिशन उनके लिए लेना जरूरी है दिल्ली स्पेसिफाइड फूड आर्टिकलज मूवमेंट कंट्रोल आर्डर 1966 इण्डियन 30 जून, 1966 बाई दी मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के तहत। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज तक कोई इनकी दरखास्त नहीं आई है? फूड प्रिजर्वेशन के लिए और एक्सपोर्ट परंपज के लिए हमदर्द दवाखाने की कोई भी चीज आपके पास नहीं आती है, क्या यह सही नहीं है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि केवल आप उन लोगों को एक पोलिटिकल पेंडुनेज देने हैं? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का इसके बारे में पहले भी सूचना दी है कि इतना कोटा इनको दिया जा रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इन्क्विटबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और प्रापर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए यह देखा जाए कि ये जो लोग हैं ये ठीक तरह से भी काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं और कितना कोटा इनको दिया जा रहा है और कितना देना चाहिये? क्या इस काम को आपको दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट से कंसल्ट करके नहीं करना चाहिये या? अब क्या आप इस प्रकार के कदम उठा रहे हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछ कर और उसकी कंसलटेशन से यह सारा काम हो?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, there has been no political bias used in making this allotment.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Question.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am just explaining the principle. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser is the

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER TRACTOR (PRICE CONTROL) ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2372 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1967 issued under section 4 of the Tractors (Price Control) Order 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1242/67].
- (2) A list indicating the names of industries where remedial action has been taken by Government to meet slackness of demand, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 26th May, 1967 in answer to a supplementary question on Starred Question No. 105 regarding import substitute. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1243/67].

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Chenna Reddy.

REPORT OF STUDY TEAM ON IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLER'S ORGANISATION

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Part II) of the Study Team on the Iron and Steel Controller's Organisation. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1244/67].

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Sir, the call-attention has not been finished. We want to say one thing about that.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow everybody. That is not the principle.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I wanted to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: If on some call-attention the reply is not satisfactory, there

are other methods of bringing it up. Getting up whenever you chose is not proper. You can give a notice saying, "I am not satisfied with this; I want a half-an-hour discussion." There are a number of rules to raise it, but you cannot get up whenever you please. I will not allow it.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We expect the Minister to give a proper answer.

Mr. Speaker: If you are not satisfied, you can give a notice. You can certainly ask for a half-an-hour debate. I am allowing that whenever there is a reasonable need for it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): About item 5 I have to say some thing.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I had given notice of a privilege motion.

Mr. Speaker: It is there.

Shri Nath Pai: Under rule 225 it comes immediately after the questions and before the List of Business is entered upon.

Mr. Speaker: It is coming, if you wait for one minute.

Shri Nath Pai: The notice under rule 377 is about Madhya Pradesh. Privilege motion cannot be under rule 377. Please look into it.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed both under rule 377. Please wait for one minute.

Shri Nath Pai: How did this transformation come about even when I discussed it with you?

Mr. Speaker: So many things come up.

Shri Nath Pai: When will you hear me?

Mr. Speaker: Immediately after this, it is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, item 5 relates to the Report of the Study Team on the Iron and Steel Controller's Organisation. I think, this committee was headed by Shri Khadilkar and it was

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]
appointed with a view to studying the whole problem after the decontrol of iron and steel after the report of the Das Commission.

Mr. Speaker: You can give notice to raise it but you cannot raise it in this way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, let us at least complete our sentence. I am not raising any controversy.

Mr. Speaker: No please. Shri Shafi Qureshi.

WOLLEN TEXTILES (PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION CONTROL) FIRST
AMENDMENT ORDER

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Wollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) First Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S. O. 2256 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, sec No. LT-1245/].

12.57½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd July, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 31st July, 1967, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State of Social Welfare.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967.
- (4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1966 to a Joint Committee.
- (5) Consideration of Motion for annulment of Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Rules, 1966, given notice of by Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Madhu Limaye on Wednesday, the 2nd August, at 4.30 P.M.
- (6) Discussion on the ceiling on individual expenditure on a motion to be moved by Ram Manohar Lohia on Friday, the 4th August, after disposal of Questions.

13 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
Sir...

Mr. Speaker: This is a thing which was considered by all the parties and your party representatives was also

there. After a long discussion, if you again raise some matter here, what is the point in discussing all this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you do not want it, I will not raise it.

Mr. Speaker: The point is that this thing was considered by all the parties. It is not as though I alone do it. I just try to coordinate and bring them together and put in something. Then, if you raise something again here, what is the use of all this discussion? You are the chief whip of your party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want to give an impression that I am disobedient to the Chair. I would only request you and, through you, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, whether it is possible for some of the Ministers to make a statement on certain very important issues *suo motu*. Supposing you do not admit a Call Attention Notice, we have no ground and we bow to your ruling. I want that there should be some statement made by the Minister *suo motu* on a certain very important issue. Kerala M. Ps are squatting at the residence of the Prime Minister tomorrow. It is a very serious matter. Let some statement be made by the Minister *suo motu*.

13.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED PRINTING OF MADHYA PRADESH BUDGET FOR PRESENTATION TO LOK SABHA.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन आप की इजाजत से सार्वजनिक महत्व के एक विषय की ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

मुझे तथा मेरे अन्य सहयोगियों को मध्य प्रदेश के विरोधी क्ल के नेता का तार मिला है, जिस में यह गम्भीर आरोप लगाया गया है कि लोक सभा में पेश किये जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश का बजट वहीं के सरकारी

प्रेस में छपा जा रहा है। तार में यह भी कहा गया है कि उस बजट पर लिखा गया है कि कि यह बजट मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में पास नहीं हो सका, इस लिए लोक सभा में पेश करने के लिए यह बजट छपा जा रहा है।

स्थिति यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा की आज बैठक हो रही है और अभी शक्ति-परीक्षा होना बाकी है। क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुँच गई है कि विधान सभा का निर्णय कोई भी हो, विधान सभा भंग कर दी जायेगी और वहाँ राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया जायेगा। यदि यह बात सच है, तो यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। यह लोकतंत्र की अवहेलना है, संविधान के प्रांत धोखा-धड़ा है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि जान में या अनजान में, प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रीति से, केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस में शामिल मालूम होती है।

जो बजट लोक सभा में पेश होने वाला है, उस की छपाई मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा अभी से कैसे आरम्भ कर दी गई, गृह मंत्री इस की जांच करें। मैं उन्हें प्रेस का नाम देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। हमारे पास समय नहीं था, वरना जो बजट छपा जा रहा है, हम उस की एक प्रति यहाँ लाने की कोशिश करते। क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार यह समझती है कि यह लोक सभा एक मुहर लगाने की मशीन है; वह जो कुछ भी छाप कर भेज देगी, हम उस को पास कर देंगे? यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। मैं चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्री इस के बारे में सदन को पूरी जानकारी दें।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee and Shri Nath Pal gave notice of this matter at 10-45 A. M. I thought it a serious matter and I just permitted him to rise the point so that the Home Minister can make a further enquiry. Shri Nath Pal.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, my copy of the telegram on the basis of which we are trying to raise this matter in the House is lying with you. I find in the list there are some national dailies which have quoted parts of the telegrams which we received last night. As Shri Vajpayee has submitted to you, the contents of the telegrams are very grave and such as to give an anxiety not only in this House but throughout the country. The beginning of it is that the Chief Minister Mishra's repeated threat that he would ask for a mid-term election in case of his defeat in the voting on the Demands tomorrow has begun to pay Dividends. Here is the Chief Minister of a State who has been brandishing a sword that if the Assembly exercise its legitimate Constitutional right of expressing want of confidence in him, he will be imposing a dissolution on them. This is one thing. But what follows is equally alarming and I will then make a submission before you call upon the Home Minister.

"We have reliable information..." the telegram says,

"...that violence is being planned by the Congress Legislature Party and on the pretext of the outbreak of violence, the Assembly will be dissolved. A Vote on Account is being prepared and is being printed at the Government Press at Gwalior to be submitted to Parliament."

Even if a part of it is true, it means that the whole process of democracy is being scuttled by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

May I, Mr. Speaker, draw here your attention to how our authority is attracted our attention is attracted? In the first place, it is attracted under Article 236. I would like Mr. Chavan to bear this in mind that very recently he made use of this and, I think, in that case he was justified in making use of that. He used the power given to the Union Govern-

ment under this Article. Now let us not shun our responsibility in another contingency because it may be embarrassing or inconvenient to the ruling Party. Article 256 says:

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

The other day Mr. Chavan announced in this House that we are living in the midst of Emergency and that he is not in a position to withdraw the Emergency. If that is true, then again he is called upon to discharge his responsibility. Under Article 355, during the pendency of the Emergency:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

I want to point out here that much is being said whether the Governor is obliged to accept the advice or not..

Mr. Speaker: He may not go into all those things. The point raised is only about the interim budget....

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to the point as to why we are raising it here. I am telling you why we are raising it here.

The Governor of State, before he enters his office, takes this oath. What is this oath? Under Article 159 it is said:

"...will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.."

Therefore, I want to point out that our authority is attracted Mr. Chavan is called upon to intervene and to issue instructions that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh does not try, in the first place, to issue threats to the legislators, secondly, to create an atmosphere of fear, terror and intimidation, and thirdly that the Assembly is not dissolved..

Mr. Speaker: He may try to conclude.

Shri Nath Pal: I will not be taking more than a minute. The latter part of Article 163 says:

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them...."

This is patently a field where the Governor of a State is not required to abide by the advice of the Chief Minister, under our own Constitution. Since you seem to be impatient, I do not want to go on quoting the authority..

Mr. Speaker: He is going to the other matters.

Shri Nath Pal: Let me conclude. Such matters should not be hurriedly rushed into.

Mr. Speaker: He is going to the other matters and that is why I am mentioning.

Shri Nath Pal: I am concluding.

Under the provisions of our own Constitution, the Government of India is enjoined, called upon—there is an imperative, mandatory direction to the Government of India to ensure that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh does not make a mockery of the essence, the spirit, of the Constitution, the provisions of the Constitution, and Mr. Chavan is called upon

to ensure that the Chief Minister does not, in the first place, dissolve the Ministry, does not call upon the Governor to dissolve it and impose an unjustifiable mid-term election.

I hope, Mr. Chavan will satisfy on all the points that I have raised, though I have some more points to raise later on.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक टेलीफोन की मैं आप को
खबर बता दूँ

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not allowing him. I had received only two notices. The hon. Member's name is not there.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Let us hear the Home Minister first.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): As far as this information about any budget being printed in Gwalior for presentation to Lok Sabha is concerned, I must make one point clear, because I had consulted the Deputy Prime Minister also, that any budget to be submitted to the Lok Sabha, if at all, will have to be printed by us here; it cannot be printed anywhere else.

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy (Kandrapara): We want to know whether it is a fact. May I remind the Home Minister that these are printed in the States? We know that when the budget of Orissa was presented here it was printed in the Orissa State.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I had just now consultations with the Deputy Prime Minister because I also wanted to know the procedural—part of it.

Really speaking, the question of budget being submitted here does not arise because the legislature of the State is functioning today. It is meeting today. We have no information on this point whether such a thing is being done. Unless I make enquiries

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

from the State Government. I cannot give the information. But the Central Government have no information on this, and the Central Government have not given any directions

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has he not received a copy of the telegram?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुबह पहला टेलीफोन मेरे पास आया। वहां पर कोशिश हो रही है कि जूते और चप्पल फेंके जाय। मैं ने अपनी तरफ से जगदीश जोशी को कहा कि आप लोग बरफ की तरह ठण्डे बैठे रहना। उधर से जो कुछ भी हो जाने दो। लेकिन फिर भी अगर कुछ कोशिश हो गई और उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहां दंगा फसाद हो गया तो मैं आप से निरोध-त्मक कार्यवाही के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं। बाबा बाद में फिर आप श्री द्वारका प्रसाद मिश्र के कहने पर कोई कार्यवाही न करिएगा। यह है बाद की कार्यवाही, निरोध-त्मक नहीं।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He must have received a copy of the telegram that had been sent to all of us. Did he make any enquiries to find out whether there is any truth in the allegation or not?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I saw that telegram. As regards this information also, I saw this information last night, at about mid-night from the teleprinter message, as a matter of fact.

Shri Ranga: He must have seen it even earlier. Why did he have to wait till mid-night. We had all received it by 9 p.m. last night, or between 9 and 10 p.m. Are we to understand that the Home Minister's source of information is more defective than ours?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I only said that I did not lay my hand on it till mid-night. Certainly it must have been sent to me, but I could read it only at about mid-night. I function rather late at night; I cannot help it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जांच करिए।

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : मैं जान करूंगा

Shri Ranga: We have also received this wire and I am sure so many other friends too must have received it. The press also has published all these things. All that I can say is this. It is easy for my hon. friend to say that he is completely ignorant of what all is happening, and he has not given any directions and he has not even given any advice and nobody has seen him or reached him and so on, and we are required to accept his statement because he is an hon. Member on the other side.

We wish to warn him and we wish to warn this Government that if by any chance, all these rumours that are now being canvassed in the press as well as through these wires come to be true and in the end a disturbance is caused in the Assembly and the Assembly is not given a proper opportunity to come to a definite decision in regard to this particular matter, we shall hold the Government of India morally as well as constitutionally and politically responsible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has not replied to my point. He admits that he had received the telegram late at night. I want to know whether he had made any enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he has no information and he will look into it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a very important thing.

Mr. Speaker: He says he has taken the information. I allowed this to

be raised under rule 377 so that the hon. Minister may look into it and give us the information later on. I shall myself give consideration later on to this if he can give some information.

Now, Shri Nath Pai.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): The specific question is whether he has taken any action during these eighteen hours or not. He may look into the details of it, but the question is whether he has taken any action or not.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. Kundu must allow the Members from the other parties also to have their say. Now, Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri S. Kundu: I am just helping you. You had said that he would look into it. Let him look into it by all means. But what has he done during these eighteen hours?

Mr. Speaker: His leader has spoken already. There seem to be so many leaders in a party. That is my difficulty.

Now, Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I do not usually intervene because there is such a pandemonium. But is it not proper and right for us in this Parliament to expect from the Government of the day that when this kind of information is brought before the notice of Government through the presentation of this type of telegram, telegrams which have reached most of us, they should come forward and give us the correct information? But Government merely try to get away by saying that they have no information. Do we not have a right to expect that they should give us the correct information? These reports indicate a certain erosion of parliamentary proprieties and decent modes of political conduct by the Governments which are running the administration, and in Madhya Pradesh there is a Congress administration. Is it not

proper for him to come forward and say that he repudiates every intention of doing the kind of enormity which is indicated in this telegram? Have we not got the right to expect the right type of conduct from Government? Should we not function on the basis of ethical considerations and some kind of morality, about which Acharya Kripalani shouts from the house-tops, but nothing happens? I could beseech you to please do something about it and to tell Government to behave properly.

Mr. Speaker: This was brought to my notice at 10.45. Two leaders had come to me. I thought it to be an important matter and must be brought to the notice of Government. Failing a satisfactory reply, we have other methods of proceeding further with the matter in the form of discussion and so on. The Minister must also be given time. Perhaps he has not got the full information. Under rule 377, there is provision to bring a matter to the notice of the House. After that, we can have a discussion for one hour, two hours, whatever it is.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Does the Minister confirm or deny the statement?

Mr. Speaker: He is not asked to do anything now. He is only requested to get the information.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I agree with what you say. He has admitted that he received the information. The only point is whether after receiving it he made inquiries about it. To that, he can say 'yes' or 'no'.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: After I received this information, I asked them to find out the facts about it. After that, I was in the Rajya Sabha from 11 to 12. I got notice of this and straightway I came here at 12.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): After the receipt of the telegram, what did he do?

Shri Nath Pai: I am not satisfied with the reply given by the Minister as regards the telegram. I submit to you that the telegram is signed by the Leader of the Opposition who commands a majority now and who, unless democracy is subverted there, will be the next Chief Minister. Therefore, the telegram should be looked into with greater attention.

(ii) DISPLAY OF A SHOE IN THE HOUSE
ON 27-7-67

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable reluctance that I am raising this matter regarding what transpired yesterday afternoon in the House at about 5 P. M. during the clause by clause consideration of the Finance Bill.

I had given you under rule 222 notice of a motion of privilege against an hon. Member of this House, Shri N. N. Patel. You were good enough to inform me just now that I should raise it under rule 377. I still plead in all humility that I should be allowed to rise it under rule 222 and I have every hope that after hearing me you would allow me to do so.

Since I had given notice according to the requirements of the rule, this matter ought to have been permitted to be raised soon after the question hour under rule 222.

I would like to assure the hon. member, to whom I am going to make a reference, that I have no kind of ill-will towards him. I have nothing but the best will towards him. But I am a little concerned about the precedents which we set in this House. What happens in the Lok Sabha becomes the pace setter for all the other legislatures in the country. That being so, I do not know what will be happening in this country, unless we take cognisance of what happened here yesterday. Already we have received some gravely disturbing reports about the

methods employed to express oneself, by free exchange of shoes and other missiles.

I will now draw your attention to the proceedings of yesterday concerning this. Shri N. N. Patel, taking out his shoe, says:

"This is the shoe...."

Immediately, Shri Madhu Limaye objects and asks:

"उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या कर रहे हैं"

This expresses simply the agony of the hon. Member and the pain that it has caused him and the sense of of disgust produced in him. Then the Deputy Speaker intervenes:

"This is not proper".

In between, Shri S. M. Banerjee comes in. As soon as one Member takes out his shoes, another member takes out his chappals and says:

"This is the chappal".

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee came only second.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पहला छा श्वेद, दूसरा पटेल और तीसरा बैनर्जी ।

Shri Nath Pai: I would have liked to include the name of Shri S. M. Banerjee also in the motion of privilege, but I refrained from it because I talked to him and he assured me that the reason why he took out his chappal and showed it was only to discourage Shri N. N. Patel from indulging in such practices.

It is very likely that Shri Patel did not mean any disrespect to anyone. But shoes have their proper place. Once they leave their proper place under our feet and travel to our hands, I do not know where they will be tempted to travel from there. Though there was so intention possibly, and accept it, I think this is a reprehensi-

ble practice, a dangerous practice, and if such practices are allowed to spread this House will be brought into the worst kind of ridicule, and once our masters who are sitting outside this House know, as they are likely to know, what we are doing, I can imagine that it will not then be only Mr. D. P. Mishra who is endangering democracy, democracy may be more endangered by the loss of our people's faith in it. I am very disturbed by this.

The PTI has carried a message, which is boxed by one of the dailies in the capital. Perhaps this is the pattern all over the country, and the heading is "Shoe shown in House". Perhaps for fear of being dragged before the House for privilege, they have not made any comment. There is an implied condemnation of the whole House. We must resist this. Let us not make it a party issue. Let us all join in discouraging, I wanted to say denouncing, it. I know the hon. member did not mean disrespect, but I want to say that this needs to be censured, this needs to be admonished, this needs to be criticised severely. I hope that the entire House will join me, without any kind of consideration as to who did it, so that we can set up a healthy precedent that these practices shall not be resorted to here. If we do not do it, there is great danger that others may repeat it in the States Assemblies.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

Mr. Speaker: First let Mr. Patel speak.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप यह कैसे कहते हैं। पहले तो बुद्धिपूर्वक साहब से पूछेंगे न ?

Shri N. N. Patel (Bulsar): I respectfully submit to you that it was not my bad intention.

Shri Nath Pai: It was a bad action.

Shri N. N. Patel: If the feeling is hurt of the hon. member (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Of the House:

Shri N. N. Patel: I offer my apologies.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल आप से यह कह दूँ कि कल का जो वाक्या हुआ उस में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं थी जिसमें यह परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होती। मैंने अभी नाथपाई जी से कहा था कि चप्पल उतार कर दिखाने में मेरे किसी तरफ इशारा करने की बात नहीं थी। बात यह थी कि मेरे दोस्त श्री पटेल ने यह साबित करना चाहा कि 21 रु० का जूता उन्होंने 14 रु० में खरीदा। जब जूते की बात सदन में हुई और कोई चीज साबित करनी हो तब जूते के बदले और क्या उठाया जायेगा ? आप इस बात को सोचिये। बहरहाल जो कुछ हुआ वह बुरा हुआ और मैं उसके लिए बहुत दुःखी हूँ। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहता हूँ

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: जब मुन्नी होते तो तब अंग्रेजी में और जब दुःखी होते तो हिन्दी में ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : एक बार जब यहाँ माचिस की बात चल रही थी तब माचिस दिखलाई गई थी। इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं कि कोई सदन में आग लगाना चाहता था। माचिस दिखला कर कुछ साबित करना चाहते थे।

Shri Nath Pai: Matches are quite different from shoes.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैंने कल चप्पल दिखलाई तो इसलिये नहीं कि मैं उसका मुकाबला जूते से करना चाहता था। भला चप्पल और जूते का क्या मुकाबला ? इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ हुआ वह बुरा हुआ और सदन के हित में नहीं था। लेकिन उसमें कोई ऐसी बात भी नहीं थी। मैं इस हाउस का बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ इस का आप विश्वास कीजिये। मैं इसका इतना सम्मान करता हूँ कि मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मन्दिर है और हम लोग इसके पुजारी हैं।

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that while the intantion of both the hon. members was not to create any ugly scene in this House, I agree entirely with my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai that such practices are not good and are reprehensible, and therefore they should never be tolerated by the House. I on my part immediately censured Mr. Patel because I could do, I could not do it to Mr. Banerjee.

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. Not only chappals but so many times in this House things are shown. Some papers can be placed on the Table of the House; some letters can be placed; I could understand; that can be handed over to the Speaker. But so many other articles, torn clothes and other things were shown here last year; I have seen that practice. We should give up that practice and set up healthy conventions so that the Assemblies may copy us; what we do here is done ten-fold in the assemblies and we will not be in a position to say anything against them. I am sure the whole House is one with me and Mr. Nath Pai when we say this. We adjourn now for lunch.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, the Finance Bill should be passed today.

Mr. Speaker: We have taken 4½ hours and we have half an hour more left. We shall take it up at 2 O'clock, immediately after lunch.

13.27 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

*Amendment made with the recommendation of the President.

[**Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.**]

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1967—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have finished clause 40. Out of 5 hours allotted for the clause-by-clause consideration, 4½ hours have been already spent and 30 minutes remain. We must finish this Bill before 3 o'clock with your cooperation. We have 55 minutes. There are no amendments to clauses 41 and 42.

The question is:

"That clause 41 and 42 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 41 and 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43—(Amendment of Act 6 of 1898).

*Amendment made: **

Page 39, for lines 17 and 18, substitute—

"For a weight not exceeding sixty grams 2 paise;

For a weight exceeding sixty grame and not exceeding one hundred grams 5 paise"

(Shri Morarji Desai).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 44 to 47 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of amendments. I will have to sort them out first and see which are to be moved. Mr. Masani is not

here. So, No. 8 is not moved. Mr. Salve is not here. So, amendments Nos. 9 and 10 are not moved.

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma (Banka): I beg to move: *

Page 58,—

for lines 19 to 40, substitute
“(A) (I) For all such companies,—

- (i) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000 45 per cent of the total income;
- (ii) in the case of a company in which the public are substantially interested and where the total income exceeds 50,000 55 per cent of the total income;
- (2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—
 - (i) in the case of an industrial company—
 - (1) on so much of the total income as exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000. 55 per cent;
 - (2) on the balance, if any, of the total income 60 per cent;
 - (ii) in any other case 65 per cent of the total income; and”

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): I beg to move: *

Page 42, line 20,—

for “Rs. 7,000” substitute
“Rs. 8,000”. (45).

Page 42, line 30,—

for “Rs. 4,000” substitute
“Rs. 6,000”. (46).

Page 42, line 41,—

for “Rs. 220” substitute “Rs. 250”. (47).

Page 43, line 1,—

for “Rs. 240” substitute
“Rs. 300”. (48).

Page 43,—

omit lines 12 to 44. (49).

Page 44,—

omit lines 1 to 23. (50).

Page 45, line 3,—

for “Rs. 4,000” substitute
“Rs. 6,000” (51).

Page 45, line 6,—

for “Rs. 4,000” substitute
“Rs. 6,000”. (52).

Page 45,—

omit lines 7 to 21. (53).

Page 45,—

omit lines 35 to 37. (54).

Page 46,—

omit lines 1 to 17. (55).

Page 46,—

omit lines 22 to 34. (56).

Page 47, line 5,—

for “52.5 per cent.” substitute
“50 per cent.”. (57).

Page 47, line 22,—

for “45 per cent.” substitute
“40 per cent.”. (58).

Page 47, line 25,—

for “55 per cent.” substitute
“45 per cent.”. (59).

Page 47, line 34,—

for “55 per cent.” substitute
“45 per cent.”. (60).

Page 47, line 38,—

for “60 per cent.” substitute
“50 per cent.”. (61).

Page 47, line 41,—

for “65 per cent.” substitute
“55 per cent.”. (62).

Page 47,—

omit lines 41 to 46. (63).

Page 48,—

omit lines 1 to 19. (64).

Page 48,—

omit lines 31 to 46. (65).

Page 49,—

omit lines 1 to 21. (66).

Page 49, lines 29 and 30,—

omit “after the 31st day of
March, 1961”. (67).

Page 49, lines 35 to 37,—

omit “after the 29th day of
February, 1964”. (68).

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri N. Dendeker]

Page 49, line 41,—

for "70 per cent." substitute
"60 per cent". (69).

Page 50, line 9,—

(i) for "12.5 per cent." substitute
"5 per cent."

(ii) for "2.5 per cent." substitute
"Nil". (70).

Page 50, line 10,—

for "any other income" substitute—
"income by way of dividends or interest on security".
(71).

Page 50,—

after line 11, insert—

"(iii) any other income....
10 per cent. Nil". (72).

Page 50, line 13,—

omit "4 per cent.". (75).

Page 50, lines 14 and 15,—

omit "surcharge at 8 per cent.
of the amount of the income".
(74).

Page 50, line 25,—

omit "4 per cent.". (75).

Page 50, line 37,—

for "14 per cent." substitute—
"12 per cent.". (79).

Page 50, line 41,—

for "28 per cent." substitute—
"24 per cent.". (80).

Page 50, line 45,—

omit "after the 31st day of
March, 1961". (81).

Page 51, line 8,—

omit "after the 29th day of
February, 1964". (82).

Page 51, line 12,—

for "44 per cent." substitute—
"24 per cent.". (83).

Page 51, line 13,—

for "70 per cent." substitute—
"60 per cent.". (84).

Page 52, line 26,—

for "Rs. 7,000" substitute
"Rs. 8,000". (85).

Page 52, line 36,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute
"Rs. 6,000". (86).

Page 54,—

omit lines 7 to 39. (87).

Page 55,—

omit lines 1 to 25. (88).

Page 56, line 3,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute
"Rs. 6,000". (89).

Page 56, line 6,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute
"Rs. 6,000". (90).

Page 56,—

omit lines 7 to 21. (91).

Page 57,—

omit lines 1 to 20. (92).

Page 57,—

omit lines 25 to 37. (93).

Page 58, line 22,—

for "45 per cent." substitute—
"40 per cent.". (94).

Page 58, line 25,—

for "55 per cent." substitute—
"45 per cent.". (95).

Page 58, line 32,—

for "65 per cent." substitute—
"45 per cent.". (96).

Page 58, line 36,—

for "60 per cent." substitute—
"50 per cent.". (97).

Page 58, line 39,—

for "65 per cent." substitute—
"55 per cent.". (98).

Page 58,—

omit lines 41 to 45. (99).

Page 59,—

omit lines 1 to 19. (100).

Page 59,—

omit lines 31 to 44. (101).

Page 60,—

omit lines 1 to 23. (102).

Page 60, lines 31 and 32,—

omit "after the 31st day of
March, 1961". (103).

Page 60, lines 38 to 40,—

omit "after the 29th day of February, 1964". (104).

Page 60, line 44,—

for "70 per cent." substitute—

"60 per cent.". (105).

Page 50, line 11,—

omit "4 per cent.". (258).

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 44,—

omit lines 17 to 23. (129).

Page 45,—

omit lines 16 to 21. (130).

Page 46,—

omit lines 11 to 17. (131).

Page 46,—

omit lines 29 to 34. (132).

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 47, line 18,—

after "domestic company", insert—

"45 per cent. of the total income". (133).

Page 47,—

omit lines 19 to 45. (134).

Page 48,—

omit lines 1 to 46. (135).

Page 58, for line 18, substitute.

"I. In the case of a domestic company.....45 per cent. of the total income.". (147).

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:*

Page 50, for lines 8 and 9, substitute—

"(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on

Securities"...10 per cent. Nil'. (162).

Page 50, for lines 28 and 29, substitute—

'(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on Securities" .. 20 per cent. Nil'. (163).

Page 50, line 41,—

for "28 per cent.", substitute "24.5 per cent.". (164).

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:*

Page 42, line 30,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute "Rs. 5,000". (189).

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): I beg to move:*

Page 45,—

for lines 25 and 26, substitute—

"(i) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000. 3 per cent of the total income." (195)

Page 51,—

for lines 36 to 40 substitute—

"(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000. 3 per cent of the total income :

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 12,000. Rs. 250 plus 5 per cent of the amount by which total income exceeds Rs. 6,000." 208

Page 52,—

for lines 1 to 3 substitute—

"(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000. Rs. 500 plus 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;" 209

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Page 52, line 36,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute—

"Rs. 5,000". (210).

Page 54, line 21,—

for "Rs. 30,000". substitute—

"Rs. 15,000". (211).

Page 54, line 26,—

for "Rs. 30,000" substitute—

"Rs. 15,000". (212).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to regulate the time now because on the third reading also some hon. Members want to speak.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): There are some amendments, Nos. 245 to 248, in my name also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are covered by other amendments. There is no independent amendment in your name which is not covered.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: They are covered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore there is no question of your moving any amendment.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): There is not much need for speeches, but we would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for not accepting the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your suggestion is most welcome to the Chair.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We want to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not possible. Yesterday I was quite liberal because certain points were raised. Now at the third reading stage again, there will be a request to make certain observations.

Shri S. S. Kothari: You can cut out speeches on the third reading but during the second reading you should allow them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already some hon. Members have expressed a desire

that at the third reading stage they must get an opportunity and I do not want to deprive them of that.

Shri N. Dandekar: I will cover my amendments in remarks extending over five minutes only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I will also take only five minutes.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I will cover in three to five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two or three minutes for each is all right. **Shri Dandekar.**

Shri N. Dandekar: All the amendments that I have tabled in respect of the First Schedule can be covered by observations in four categories.

In the first place, in so far as personal assessments are concerned, I am suggesting a higher tax free minimum. As against the figure of Rs. 7,000 for the Hindu undivided family I have suggested Rs. 8,000 and as against Rs. 4,000 for the individual I have suggested Rs. 6,000.

There is a second group of amendments.—I will not mention their numbers because it will take a long time to sort them out,—which are concerned with one basic suggestion. The suggestion is that the basic rate of company tax ought not to be more than 45 per cent and all the amendments that I have tabled in relation to the taxation structure in relation to companies is geared round this 45 per cent but accepts the differentials which have been suggested for various categories of companies including companies with small incomes, companies in which the public are not substantially interested but which engaged in manufacture of certain commodities, other companies in which public are not substantially interested and so on. The basic rate in the taxation structure in Part I relating

to companies is 55 per cent with differentials up and down. My proposal is that the basic rate should be 45 per cent with corresponding differentials up and down. In other words, the principle of differentiating between different types of companies I have maintained.

The third principle that I am trying to get through in these amendments—and this I also referred to in my general speech during the consideration of the Bill,—is to remove all surcharges. The total burden of direct taxation, basic rates plus surcharges, is in my judgment terribly excessive. It inhibits production activity, hard work, enterprise and risk taking. It inhibits savings. It is altogether bad. Therefore one way of reducing this burden, I submit, is to remove surcharges.

Fourthly, specifically under the head of surcharges I wish to draw attention to the surcharge on unearned income. I am unable to understand how there can be a surcharge on unearned income when we have, at the same time, a wealth-tax. A person who has got unearned income is penalised twice over. He has to pay wealth-tax on the wealth which yields the incomes and when the income comes in, it is dubbed as "unearned" income and he has to pay surcharge. I suggest that there is a special justification for the removal of this surcharge on unearned income. I am aware that the limit for imposing sur-charge has been now raised considerably. But the principle is totally wrong. I suggest such double taxation of unearned income, once on the wealth and once again on unearned income, ought not to exist.

Finally, Sir the dividend distribution tax, I think, is a bad tax. If there is need to encourage ploughing back of profits, we should not go about it negatively by penalising distribution of profits. The right way to go about is to have a rebate of tax to the extent of profits not distributed. That makes sense. But the divi-

dend tax, as it exists to-day in the tax structure, penalising distribution of dividends ought not to exist. Nobody makes any investment in companies for the sake of his health. He does so because he gets dividend. To penalise this is a wrong way of getting around to the question of not distributing too much and of encouraging the ploughing back of profits.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I would like to emphasise that the exemption limit for low income group people should be raised to Rs. 6000. In view of the rise in prices, it is essential that the middle-class people whose income is so low should be given relief. It would also assist the authorities and will reduce the collection expenditure. Besides, the amount left in the hands of the people for consumption would indirectly help industry, which is suffering because of lack of purchasing power.

Secondly, about these sur-charges, I would like to emphasise that the Government has raised the rate of taxation to such an extent that it has reached the stage of diminishing returns. In the last Budget, 10 per cent increase in taxation was made; it has resulted in actual decline in income-tax receipts from Rs. 148 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 143 crores in 1966-67. This is a very pertinent point.

Then, with regard to corporate taxation, compared to the budgeted figures, there was also a shortfall of about Rs. 20 crores. That means the higher is the rate of taxation, the lesser is the return.

In view of the depreciation in the value of money, it is very important that the various slabs of personal income-tax should be revised. These were reconstituted three or four years ago. Since then, the price level has increased considerably and if these slabs are revised equitably, I think, it will help the assessee.

[Shri N. Dendeker]

In my opinion, all these points are very pertinent and the Finance Minister should consider them.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फस्ट शिड्यूल के बारे में मेरी जितनी अमेंडमेंट्स हैं मोटे तौर से उनके तीन हिस्से हैं। एक तो यह कि जो एग्जम्पशन लिमिट 4 हजार है उसको बढ़ा करके पांच हजार कर दिया जाय और एच० यू० एफ० की जो लिमिट है 7 हजार उसको बढ़ा कर 8 हजार कर दिया जाय। सरचार्ज को खत्म कर दिया जाय। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सिद्धान्त को मानता हूँ कि हर एक आदमी को चाहे वह छोटा आदमी क्यों न हो उस को भी कोई न कोई कांटीब्यूशन नेशन के लिए करना चाहिए और यह भी मैं मानता हूँ कि कई बार आप को परचेजिंग पावर लोगों की कम करनी पड़ती है ताकि कीमतें न बढ़ें। लेकिन जैसी स्थिति देश की अब है उसमें कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं और गैलप कर रही हैं कि किसी आदमी के लिए जिन्दा रहना, अपना एग्जिस्टेंस कायम रखना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। इसकी वजह से मेरा यह सजेशन है कि यह परचेजिंग पावर पहले ही बहुत कम हो गई इसलिए अगर हम यह 5 हजार लिमिट कर देंगे तो 14 लाख के करीब असेसी हैं, उस में से 4 लाख असेसी निकल जायेंगे और केवल 10 लाख असेसी रह जायेंगे। उससे आपका जो खर्चा है वह बचेगा। चार लाख लोगों को टैक्स किसी को 10 किसी को 12 रु० लगता है लेकिन वकील की फीस, कोर्ट में आना जाना फिर मिलना इन सब में मिला कर, एक छोटे से आदमी को जिसकी तीन सौ ढाई सौ रुपये भी आमदनी होती है, उसी को बढ़ा करके वह 4 हजार के ऊपर कर देते हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि दो सौ रुपये की पैनाल्टी साल में उस को लग जाती है। चार लाख लोगों को आसानी रहे और बाकी जो दस लाख हैं उन पर

अगर कंसेट्रेशन किया तो डेढ़ करोड़ का जो नुकसान होने वाला है चार लाख की वजह से मैं समझता हूँ कि वह नुकसान नहीं होगा।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह समझता हूँ, जो सरचार्ज के बारे में है कि यह जो हमारा टैक्स का रेट है वह बहुत ज्यादा है और इसी वास्ते इवेंशन भी होता है। तो उसको थोड़ा रिलीफ कर देंगे तो टैक्स के कलेक्शन में कमी नहीं आयेगी, टैक्स ज्यादा आयेगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इन चीजों पर विचार करें।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Our amendments fall in three categories.

The first is with regard to registered firms. The total income upto Rs. 25,000 has been exempted from any tax. We have proposed 3% tax. After all, it comes to Rs. 750 a year. Such a firm whose total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 a year should be able to pay this much.

In the second group of amendments, we have increased the tax exemption limit from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 in the lower rung. We have sought to reduce the percentage of income-tax levied on them, which will, in fact, help the middle class people. What we have suggested is that upto Rs. 6,000, the tax should be at the lowest rung, 3%. A man drawing Rs. 500 a month will have a little bit of tax relief. If actually any tax relief is to be given today, it should be given to the middle class people and to the poorer sections of the people. That is why, in our amendment, we have sought to raise it from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000.

The third category of amendments is a little important. Here, in this Red Book, it is stated that at present unearned income exclusive of interest on securities and dividends of Unit Trust of India in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, upto Rs. 15,000, do not bear any unearned income surcharge. The Finance

Bill seeks to increase this limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000. My submission is that Rs. 15,000 are exclusive of interest on securities and dividends of Unit Trust of India, etc. Therefore, we have a strong objection to such raising of the limit. We have sought to retain this limit of Rs. 15,000, which we think is quite sensible and quite legitimate.

These are the three groups of amendments that we have moved.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to clarify one point, so that there is no misunderstanding. The Red Book to which my hon. friend referred just now is not the one which contains the thoughts of Mao, but the one which contains the thoughts of Mr. Morarji Desai.

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: My amendment is No. 11. What I mean to say is that the benefit of the smaller percentage of taxation, namely, 45p.c., should be extended to all the companies having an income between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000, irrespective of the fact whether they are public companies or private companies. The Finance Minister has given this benefit only to those companies which are public companies, i.e., the companies in which the public are substantially interested. Of course, he has tried in a small way a big experiment and I should congratulate him on this experiment. This is an experiment in the incentive system of taxation. I would only say that he has been a little miserly so far as this concession is concerned.

The loss one to it which he is anticipating comes to only Rs. 18 lakhs or so. I do not think it will be much higher if this benefit is extended to the private companies as well. Because according to the figures for 1962-63, which are available, there were 12,024 company assesseees with an income of Rs. 361 crores and a tax of Rs. 155 crores, out of which about 7,966 companies were having an income below Rs. 50,000 each will total income of Rs. 10 crores paying a tax of 4.86

crores. Therefore, the impact of this relief will be much more than the loss of revenue, and will go a long way in determining the success or otherwise of this experiment. I will submit that, according to the business principles, if you want to earn bigger profits, you have to increase your turnover with lesser margin of profit.

Shri Himatsingka: My amendment seeks to suggest that the domestic companies should be charged at 45% and there should be no dividend tax. A certain amount of money should be left in the hands of the company for being ploughed back.

Shri Morarji Desai: All these amendments are for reduction of taxation. If they had been for increase of taxation I should have welcomed them.

Shri N. Dandekar: I do not think that that is constitutionally allowed.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know that it is not allowed, but I could have got permission for it if it had been asked for and there had been a suggestion to increase the taxation, and there would have been an agreement on this matter.

Dr. Ranee Sen: I have asked for an increase where the exemption has been given up to the limit of Rs. 25,000.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is true that in one case there has been a suggestion to increase it. But even my communist friends have asked me to raise the exemption limit. In that they and other friends opposite seem to have the same mind. They are of the same mind in opposing the Congress many a time. Therefore, I am not surprised at this. But this is a matter of a philosophy in which you believe in regard to the raising or lowering of the income-tax limit. If we do not want indirect taxes, then we should have direct taxes. If we want to have direct taxes, everybody

[Shri Morarji Desai]

ought to pay a direct tax. Otherwise, we would not be able to get any taxation. The largest increases incomes are in the group below Rs. 10,000. The largest number are occurring there. If they are not brought into the income-tax net, we shall not be able to increase the number of persons who pay taxes directly. If there is any case I think that the case is for reducing the level rather than for increasing it. At any rate, that is the philosophy that I believe in. I may be wrong, and my hon. friends may be right. But so far as I have got to believe in my judgment, I have got to accept only what I believe in. Therefore, it is not possible for me to raise the limit as asked for.

As regards the reduction of taxation on companies, there also I am unable to accept the suggestions for removing the surcharges because all this means reduction in the income or revenues of Government which I cannot afford. It is not a matter of what is logical and what is not logical, or whether it is double taxation or treble taxation. I see that there is treble taxation and even quadruple taxation in some ways but this cannot be avoided. We want to see that wealth must not be accumulated or collected to a large extent anywhere. If we want to ensure that then we shall have to see that wealth goes on lessening and not increasing; in that case, we shall have to go on taxing at different levels and in different ways so that wealth does not accumulate but goes on reducing. Otherwise, how are we going to get more tax from people who earn much more? There is no other way of doing it. It is because of that that it does become double taxation, but then how is one to avoid double taxation? Those who get dividends from companies are getting dividends after the companies pay income-tax. And still, dividends in the hands of the shareholder will be taxed as income if his income is

larger, and it will have to be taxed. Nobody can deny that. Therefore, this kind of double taxation will be there in any scheme of things, whatever may be the scheme of income-tax. Therefore, it is not possible for me to accept the propositions contained in these amendments.

There is one amendment which has been moved by my hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen where he wants that the exemption limit which raised for unearned income from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000 should not be so raised but should be maintained at Rs. 15,000. I am a bit surprised that he does not want to say that it should be reduced completely. I would have understood it much more if he had said that. But if there is a case for exempting Rs. 15,000 I think there is a good case for exempting even up to Rs. 30,000 or even more. I am examining this matter to see what can be done, as I said before, to simplify the whole system of taxation both for individuals and for companies so that we can do with a much smaller rate and less evasion and less computation of various kinds of expenses and other things. This is what is being considered at present. If I succeed in finding out a method which is both realistic and practicable and is such as can be generally accepted, then many of the objections which are raised today perhaps will be met and then we shall have better methods of taxation, better returns and less evasion or minimum evasion. I cannot say that there will ever be complete stoppage of evasion. As long as human nature remains what it is, we will always find evasions of law, whatever the law be. But we have to see that it is the minimum. That is all we are required to see. This is the attempt I am making.

I am supporting only government amendments and opposing all other amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First I will put the government amendments to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all these amendments of Dr. Ranen Sen to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Amendments Nos. 208 to 212 were put and negatived.

(i) Page 50, for lines 8 and 9, substitute—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

'(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on Securities"....10 per cent Nil'. (1962)

All the other amendments were also put and negatived.

(ii) Page 50, for lines 28 and 29, substitute—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

'(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on Securities"....20 per cent Nil'. (163)

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Page 50, line 41,—

The First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

for "28 per cent", substitute "24.5 per cent". (164)

The Second Sechedule was added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put all the other amendments together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments.

Shri N. Dandekar: Except Dr. Ranen Sen's amendments.

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: I beg to move*:

Dr. Ranen Sen: There are contradictory amendments also. My amendment are Nos. are 208, 209, 210, 211 and 212.

Page 78, line 30,—

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

for "religious community or caste"
substitute—

"family, person or group of persons" (12)

Page 79, lines, 13 and 14—

for "does not include"

substitute "includes" (13)

Page 85, line 32,—

for "five hundred" substitute—
"one thousand" (14)

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move*:

Page 77, line 9,—

for "fifty per cent." substitute—
"sixty per cent." (106)

Page 78, line 30,—

For "any particular religious community or caste"
substitute—

"any relative or member of the Hindu undivided family of the assessee or of the founder of the institution or fund" (107)

Page 81, line 6,—

for "eight per cent." substitute—
"ten per cent." (109)

Page 83, line 22,—

After "building" insert—

"not being rented premises"
(110)

Page 85,—

for lines 30 to 43, substitute—

"80L. Where the gross total income of the assessee includes any income by way of dividends (other than dividends referred to in section 80K) paid or deemed to have been paid to him by an Indian Company or Indian Companies there shall be deducted, in computing the total income of the assessee, a sum of rupees one thousand or the whole of such income by way of such dividends whichever is less."
(111)

Page 86,—

omit lines 37 to 43. (112)

Page 90—

omit lines 1 to 37. (113)

Page 92, line 33,—

for "sixty years" substitute—
"fifty five years" (114)

Page 68, line 9,—

for "manufacture or production" substitute—

"manufacture, production or processing". (215)

Page 76, lines 26 and 27,—

omit "who is not a citizen of India." (217)

Page 89,—

after line 31, insert—

"80RR. Where the gross total income of an individual who is a citizen of India and is resident in India includes any remuneration received by him outside India for professional services rendered by him, whether within or outside India, as Chartered Accountant, Solicitor, Lawyer or Architect, or such other professional service as is notified by the Central Government for purposes of section 80E there shall be allowed a deduction from such remuneration an amount equal to fifty per cent. thereof in computing the total income of the individual." (224)

Shri Himatsingka: I beg to move*:

Page 83, line 22,—

after "building", insert—

"not being a building taken on rent or lease." (153)

Shri S. S. Kothari: I beg to move*:

Page 85,—

for lines 30 to 37, substitute—

"80L. (1) Where the gross total income of an assessee being

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the holder of any share or shares in a company, includes any income by way of dividends, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be deducted in computing the total income of the assessee, a sum not exceeding one thousand rupees representing the income by way of dividends from an Indian Company or Indian companies, included in the gross total income." (154)

Page 90, line 14,—

for "forty" substitute "fifty". (155)

Page 90, line 18,—

for "sixty" substitute—

"seventy" (156)

Page 90, line 27,—

for "sixty" substitute—

"seventy" (157)

Page 90, line 35,—

for "sixty" substitute—

"seventy". (158)

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move*:

Page 77, for lines 7 to 10, substitute—

"80G. Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.—(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount equal to,—

(a) where the assessee is a company, fifty per cent., and

(b) in the case of any other assessee, fifty-five per cent.,

of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2)". (165)

Page 80, line 5,

for "fifty", substitute "forty".

(166)

Page 80, omit lines 16 to 20. (167)

Page 81, for lines 24 to 42, substitute—

"(reduced by the aggregate of the deductions, if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H and section 80I) of so much of the amount thereof as does not exceed the amount calculated at the rate of six per cent., per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, computed in the prescribed manner in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year (the amount calculated as aforesaid being hereafter, in this section, referred to as the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year).

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning (such assessment year being hereafter, in this section, referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "four assessment years", the words "six assessment years" had been substituted.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

- (3) Where the amount of the profits and gains derived from the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, included in the total income (as computed without applying the provisions of section 64 and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA or section 280O in respect of the previous year relevant to an assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1967 (not being an assessment year prior to the initial assessment year or subsequent to the fourth assessment year as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year) falls short of the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year, the amount of such short-fall, or, where there are no such profits and gains, an amount equal to the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year (such amount, in either case, being hereafter, in this section, referred to as deficiency) shall be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains referred to in sub-section (1) [as computed after allowing the deductions, if any, admissible under section 80H, section 80 I and the said sub-section (1)] in respect of the previous year relevant to the next following assessment year and, if there are no such profits and gains for that assessment year, or where the deficiency exceeds such profits and gains, the whole or balance of the deficiency, as the case may be, shall be set off against such profits and gains for the next following assessment year and if and so far as such deficiency cannot be wholly so set off, it shall be set off against such profits

and gains assessable for the next following assessment year and so on:

Provided that—

- (i) in no case shall the deficiency or any part thereof be carried forward beyond the seventh assessment year as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year;
- (ii) whether there is more than one deficiency and each such deficiency relates to a different assessment year, the deficiency which relates to an earlier assessment year shall be set off under this sub-section before setting off the deficiency in relation to a later assessment year:

Provided further that in the case of an assessee being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "fourth assessment year", the words "sixth assessment year" had been substituted.' (168)

Page 82, omit lines 1 to 41. (169)

Page 83, omit lines 1 to 16. (170)

Page 86, line 26, for "60 per cent.",

substitute "65 per cent." (171)

Dr. Ranen Sen: I beg to move*:

Page 62,—

omit lines 13 to 27. (213)

Page 63,—

omit lines 27 to 38. (214)

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move*.

Page 68, line 9,—

for "manufacture or production"

substitute "manufacture, production or processing". (215)

Page 68, lines 11 to 14,—

omit "or the business of any hotel where such business is carried on by an Indian company and the hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government". (216)

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move*:
Page 78, line 30,—

after "caste" insert—

"family, person, or group of persons". (219)

Shri Sequiera (Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move*:

Page 62, lines 17 and 18,—

for "Indian company and used by such company" substitute—

"assessee being a citizen of India, partnership in which all the partners are citizens of India, or Indian company, and used by the owner". (259)

Page 62, lines 18 and 19,—

omit "and such hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government". (260)

Page 63, line 29,—

omit "being an Indian company" (261)

Page 63, lines 30 and 31,—

omit "and such hotel is for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government". (262)

Page 80, line 5,—

for "fifty" substitute "ten". (263)

Page 84, line 23,—

for "a company" substitute "an assessee". (273)

Page 84,—

omit lines 27 and 28. (274)

Page 84,—

omit lines 29 and 30. (275)

Shri S. S. Kothari rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think I can permit speeches now. I am afraid I have to finish this bill before 3 O' clock.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Just one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I said earlier, many hon. members have requested

that they be permitted to make some observations at the end.

Shri S. S. Kothari: What is one minute?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible now.

Shri N. Dandekar: There is just one point I want to make. The amendment to the long-term capital gains tax is the most important thing that I have got here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request the Finance Minister to make some observations. No more speeches.

Shri Morarji Desai: In the matter of capital gains, there is some difficulty at certain brackets, but whatever is done, the difficulties come in. In spite of that, I am prepared to raise the percentage of deduction from 40 to 45, and from 60 to 65, if the hon. members are willing about it, but I am not prepared to raise it to 50 and 70, respectively. Otherwise it would mean a lot of amendments to several sections which have already been passed.

Shri N. Dandekar: "Simplification" acts as a terrible inequity in this matter, but what he says I must accept.

Shri S. S. Kothari rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have had enough opportunities.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move*:

Page 90, line 14, for "forty" substitute "forty-five"; (277)

Page 90, line 18, for "sixty" substitute "sixty-five"; (278)

Page 90, line 27, for "sixty" substitute "sixty-five"; (279)

Page 90, line 35, for "sixty" substitute "sixty-five". (280)

Shri S. S. Kothari: Simplification should not lead to an increase in tax liabilities. That is all that I wanted to say.

Shri Morarji Desai: It leads to increase and to decrease also.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेयर इनकम 500 रुपये की रखी गई है उस को बढ़ा दिया जाय। जैसे यूनिट ट्रस्ट में 1,000 रु० हैं वैसे ही इसमें भी 1,000 रु० कर दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put government amendments to the vote of the House—Nos. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171 and the last one just moved. The question is:

(i) Page 77, for lines 7 to 10, substitute—

"80G. Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.—(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount equal to,—

(a) where the assessee is a company, fifty per cent., and

(b) in the case of any other assessee, fifty-five per cent., of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2)."
(165)

(ii) Page 80, line 5, for fifty", substitute "forty". (166)

(iii) Page 80, omit lines 16 to 20. (167)

(iv) Page 81, for lines 24 to 42, substitute—

"(reduced by the aggregate of the deductions, if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H and section 80 I) of so much of the amount thereof as does not exceed the amount calculated at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, computed

in the prescribed manner in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year (the amount calculated as aforesaid being hereafter, in this section, referred to as the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year).

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning (such assessment year being hereafter, in this section, referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a cooperative society, the provisions of the sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "four assessment years", the words "six assessment years" had been substituted.

(3) Where the amount of the profits and gains derived from the industrial undertaking or ship or business of the hotel, as the case may be, included in the total income (as computed without applying the provisions of section 64 and before making any deduction under Chapter VI A or section 280 O) in respect of the previous year relevant to an assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1967 (not being an assessment year prior to the initial assessment year or subsequent to the fourth assessment year as reckoned from

the end of the initial assessment year) falls short of the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year, the amount of such short-fall, or, where there are no such profits and gains, an amount equal to the relevant amount of capital employed during the previous year (such amount, in either case, being hereafter, in this section, referred to as deficiency) shall be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains referred to in sub-section (1) [as computed after allowing the deductions, if any, admissible under section 80H, section 80I and the said sub-section (1)] in respect of the previous year relevant to the next following assessment year and, if there are no such profits and gains for that assessment year, or where the deficiency exceeds such profits and gains, the whole or balance of the deficiency, as the case may be, shall be set off against such profits and gains for the next following assessment year and if and so far as such deficiency cannot be wholly so set off, it shall be set off against such profits and gains assessable for the next following assessment year and so on:

Provided that—

- (i) in no case shall the deficiency or any part thereof be carried forward beyond the seventh assessment year as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year;
- (ii) where there is more than one deficiency and each such deficiency relates to a different assessment year, the deficiency which relates to an earlier assessment year shall be set off under this sub-section before setting off the deficiency in relation to a later assessment year:

Provided further that in the case of an assessee being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "fourth assessment year", the words "sixth assessment year" had been substituted. (168)

(v) Page 82, omit lines 1 to 41. (169)

(vi) Page 83, omit lines 1 to 16. (170)

(vii) Page 86, line 26, for "60 per cent.", substitute "65 per cent.". (171)

(viii) Page 90, line 14,—

for "forty" substitute "forty-five" (277)

(ix) Page 90, line 18,—

for "sixty" substitute "sixty-five" (278)

(x) Page 90, line 27,—

for "sixty" substitute "sixty-five". (279)

(xi) Page 90, line 35,—

for "sixty" substitute "sixty-five" (280)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any contradiction between the other amendments or shall I put them all together? (*Interruptions.*) Now, it is time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know why he objects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already replied that taking into consideration all the amendments he has made some arrangements.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: When he is specifically ruling out donations for charitable institutions and funds which are to the benefit of a particular religious community or caste, does he want donations to be given to any institution or fund which is for some particular family or a person or an individual? That is my amendment. I want that to be included.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not allowed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why is it not allowed.

Shri Himatsingka: My amendment No. 153. The principle had already been accepted yesterday.

Shri Morarji Desai: I had accepted one amendment yesterday. Corresponding to that another will have to be accepted here. As the principle had been accepted, I will have to move an amendment in the third reading to say that it has no retrospective effect. Yesterday I accepted it immediately. The implication was lost sight of I do not want it should be like that. This amendment is acceptable with brackets at both ends."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, 153 is accepted. I put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 83, line 22,—

after "building", insert—

"(not being a building taken on rent or lease)". (153).

The motion was adopted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He says he will move an amendment at the third reading stage. Now is the stage. How can it be brought at the third reading stage?

Shri Morarji Desai: It can be brought only in the third reading stage because in the second reading stage, it had already been passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

All the other amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Third schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one amendment to clause 1 by Shri Dandeker. Is he moving it?

Shri N. Dandeker: I move:

Page 1,—

after line 8, insert—

"Provided that all the provisions in this Act relating to or concerning amalgamation, amalgamating company or companies and amalgamated company or companies shall be deemed always to have been in force." (17)

The admirable provisions relating to amalgamation and so on should be deemed to have been in effect always. The purpose is this. Many people who had been sensible enough to do these things earlier, before this law was changed, with otherwise be penalised, assuming this law was intended to benefit such people also. In my opinion the various proposals embodied herein are merely clarificatory. If the Finance Minister agrees with that, and if he says that the general attitude of the department will be to proceed on those lines even in regard to the amalgamations that have taken place a year before or two years ago. I shall gladly withdraw this amendment.

Shri Morarji Desai: This amendment cannot be accepted because no retrospective effect can be given to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the voice.

Amendment No. 17 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1' stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:*

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed", with an amendment which I propose under rule 93(3).
that—

In clause 24(b) (iv)—

(a) for "inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted" substitute
"inserted at the end";

(b) after "condition" insert
"in clause";

(c) omit "or hotel". (276).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are at the last stage of the budget discussions, a dingdong, *status quo* budget, presented by the Finance Minister. I am ready to grant that the Finance Minister is a capable book-keeper but the Government of which he is a Member is inept and divided and unimaginative, and the result is the kind of budget which we see from year to year, particularly in the year which is now under review.

I have been trying to get a representative picture of our economy and it is such a dismal effort. I wish to recall certain things which I imagine the Finance Minister should bring back to his mind. We have talked about a self-reliant economy, but I see in the budget no indication of any effort that is likely to be made in the direction of a self-reliant economy. Food is the biggest headache; I find from a question asked and answered in this House on the 25th of July that during the five months immediately before devaluation, the expenditure on cost and freight of imported foodgrains was about Rs. 159.73 crores, and during the five months after devaluation approximately Rs. 260.14 crores, about Rs. 420 crores for 10 months' purchase of

foodgrains. And in this House we discovered in the case of the Nagarjunasagar dam and the demand for its completion that if Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 23 crores are spent as a high priority measure, then an additional production of six lakh tonnes of foodgrains can be obtained in the very near future and yet the Government has to think hard before it can proceed with firm determination in regard to that kind of matter.

The Finance Minister is burdening us with all kinds of imposts, but he is not in a position, he can never be in a position, to explain how it is that today the total income-tax arrears at the end of 1966-67 stand at Rs. 528.11 crores. And this kind of arrears accumulating is symptomatic personal *cum* political corruption because only the other day, a question over Biju Patnaik brought out the fact that the total amount levied on Biju Patnaik and his group was Rs. 1,11,93,787, of which only a little over Rs. 19 lakhs have been realised so far. From Mr. Mundhra, we got arrears recoverable, more than Rs. 3 crores. From Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta of Kanpur, a very well-known personality, we wrote off Rs. 30.41 lakhs, and then of course the Government is proceeding against him; it is not as if the Government is very innocent in regard to this matter, and never knew the doings of Ram Ratan Gupta and the like.

Demonetisation could be done, for instance. I find that hundreded rupee notes circulate to the extent of 40.9 per cent of the total circulation. Why is not demonetisation being done? Why is not some kind of austerity practised in our country? Why is the Government not setting an example? Why are the Members of Parliament not being asked to do so? In answer to Unstarred Question 6950 dated 27th July, I find that the average annual expenditure on the decoration, supply of furniture and other maintenance works in respect of the Ministers, residence is about

*Amendment moved with the re-commendation of the President.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Rs. 19,000 and for MPs. it is Rs. 1500 a year. Why, in God's good earth, do we need to have to spend in this kind of way? Why don't we set a different kind of example? Why do we merely talk about austerity? Our people live in such miserable conditions, according to Government's own computation. I am quoting from a paper supplied to us in the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Finance on 19th November, 1966. On the basis of Government's calculation, a daily per capita income of 26 paise works out for the bottom 4.3 million households of our country. 6.5 per cent of all rural households have an income of 26 paise.

What are we going to do about it? Why are we not trying to get a self-reliant economy? What has happened to the Mudaliar Committee's report in regard to the sphere in which foreign capital would operate? What has happened to the enquiry promised in regard to collaboration agreements? I say, therefore, this budget gives no indication of the effort that this country could make. We have to take a great leap forward. That expression might be anathema to the people over there, because China has used it. But there is an abyss before us and we have to make an effort to jump over it. We cannot do it in two leaps. We cannot always believe in the inevitability of the kind of gradualness in which the Finance Minister believes. We have to make up our mind. He talks about *Sampkalpa Shakti*, as Dr. Lohia said; Let us have this *Sampkalpa Shakti* in regard to the leap over the abyss, not in two jumps, because that would be a disaster, but in one jump. For that purpose, we have to build our country. To that matter, this budget makes no contribution whatever. There is no indication for the future. The only indication that it gives is a dismal and depressing indication, which is why I am entirely sorry that this

House is being constrained to have to pass this Bill.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitradurga): Sir, I am opposing this Finance Bill because it contains proposals which are harmful and injurious to the country and to the people. The Finance Minister has been pleased to announce some tax reductions in the taxes on some items and he wants us to feel that this is a magnanimous gesture. I am reminded of the story of a robber who looted everything from a peasant leaving him penniless and on the verge of starvation. The next day, perhaps his conscience pricked him and he went to the peasant and paid him a rupee asking him to have some coffee. Similarly, by announcing these small reductions on some items, the Finance Minister seems to have conferred a great favour on the nation. Nearly Rs. 100 crores of extra burden will have to be borne by the people. Formerly he announced taxes to the extent of Rs. 113 crores. Now he has reduced it by Rs. 13 crores. Still, the people have to pay through their nose another Rs. 100 crores. This is the first year of the plan. For more years are still there. We do not know what the future has in store for us.

The Finance Minister is very particular to hold the price-line. He says, he wants to bring down inflation. But the immediate effect of his taxes is this. Firstly, it will cause an oppressive burden on the people; secondly, it will increase taxation which is already sapping the blood of the people; thirdly, it will lead to economic stagnation and fourthly, perhaps it will breed corruption.

15 hrs.

Sir, this inflation, which has been admitted, has become enemy No. 1 of the people. It is sapping the blood of the people. Still all these financial measures will aim at nothing but increasing inflation. It is admitted that the main causes of inflation

are four: more taxation, more expenditure, more borrowings and deficit financing. These, coupled with the taxation measures are bound to increase inflation so that the people will have a hard time to face.

I submit, Sir, the Finance Minister has got a great responsibility. He owes a responsibility not only to the Government, but he owes a responsibility to the people also. He must see that their interests are adequately protected. He must see that they lead a decent life. He must ensure a minimum standard of comfortable life to them. On the other hand, if in the name of the plan or by indulging in reckless expenditure he goes on taxing the people every year to this extent, then I must say that the future is very gloomy. He has got a great responsibility and that responsibility must be discharged. Sir, Finance Ministers have come and Finance Ministers have gone. There have been nearly a dozen Finance Ministers. What have been their functions. Their function has been nothing but to indulge in levying extra taxes. They have no other solution for the country's problem. They have no other solution to manage the financial affairs of the country. That is their annual function, to tax and to tax, which function can be carried on not by Shri Morarji De who is a great statesman but by any ordinary man. I submit, Sir, the time has come when the Finance Minister has to exercise his discretion. We are in a tangle, we are in a quandary, we are in a vacuum. The country is facing a grave situation. He alone can take the country out of it. He is a great statesman, a man of courage and determination. He knows how to extricate the country, how to extricate the people from this plight.

In the first place, he must exercise the utmost economy. He has said, as the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, that

there is need to effect economy. He has admitted that our government departments are over-staffed. Each Ministry has got an army of officials. Each Ministry, each department has got thousands and thousands of officers. There are many superfluous men, many superfluous departments, who have become tax consumers as against tax-payers. He must exercise the utmost economy and let him commence his economy by reducing the number of ministers by at least fifty per cent.

These are grave times. The country is passing through very hard times. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister must devote their entire attention to solve this problem instead of devoting their time and energy for party work and organisational work. They must find out how to extricate and relieve the people from this position, instead of being engaged in finding out how to stabilise the Congress Ministry or how to remove or topple down a non-Congress Ministry. Finally, I submit, they must place the country above the party and not the party above the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what?

Shri K. Narayana Rao: About the business. We have omitted to put to vote the declaration occurring immediately after clause 47 on page 41 of the Bill. After putting clause 47 to the vote we have immediately jumped to the First Schedule and have missed the declaration. It is a very important declaration and its omission has a lot of legal consequences.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: How can you take it up now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a part of the Act.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: I will explain it. The declaration reads:

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 38, 40 and 41 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931."

These relate to the customs and excise duties. The implication of this is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making mistake. This declaration appears before the First Schedule. It is not part of the Bill. It is a declaration; therefore,, it was not put to vote.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: It is a part of the Bill and unless it becomes a part of the Act it cannot become effective. Under the 1931 Act a provision is made that a declaration shall be entered into the Bill. What is the meaning of this declaration which is immediately after the introduction of the Bill? It means that clauses 38, 40 and 41 will be deemed to be law from the 26th May. The Bill was introduced on the 25th May. The impact and the significance of this declaration is that these excise duty provisions will be deemed to be law from the 26th May and they will have a temporary effect. That is the reason why it is called provisional. Their validity is confined unless you carry them through this Bill into the Act and they will cease to be ineffective after 75 days. It automatically ceases to operate after 75 days. That is why a declaration is to be inserted in the Bill. That is very clear from the Act. So, my submission is that it forms part of the Bill and must be adopted by the House; otherwise there will be some legal consequences. I hope this matter will be looked into.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is to be adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not form part of a clause. It is just a declaration.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is below clause 47; it is a part of clause 47.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; it is not a part of clause 47.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then it has to be passed.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: It is a part of the Bill in so far as it deals with clauses 38, 40 and 41. The declaration is not a part of the Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is a part of clause 47, it was put to vote. His contention is that it ought to have been put to vote separately. I have put clause 47 to vote and it was carried.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: It has relevancy to the commencement of the effect of the provision. Normally every provision is prospective, that is, after it receives the assent of the President it comes into effect. Clause 2 which relates to direct taxes will be given effect to from 1st April, 1967, that is, with retrospective effect. Similarly, in the case of indirect taxes the operative date is 26th May, 1967. That is the reason why it must form part of the Bill and it must be adopted. Not only on this basis it should be adopted but even if this particular Act of 1931 may be examined . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have noted it and at a later stage the Finance Minister will clarify the position. I will put it along with the other amendment that is there. I thought, it was covered by clause 47. But your contention is that it is a separate declaration. It is not numbered at all. We will put it to vote.

भी कंबर लाल गुप्ता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल एक ही पायंट के बारे में कहना है। शायद पिछले साल श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने स्वयं ही कहा था कि जो हमारा बजट है, उसमें कम से कम दस परसेंट की कटौती एक-दम हो सकती है। जब आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर नहीं थे और जो कांग्रेस के सामने प्रोजेक्ट रखा था उस समय यह कहा था। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि देश की डेवलपमेंट की जो स्पीड है वह हमारी सब से कम है और जब तक हम एकोनोमी नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह देश आगे नहीं जा सकता। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आंकड़े हैं यूनाइटेड नेशंस के पब्लिकेशंस के 1951, 1954, 1961 और 1963 तक के उसमें हमारे देश के डेवलपमेंट का रेट 3.3 परसेंट है, पाकिस्तान का भी हम से ज्यादा है। उसका रेट 4.4 परसेंट है कोरिया का 4.4 परसेंट है, मलेशिया का 5 परसेंट है, बर्मा का 5 परसेंट है। थाईलैंड 6 परसेंट है और ताइवान 7 परसेंट है। केवल एक देश है जिसके डेवलपमेंट का रेट हम से कम है और वह है इन्डोनेशिया। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि 20 साल के बाद अगर यह हालत है तो इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। केवल कहने से या कागज पर लिखने से कुछ नहीं होगा। एक उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय। विदेशों में नेहरू एग्जीबीशन पिछले दो तीन साल से हो रही है। मुझे कोई नेहरू जी के नाम से चिड़ नहीं है। मैं उनका बहुत आदर और सम्मान करता हूँ एक व्यक्ति की हैसियत से। उनकी नीति से मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनकी कुछ तस्वीरें हैं जो बाहर दिखायी जा रही हैं और आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि करीब 30 लाख रुपये उस पर खर्च हुए और जो आंकड़े सरकार ने दिये हैं उसके मुताबिक केवल 10 लाख घ्रादमियों ने उसको देखा। यानी एक घ्रादमी के उस तस्वीर को देखने के ऊपर 30 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए और उस 30 लाख

रुपये में लगभग 20 लाख रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज का था जिसका एक एक पैसा आप बचाना चाहते हैं। इस तरह का वेस्टेज, इस तरह की लजरी स्कीम देश के लिए लाभदायक नहीं है। नेहरू जी का नाम तब बढ़ेगा जब हमारे देश के लोगों को खाने को मिलेगा और जब एक अच्छा भारत खड़ा होकर दुनिया के सामने आयेगा। उससे नेहरू जी का नाम बढ़ेगा। इस तरह की लजरी स्कीमों से और वेस्टेज से नेहरू जी का नाम नहीं बढ़ेगा। तो मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस प्रकार की जो वेस्टेज है वह खत्म होनी चाहिए।

एक चीज, सिम्पलीफिकेशन के बारे में जो मंत्री महोदय ने कही, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन क्योंकि जो इनकम टैक्स एक्ट है वह तो एक जर्नल है ला का और हर साल उसमें इतनी अमेन्डमेंट्स होती जाती हैं कि मालूम नहीं कि वह क्या बनता जाता है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जो एक कमेटी आप ने बनायी है, मेरी इन्फार्मेशन के मुताबिक जो उस कमेटी के इन्चार्ज हैं उनको कोई इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के बारे में मालूम नहीं है न उनको कोई इनकम टैक्स का एक्सपीरियेंस है, तो कोई अच्छे एक्सपर्ट लोग, चाहे वह पब्लिक के हों या सरकारी कर्मचारी हों उन लोगों को इसमें बिठाइए जिन को प्रेक्टिकल एक्सपीरियंस इस चीज का हो जो एक एक चीज को देख कर के बतायें कि किस तरह से यह एक्ट सिम्पलीफाई हो सकता है। इस काम को वह करें। जब तक यह सिम्पली सिम्पलीफाई नहीं होगा, उसमें बहुत सारी लेबर वेस्ट जा रही है, वकीलों की भी, जनता की भी और सरकार की भी। इसलिए इसकी ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। उस कमेटी में ऐसे लोग होने चाहिए जिनको इसका अनुभव हो।

एक आखिरी सजेशन देकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो आप क

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

स्टाफ काम करता है, वहां क्या हो रहा है कि एक सेक्टर में अगर 12 सौ मिलते हैं तो दूसरे सेक्टर में 2 हजार रुपये पर चला जाता है। इस तरह के ट्रांसफर बन्द होने चाहिए। और पब्लिक सेक्टर में आप तब बचाव कितनी भी दीजिए मुझे उसकी चिन्ता नहीं। लेकिन कोई संस्था ऐसी बनानी चाहिए कि जिससे कोई भी अफसर किस कम्पीटेंस का है, योग्य है या नहीं, इस चीज को देखा जा सके, वह संस्था इस चीज को देखे और फिर उस आदमी को वहां रखना चाहिए। इससे फेवरिज्म और पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशन कम होगा। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो वहां अफसर रखे जाते हैं वह पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशन पर रखे जाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतन ही कह कर समाप्त करूंगा कि जैसे बाकी जगह के लिए यू० पी० एस० सी० एक संस्था आप ने बना रखी है उसी प्रकार की कोई संस्था आप बनाइए और उसके नियम बनाइए। उसके मुताबिक उनका रेक्यूटमेंट होना चाहिए।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कोई भावण देने का इरादा नहीं है। असल में जिस बजट पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं इस सिलसिले में हमारा कहना है कि हम लोगों की ओर से, विरोधियों की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है। हम तो इसके समर्थन में दलील भी देते हैं। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह चीज साबित हो चुकी है सरकार की ओर से जो तीन कमेटियां इस सिलसिले में आर्थिक ढांचे के सिलसिले में, देश की आर्थिक आय के सिलसिले में बनाई गई थीं एक तो महालोनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, एक मानोपली एन्वयरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और तीसरी हजारे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, इन तीनों से साबित हो चुका है कि देश की

आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। इसके साथ साथ हम कहना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान जो विदेशी राष्ट्रों से कर्जा लेता है, आप जानते हैं कांग्रेस के एक माननीय नेता ने भी बताया, महावीर त्यागी जी ने कि हिन्दुस्तान के फी आदमी के ऊपर 80 रुपये आप का विदेशी कर्जा आता है। इस सिलसिले में मैं माननीय हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब को धन्यवाद दे देता हूं कि बीजू पटनायक के बारे में सवाल उन्होंने यहां पर उठाया। हम लोगों ने भी उस बारे में सवाल यहां सदन में उठाये थे जब यहां पर बहस चल रही थी, 300 करोड़ रुपये के ईंवेज्म की बात कही जाती है। जो हम लोगों ने जो बीजू पटनायक और राम रतन गुप्ता के बारे में सवाल पूछे थे उसके बारे में कहा गया कि वह व्यक्तिगत सवाल है और सवाल जो था उसका जवाब नहीं आया। लेकिन हम आप को बताना चाहते हैं कि बीजू पटनायक पर जो बकाया है सरकार की ओर से इनकम टैक्स का और दूसरा वह उनकी जायदाद से भी ज्यादा है। यह बात साबित हो चुकी है। लेकिन इस आदमी ने कैसे इस चीज को किया इस सिलसिले में मैं बड़ी दिलचस्प बात आप को सुनाना चाहता हूं। वह यह कहने लगे, कि हम को तो उड़ीसा की जनता ने यह चन्दा दिलवाया। लेकिन असल में जब इनकम टैक्स के अफसर, मोरारजी भाई के अफसर लोग वहां पर जांच करने के लिए गये तो पता चला कि उड़ीसा के भिन्न भिन्न जगहों से जो गरीब लोग हैं कोई छोटा दूकानदार था, कोई कुछ था, किसी ने दस हजार रुपया दिया, किसी ने एक लाख दिया। इनकम टैक्स अफसर जब वहां जांच करने के लिए गये तो पता चला कि उन लोगों के पास रुपया नहीं था, यह सिर्फ इस तरह से झूठ दिखा कर के इनकम टैक्स का रुपया दबाने के लिये यह किया गया था।

असल में इस बजट के सिलसिले में मेरा कहना है कि इस सदन में परसें बहस

हो चुकी थी हैड लूम और पावर लूम के सिलसिले में। इस सदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस सवाल को उठाया था और एक दिलचस्प बात यह है कि करीब-करीब 7-8 करोड़ इसके ऊपर टैक्स आने की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ उससे ज्यादा ही सरकार के पास आ जाना है। यह साबित हो चुका है कि करीब-करीब तीन चार गुना आने को है। तो मोरार जी भाई ने जो आश्वासन दिया है कि इसके लिए वह जांच कर रहे हैं हम को खुशी है कि वह वादा किये हैं इस सिलसिले में जांच करेंगे। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिये मैं मोरार जी भाई से अनुरोध करता हूँ इसकी जरूर जांच करानी चाहिए और सदन को मालूमात कराना चाहिए क्योंकि इसके ऊपर अगर जांच नहीं होती है तो फिर बजट का कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है और इस बजट को इसी लिहाज से हम पास करने जा रहे हैं कि मोरारजी भाई इसकी जरूर जांच करेंगे और हकीकत लेकर के सदन के सामने आयेंगे।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी-बड़ी बातें तो नहीं करना चाहता। दो खास विषयों की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक है गंडक प्रोजेक्ट जिसमें हजारों बीघा ले लिया गया है और वह काम पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। खेती भी बरबाद हो गई। अन्न भी कम पैदा होने लगा और सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध भी नहीं हो सका। अगर गंडक प्रोजेक्ट बन जाता तो कम से कम 2 मिलियन टन एक्स्ट्रा फूडग्रेन वहां होता और जो सिरदई बिहार के लिए हमारे खाद्य मंत्री को और वित्त मंत्री को है वह दूर हो जाता। साथ ही जो फूड पर सन्निधी हम देते हैं उसकी भी कटौती हो जाती और जो बचत होती उस से आप को फायदा होता। तो ऐसा व्यापार जिसमें तत्क्षण आप को फायदा हो जाय, वहां का फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाए, वहां की तकलीफें दूर हो जायें, उसको करने में हम समझते हैं कि

कुछ तकलीफ भी हो, कुछ दूसरे मद से काटना भी हो तो भी उसको करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं उस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देख चुके हैं कि बिहार में सूखे से कितनी तकलीफ हो रही है और कितनी आप को चिन्ता हो रही है। आप ने रिलीफ के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक वहां पर दिया है। अगर गंडक प्रोजेक्ट हो जाता है तो नार्थ बिहार की ही नहीं बल्कि सारे बिहार की अन्न समस्या हल होने की बात हो जायगी। इस तरह से यह सब रुपया जो अभी खर्च हो रहा है वह भी बच जायगा और लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हो जायगा। लोग आज निस्तराह्य हैं बेभासरा हैं। वह समझते हैं कि हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं इसलिए उनको आत्मसम्मान से आत्म-निर्भरता देने के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि इस गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में लेकर जल्द से जल्द इस का एंजोवियुशन करा दे।

(The bell was rung)

Non-Congress Members have been given so much time. We should not be discriminated against.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am only saying that he should be brief because we have got to finish it quickly.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : दूसरी बात मैं आप के सामने जो रखना चाहता हूँ वह एजुकेटेड अनइम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में है। एजुकेटेड लोग हर प्रदेश में युनिवर्सिटी कालिज और स्कूल से मैट्रिकुलेशन पास करके या आर्ट्स व साइंस से बी० एस० सी० एम० एस० सी० या बी० ए० व एम० ए० कर के हर साल हजारों की संख्या में बाहर निकलते हैं। इनका इम्प्लायमेंट कहाँ हो? अभी लाइव रजिस्टर पर 30 लाख एजुकेटेड अनइम्प्लायड पड़े हुए हैं। यही ही नहीं कि केवल आर्ट्स वाले अनइम्प्लायड हैं बल्कि साइंस वाले भी अनइम्प्लायड हैं। हर साल करीब 21 हजार लड़के इंजीनियरिंग पास करके निकलते हैं जिनमें से केवल 9000 का

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

इम्प्लायमेंट होता है 12 000 इंजीनियर्स हर साल अनइम्प्लाएड रहते हैं। 2 वर्ष के माने हुए 24 000 इंजीनियर्स कटेगरी में लोग अनइम्प्लाएड हैं। बी० एम० सी० और एम० एस० सी० हजारों की संख्या में कहीं भी नौकरी के लिए इच्छुक रहते हैं आर्ट्स ग्रेजुएट्स और मैट्रिकुलेट्स की तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिये। फाट्ट डिबीजनर्स को तो कहीं न कहीं नौकरी मिल भी जाती है बाकी सैकंड डिबीजन और थर्ड डिबीजन में पास होने वालों को कहीं भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। अब वे एजुकटेड लोग क्या करें? डिस्पेंशन में होता यह है कि हमारे बं शिक्षित नौजवान मुकामी साउव के कैम्प में चले जाते हैं फीलो ट्रेवलर हो जाते हैं और हो भी क्यों नहीं? बंटारों को खाने के लाले पड़ रहते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि उनको इनके प्रोग्राम में कोई कनविकसन या श्रद्धा है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा वे शिक्षित युवक डिस्पेंशन में उधर चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए कम से कम देश को बचाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि कोई ऐसी योजना आप बनायें जिसमें जो लड़के युनिवर्सिटीज कालिजों या स्कूलों से निकलते हैं उनको कहीं पर काम मिल सके कोई नौकरी मिल सके। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको केवल टेबुल कुर्सी का ही काम दिया जाय कोई और दूसरा काम दिया जाय जिससे वह अपनी रोटी-रोटी चला सके नहीं तो इतनी बड़ी फीज अनइम्प्लाएड लोगों की खड़ी हो गयी है और उसमें वृद्धि होती जा रही है। वे एजुकटेड लोग हैं जोकि देश का इतिहास बगैरह जानते हैं अखबार भादि पढ़ते हैं और देश विदेश की सब बातों की जानकारी रखते हैं वह आप के काबू के बाहर हो जायेंगे और देश में एनाकी फैल जायगी। इसलिए इस ओर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

नार्य बिहार की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का खास तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिये क्योंकि

वहां की इनकम करीब 110 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति साल है। उसमें ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिनकी कि ग्रामदनी 40-50 रुपये साल से भी कम होगी। मैं यह बात कई बार इस सदन में पेश कर चुका हूं कि यह मोस्ट बेकवर्ड ऐरिया है। आजकल जो सूबे की स्थिति है आप यह सुन कर तप्पजुब करेंगे कि वहां के छोटे छोटे घरों में लड़के स्टेशनों पर जाते हैं और देखते रहते हैं कि अगर कोई पैमेंजर जुटा खाना फेंक दे तो उसको उठा कर वह खा लें। ऐसी विषम स्थिति वहां पर है...

श्री मुरारजी देसाई : मजदूरी करने क्यों नहीं जाते ?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मजदूरी मिलती नहीं है। आप ने गंडक प्रोजेक्ट बंद कर दिया दूसरा काम कोई है नहीं। नार्य बिहार में कोई फैक्टरी नहीं है कोई मिल नहीं है केवल पुरानी 5-7-10 शूगर फैक्टरीज हैं। कोई कारखाना मुरारजी भाई नार्य बिहार में नहीं है न मारन में है न दरभंगा में है न चम्पारन में है और न मुजफ्फरनगर में है जिसमें कि लोग जाकर कुर्सी का काम कर सकें, मजदूरी बगैरह ही कर सकें। गंडक प्रोजेक्ट में, 10-20 हजार काम करते वह भी बन्द कर दिया गया। वह जाय तो कहां जाय ? कुदाली भी वह लोग चला सकते हैं लेकिन कोई काम हो तो। मैं मानता हूं कि केवल लिखने पढ़ने के काम के पीछे ही उन्हें नहीं जाना चाहिए और उनको लिख पढ़ कर मजदूरी भी करना चाहिए लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा वह मजदूरी भी करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन कोई काम तो उन्हें मिले। कोई काम मिले तब तो वह उसे करें। अगर वह मजदूरी भादि काम करने के लिए न जायें और मँज कुर्सी का ही काम चाहें तो उन का दोष हो सकता है लेकिन वह तो है नहीं। मैं इन्हीं बातों की ओर इस समय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था।

Shri Morarji Desai: I would first deal with the objection raised in re-

gard to the declaration not being passed. My hon. friend had pointed out that this declaration had to be passed and if it was not passed it would be a great omission. This declaration is meant to apply so long as the Bill is not enacted into law. The declaration only says:

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 38, 40 and 41 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931."

It is for that purpose that this declaration is made. The declaration ceases to be of any use the moment this Bill becomes an Act, because then this Bill would come into effect, and it is said in clause 1 (2) that:

Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 36 and 44 to 46 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1967."

Therefore, it is not necessary to put this declaration to vote. This is what is done every year and I would beg of my hon. friend to see that this is the meaning of this declaration. It was meant to be applicable so long as the Bill is not passed, that is for the first 75 days which remain until the Bill becomes an Act.

Hon. Members have expressed dissatisfaction with the pace of progress in the country. I am also dissatisfied, equally if not more. I should like to see this country full of milk and honey as soon as it is possible to do so, even tomorrow, nay even this very moment. If wishes were horses, everybody would have ridden them. But unfortunately, they do not become horses.

Then they will say 'this is not our responsibility'. I would request my hon. friends to take the Budget and give me an agreed solution that this will be the revenue and this will be the expenditure. I will accept it

without any hesitation. It is not possible to come to any agreement in all these matters. That is natural because different views are held, different ideologies are adhered to and different perceptions are there. To make a suggestion is very easy, but to find a solution is very difficult. But we have got to find a solution. I do agree. We have got to see that we progress at a much greater rate than what we are doing. All this I agree to.

It is certainly true that this particular budget does give any immediate solution for raising the development rate. There I agree. But when one is in a difficult condition, it is necessary for one to even stand still rather than fall down. We have got to save ourselves from that position. I think that is the purpose which this Bill is serving today so that we can leap forward. Before you get up, how can you leap forward? You cannot leap forward lying down. That is where the whole condition becomes difficult.

An Hon. Member: After 20 years this position?

Shri Morarji Desai: 20 years is not a long period in a nation which was going down for centuries. It was a very difficult condition which we inherited from the Britishers. That is forgotten by my hon. friend. It can happen. I have seen many other countries. I have no doubt that compared to the progress Russia has made in 50 years we will in the next 30 years make far more progress—I have no doubt in my mind about that. But the first few years which go into foundation are always difficult. One does not see the progress actually made when the foundation is laid.

My hon. friend wants Gandak. I want Gandak. I want all the irrigation schemes. But how am I to find the money? That is the question before me. The moment I try to find the money, everybody finds difficulty. Even my hon. friend will find the difficulty.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you could pay Rs. 1100 per tonne for foreign imported foodgrains, could you not go ahead with the Nagarjunasagar dam and do with our own foodgrains produced in the country at much lesser cost?

Shri Morarji Desai: But immediately I have got to import.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Give it first priority.

Shri Morarji Desai: Nagarjunasagar will produce when it is completed. If I give the money, it can be completed before next year. But what am I to do for this year?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Start the job.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is started. Nagarjunasagar Plan was for Rs. 75 crores. That was how it was first introduced. But it is raised to Rs. 173 crores or something like that. But we have paid even much more: upto now we have spent much more than Rs. 75 crores.

श्री कंबर लाज मुक्त : आप ता. ताइवान,
बर्मा और पाकिस्तान से भी पोछे हैं ।

Shri Morarji Desai: As regards Pakistan, reference was made the other day to how much money they got from outside. Even Taiwan has got money poured into it. I do not want development at that rate. I am one with my hon. friends when they say that we should be independent in these things as soon as we can. But we have got to work for it. If we have got to work for it, may I request my hon. friends not to make people expect that they should earn more salaries with less work? This is what is being done everyday.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Remove the disparities, do it.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: You have created a climate in this country of talk and no work. This climate has been created by the ruling party.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not done by the ruling party. It is created more by some of the opposition parties, who are also supported by my hon. friend. It is not that they are not to blame in this way. We are all to blame in this way. I do not say I have no blame. I have certainly some blame, but there is blame everywhere, you cannot say that there is no blame everywhere. If we accept that and consider that, and pool our brains and our energies together, we will certainly have a leap forward even better than what my hon. friend says.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A point of order was raised by Mr. Narayana Rao, but after the Finance Minister's explanation, I hold that it was not necessary to put it to vote, because it was declaration for the period till it is passed.

Shri Narayana Rao: I do not want to enter an argument, but I am not satisfied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In clause 24(b) (iv)—

(a) for "inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted".
substitute

"inserted at the end";

(b) after "condition" insert "in clause";

(c) omit "or hotel". (276)

The motion was adopted.

श्री सुरज बंस जाधव (बारामती)
मैं बड़े गैडिंग पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ
लेकिन आप देखते ही नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 13]

[15.37 hrs

Ahmed, Shri F. A.	Karan Singh, Dr.
Babunath Singh, Shri	Katham, Shri B. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Khanna, Shri P. K.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri	Kureel, Shri B. N.
C. K.	Lakshmikanthamma,
Bhola Nath, Shri	Shrimati
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Mahida, Shri Narendra
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Singh
Chatterji, Shri Krishna	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Kumar	Mandal, Shri Yamuna
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Prasad
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Masuria Din, Shri
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Menon, Shri Govinda
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Desai, Shri Morarji	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Mudrika Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji-	Nageshwar, Shri
rao S.	Pahadia, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chinta-
Dinesh Singh, Shri	mani
Ering, Shri D.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Patel, Shri N. N.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Patil, Shri S. D.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Girja Kumari, Shrimati	Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Govind Das, Dr.	Qureshi, Shri Shafi
Hari Krishna, Shri	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Ram, Shri T.
Himatsingka, Shri	Ram Dhan, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Ram Dhan Des, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Ram Kishan, Shri
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Kamala Kumari, Kumar	Rameshkhhar Prasad
	Singh, Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M. R.

Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad,
 Shri
 Siddayya, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Nara-
 yan
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Supakar, Shri Sradha-
 kar
 Surendra Pal Singh,
 Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tamaskar, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachan-
 dra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Amin, Shri Ramchan-
 dra J.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Anbuezhian, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun
 Singh
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
 Dandeker, Shri N.
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Su-
 seela

Gowder, Shri Nanga
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar
 Lal
 Halдар, Shri K.
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chan-
 dra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar
 Ali
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Mangalathumadom, Shri

Report

Mayavan, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Mohamed Imam, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayar, Shri K. K.
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ranga, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sequeira, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Sharma, Shri N. S.
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Shivappa, Shri N.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Thakur, Shri P. R.
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Viswambharan, Shri P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 114; Noes* 75.

The motion was adopted.

15.39 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TENTH REPORT**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take Private member's business.

श्री हरबयाल देबगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विषयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के दसवें प्रतिबदन से जो 25 जुलाई को सभा में पेश किया गया था सहमत है ।”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th July, 1967.”

The motion was adopted.

15.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. WAGE FREEZE POLICY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. Ramani may now move his resolution.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani):
Sir, I am moving it.

*Noes: The name of one Member could not be recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; Shri Chakrapani.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: Sir, I move the following resolution:

"This House is of opinion that the majority view expressed in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference regarding the wage freeze policy is detrimental to the millions of industrial workers and Government employees and recommends to the Government to take immediate steps to check the rising prices and ensure cent per cent neutralisation of the entire rise in the cost of living of industrial workers and salaried employees."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussion is an important one. Before dealing with the subject, permit me to say a few words as a background to this resolution. Everybody knows that on the eve of the fourth Plan, this talk of wage freeze began in our country. It is the general economic crisis that led them to say so. In 1966, the then Minister of Labour, Shri Jagjivan Ram, referred to a wage freeze in the Indian Labour Conference. After that, after devaluation, Mr. Morarji Desai, in his memorandum to the Prime Minister, referred to this wage freeze. The Prime Minister quite publicly considered this matter to be extremely useful. Now, we hear that wage freeze will be accompanied by dividend freeze and price freeze. In this connection, I would like to say that even if the recent threat of dividend freeze is implemented, a portion of that dividend will go underground. Therefore, the talk of price freeze and dividend freeze is meaningless as far as this Government is concerned.

15.43 hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA** in the Chair].

This Government cannot curb the rising prices. So, my contention is

that the slogan of price freeze and dividend freeze is meant to cheat the public.

This question assumes special importance in view of the recent discussion of the Chief Ministers. All the Chief Ministers, except the Kerala Chief Minister, directly or indirectly supported the concept of wage freeze. In this connection, I would like to add that the delaying tactics of the Government of India in granting dearness allowance to the Central Government employees is also causing concern among large sections of the Central Government and State Government employees.

While coming to the main problem, I must say that the concept of wage freeze is nothing new so far as this Government is concerned. The official statistics compiled by the Labour Bureau indicates that between 1951 and 1964 there has been no increase in the real wage of the Indian workers. I admit that some increase in the money wage was obtained through the bitterest struggle of the workers. So, my contention is that there has already been a freeze in this country. Three Five Year Plans have been implemented by this Government. I would like to know whether the living conditions of the workers have been improved. Certainly not.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the money wage between 1951 and 1964 has gone up to 42 per cent. At the same time, during this period, the price index has increased by 44 per cent. This means the real wage was less by four per cent.

I shall explain this. If a worker was getting Rs. 100 in 1951, after the implementation of the three plans, now he gets Rs. 142, though he is expected to get Rs. 144. Instead of getting Rs. 144, he gets only Rs. 142. This clearly means his pay is less by 4 per cent. Where is the increase in real wage? There is no increase at all. The conditions of the workers

have become worse. Between 1951 and 1967, prices have gone up by 93 per cent and money wage has certainly lagged far behind the phenomenal rise in the cost of living index.

Government says, the national income is increasing. Between 1951 and 1967, national income in real terms has increased by 20 per cent. I would ask the minister why the real wage of the Indian worker has not increased in the same proportion? Where has the surplus money gone, Mildly speaking, it is pocketed by the industrialists and big business people. Between 1955-56 and 1962-63, the industrial profits have increased by 85.8 per cent, according to the Reserve Bank. One can very well know where the money is going. This money is not distributed among the workers or salaried employees. Here I would like to say that this money does not include black money. This is the declaimed profit of the industrialists. Today the real wages are on par with 1939 wages. What does this mean? The real standard of living of the workers has not basically improved. It remains the same as that of the pre-war period.

The result of the low wage of industrial workers can be seen if we study the profitability ratios and labour share in industry. In 1951, according to the annual survey of industries, the emoluments received by the workers constituted 45.2 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. In 1963 the relative share of the workers' wage went down to 39.8 per cent.

Now let me examine the recent pronouncements of our Finance Minister. He has indicated freeze in money wage. If this is allowed to be implemented, it will mean a virtual cut in wages, and will lead to a serious situation all over the country.

What are these arguments of the Finance Minister? He says that wage freeze is meant for fighting inflation. He further adds that it is directed for

economic growth by augmenting savings. The third argument of the Finance Minister is that wage freeze may enhance our export.

My arguments are these. It is utter falsehood that by curtailing wages, we can fight inflation. During the three plans, real wages have not gone up. Still there is inflation. Such being the condition, who will believe that the Finance Minister is keen on checking inflation? The reality is that during the three plans, the real wage has not been increased. On the contrary, inflation in our country has increased. So, what is the intention of the Finance Minister? The intention is quite obvious. He wants a curtailment of the earnings of the workers demand DA as a result of price rise and it is not that the prices are increasing because of higher DA. The increase in direct taxation, deficit financing, and non-developmental expenditure are mainly responsible for inflation. The Government, it seems to me, does not think of these evils. Instead of checking these three evils, the Government now wants to attack at the roots of salaried employees and industrial workers.

With regard to my second point, I must say this to the government. Despite all these measures, our development is stagnating. The profitability of the concerns is going up. At the same time, the rate of production is going down. It is not due to the fault of workers that the production is going down. The main culprit is government and its bankrupt policies. The economic policy has to be changed. Unless there is a fundamental change in the economic policy of the government nothing can be achieved. We cannot come out of the present trouble unless some thing to that effect is done.

The third point is that our export is not an encouraging one. The Government should not put the blame on the workers, for our slackness in export. It is devaluation that has led

[C. K. Chakrapani]

our export to this state of affairs. The follow-up action is taken by this government at the dictates of American imperialism. There is no reason why workers should be subjected to hardship for the servile policy of the Government.

Now, coming to the Central Government employees, I must say that their condition is extremely bad. They are getting agitated. Before independence the lowest paid employee used to get Rs. 55. Today the lowest paid employee gets Rs. 117. This means his real wage is less by 20 per cent in comparison with 1947. Though the cost of living index is 205 today, he is compensated only up to 175 taking 1949 as the base year. He is not given cent per cent neutralisation with the result his real wages go down as and when prices increase. Now the reality is that government employees are not happy at the report of the Gajendragadkar Commission, because for higher categories he has reduced the rate of compensation and for the lowest category he has recommended only 87 per cent neutralisation. The Chief Ministers do not want to neutralise the rise in price. Here I would like to quote Professor Gadgil. He says:

"The draft outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan contains extracts from a policy statement by the Government about wages and salaries of its employees. In this, the Government is explicit about the inability—almost undesirability—of giving, full compensation for a rise in the cost of living. This can only mean that the financing of the plans requires a cut in the earnings and, therefore, in the standard of living of even low-paid government servants.

The rise in prices in India after 1963 has been inadequately compensated for in relation even to the lowest paid Government servants; it may be safely presumed that in relation to all classes indicated above at vulnerable, it had a highly adverse effect."

When the Central Government employees wanted to have an interview with the Finance Minister, I must say that the attitude of the Finance Minister was arrogant and adamant. I shall read the contents of that letter No. 8743-PSF/67 dated 22nd July, 1967:

"With reference to your letter of 15th July, 1967, seeking an interview with the Deputy Prime Minister to discuss the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission, I am desirous to say that since Government is already aware of the views of employees on these recommendations, no useful purpose is likely to be served by a personal discussion with the Deputy Prime Minister at this stage.

If however your deputation is keen to meet the Deputy Prime Minister, in spite of what is stated above, you come to see him on 8th August, 1967 at 1.15 p.m. at 12, Parliament House. May I have a line in confirmation."

This is a letter written on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister. The Finance Minister should have given an interview to the Central Government employees. They were denied an interview. Of course, it will never solve the problem.

The Finance Minister knows our views. We know his views. Such being the case, what is the use of coming over here and discussing things? It will serve no purpose. However, the Finance Minister shows an adamant attitude towards the Central Government employees.

This and the other attitude of the Finance Minister shows that they are determined to implement the wage freeze. Now the Government is decontrolling commodity after com-

modity. You have lifted control over cement. You have lifted control over steel and coal. Control over textiles was partially lifted. Now they are planning to decontrol sugar. Under the present set-up, this decontrol will result in further increase in prices. You want the workers to suffer. If you stop the price rise, nobody will demand DA. If you fail to check the price rise, the industrial workers and the salaried employees will be forced to launch a struggle against this Government to compel this Government for full neutralisation.

In this connection the Central Government cannot evade the responsibility for financing the State Governments' DA to their employees.

The Central Government should give cent per cent neutralisation to industrial workers and salaried employees.

In all tripartite conferences the Government have accepted the linking of DA to the price index. But this has remained only on paper. Unless the Government take immediate steps to implement these decisions, Government will have to face unprecedented countrywide agitation in the coming months. So far as the prices are concerned, I warn the Government that if the Government does not put an end to the price rise, the price rise will put an end to this Government.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the majority view expressed in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference regarding the wage freeze policy is detrimental to the millions of industrial workers and Government employees and recommends to the Government to take immediate steps to check the rising prices and ensure cent per cent neutralisation of the entire rise in the cost of living of industrial workers and salaried employees."

There are some amendments also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and also to pay dearness allowance to the Government employees as recommended by Gajendragadkar Commission without any further delay". (1).

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I beg to move:

That is the resolution,—
add at the end—

"and requests the State Governments to play their part in keeping in check the galloping rise in prices of essential commodities by ensuring equitable, efficient and fair distribution of such commodities." (2).

Mr. Chairman: Both the Resolution and the amendments are now before the House. **Shri Somani.**

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Sir, what about this side? There should be one speaker from that side and one from this side.

Mr. Chairman: Leave it to the Chair.

Shri Randhir Singh: It is always left to the Chair.

Shri N. K. Somani (Nagaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are very few occasions when I agree with the statement of a leading Communist Member. It is one such occasion. Professor Hiren Mukerjee, a little while ago while opposing the third reading of the Finance Bill, said that all the problems of this country are due to inept, inefficient and unimaginative policies of Government. I could not agree with him more. The crux of the matter in this Private Member's Resolution here presented before the

[Shri N. K. Somani]

House is of such a serious consequence, which is affecting the whole country that all our plans and progress and the aspirations of the people . . .

Mr. Chairman: If I may interrupt him for a minute, there are a good number of speakers, both from the Opposition and from the Congress side and I would suggest that the Members might take as little time as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is the only Resolution today. We can devote the whole time to it.

Mr. Chairman: Even taking into consideration the whole time, a number of speakers will not be accommodated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let it be 10 minutes to each.

Mr. Chairman: Ten minutes will not accommodate all the Members whose names I have got here. I have got 15 names sent to me.

Shri Ramga (Srikakulam): From our group only one name was sent. Let him have 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: This is a suggestion only for the convenience of all.

Shri N. K. Somani: Sir, I was saying before I was interrupted that this problem of rising prices is the crux of the matter and there is no point in considering either a wage freeze in isolation or a dividend freeze in isolation or a profit freeze in isolation because it is a part of our total economic picture.

16 hrs.

I would like to quote briefly from Shri Gajendragadkar's Report who has examined the entire issue of the dearness allowance very recently. He has observed:

"The most serious aspect of the national economy today is the steep and continuous rise in prices which has been witnessed in the

recent past. The problem of dearness allowance cannot be considered in isolation from this aspect and, to that extent, is even more complex than ever. During our deliberations, as indeed during the course of the whole inquiry, we have been impressed by the fact that the core of the problem relates not so much to be devising of a suitable formula for the payment of dearness allowance in future, as to the formulation of wise and purposeful economic policies which would achieve a reasonable degree of price stability in the near future."

He has touched the core of the problem and he has maintained and proved that if this Government follows wise and purposeful policies in this country, the price stability would be achieved and this continuous rise in prices, not only from week to week but from day to day in certain cities, will, certainly be arrested. Therefore, I submit that there is no point in discussing this problem in piecemeal. This is a splendid opportunity to have a close look at our entire economic structure.

The Finance Minister himself, in his Economic Survey for 1966-67, has admitted that the wholesale price level in the last year has risen by 16.5 per cent on top of a steep 25 per cent rise in the preceding two years and even in the period of the last few months when he had the opportunity of being the Finance Minister the prices continue to rise. Therefore, whether you grant D.A. or whether you freeze the wages in isolation, as an ad hoc solution to our economic problems, I submit, is not going to help our economy. I submit that this has to be examined more from a fundamental point of view as far as the Government policies are concerned.

About a year ago, the party in power thought that the panacea of all our economic ills lay in devalue-

tion of the rupee with which, I am sure, many Congress Members and the whole country is extremely disappointed today. Similarly, everyone in the country is being given the impression today that the panacea of all our current problems lies in the next good crop, in the next good monsoon. I submit that it is a part of the picture. What is going to happen to the imbalances that have been created in our economy? Who is going to challenge Rs. 800 crores investment that is being committed to the Bokaro Steel Plant?

Shri Ranga: It is a waste.

Shri N. K. Somani: When you look at problems from an ad hoc or a political view-point, it is bound to eat into the country's economy. The prices are not going to come down because our productivity, our national output, is not in relation to our productive capacity today. What is going to happen, for instance, if we have a good monsoon but the industry is not assured of spare parts, is not assured of adequate credit supply and is not assured of removing the anomalies that have arisen out of devaluation? A little while ago, you heard that the Finance Minister after one full year has provided a little bit of a remedy as a part of the follow-up action to devaluation which should have been taken one year ago. After all, if there is a serious disease, if there is an economic malady, we cannot afford to wait for a period of one year till the Finance Minister wakes up to the realities of the situation.

Then, you heard the day before yesterday, as a defence of the management about the profitability of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., the Steel Minister saying that the eight months inventory was justified because some other public sector projects had 36 months inventory. Is that an answer to our solution?

Further, the Food and Agriculture Minister a few months ago, wrote to

me that he was personally looking into the matter of the colossal amount of wastage of foodgrains due to the pests, rodents, storage and transportation. But two days ago, his Deputy Minister said, "We have not been able to locate the problem. We do not know how much quantity of foodgrains is being wasted like this." If they cannot locate the problem, how can they diagnose the same?

The Home Minister says that he is trying to control the situation all over the country. Does he not anticipate what is going to happen in West Bengal during the Puja season? Is he prepared for that? Does he also realise that the capital is flying away from West Bengal to the detriment of the whole country's economy? These are the problems. If the export possibilities have been created according to your export incentives and export policy at the beginning of the year, you do not record at all the fluctuations and the changes that occur in the world markets from time to time. You deny the export incentives that are due to the business or industry and yet, you expect them to export at par with leading producers in the world. This, I submit, is the main problem. Who is going to be responsible for the better return from the public sector enterprises? The Finance Minister and the Planning Minister, in the prestigious Annual Plan that has been submitted the day before yesterday to the House, have stated that the upward trend in prices has once again resumed from about the middle of April this year, after this Government came into the seat of power, and by the end of June, the index of wholesale prices had moved up to 217.2 as against 202.7 at the end of March which is a little over 7 per cent. All this, I submit, is a part of our entire economic malady which is afflicting our country. Then there are some suggestions, I think they are valuable, put forward by this Government in this Annual Plan of 1967-68, which must be urgently gone into.

[Shri N. K. Somani]

The first suggestion of additional resource mobilisation is in respect of the removal of food subsidy and the Finance Minister says that a good crop, with its favourable impact on foodgrain availability and prices, will create a proper condition for the withdrawal of the food subsidy. The Planning Minister has also hinted at the possibility of the removal of the remaining subsidy on fertilisers. He has also shown that the Government has to launch a drive, and the credit co-operatives have to launch a drive for collection of land revenue and other taxes, the arrears which are long overdue. Here is money which is lying with you, here is money which is due to you. Let the food subsidy be withdrawn, let the fertiliser subsidy be withdrawn, and be given to the minor irrigation projects of various States; let wells be energised. These are the ways in which we must remove these anomalies.

Coming to productivity and wages, I will just quote this. In an Address to the Trade Union Congress at Black Pool early in September, 1966, Mr. Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of U.K., observed:

"Increased money wages without higher productivity will be a hollow mockery."

This is also a relevant factor in our Indian economy. We cannot go on giving hundred per cent neutralisation for the price spiralling which is as a result of the unfortunate government policies, and the industry and business should not be made to suffer for that. Wages have at one stage—the earlier it is done the better it would be—to be related to the productivity of labour. Then only you will see that the cost of production comes down; then only you will see that prosperity comes to the nation; then only we will have our abilities to export at lower costs; then only a solid and abiding foundation for industry in India will be

laid. Therefore, I come once again to the premise that I began with when I raised this problem.

I am very grateful to the hon. Member for having given this opportunity to the House to go deep into this problem. I hope that the Government will look into it from the entire aspect and will see that the question of the total income policy is related to the realities of the day and not based on any doctrinaire consideration.

Before ending, I will just quote a few lines from the Report of the Gajendragadkar Commission. The Gajendragadkar Commission themselves have observed:

"If the Government were to show by action . . ." and not by prestigious documents, not by doctrinaire consideration; it says, and I repeat:

"If the Government were to show by action that they were serious about controlling the prices on an emergency basis, there would be adequate response from the employees in respect of this."

I can assure them that there will be adequate response from the employees, from the employers, from the Parliament and from the nation and the society at large. But let us first be convinced that the Government is honest in its sincerity and that it is prepared to have a fresh look at these problems, that it is prepared to fight in a cumulative fashion to rid this price spiral which is eating into our progress.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): The monster of rising prices today has become a matter of concern for the entire people of this country, and particularly to those who are wage-earners. This problem of rising prices cannot be discussed or dealt with piece-meal. It needs an integrated approach. The most urgent thing is the stabilisation

of prices. If we fail to stabilise the prices and we ask the workers and the government servants that their wages should be frozen, we shall not succeed, and I do not think anybody either on this side of the House or on the other side of the House would agree to such a proposition.

Taking into consideration all these aspects, I believe the Finance Minister and Government are trying to evolve a kind of an integrated approach by which this monster of rising prices can be really checked. Otherwise, what will happen is that when once the prices rise, the wages also would rise, and again the prices would rise and again the wages would rise, and this would go on in a vicious spiral. People have begun to have a kind of disbelief as to whether Government would really be in a position to check the prices. Therefore, whatever action may be taken in the coming months, the people must at least have the confidence in the measures that are taken and they must be put into effect at least at some points so that the ever-increasing prices can be checked, at least so far as the essential commodities are concerned.

I was just looking into the rising figures of the consumer price index number for working classes. I am amazed to find that in almost all parts of the country this number has been increased. It was 240 in January in some place but it went up to 250 in May, and still it is rising. In June also it had risen and in July also it has been rising. In Silchar, it was 197 before and it had gone up to 220. In Cuttack, in Berhampore, in Gauhati and other places also, the consumer price index numbers for the working classes have risen very fast. The question before us now is this. When the consumer price index numbers are rising so fast, can we simply ask the workers to agree to a wage freeze, as my hon. friend Shri N. K. Somani was just trying to suggest when he said that the pujas were coming and so on?

What he was driving at was this, namely that since the pujas were coming, the working class population would demand greater bonus etc. because the puja period is the usual period when they bargain and get more money from the employers, and, therefore, that kind of an apprehension is there.

When we try to deal with this problem we should remember the large-scale unemployment in our country today. According to the latest assessment of the Planning Commission, the total number of unemployed today is about 10 million, 7 million in the rural areas and about 2.5 million in the urban areas. So, there is a rising tempo of the unemployment problem. As regards educated unemployment, there are 8 lakhs of matriculates and under-graduates, one lakh graduates and post-graduates, and over 5000 engineering graduates without jobs. When that is the position today, naturally, we want to provide more employment to the people. At the same time, we want to check the rising prices also. Therefore, it is high time we should think of an integrated policy without any further delay.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I have just a few suggestions to make.

Mr. Chairman: I am following him very closely.

An Hon. Member: Because of the puja?

Mr. Chairman: I am always devoted to puja.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is the present crisis that is being so much talked about? To my mind, the present stagnation in industries is given too much of publicity. I do not agree with some of my hon. friends here when they say that there is a

[Shri Chintamanj Panigrahi]

complete recession in the country so far as industrial development is concerned.

Therefore, I say there has been too much publicising in this country of recession. For what purpose? I say it is a calculated move to pressurise the Government and people of the country to give up the entire concept of planning, to give up efforts at unearthing black money, to give up getting more and more tax from private industry and to throttle the proposed control over banks, nationalisation of general insurance and also nationalisation of foreign trade. This is a kind of game, a conspiracy to achieve these objectives.

Some people have been saying that the banks because of the new policy of Government have curtailed credit. They complain that they do not get credit for private industry. But look at the figures of advances to industries by banks. As on 31st March 1964, scheduled commercial banks advanced Rs. 1104.40 crores; as on 31st March 1966, they have advanced Rs. 1509.79 crores; in July this year, it has gone up by Rs. 355 crores. Of course, the credit is selective; it should be.

My suggestion is that every industry in the country must have workers' councils. These councils must look into the accounts. Once they are taken into confidence, they will try to economise. Of course, there must be a limit to the rate of profit. During the last twenty years, under a kind of protection from Government, private industries have grown up. They have been day in and day out abusing the public sector. It is to their misfortune that now Government have stopped placing orders and there is this crisis. Out of the annual spending of Rs. 6,000 crores, namely Rs. 4500 crores have been

by way of orders placed with private engineering industries, chemical industries and so on for purchase. They have been the beneficiaries of these orders. When there has been a little tightening of this expenditure because of the present economic conditions, because of financial stringency, they raise a hue and cry.

It is time that every industry in the country, in the public sector and in the private sector as well organise workers' councils. If necessary, they must also forgo the margin of profit for some time and the profit should not be calculated at every point of production. And overall percentage of profit should be calculated. The margin of profit should be limited to 3 or 5 percent so that the workers will have more and more incentive to work, they will co-operate in effecting economies, and wasteful expenditure can be checked and cost of production cut down. In the last twenty years, with all these facilities given by Government to private industry, they have not been able to supply goods to the consumers at a cheap rate.

So far as the engineering industries are concerned, they have got the capacity of nearly Rs. 34 crores worth of production. They must try to maintain themselves without depending more on easy government orders. They should reduce their cost of production so that they can be competitive and help boost exports without depending only on internal consumption.

Therefore, at the present moment, any idea of freezing salaries and wages of government employees or of the working class cannot solve the problem: on the other hand, it will accentuate it. Therefore, there should be an integrated policy devised which will take into account all these aspects, profits, wages, dividends, cost of production and other things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am grateful to the hon. member who has tabled this most timely resolution on wage freeze.

You remember that a news item appeared in many of the newspapers in Delhi and particularly in the *Times of India*, it was covered by the PTI, on 24th July, 1987, and its heading was "Integrated plan to freeze wage-price is almost ready". I wanted to raise this question here, and I wanted a reply from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, who is the Finance Minister of this country, and I wanted him either to confirm or deny this report.

The report reads:

"The Government of India is understood to be actively considering an integrated scheme to achieve price stability comprising measures of discipline both in respect of prices and wages applicable to the public and private sector alike. The packet of measures envisaged includes the deferment of increment in dearness and other allowances in both Government and private sector employees till the end of the current financial year, i.e. March, 1989."

It further says:

"The complicated exercise at the official level is nearing completion. Subject to the Union Cabinet's approval, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, is expected to outline the plan in Parliament before it adjourns by the middle of next month."

It has been mentioned in this House that many of the Chief Ministers have suggested "at the Chief Ministers' conference that there should be a wage freeze. I speak from personal knowledge as far as the Chief Minister of U.P. is concerned, and his

present victory shows he never suggested a wage freeze. What he suggested was that when the Centre raises the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees, obviously it has repercussions on the State Government employees, because I am one of those who feel, sincerely feel, seriously feel, that there should be no difference in the matter of dearness allowance at least between a State Government employee and a Central Government employee in the same city, because; if potato is available, say, at 50 paise per kilo, a State Government employee cannot go to the shop and say that he is working under Charansinghji and therefore he should be given at 25 paise. This is illogical. That was the main thing. The Chief Minister expected some financial and, rather some subsidy from the Centre. That was one of the reasons he said that if you increase the dearness allowance of the Central Government, he will have to do it. Many of the State Governments, especially the non-congress governments have declared that there will be parity in the matter of dearness allowance between the Central Government and the State Government employees, and we must congratulate them. So, there was no suggestion like that. Rather, it was suggested by the Finance Minister I am told, that he could not resist the pressure, if they wanted to resist the pressure, they could do it. What he meant by resisting pressure was that he was unable to resist the pressure because the Central Government employees agitated regarding full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living, and the Gajendragadkar Commission was appointed. Mr. Gajendragadkar was no less a person than the ex-Chief Justice of India. When this commission was appointed, there was vehement opposition about its terms of reference, but still some of us decided to participate in the deliberations and give all co-operation to Mr. Gajendragadkar in this particular job.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The report of the Gajendragadkar Commission, certain portions, were read by my young but very learned friend Mr. Somani. Some of the portions we agree to. We do not agree even with the report because that has given neutralisation only in the case of one set of employees, the lowest paid employees, Rs. 70-109. Ninety per cent neutralisation is suggested only in one case—class IV employees. He has not suggested 90 per cent neutralisation in the case of class III employees, drawing Rs. 110-180, LDCs, the most troubled section, called the lower middle class. We were opposed to his report. We want a discussion and fresh arbitration. But even that report is not accepted by the government on the ground that it is not possible for the government to pay Rs. 62 crores. It is withholding D.A. from February 1967 on the basis of 185 points, from June 1967 on the basis of 195 points. Long live this government, if it remains in power. The report says that there should be pay revision once the index reaches 235 points. The terms of reference of the Gadgil commission was whether the DA has come to stay in the country. Mr. Gadgil is no more with us. Khandubhai Desai and others were members of that commission and I also tendered evidence. Mr. Gadgil came to the conclusion that DA had come to stay. Even the first pay commission envisaged that the prices might stabilise after the cessation of hostilities at 165—170. But that expectation was not fulfilled. This government has been unable to hold the price line after independence. This government does not want to pay D.A. even on the basis of the commission's recommendations. They are weeping that they will not be able to find Rs. 32 crores today. Today when I speak here another slab is due to be given to the central government employees. It is unfair. Legitimately, legally and morally also they should find this Rs. 120 crores. and they will have to pay it.

There is the question of recession in the country. It has not been denied by them. While replying to the debate on the Finance Bill, Shri Desai said that there should be more efficiency and people should work more; he complained that people did not work. People do work in this country. Otherwise, how is the government functioning? The entire government is run by the LDCs and UDCs. If you find out who the first man to sign on a file was, it will be the LDC; ultimately Mr. K. C. Pant or Mr. Bhagat or anybody else will sign. There is a saying in Urdu:

“अगर मुंशी की कलम से लिख दिया
गया है तो नासूर बन कर खड़ा
हो जाएगा। किसी आदमी की
टालने का हिम्मत नहीं होगा।”

If a clerk writes with his pen something on a file, nobody can possibly change it, even the minister cannot change it. I was wanting a discussion on this subject and I would request you to give some time to speak on this. They want to have a wage freeze and in today's paper there is a proposal to pay the DA in the form of cash bonds. No government employee or even a private sector employee is going to have confidence that the present central government will not topple. This is the age of toppling governments, U.P. has already survived but you are losing in M.P. Today the House had been adjourned in Bhopal on a flimsy ground for two days.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): It was for giving a ruling by the Speaker and for this reason the House was adjourned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The toppling of the M.P. government will not affect Mr. A. S. Saigal here.

Mr. Chairman: Your five minutes should be put to the least use:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said that they must have the compulsory deposit. Why was that compulsory deposit scheme scrapped? Though it was meant to save something, it was found to be impracticable. What is to be saved? Today, when this Government in 20 years has not been able to check the prices or hold the price line, this Government is not morally justified to ask the Government servants to tighten their belts further. I am sure that if the DA Commission's report is not properly discussed, there will be difficulties. What was the reply of the hon. Finance Minister, when the employees' representations wanted to meet him; all of us signed it. His reply was that the Government is already aware of the views of the employees on these recommendations and so no useful purpose was likely to be served by a personal discussion with the Deputy Prime Minister at this stage. The Deputy Prime Minister added:

"If however your deputation is keen to meet the Deputy Prime Minister in spite of what is stated above, you come to see him on 8th August . . ."

After all, Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister is not Qutab Minar or Red Fort. We are interested to discuss the matter with him. He is not an exhibit. We want to discuss the entire matter with him. He refuses to discuss the matter with them.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would only take one more minute and I shall have done. I support this resolution. I would request the hon. Minister to take steps in this regard. Shri K. C. Pant is here and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Shri L. N. Mishra is also here. Shri L. N. Mishra said in reply to a question that he is not going to make any wage freeze.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): I still hold to that statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, the Cabinet is divided. It started from the Deputy and it has gone up to the top. I would only point out that the Labour Minister is opposed to the wage freeze. But the Finance Minister thinks that under a given circumstance, they should have this cash bond. What is this? They do not know what is happening. This is going to result in a big strike in the country. The Central Government employees are going to march towards Safdarjung Lane, to the hon. Prime Minister's house, on the 3rd August, 1967 with the request...

Mr. Chairman: So, not to Qutab Minar!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. We all hold her in high esteem. So, what I am saying is that they will march there, in deputation, to meet her in deputation and request her to persuade the hon. Finance Minister to see reason. The other day, the hon. Finance Minister said "I do not refuse to see anybody." But then I laughingly said he refused to see reason! So, Sir, in all seriousness I say, that the all-India Trade Union Congress to which I belong has taken a decision that any wage freeze at this hour, when there is a race between hunger and anger, when there is a race between starvation and famine, when the wages have fallen below 1947 level, if there is going to be wage freeze, it will be wrong, and that there will be a general strike and nobody then can rave it. I am not saying it in a threatening spirit. I really appeal to the Government through you to avoid that situation and let us build the country.

Shri K. R. Ganesh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this proposal of the wage freeze now being actively considered by the

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

Finance Minister is a proposal which in my humble opinion is fraught with serious consequences, because it affects the most organised sector of the Indian people, that is, the organised working classes and the Government employees. As we know, all trade union organisations in this country are opposed to a wage freeze.

An hon. Member: Including the INTUC.

Shri K. R. Ganesh: Yes; including the INTUC, as the hon. Member says. We also knew that in the past when this matter was brought in Parliament and in other platforms, many leading spokesmen of the Government had also opposed it, because as my friend Shri Panigrahi pointed out, there cannot be control of wages unless there is an integrated policy with regard to income and prices. It has been pointed out here that prices have been increasing and the basic problem before the Indian people is one of spiralling prices. We have failed to check the price increase in the past and I feel that whatever measures we may adopt we will fail to check the price increase in future because the checking of price increase will require an absolutely alternative policy. We know wages in India are about the minimum level and not even fair wages are given to the workers. Nearly all the trade unions in the country have demanded full neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living index. At such a time if there is freeze in wages, it will mean that we will be putting the workers and the middle-class employees almost at starvation level.

It has been pointed out by the Swatantra Party spokesman that productivity must be related to the wages paid. Such a thing may be suitable for advanced countries where high wages are paid to workers, but it cannot be applied to India, where in spite of the gains made during the

last 20 years, the worker is still getting a wage which is at a minimum level and which is being siphoned off by higher prices going to the pockets of industrialists.

We are proud of this concession which the Indian worker has won after protracted fight, namely, linking of wages and DA with cost of living. Freezing that concession would be a retrograde step. It will mean, whatever progressive aspects in the Indian labour laws, that will be eliminated. The example of UK is pointed out where wage-freeze and income-freeze policy has been pursued. The position in UK is completely different. There the worker gets a wage, which is not a minimum wage, but which is a higher wage. Any freezing of that wage does not depreciate his standard of living at that given moment of time. But the Indian worker cannot be compared with the UK worker. Even in UK there has been a tremendous opposition to their wage policy. We know one of the trade union leaders resigned from the Government, there. I had been abroad and I saw that the British trade union movement demanded from the British parliamentarians that those who were elected with the help of the British Trade Union Congress must be faithful to the working class.

We are having inflations, food shortage and recession. Over and above this, if we have a wage-freeze you can imagine what will be the picture of this country. This must be taken seriously, that the most organised section of the Indian public, the working class and the middle-class employees will never accept this. I do not think my hon. friends on that side are giving a threat to the Government, because it will not be possible for them to control the working class. After having won this concession of linking DA with the cost of living after fighting for 20 years, I do not think the working class will accept this wage-freeze. Any trade union

worker, worth his name, either on this side or that, will find it impossible to satisfy the working class if this is done.

Therefore, Sir, I congratulate our hon. friend, the hon. Member over there, who has given this opportunity to us, for having brought forward this resolution, so that the Finance Ministry may know the opinion of a large section of this hon. House.

It has been said by one hon. Member on that side that our panacea for all evils is the rains. To them the panacea for all the evils of this country is that we should cut down Bokaro, we should cut down the public sector, we should jeopardise all development in our country and we should hand over this country to heavy foreign investment. Sir, if an alternate policy is necessary; the alternate policy can only be that we have to produce consumer goods in the public sector so that cheaper consumer goods would be available; the alternate policy can be to control the prices at least of basic essential commodities; the alternate policy can be to nationalise banks, to nationalise export-import trade, to nationalise general insurance, to hit back and break this hidden sector of our economy.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, you and I come from Bengal and we are deeply perturbed over what is happening in Naxalbari. That is a difficult area from the strategic point of view and a very sensitive area. In that area both democracy and stable government were in peril. But, Sir, the greater danger is the rising spiral of prices of essential commodities in West Bengal and other places. How to check that? Unless you check that, I think this talk of wage freeze is absolute moonshine and it is not proper. The other day, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani delivered a very thoughtful speech. She strongly opposed wage freeze. She very pertinently pointed out what is the mean-

ing of wage freeze. Unless there is price freeze, unless you can control the rising spiral of prices, it is absolutely absurd to talk of wage freeze, it will be really adding insult to injury and doing great injustice to the low-paid staff both in the Government departments and also in the industrial sector. Therefore, it is clear that responsible men are also opposing it apart from ordinary trade unions.

Even after passing the Finance Bill we have got to tackle this problem. We are happy that this resolution has been moved at a very opportune moment when we should fix our attention on this serious problem. Why are we saying that this wage freeze which has been passed at the Conference of Chief Ministers is not giving a correct lead to India? Why are we opposing it? We are opposing it on this ground that really the real wages have gone down although nominal wages have gone up. Rs. 55 was the salary that the lowest paid man in a government department got. Today he gets Rs. 123.

An hon. Member: Rs. 117. *

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I was told it was Rs. 123. Whether it is Rs. 123 or Rs. 117, it does not matter. But does he get what he used to get in 1947 for Rs. 55? He does not. Therefore, it is really a question of not merely squeezing out or giving this cash wages freeze. What about the real wages? I think Shri Banerjee was very indignant and he shouted for the poor paid staff. Why? Because they are not getting even the minimum which they used to get on the salary they used to earn in 1947. You have raised the salary from Rs. 55 to 123 or 117—a little over 100 per cent. But you know the basic index of price from 100 has become 299.

Three times the price index has gone up and your wages have gone up only 100 per cent or a little more

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

than that. The result is that the poorly paid staff is suffering intensely.

Sir, I had the privilege to appear before Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar when he was a Judge of the Supreme Court, also when he was a Judge of the Bombay High Court and also when he was the Chief Justice of India for many years. You could not get a more sympathetic Judge; industry, specially labour, could not get a more sympathetic Judge than Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar. Actually, he used to plead even when on the Bench for socio-economic justice. He specially used to go out of his way to help poor downtrodden labour. That was his outlook. With that outlook what has he recommended?

My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, has given you the figures. He has recommended 90 per cent neutralisation only for people who are getting from Rs. 70 to Rs. 109 and only 70 per cent neutralisation for people getting Rs. 110 to Rs. 180. What we are pleading is that it is really too low. But it will be unfair to sabotage this Gajendragadkar Commission Report. Actually people getting Rs. 70 to Rs. 180—the so-called middle class—are really the starving people, men with a family, with children to educate, paying doctors' bills and other things.

What is Rs. 180 now-a-days? With the spiral going up it is absolutely essential that at least the Gajendragadkar Commission Report should be implemented without any delay. Frankly speaking, it is even worse from the worker's point of view than Justice Jagannatha Das Commission Report. He gave a little more neutralisation. I am not pleading for cent per cent neutralisation in every case. That is not possible, I know. But you must have some relation between the nominal wage and the real wage. When the spiral steadily goes up, what is the good of saying wage freeze?

First of all please have price freeze and then talk of wage freeze. If you cannot secure that, if you cannot control black money, if you cannot control the banks giving out money according to the dictates of big capital, it is no good merely saying wage freeze. That will not be proper. That will not be desirable. That will be thoroughly unfair. That will be discrimination.

16.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Mr Justice Gajendragadkar has also remarked very pertinently that you must secure price stability before you have anything else. We must secure that before we talk of wage freeze. Unless you have that basic factor of price stability, it will be absolutely useless, a bit dangerous, thoroughly unfair and inhuman to talk of wage freeze because that will be really hitting the poor people harder.

I know, Mr. Wilson, the British Premier, has said about wage freeze. But what is the good of quoting the British Premier in this House? They are talking of real wages. It is not nominal wages they are talking of. **There is no discrepancy between nominal wages and real wages there.** There is no price spiral like this there. Of course, prices have risen but the condition there is basically different. Therefore when he says, "I will not allow any wage increase unless there is efficiency increase, unless I see that they contribute more, unless I find that industry and labour are doing their duty; I am thoroughly against it", it is different. I say that that is not the standard which can be applied here. Our perspective should be different.

When I went to the Finance Minister the other day leading the delegation on behalf of the Supreme Court Bar, he told me, "Mr. Chatterjee, I never change; therefore, I am not going to respond to your

appeal to cut out this 22 per cent cut at source for every professional fee". You know, Sir, in the Finance Bill there was a provision with regard to lawyers, doctors, architects, engineers, accountants and all professional men that there will be a 22 per cent cut at the very source in respect of every payment of fees. We pointed out that it was wrong. I am very happy to say that although he told me that he seldom changes and although he has a reputation for rigidity and also obduracy, the Finance Minister has deleted that clause to the great relief of all professional men throughout India—not merely Supreme Court lawyers, not only men of law but all doctors, engineers, accountants, chartered accountants etc. He has done the right thing. I hope, he will give up his rigidity—Government will give up its obdurate attitude with regard to wage freeze. Tackle it properly; look at it from proper perspective. What are they demanding? Are they demanding something more? No. They are only saying, "Give us what we used to get before; give us that stuff which we used to get before independence." The prices have gone up. You cannot control them. Pathetic incompetence and inefficiency in controlling the rise in prices is the real trouble. It is a humane question. It is not a question of pampering them: It is a question of giving them the barest minimum.

I think, this Resolution demands the support of all sections of the House irrespective of parties or groups or other party loyalties. I hope the hon. Minister will also give us some hope that the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report will be implemented and that 90 per cent neutralisation shall be available not merely to people upto Rs. 100 per month but also up to Rs. 180 which will mean some relief to the poor people, the oppressed middle-class people, who are suffering very badly

from this terrible rise in prices of essential commodities.

श्री: रणधीर सिंह (रं हत ह) : स्वीकर साहब, जो रेजोल्यूशन हाउस के सामने है मैं उसकी हर्फ ब हर्फ पूरे जोर से ताईद करना हूँ। हमारे गरीब देश में गरीब लोग चाहे सेंटर के मुलाजमीन हों, चाहे स्टेट्स के मुलाजमीन हों चाहे फैक्ट्रीज के मजदूर हों चाहे और दूसरे काम करने वाले हों, वह किस तरह से जिन्दा हैं यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इतनी महंगाई, गर्दन तोड़ महंगाई, कमरतोड़ महंगाई और इतनी थोड़ी तनख्वाह, इतना बड़ा कुनबा एक-एक मजदूर के पास एक बीबी और दर्जनों बच्चे और शायद सारा खानदान एक-एक मजदूर का, एक-एक छोट मुलाजिम का चाहे वह यू० डी० सी० हो, चाहे दूसरा कोई हो, वह किस तरह से अपनी जिन्दगी बनाये हुए हैं यह एक ऐसी चीज है कि जब इसको सोचते हैं तो जिस्म कांप उठता है। मेरे ब्याल में जहां तक तनख्वाह का सम्बन्ध है हमारे इन छोटे मुलाजमीन को और मजदूरों को शायद दुनिया में सबसे थोड़ी तनख्वाह मिलती है। यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि देश बड़ा गरीब है। लेकिन हमने विधान में यह बात मान ली है कि हर एक का पेट भरने को गुजारा देगे। काड़ा उसको मिलेगा। रोटी उसको मिलेगी, दवा दाक उसको मिलेगी। लेकिन वह हो नहीं पाया। मैं ट्रेजरी बेंचज की तरफ से बोलने वाला हूँ पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ इस बात को कहता हूँ कि :

मुस्ताकी व सब्री भजहद गुजिस्ता यारा।

गरतूस्केबदारी ताकत न मान भारा ॥

हमारा जो सब है उसका प्याला लबरेज हो गया है। हद्द को फांद गया है हमारा सब। हम तो बेसब हो गये। भापको सब होगा। हम तो बेसब हो गए। यह जो मजदूर है यह गरीब लोग हैं। यह जो बेचारे मुलाजमीन हैं मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि यह रेजोल्यूशन

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

कुछ ज्यादा वसीय होता इतना महदूद न होता । इस रेजोल्यूशन में जो दूसरे लोग हैं जो गैर-सरकारी हैं लोकल वाडीज के वर्कर्स हैं या दूसरे वर्कर्स हैं और ऐसे आदमी भी जो बेरोजगार हैं, जिम्मेदारी है, बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी है सरकार की, कोई भी सरकार हो कि जहाँ करोड़ों इन्सान कीड़े मकोड़ों की तरह से रहते हों, जिनके रहने का इन्तजाम नहीं जिस्म पर कपड़ा नहीं, दवा दारू नहीं, यह मेरी राय नहीं एक्सपर्ट्स की राय है कि हमारे देश में उम्र इस वास्ते कम है बच्चे की, जवान की, औरत की या बुड़े को, कि वह न्यूट्रीशन बूक दुस्त नहीं होता इस वास्ते कम है । या तो ग्रैंड-न्यूट्रीशन है या माल-न्यूट्रीशन है । खाना पूरा नहीं मिलता है और खाना मिलता है तो सिर्फ अनाज अनाज मिलता है । अनाज में प्रोटीन नहीं होता । तो हिन्दुस्तान की जो उम्र कम है 60-55 या 50 साल स्पैन आफ लाइफ है वह उसकी वजह यह है कि यह गरीब देश है । पूरा अनाज नहीं मिलता । जो गरीब लोग कारखाने में काम करने वाले हैं या छोटे मुलाजमीन हैं अब्बल तो वह इतना किराया कैसे दे सकते हैं और फिर बच्चे को दूध भी चाहिए, पढ़ाने के लिए फीस और तमाम चीजें चाहिए, वह रह कैसे रहे हैं इस तनक्वाह में मुझे ताज्जुब तो इससे होता है । और फिर वर्कर्स की हालत तो इससे भी बुरी है । तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि यह रेजोल्यूशन जो आया है यह बड़ा बामोका है । इससे ज्यादा मौका और रेजोल्यूशन का कोई हो नहीं सकता ।

इसके साथ-साथ एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एक तो फौजी की तनक्वाह का मामला भी इसमें आना चाहिए । क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट मुलाजमीन इसमें आते हैं तो हमारे फौजी जो कि बुरी से बुरी हालत में सख्त से सख्त हालत में बड़ी-बड़ी तंग पहाड़ियों पर और भयावह जंगलात में दिन रात सीना

तानकर दुश्मन से देश की हिकाजत करते हैं उन लोगों की तनक्वाह यहां के चपरासी से भी कम है, दफ्तरी से भी कम है—55 रुपये । तो स्पीकर साहब चूंकि रेजोल्यूशन आया और गवर्नमेंट मुलाजमीन का इस रेजोल्यूशन की तहत में जिक्र आ सकता है तो इसका फायदा उठाते हुए मैं खास तौर से फौजी भाइयों की तनक्वाह की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह ऐसे पेड्रिप्रट्स हैं कि जो देशको बचाते हैं आगे भी जिन्हें देश को बचाना है और एक-एक फौजी के पीछे दस दस व्यक्तियों का कुत्ता है । कई-कई तो दस दस साल में जाकर अपने बीबी बच्चों की शक्ल देखते हैं और दिन रात चौबीसों घंटे खड़े रहते हैं दुश्मन के मुकाबले में । तो जहां यह चीज आई इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर का सवाल आया तो मैं सब से पहले चाहूंगा कि तनक्वाह बढ़ायी जाय । अगर तो फौजी का यद्यपि गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन में मुझे पता है फौजी का जिक्र नहीं है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा खास तौर से चूंकि गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज का सवाल आता है तो फौजी की तनक्वाह बढ़ाने पर तरजीह दी जाये । प्रायिटी दी जाये ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा वह खास तौर से मास्टर, जो मुलाजिम पेशा टीचर हैं उस की बाबत है । उसका काम बहुत बड़ा है । वह नेशन को बनाता है । सारे देश के कैरेक्टर को बनाता है । उसके पढ़ाये हुए कोई कर्नल, कोई जनरल, कोई डाक्टर, कोई इंजीनियर, कोई बजीर, कोई कुछ बनता है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मास्टर की हालत आज बहुत बुरी है, चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट मुलाजिम हो चाहे प्राइवेट मुलाजिम हो । तो मैं यह दो कैटेगरीज खास तौर से पुट करता हूं । अब्बल तो मैं सब की इज्जत करता हूं लेकिन यह बेचारे जो हैं इनकी नेक कमाई है । इन से गुंजाइश नहीं कि ऊपर की कुछ आमदनी हो जाय । धीरे-धीरे तो

ऊपर से भी कुछ कमाई कर लेते हैं। लेकिन मास्टर को कोई ऊपर की भ्रामदनी नहीं है और न फौजी को है। तो इनकी तनख्वाह खास तौर से बढ़ानी चाहिए।

तीसरे एक हरिजन की बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा। हरिजन की इस कैटेगरी में बात शायद नहीं आई इस रेजोल्यूशन के अन्दर। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकल बाडीज में या गवर्नमेंट में भी जो हरिजन बतौर स्कैवेंजर के काम करते हैं उनका काम एक घटिया स्टैंडर्ड का है। यहाँ इसके बारे में एक सवाल पहले भी आया था। मैं ज्यादा गहराई में जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन उस चीज को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज में वह नहीं आते हैं, दूसरी जगह लोकल बाडीज में चाहे वह आते हों तो भी हरिजन की खास तौर से स्कैवेंजर की जो बुरी दशा है और जितना कठिन काम वह करते हैं उसको देखते हुए उनकी तनख्वाह कम है। उनके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

एक चौथी चीज गांव के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आप सोचेंगे कि हर बात में गांव का झण्डा लगाता है लेकिन आखिर यह देश ही गांवों का है। गांवों में बहुत बुरी हालत है। इसमें चूँकि दोनों बात आ गई हैं तनख्वाह का हिसाब जहाँ आया है वहाँ म्यारे जिन्दगी का जिक्र भी साथ-साथ आ गया है इसी दृष्टि से मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में 85 प्रतिशत भ्रामदमी ऐसे हैं नजदूर क्लास, नान-किसान क्लास का जिक्र मैं कर रहा हूँ और मैं सही बात कर रहा हूँ, वेज फ्रीज का जिक्र तो नहीं आता लेकिन आखिर बन्दोबस्त तो उनका भी करना पड़ेगा। वह करीब 20-25 करोड़ इन्सान हैं, लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं उनसे मैं कहूँगा कि उनका खयाल करे। उनमें पढ़े लिखे भी हैं और अनपढ़ भी हैं। उनमें येज्युएट भी हैं, मॅट्रिकुलेट भी हैं और हर साल ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है।

वह ऐसी तादाद बढ़ रही है कि कि कई नक्स - बाड़ी पैदा कर देगी इस देश में। मैं खास तौर से कउनो चाहता हूँ कि यह बेवारे पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं। दूसरे तो मनाये भी जा सकी हैं, हाथ जोड़ने से लेकिन वह नहीं मानेंगे। वह एक ऐसा इन्वलाबी तबका पैदा हो रहा है जिसको खाने को नहीं मिलता, रोजगार नहीं मिलता। 80-85 प्रतिशत उन में से ऐसे हैं जिनके पास आगे अपना जीवन निर्वाह करने का कोई साधन नहीं और वह हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लास के भ्रामदमी खास तौर से हैं। तो मैं ज्यादा टाइम न लेते हुए यह चाहूँगा, रेजोल्यूशन जिस शकल में है, मैं चाहता तो यह था कि भूवर महोदय इसको और एक्सटेंड करते, लेकिन जितना है उतने की मैं पुरजोर तार्ई करता हूँ और गवर्नमेंट से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जो गरज है उसका गवर्नमेंट पूरा करे।

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

Shri Shri Chand Gool (Chandigarh): May I submit that the Jan Sangh group is not being given any time?

Mr. Speaker Their chance also will come. Hon. Members would speak one after the other. We should not forget the back-benchers also. Let us give some chance to them in these debates at least.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mittur): I also want to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, his name is also there. All the names are in the list before me.

श्री शिव चन्द झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इस वक्त वेज फ्रीज की चर्चा देश में चल रही है यह चर्चा बहुत ही खतरनाक है और समाज की प्रगति के खिलाफ है। यह मैं कहूँगा कि दकियानूसी विचार है

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

ख़ास कर हमारे देश में। हिन्दुस्तान में जब समाज को बनाने की बड़ी बड़ी बातें हैं, बड़े-बड़े आदर्श हैं तब हमारे बीच से कुछ लोग आते हैं और मजदूरी पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं और इस विचार को उठाना चाहते हैं तो यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है। लेकिन मैं तो यह कहूँगा अध्यक्ष महोदय, और आप को हैरानी होगी यदि मैं कहूँ कि पूँजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था में मोटे तौर पर हमेशा वेज फ्रीज रहती है। यह बात कैसे होती है? आप जानते हैं कि अर्थ शास्त्र का कानून है कि मजदूर जितनी मेहनत करता है उस की आधी तनखाह, आधी मजदूरी वह पाता है और आधी उस का मालिक हड़प लेता है। अपने संघर्ष की बदौलत, अपनी लड़ाइयों की बदौलत और अपने आन्दोलन की बदौलत अमातौर पर मजदूर वर्ग अपनी तनखाह को भागे बढ़ाता है और उन सीमाओं पर से जाने की कोशिश करता है जहाँ उस का पूरा हक है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि मजदूरों का बुनियादी तौर पर राइट टु होल प्रोड्यूस का हक है। विश्व का इतिहास इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि जितने भी इस तरह के संघर्ष हुए हैं वे इस "राइट टु होल प्रोड्यूस" के लिए हुए हैं इस के लिए सब जगह पैदा से सड़ाई चलती आई है। जो प्रोड्यूस वे बनाते हैं वहाँ उन को नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए हमेशा पूँजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था में उस की तनखाह "फ्रीज" रहती है। जब उस में क्रिमिट बढ़ने लगती है तो वेज फ्रीज होने के कारण वह तनखाह और भी कम होने लगती है और उन की हालत और खराब हो जाती है। मैं आप को दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ जब कभी कहीं कोशिश हुई है कि मजदूरों की तनखाह फ्रीज हो तो वे कोशिशें ना-कामयाब रही हैं। अमरीका में लड़ाई के जमाने में जब पर्ल हारबर के बाद मजदूर नेताओं के बीच में एक परस्पर समझौता हो गया कि तनखाह वे बढ़ावें नहीं वेज फ्रीज रखेंगे अपने रूप में तो जब चीजों के

दाम बढ़ रहे थे तब फिर मजदूरों ने अपनी तनखाहों को बढ़ाने के लिए लड़ाई की, हड़ताल और संघर्ष किया बावजूद इस बात के कि उन्होंने स्वतः यह माना था कि लड़ाई में वह इस वेज फ्रीज को कबूल करेंगे। मजदूरों के रहनुमा जॉन लुईस ने वेज फ्रीज के खिलाफ लड़ाई शुरू की और इस तरह की हालत पैदा कर दी कि रूजवेल्ट की हालत एक तरीके से खराब हो गयी। कई दफे रूजवेल्ट ने धमकी दी कि मैं सारे राष्ट्र को जाकर कहूँगा कि यह जॉन लुईस किस तरह का काम कर रहा है, वरना तुम यह वेज बढ़ाने वाली हड़ताल बंद कर दो लेकिन कोई फल न निकला। इसी तरीके से ट्रूमन के वक्त में जॉन लुईस ने लड़ाई शुरू की। ब्रिटेन में भी लड़ाई के जमाने में सर स्टैफोर्ड क्रिस न वेज फ्रीज की बात उठाई थी लेकिन पौड के डिवैल्यूएशन के बाद वह बात अपने आप खत्म हो गयी। यह वेज फ्रीज की बात कभी कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है। अब हिन्दुस्तान में जो कोशिश हो रही है जैसा कि प्रस्ताव में है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच में यह बात आई, प्रस्ताव किया गया कि वेज फ्रीज हो तो यह बहुत हैरानी की बात है। हमारे देश में ख़ास कर जो बड़े बड़े प्रस्ताव हैं, लाहौर रेजोल्यूशन है, करांची रेजोल्यूशन है, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का एक रेजोल्यूशन है जिसमें दिखाया गया है कि हम अपने समाज को किस तरीके से नये सिरे से बनायेंगे, एक नया समाज बनायेंगे, मजदूरों की हालत हम किस तरीके से ऊँची करेंगे, किस तरीके से देश में समाजवाद और जनतंत्र लायेंगे और एक नया मानव पैदा करेंगे। यह बड़े बड़े आदर्श हैं। सरकारी तौर पर जो इस वक्त हमारे आदर्श हैं, सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आर सोसाइटी, देश में समाजवादी ढंग के समाज की व्यवस्था जब हम लाना चाहते हैं तो वेज फ्रीज की बात आती है। वह बड़ी हैरानी व तकलीफ की बात हो जाती है। सब से बड़ी तानाशाही आप कह सकते हैं हिटलर की जर्मनी में थी।

वहाँ भी वेज फ्रीज की कोशिशें की गई थी लेकिन उस को तलवार की धार पर चलना पड़ा। आखिर नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस का आत्मा हुआ और उस की हुकुमत का आत्मा हुआ। इसलिए यह बात चल नहीं सकती है और यह प्रतिक्रियावादी बात है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान में चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और दाम बढ़ने से जीवन स्तर, कोस्ट ऑफ लिविंग बढ़ता है तो उसी के साथ-साथ मजदूरों की तनख्वाहें भी बढ़नी चाहिए। जिस अनुपात में यह मंहगाई बढ़ती है, जीवन स्तर बढ़ता है, कोस्ट ऑफ लिविंग बढ़ती है उसी अनुपात में तनख्वाहें बढ़नी चाहिए ताकि मंहगाई का असर न्यूट्रलाइज हो जाये। उन का जीवन स्तर गिरने न पाये इस की हमेशा कोशिश होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जो कम तनख्वाह पाने वाले सज्जनों का मुआजिम है उन के लिए गजेन्द्र-गढकर कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन्हें सरकार तत्काल कबूल करे ताकि उन का जीवन स्तर कम न होने पाये। मैं यह जो प्रस्ताव मदन में पेश है उस का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि इस तरीके की बात कतई हिन्दुस्तान में चल नहीं सकती। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस की मुखालफत करेगी, संघर्ष होगें, घेराव होगें, हड़तालें होगी, हर संभव कदम इस के लिए हम लोग उठायेगें लेकिन मजदूरों का जो एक जायज हकूक है "राइट टु होम प्रोड्यूस" उस मंजिल तक हम मजदूरों को पहुंचायेगें, उसे कतई हम कम न होने देंगे। वेज फ्रीज की बात हम कतई देश में लागू नहीं होने देंगे।

Shrimati Lakshmikruthamma (Khammam): I think the Resolution of the hon. Mover has the support of the entire House, as seen from the speeches made on this side as well as the other.

I myself come from an industrial area where there are thousands of

industrial workers engaged in coal fields. They write to me so many times about implementation of the Coal wage Board's recommendations, improvement of their service conditions and so on. I was happy the other day to learn that Government have accepted the Coal wage Board recommendations.

So I was wondering how these two things could be there at the same time. On the one hand, we read in the papers about wage freeze. On the other, we see that Government are giving sympathetic consideration to the question of improving the service conditions of the workers. But this fear should be allayed. I hope the hon. Minister in his reply will allay the apprehensions of members on this subject.

The Government has always been sympathetic towards the labourers. In this House we passed the bonus Bill during the last Parliament, and it has benefited thousands of workers in this country. Similarly, the Government also appointed the Gajendragadkar Commission. In view of all this, this fear need not exist, and even if there is any such thing, it should be a sacrifice on the part of everybody in the country, not only by the wage-earners or officials drawing small salaries.

We know that, as it is, they live in an insecure condition. Whether it is the Government servant or the wage-earner, they have to provide for the food of their families, for themselves, for their children, clothing, education etc., and it is a very miserable plight sometimes with the low purchasing power in their hands and the rise in prices about which the hon. members are all perturbed, everybody is perturbed. Though a certain amount of price rise is expected: in a developing and planned economy where assets are generated the rise in prices has been greater than was supposed to take place in the circumstances.

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

Hon. members have referred to checking prices. I feel there can be no single panacea or short cut to check rising prices. It appears to me that the fiscal measures followed by the Government should also be followed by a disciplined economic activity in the community itself in order to keep prices down. Experience has shown that neither an all-government machinery nor the professional co-operators can take charge of the responsibility of distribution. It cannot also be left entirely in the hands of traders whose motive is profit and more profit. A machinery should be so devised that the consumer has the largest stake in the distributions itself.

There can be no short cut to price stability. The consumers themselves have to take up the responsibility of distribution of essential commodities at fair price shops. The Government should subsidise ventures and make them viable.

There are several non-official bodies which are doing educational and humanitarian work with service motive only. Such bodies should now be encouraged to take part, and with the co-operation of the people, be enabled to take up the economic activity, particularly in the field of distribution so that efficient and honest persons from the society are drafted into these economic activities.

The idea may appear strange, but there is no reason why these bodies should not take interest in this activity which is in dire need of their participation today.

The method of running the stores either by officers of the Government, or in the alternative, leaving it entirely to private initiative, should stop. We should not be afraid of failures in this great venture of bringing economic activity to the door of the people and make them participate in it. There is just no other effective way of controlling prices.

Because of the rise in prices, the employees are justified in asking for an increase in dearness allowance, but even before the announcement of the increase in dearness allowance, the prices go up further. So, how are the people benefited by this period increase in dearness allowance. So, this vicious circle has to be stopped at some place. The beneficiaries themselves have to be persuaded to participate in a scheme calculated to ensure timely and efficient distribution of essential commodities to themselves. The amount spent on increased dearness allowance could easily be utilised for subsidising the activity of checking the rise in prices. This requires a well conceived scheme and the will to co-operate and do hard work with a positive outlook. If we cannot accept the challenge now when can we accept it? How long is the country going to rush towards disaster. It is time we accepted the challenge and went ahead with the right remedy.

There is another point which needs mention here. In organising economic activity there appears to be some conflict between different sections of our people who are engaged in this. This need not be so. For instance we feel there is a conflict between the trader, co-operator and the consumer. There need not exist this conflict. We have accepted mixed economy as our aim and we should take steps to bring results to the people and check the price rise.

श्री. हरबचान बेरगुल (पूर्व दिल्ली) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूरी वृद्धि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सुझाव का मैं अपनी ओर अपने दल को ओर से विरोध करता हूँ। आज की परिस्थिति में इस सुझाव पर अमल करना अनुपयुक्त ही नहीं होगा अति धीरे अन्वयाय होगा। आज जिन परिस्थितियों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी अर्थात् उद्योगों इत्यादि में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी जोदन निर्बाह

कर रहे हैं उन को देख कर यह कहना कि उन की मजदूरी में वृद्धि न की जाये, बहुत निन्दनीय बात है।

हमने अपने दल की ओर से तीन साल पहले दिल्ली में एक सर्वेक्षण किया था। 125 रुपये तक वेतन या मजदूरी पाने वाले लोगों का एक वर्ग बनाया, 125 से ऊपर और 250 रुपये तक वेतन या मजदूरी पाने वाले लोगों का दूसरा वर्ग बनाया और 250 से 500 रुपये तक मजदूरी या वेतन पाने वाले लोगों का तीसरा वर्ग बनाया और उन सब लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति की जांच करने की कोशिश की। उस समय जो आंकड़े आये उन को हमने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के सामने जाकर रक्खा। आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि दिल्ली में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या, जिनके परिवार की आय 125 रु० महीने से कम है, कोई 10 और 12 लाख के बीच में है। इसी प्रकार से जिन को मध्यम वर्ग के लोग कहते हैं उन लोगों की भी इतनी ही संख्या है। जो उच्च-मध्यम वर्ग है उन की संख्या भी करीब 7 या 8 लाख है।

जब हमने उन लोगो से जा कर पूछा कि वे किस तरह से अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं और उनके सामने प्रश्न पत्र जा कर रक्खा कि वह लोग मकान का किराया कितना देते हैं और कपड़े पर कितना व्यय करते हैं, बच्चों की शिक्षा पर कितना व्यय करते हैं, उन को दूध कितना देते हैं, सब्जी कितनी लेते हैं? हमें जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ जब 125 रु० से कम वेतन या मजदूरी पाने वाले लोगों ने हम से कहा कि हम किस प्रकार के प्रश्न उन से कर रहे हैं। जब उन से पूछा गया कि वे सब्जी कितनी लेते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि कभी कभी एक छटांक दाल लेते हैं, उस में बहुत सा पानी मिलाते हैं और उस में भिगो

कर रोटी बच्चों को खिलाते हैं। कभी केवल प्याज और नमक से रोटी खिलाते हैं बच्चों को। यह हाल दिल्ली में रहने वाली जनता का है जिन की संख्या 10 या 12 लाख की है। परन्तु इससे भी ज्यादा दुर्दशा मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों की है, चाहे छोटे मध्यम वर्ग के हैं या बड़े मध्यम वर्ग के, बड़े मध्यम वर्ग की हालत तो बहुत ही खराब है। वह मुकाबला करते हैं उन पूँजीपतियों का जिन के पास बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हैं, जिन्होंने बड़ी ब्लैक मार्केट की है, उन लोगों का जिन्होंने रिश्वत में बहुत रुपया कमाया है, या उन बड़े लोगों का जो बड़े ठाठ बाट में रहते हैं। पाँच सौ रुपया तनख्वाह लेने वाला दिल्ली का बाबू अपने रहन सहन में उनका मुकाबला करता है। वह चाहता है कि उन की तरह से उसके घर में रेडियो हो, उसी प्रकार से उसके घर में रेफ्रिजरेटर हो, मोटर कार नहीं तो उसके पास कम से कम स्कूटर हो, पहनने के लिए उनके पास बढ़िया सूट और टाई हो। परन्तु आप देखें कि पिछले तीन सालों में उस की तथा उसके बाल बच्चों की क्या हालत है। वह ऐसी हालत में है कि अपने बच्चों के लिए गर्म कपड़े तक नहीं सिलवा पाया है और इसका कारण यह है कि वह एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि दिल्ली में बिना स्वीटर के गुजारा नहीं हो सकता लेकिन आप को जान कष्ट हैरानी होगी कि मध्यम वर्ग के ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो कि पिछले पाँच वर्षों से अपने बच्चों के लिए स्वीटर नहीं बनवा सके हैं, उनकी स्वीटर की जरूरत पूरी नहीं कर सके हैं। आप को यह जानकर भी आश्चर्य होगा कि जो ऊन बम्बई की पोर्ट पर आकर पाँच रुपये पाऊँड पड़ती है और जिस पर कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं देनी पड़ती है वह ऊन और उस का धागा यहाँ पर पच्चीस से पचास रुपये पाँड तक जा कर बिक्री है। ऊन से ऊन का धागा बनाने पर छोट धाने से अधिक मजदूरी नहीं लगनी चाहिये लेकिन

[हरदयाल देवगुण]

फिर भी यह पच्चीस से पचास रुपये पाउन्ड तक यहां बिकती है। ऐसी हालत में निम्न वर्ग के या मध्यम वर्ग के लोग इसे खरीद नहीं सकते। और न ही अपना तथा अपने परिवार वालों का निर्वाह कर सकते हैं।

आज कहने को कहा जाता है कि रिसेशन है, मन्दा आगया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि सरकार के खर्च कितने बढ़ गए हैं। आज आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। हमारे चटर्जी साहब ने कहा है कि आज जो मजदूरी है वह रीग्रल वेज नहीं है। आप इसकी तुलना 1947 की मजदूरी से उस के साथ करते हैं। आप देखें कि 1947 में जो मजदूरी थी उस पर भी दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध का प्रभाव था। आप जानते हैं कि युद्ध का जो असर होता है वह असाधारण होता है। युद्ध की अनन्यचरल काबिज की वजह से भी दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। फिर भी यदि उस मजदूरी से भी आप तुलना करें तो आज की मजदूरी बहुत ही कम है। मैं कहूंगा कि हमें आज की मजदूरी की तुलना 1947 से नहीं करनी चाहिये। इस की वास्तविक तुलना हमें करनी चाहिये 1938 के प्रांकडों में। 1938 में भाव क्या था और आज भाव क्या है, आज स्थिति क्या है। आज दिल्ली में स्थिति यह है कि भालू डेढ़ रुपये किलो मिलते हैं उसके मुकाबले में आम सस्ता है। लोग कहते हैं कि आम खालो और भालू मत खाओ। यह जो स्थिति है इस से सभी को चिन्ता होनी चाहिये।

वास्तव में अगर सरकार को देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की चिन्ता है तो उसे अपना खर्चा घटाना चाहिये। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश था। इसकी सीमायें बहुत दूर-दूर तक थीं। कांग्रेस और जवाहर लाल जी की मेहरबानी से जो देश के टुकड़े नहीं हुए थे तो इस देश की हद्दे खबर तक थीं, बर्मा भी इस में शामिल था। उस समय 92 करोड़ रुपये में सारे देश का

इंतजाम चलता था। सारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलती थी, फौज आदि का खर्च भी उस में शामिल था। उस के बाद हमने देखा कि इस देश में एग्जिटिव काउंसिलर पांच या सात हुआ करते थे। जब जंग शुरू हुई उस के बाद एग्जिटिव काउंसिलर की संख्या सतरह होगई और इन सतरह ने सारे इस विशाला देश का प्रबन्ध किया। तब बहुत अच्छा प्रबन्ध देश का चलता था। लेकिन आज 52 या 53 कांग्रेस के मंत्री हैं। हर एक मंत्री पर अपना खर्चा होता है। प्रधान मंत्री के सेक्रेटरी पर ही साढ़े सतरह लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। उन की ऐंटेंटमेंट्स पर, स्वागत आदि पर ढाई लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। हर एक मंत्री का अपना खर्चा है। 1947 में जहां इस सरकार में 18 सेक्रेटरी हुआ करते थे वहां आज पचास से ज्यादा सेक्रेटरी हैं। जहां एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी सिर्फ दस हुआ करते थे वहां आज उन की संख्या पच्चीस से ज्यादा है। जहां ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी सिर्फ 34 हुआ करते थे वहां आज उन की संख्या 115 से भी ज्यादा है। जहां डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी 70 हुआ करते थे वहां आज उन की संख्या 300 से भी ऊपर है। जहां ग्रंडर सेक्रेटरी तब 167 हुआ करते थे वहां आज उन की संख्या 500 के करीब है। अनप्रोडक्टिव स्टाफ, हाई पेड आफिसर्स सिर्फ 300 हुआ करते थे, अब शायद उन की संख्या 1000 के करीब है। इस प्रकार से सरकार का खर्चा अपना बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस में किसी प्रकार की कमी करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों से यह कहा जा रहा है तुम अपना पेट काट कर, अपने पेट पर पट्टी बांध कर रहो। यह बात नहीं चल सकती है। आप को चाहिये कि आप देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक करें। जिन कारणों से स्थिति खराब हो रही है उन को दूर करें। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति, यह साफ बात है कि, कांग्रेस की गलत नीतियों की वजह से खराब हुई है, गलत योजनाओं की वजह से खराब हुई है। सरकार को सामने आ कर उन गलतियों को

स्वीकार कर लना चाहिये और उन गलतियों को सधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

आर्थिक स्थिति की कुछ समीक्षा हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बजट पेश करते हुए की थी। लेकिन उस में उन्होंने आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने का कोई इलाज हमारे सामने नहीं रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप कीमतों पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाते सकते हैं, जब तक आप कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोक नहीं सकते हैं, जब तक इन को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं तब तक आप को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि आप मजदूरों की मजदूरी पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगायें। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि आप 1938 में जो चीजों की कीमतें थीं उन के साथ आज की कीमतों की तुलना कर के नए सिरे से देखें कि आज दाम क्या हैं और उस हिसाब से मजदूरी बाँधें। आप को 1947 में जो कीमतें थीं उन के साथ तुलना करने की जरूरत नहीं है। 1963 में जहाँ फूड आर्टिकल्स का प्राइस इंडेक्स 126 था वहाँ आज वह 253 तक पहुँच गया है। जब बजट पेश किया गया तब सरकार की तरफ से क्या कहा गया कि पाँच परसेंट की इस बजट की वजह से कीमतों में वृद्धि होगी। लेकिन आज तक बीस प्वाइंट्स के ऊपर वृद्धि हो चुकी है, बीस प्वाइंट ऊपर जा चुके हैं और 195 से इंडेक्स बढ़ कर 211 या 212 या 213 हो गया है। जब कीमतें इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं तो ऐसे समय में वेज फ्रीज का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। गजन्द्र गढ़कर कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं वे भी इस लिहाज से हमें भ्रमान्य हैं कि पाँच सौ रुपये से कम वेतन पाने वाले जो लोग हैं उन की तनख्वाहों के बारे में यह कहा जाय कि उन के महंगाई-भत्ते में केवल साठ परसेंट न्यूट्राइजेशन की जाय। कीमतें जो आप ने बढ़ा दी हैं उस की वजह से उन का गुजारा नहीं हो रहा है। वे किस के पास भीख मांगने के लिये जायें? दिल्ली में मिडिल क्लास के लोग सत्तर परसेंट से अधिक

कर्जदार हैं। वे अपना गुजारा नहीं कर सकते हैं। जिस तरह से वे ज़िन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं उस का आप अनुमान नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि बजाय ऐसे सुझाव पर विचार करने के लिए वेज फ्रीज हो आप को तमाम मजदूरी के प्रश्न पर नए सिरे से विचार करना चाहिये। आज आप के रुपये की कीमत ही कितनी रह गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अनाजों, खाद्यान्नों और दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की 1938 की कीमतों को आधार मान कर अब कितनी बढ़ि हुई है, कि इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए आप नए सिरे से मजदूरी बाँधें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सुझाव का कि मजदूरी में वृद्धि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगे, विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri S. Kundu (Balsore): This is an important matter. I also want to speak on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not think Government has made up its mind on this. If this discussion is continued on the next day, by that time the Cabinet meeting would have been held and Government would have taken a decision also. So, this should be continued on the next day also.

Mr. Speaker: I find that many members on both sides want to speak. At 5:30 we will take up the half-hour discussion. Let this be continued next time.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mittur): Sir, in support of the resolution that we are now discussing, I would like to make some observations based on certain obvious facts, without entering into statistics and figures. I am not an economist nor an expert in fiscal matters, but there are certain obvious things that we cannot escape recognizing while considering wage or price freeze. We are told that a certain amount of inflation is bound

[Shri S. Kandappan]

17.32 hrs.

to occur in a developing economy. But this kind of let-loose inflation, after the five year plans have come to stay in our country, is something unheard of in the history of developing nations in the world, barring one or two countries.

The crux of the matter is, our economy is in a fix and the real malady that damages the economic health of the country—the villain of the piece—is the price rise. We all know that the price index is spiralling high and there is no check on it. Actually, after independence, all these 20 years, Government at no time were able to check prices. They were pleading helplessness, being pathetic spectators to the currents and cross-currents of our economy and they were not able to do practically anything about it. On the top of this chaotic situation, this loose and irresponsible talk of freeze in wages is rather amazing.

Mr. Speaker: It is now 5.30. We have to take up the half-hour discussion. I hope the hon. Minister would have no objection if this discussion is postponed to next Friday, because many hon. Members want to participate in this.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Sir, I am entirely in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, we will continue this discussion next time and Shri Kandappan will also continue his speech next time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Sir, the time allotted was two hours. I suggest that it may be extended by an hour.

Mr. Speaker: We will extend it by one hour more. I hope the Minister will have no objection.

Shri K. C. Pant: I have no objection.

*SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AND SAHITYA AKADEMI

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia may raise the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पायंट आफ़ आर्डर । मैं निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज सुबह गृह मंत्री जी ने यह वादा किया था कि वह मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में स्टेटमेंट देंगे । आप उन से स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए कहें । मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली के बारे में लेटेस्ट खबर यह है कि उस को आज तीन बज बगैर किसी कारण के एडजर्न कर दिया गया । ग्रान्ड्स पर बहस हो कर वहाँ पर जो शक्ति परीक्षण होने वाला था, वह नहीं हुआ ।

Mr. Speaker: I have called Dr. Lohia to raise the discussion.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप ने भी सुना होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली को बिना किसी कारण एजर्न कर दिया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: I am not aware of it.

Shri Kuwar Lal Gupta: You can ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: No please.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली का सम्बन्ध है, टाइम फ़ैक्टर का बहुत महत्व है । वहाँ की सरकार और टाइम लेना चाहती है ।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help it. I cannot ask any Minister, any minute, to make a statement.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : भाज गृह मंत्री
ने यह वादा किया था कि वह एकव्ययी
करने के बाद स्टेटमेंट देंगे। वहां पर कांस्टी-
ट्यूशन पर फाड़ हो रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly re-
sume your seat. We are taking up
the half-hour discussion now—Dr.
Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाज जिस विषय की चर्चा
इस माननीय लोक सभा को करनी है, वह
परदेश में तो भ्रान्त और भ्राह्मण का विषय
होता है, किन्तु अपने देश में विषाद का विषय।
वैसे तो यहां हर प्रकार की एकेडेमी या
कौंसिल है, लेकिन मैं इन दो के बारे में विशेष
चर्चा नहीं करूंगा : एक तो वह, जो विदेशों से
रिश्ता रखती है और दूसरी, ललित कला
अकादमी। मैं केवल साहित्य अकादमी और
संगीत नाटक अकादमी के बारे में कहना
चाहता हूँ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल एक विदेशी
एकेडेमी की चर्चा किये देता हूँ और वह है
स्वीडिश अकादेमियन, स्टाकहोम। हर्ष होता है,
मजा आता है उस एकेडेमी की बात पढ़
कर। जब उस का सालाना जलसा होता है,
तो सब से पहले सब आमन्त्रित लोग आ कर बैठ
जाते हैं, जिन में प्रधान मंत्री तक होते हैं। फिर
राजा का परिवार आ कर दो नम्बर जगह पर—
अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो नम्बर जगह पर—बैठ
जाता है। आखिर में एकेडेमी के अठारह सदस्य
—वे अठारह ही रहते हैं, अगर कोई मर गया,
तो चाहे कम हों, लेकिन अठारह से ज्यादा नहीं
होते हैं—आते हैं और जब वे आते हैं, तो सब
लोग, चाहे राजा हो, रानी हो और चाहे
प्रधान मंत्री हो, उनका अभिवादन करने के
लिए उठते हैं, क्योंकि वह दिन एकेडेमी का
दिन होता है। यह तो स्वीडन की एकेडेमी
के विषय में है, जो, या जिस की कमेटी,
संसार का सब से बड़ा पुरस्कार यानी नोबेल
पुरस्कार, शान्ति वाले को छोड़ कर, दिया

करती है। स्वीडिश अकादेमियन, स्टाकहोम
की चर्चा पढ़ कर, सुन कर और देख कर मजा
आता है।

इसी तरह मजा आता है फ्रांस की एकेडेमी
की बातें पढ़ कर उसकी किताबें देख कर ही
तबियत प्रसन्न हो जाती है। लाजवाब चीज
है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे पास उतना धन
नहीं है, लेकिन केवल यही कारण नहीं है। वहां
के लोग ही दूसरे हैं। उस एकेडेमी में चालीस
सदस्य होते हैं चालीस से ज्यादा नहीं। उसमें
कई बार बड़े बड़े लोग नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं।
गलती हो जाती है। उस में हमेशा सब भ्रष्ट
ही आदमी रहते हैं, यह भी बात नहीं है।
लेकिन अगर उसमें रूसो नहीं पहुंच पाता है,
तो बाल्टियर पहुंच जाता है; अगर मोलिये
नहीं पहुंचता है, तो अनातोले फ्रांस पहुंच जाता
है। यह एक परदेश की एकेडेमी की बात है।

और अपने देश की एकेडेमी ? मैं ज्यादा
नाम नहीं बताऊंगा, क्योंकि उससे आपस में
थोड़ा सा मन-मुटाव हो जाया करता है।
माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री बुरा नहीं मानेंगे, इस
लिए मैं खाली वे नाम पढ़े देता हूँ, जो भारत
सरकार की तरफ से साहित्य अकादेमी और
संगीत नाटक अकादेमी में रखे गए हैं। भारत
सरकार की ओर से साहित्य अकादेमी में ये
पांच नाम भेजे गए : डा० विगुण सेन, श्री
एम० सी० चागला, डा० सी० डी० देशमुख,
श्री के० के० शाह और डा० बी० बी० के सकर।

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Where is
the Prime Minister?

डा० राम मनोहरलोहिया : मैं ज्यादा तो
नहीं बोल पाऊंगा, क्योंकि औरतों के लिए
बोलते वक्त मेरी जुबान थोड़ी सी रुकी रहती
है।

संगीत नाटक अकादेमी में ये पांच नाम
हैं : श्री के० पी० एस० मेनन, डा० बी० के०
नारायण मेनन, श्री ए० के० चन्दा, डा० बी०
एस० झा, और श्री बलराज साहनी। इनमें से

[डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

एक के बारे में तो कम से कम यह कहा जा सकता है कि अपने क्षेत्र में, चाहे अच्छा या बुरा, उसका कुछ स्थान है। लेकिन बाकी जो नौ लोग हैं ?—अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके नाखुन के मरे हुए हिस्से में जो साहित्य और संगीत है, उससे ज्यादा उन लोगों में नहीं है।

लेकिन क्या किया जाये ? हर काम सरकारी, हर काम नौकरशाही का। नौकरशाही का और सरकार का इतना जबर्दस्त आधिपत्य हमारे जीवन के हर एक क्षेत्र पर हो गया है कि संस्कृति पर, संगीत पर, नाटक पर पाला पड़ गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे मौत की भंगुलियां न सिर्फ हमारी फसल को छूती हैं, बल्कि हमारी किताबों, साहित्य, नाटक और सभी चीजों को छू दिया करती है।

मैं अपनी बात तो आप से क्या कहूँ ? सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी : रीव्यूइंग कमेटी फ़ार दिष्टी अकादेमीज—तीन अकादेमियों के लिए पुनर्विलोकन समिति। उसने 1964 में अपनी रपट दी। उस कमेटी में तीन चार लोग थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छे लोग थे। उनमें से एक का नाम मैं बताऊंगा। एक औरत, जिसके साथ अंग्रेजों से लड़ते वक्त हमारे जैसे लोगों को आनन्द भी होता था, अभिमान भी होता था, जो उन कम लोगों में है, जिन्हें जिन्दगी के थपेड़ों ने लालित्य दिया है—कमलादेवी। उस कमेटी की तरफ से जो रपट निकली, मैं उसकी खाली कुछ बातें आप को बता दूँ।

एक तो यह कि जितनी अकादेमियां बनाई गईं, उन सब में सरकारी लोग हैं। हो सकता है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने के लिए कह दें कि विश्वविद्यालय के भी हैं और एक—आंध्र प्रदेश अकादेमियों के भी हैं। लेकिन चाहे वे सरकार के हों, प्रान्तीय सरकार के हों और चाहे विश्वविद्यालयों के हों, उन अकादेमियों में अपने घर के बीस, तीस, चालीस आदमी बिठा दिये जाते हैं।

इस रपट के सातवें और आठवें सफ़हों पर यह बिल्कुल साफ़ राय दी गई है कि हर साल इन अकादेमियों के पांच से दस सखा बना दिये जायें—जिन्हें यूरोप और अंग्रेजों के देश में फ़ेलो कहते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके लिए अपने यहां सबसे बढ़िया शब्द है “सखा”—और पांच दस बरस के अन्दर अन्दर ऐसे सखा बना लिये जायें, ताकि फिर इन सरकारी मन्त्रियों और नौकरशाहों की कोई जरूरत न रहे और इन अकादेमियों का काम इन सखाओं के हाथों स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक चल सकें।

इतना ही नहीं, वह कमेटी और आगे गई है। मैं उसकी रपट में से एक वाक्य अंग्रेजी में पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

“Moreover, the presence of ministers and other high dignitaries has the effect of inhibiting free and full discussion and, therefore, limits the fullness and value of the advice which these organisations can tender to the Government.”

जब मिनिस्टर्स, मन्त्रियों, के बारे में यह राय है, तो फिर राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के बहां पहुँच जाने से तो सारा ही मामला ख़त्म हो जाता है। और उसको अगर आप देखें तो शुरू से ही जब से साहित्य अकादमी बनी है, एक आदमी के बारे में बात नहीं कहूंगा। वह मर चुके हैं। किसी हद तक उनको वह आप लेखक कह भी सकते हो शायद, लेकिन वर्तमान जो सभापति हैं, पहले राष्ट्रपति थे, अब तो राष्ट्रपति नहीं हैं। पहले भी मेरी राय उनके बारे में यही थी। मैं तो कह दिया करता था, आज तो स्वच्छतापूर्वक लोक सभा में भी कह सकता हूँ, अगर अकादमी आप को अलग से दर्शन की बनाना हो और उसमें उन को सदस्य बनायें तो उसके बारे में हाँ या ना राय कम से कम बना सकते हैं, कम से कम सोच सकता हूँ लेकिन लेखक साहित्य अकादमी के सभापति डॉ० राधाकृष्णन् ? और उसी तरीके से संगीत नाटक और नृत्य अकादमी के सभापति प्रधान मंत्री। संगीत, नाटक और नृत्य की सभापति

प्रधान मन्त्री ? मैं आप को अध्यक्ष महोदय, रपट में कई चीजें आई हैं, पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाऊंगा। एक जगह रपट में लिखा हुआ है, जरा कम से कम रपट तैयार करते समय इसे तैयार करने वाले लोग देख लिया करें, शायद विदेश में आप की कोई कापी, प्रति चली जाती होगी। एक भ्रादमी, अब भ्रादमी में मर्द और औरत दोनों होते हैं। सभापति बनाते वक्त जो उसके गुण के लिए कहा है अब मैं उसे अंग्रेजी में कहे देता हूँ, अंग्रेजी बोलता होता तो बड़ा मजाक इस पर चल सकता था। वह कहते हैं वह भ्रादमी सभापति बन कर :

"The prospect of aiding performing artists excites me and stimulates me."

उसने यह क्यों नहीं जोड़ दिया and fulfils me. वह जोड़ बेते तो पूरा हो जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कह लेने दीजिये, अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए। साहित्य और नाटक भ्रादमी पर मामला इतनी जल्दी खरब न करिये। मैं बहुत जल्दी जल्दी अपनी बात कहूंगा। ख्याति के माने होते हैं, आज मुश्किल से यह मौका मिला है जब हम लोग जरा बातें करें बाल सरस्वती की, उस बाल सरस्वती की जो इस उम्र में भी जरा भरी हो जाने के बाद भी नाचती है और चलती है तब ऐसा लगता है कि मानों हवा पर नाच रही हो और जवां परी चल रही हो। बात करो उसे बिसमिल्ला खां की जिस की शहनाई सुन करके, और याद रखना शहनाई ही नादस्वरम् का एक रूप है कुछ अलग से नहीं है। जिस की शहनाई सुन करके कभी कभी लगता है कि दिल का कोई तार कहीं बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं खिंचता चला जा रहा है और फिर यकायक जो उस में

आनन्द और आल्हाद आता है, उन्हें रखते या फिर शम्भु महाराज को भ्रादमी में रखते। उन को सखा बनाते। आखिर ख्याति के बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बिलकुल साफ बात है किसी भी देश में किसी भी समय 700-800, हजार भ्रादमी ख्याति के होंगे, पदेन ख्याति के। अब जैसे 400 मंत्री हैं, चाहे जितने नादान हों लेकिन वह विख्यात होंगे। 50 उप कुलपति हैं, चाहे जितने नादान होंगे लेकिन विख्यात होंगे। उसी तरीके से और भी कालिज के जो प्रिंसिपल्स बगैरह हैं, चाहे जितने नादान हों, विख्यात होंगे तो ख्याति ही होने के कारण रख दो तो यह पूरे सार्वजनिक जीवन की ख्याति ऐतिहासिक होती है, समकालीन होती है, कुछ तो खाली पदेन ही होती है, बुरा रहता कि ये, ह आये गये, एक सँकेष्ट के लिए उन को नहीं पूछा, इतना भी नहीं पूछा जितना वह बिउंटी के पर लगने पर पूछा जाता है। लेकिन जो ऐतिहासिक ख्याति है वह तो बिलकुल ही असम्भव सी रहती है बहुत अर्से तक। लेकिन कम से कम समकालीन ख्याति अपने क्षेत्र की तो हो। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है . . .

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (छम्भम) : आप रविशंकर को भूल गये।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : तानसेन को क्यों नहीं शामिल करते ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जान बूझ कर औरतों का नाम ले रहा था बाकी आप कहिये तो रविशंकर का भी नाम ले लूँ, रविशंकर के साथ साथ उदयशंकर का भी नाम ले लूँ, उदय शंकर तो मेरा दोस्त है लेकिन अब मेहरबानी करके मुझ को अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिये। मेरा वश चलता तो जैसे यहां पर यह बनाया गये हैं। उस में श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा की जगह भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से बिड़ला और टाटा की कम्पनियों का पता लगाने के लिए हजारों व्ययोंग बनाया गया है, 200 कम्पनियां या

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

150 कम्पनियां इन की मातहत में हैं, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप को एक हजार अवयोग बनाना चाहिए सार्वजनिक जीवन और सांस्कृतिक जीवन में। उसी तरीके से एक, एक दो, दो व्यक्तियों ने 50-100-200 जगहों पर छापे मार रखे हैं। हो सकता है मुझे यह लोग कहें यह बात तो विदेश में है। ब्रिटिश कौंसिल है उस के अन्दर सरकार के मनोनीत लोग रहते हैं तो मैं ले से साफ़ किये देता हूँ कि ब्रिटिश कौंसिल खाली अंग्रेजों के प्रदेशों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली संस्था है। अंग्रेजों के यहां जो कला की संस्था है अथवा साहित्य की संस्था है उसे मैं सरकार के मनोनीत सदस्य नहीं हुआ करते हैं। यह ब्रिटिश कौंसिल में होता है। उस में अगर चुनना हो तो जापान की जो कौंसिल है वह बढ़िया है मज्जेदार है। साइंस कौंसिल भी जापान जिसके 210 सदस्य होते हैं सब के सब चुने हुए होते हैं। उन के चुनने का अलग अलग प्रकार है। अगर हम अपने देश के जीवन को सुधारना चाहते हैं तो इन इत्यादि के मामले में फिर से सोचना पड़ेगा। खाली इसलिए कि सरकार धन दे देती है इसलिए उस का कब्जा हो जाना चाहिए, इस विचार को बिलकुल बदल देना चाहिए।

आप को याद होगा, मैं एक ही किस्सा सुना कर खत्म कर देता हूँ। बीटोवेन का किस्सा। आज का नहीं आज से 150 वर्ष पहले का बीटोवेन, एक गाना बनाने वाला सर्वश्रेष्ठ शायद अब तक है, वैसा देश अपने को बनाना है। वह खुद भी गाने की कला का संगीत का नेतृत्व करता था। एक बार वह संगीत का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे तो राजा कुछ अपने पड़ोस में बैठे हुए बादमी के कान में फुसफुसाया। बीटोवेन ने संगीत बजाना बंद कर दिया। खाली एक ही बात कही। जब राजा बोलता है तब सब चुप हो जाते

हैं। नतीजा हुआ कि राजा को जो शर्म लगी है सारी जिंदगी, उस को सांस्कृतिक जीवन समझ में आ गया कि जब बीटोवेन जैसा संगीतज्ञ अपने संगीत को बजाये उस वक्त चुप रहना चाहिए। कला संगीत...

Mr. Speaker: Now only ten minutes are left for all the members. He may complete now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं इस में दिलचस्पी लें और यह जो सारा गड़ड़ा बन गया है मीत का इस को बंद करें। कम से कम इतना तो करें कि जो शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जांच करवाई थी, 1964 में रपट निकाली जिसके अनुसार 1967 तक अधिकांश नियंत्रण इन अकादमियों के ऊपर हो जाना चाहिए सही और सच्चे लोगों का उसे करवा दीजिये वरना मैं धमकी तो देना नहीं चाहता, मेरी जगह दूसरा होता इन को पहले खत्म करो वह मैं नहीं नहीं कहना चाहता, या पैसा देना बंद करो। बाकी इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस माननीय सदस्य को इस में दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए और कोई न कोई उपाय अवश्य करना चाहिए।

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): Let me say a few words.

Mr. Speaker: He has to say. Without his saying, we will not go. He will say after the questions have been put. Mr. Kundu.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): After Dr. Lohia has made a very valuable contribution to this topic, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. In a changing society, art, culture and music need direction and need to be defined from time to time. We want that it should be true, purposive, sincere and it must reflect the urge of the people. It should not be the preserve of a few, nor should it

be only a show-piece in the drawing room as it is in India. In this context, when India has moved 20 years, may I know what positive steps the hon. Minister is going to take and what break-through the hon. Minister is going to bring about, to give this new direction to this realm of art, music and literature?

श्री तुलसीदास जाबब (बरामती) : मैं इस दृष्टि से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे पहले लोकल लेवेल में महाराष्ट्र में बाल गंधर्व का नाटक चलता था और गांधी में हर जगह उन को लोग बड़े आदर से और प्रेम से देखते थे क्योंकि उस से उन को एजुकेशन मिलती थी, उसी तरह से क्या आज कल हर प्रान्त में आल इंडिया वेसिस पर कोई नाटक आदि होते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को उत्तेजन देने के लिये अभी तक क्या क्या किया गया है और कितना खर्च किया गया है। मिनिस्टर साहब हम को यह बतलायें।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: (New Delhi) The situation regarding the Akademi which has been outlined by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia represents, in fact, one of the gravest situations which this country faces in respect of art and culture. Will the hon. Minister kindly assure the House concretely that at least when we shall shortly be approaching the centenary of Ananda Coomaraswami, a person who dedicated his life to instilling in the dry bones of all these experts in this country the real hope and energising power of the ancient mind of India in a modern perspective, he will take profit from the discussion here and see that the path to remedying the present malaise will take advantage of Ananda Coomaraswami's pioneering work?

श्री रवी राय (पुरी) : जिस स्पष्ट का यहां पर जिक्र किया है उसमें एक जगह पर यह कहा गया है कि :

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"While this might have been necessary in the initial stages in getting the organisation launched, a stage has been reached when the president of an Akademi or ICCR should be selected from persons eminent in the relevant field and not merely eminent in public life.

मैं अपनी महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जांच स्पष्ट निकली है उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा। मैं इस के बारे में स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और प्रेजिडेंट का इन अकादमियों का सम्पाति होना बहुत अच्छा है जिसमें कि अकादमी को रिकग्निशन मिले। (श्वबाधन)

दूसरी बात डा० लोहिया ने बड़े पते की कही है और मैं उनसे इत्फाक करता हूँ और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि स्वेडिश और फेंच अकादमी का जो स्टैंडर्ड है उसको पाने के लिये सरकार के रास्ते में जो खामियां हैं उनको वह कब तक दूर करेगी ताकि डा० लोहिया का जो नेक सुझाव है उस स्टैंडर्ड तक हमारी अकादमी पहुंच सके?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I had also sent my name.

Mr. Speaker: I have not received it till now. If I had received I would have called him. Now, I am sorry.

Dr. Triguna Sen: My colleague Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who deals with the Akadamis will reply to the questions that have been raised. I would only like to say with your permission one thing. When I got the notice regarding the half-an-hour discussion under the name of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia whom I knew to be

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

very educated, cultured an an artist and literateur and what not, I thought that after the half-an-hour's discussion I would be benefited by the wise counsels of hon. Members, and we could try to fill up the gaps that were there in the working of the Akadamis, but I must confess after having heard Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia that he gave very little suggestions regarding the improvement of the Akadamis. He went into personalities. With the little Hindi that I could understand, I think he had mentioned only the names of some persons and made some aspersions . . .

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Success depends on the persons also.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): He ought not to be in the Akadami.

Dr. Triguna Sen: In the Sahitya Akadami, as per the constitution, there are 73 members elected by the different States, universities and professional institutions. The hon. Member did not mention single name out of the names of these 73 members but concentrated on the five who were nominated by Government.

Similarly in regard to the Natak Akadami, both the members very nicely avoided the names or qualifications of 47 members who represent the States and different professional bodies but talked only of those five members nominated by Government.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रज्य ।

Dr. Triguna Sen: I thought they would give us constructive suggestions but I was really disillusioned by the questions they asked and the matter they raised.

My hon. colleague will deal with the questions asked.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कितने नाम-जब हैं सरकारी मन्त्री जी यह बतला दें ।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भगवत् झा आचार्य) : मैं अभी बतला दूंगा कि कितने नामजद हैं और कितने गैर-नामजद हैं । आप को मालूम है कि जब आपके पास से नोटिस गई उसमें यह दिया गया था कि हम इन प्रश्नों पर विश्लेषण चाहते हैं कि क्या कोई सिद्धान्त या नियम है जिसके आधार पर सदस्यों को मनोनयन होता है । दूसरी बात डाक्टर साहब ने कही कि नीकरशाहों, मन्त्रियों और महाराजाओं का बड़ा जोर है । तीसरी बात उन्होंने कही थी कि इसके कारण सांस्कृतिक घुटन आ जायेगी या आ गई है । अभी उन्होंने एक ही बात पर जोर दिया अर्थात् सरकार द्वारा नामजद पांच व्यक्तियों के नाम पर ।

अगर उन पांच व्यक्तियों को भी लिया जाये जिन का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि डाक्टर साहब को मालूम होगा कि दूसरे जो डाक्टर बी० के० एन० मेनन हैं उन्होंने स्वयम् अपनी तरफ से प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त की और वह कर्नाटक के जने माने विद्वान् हैं, न कि उनकी प्रतिष्ठा इसलिये है कि वह भाल इंडिया रेडियो के डाइरेक्टर जनरल हैं । वे स्वयम् संगीत के विशेषज्ञ हैं इस लिये उन्हें नामजद किया गया है । बलराज साहनी नाट्य क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठित कलाकार हैं । बी० एस० झा कोई सरकारी आदमी नहीं वे पहले कभी शिक्षा आयोग के सदस्य रह चुके हैं और उसके पूर्व बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर रह चुके हैं । इस तरह से जिन नामों को उन्होंने बड़ा ही हू-हू फू-फू कर दिया उनकी प्रतिष्ठा डाक्टर साहब के लिये भले ही न हो लेकिन देश की दृष्टि से वह जाने माने और लब्ध-प्रतिष्ठ विद्वान् हैं । यदि उन विद्वानों का मनोनयन सरकार ने किया है तो अवश्य ही कोई गलती नहीं की है । लेकिन मान भी लिया जाये कि जो पांच आदमी नामजद किये गये वह बड़े ही गलत हैं तो भी साहित्य अकादमी में जैसा माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री ने कहा 73 सदस्य हैं उनमें से सिर्फ पांच यह हैं । उनके अलावा

हम 15 प्रतिनिधि राज्य सरकारों के लेते हैं, 20 विश्वविद्यालयों से लेते हैं। इसके अलावा 8 लब्ध प्रतिष्ठ विद्वान् हैं। संगीत नाट्य अकादमी में भी हमने उनको लिया है जो कर्नाटक म्युजिक के ज्ञाता हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तानी म्युजिक के ज्ञाता हैं, जो नाटक के ज्ञाता हैं। मिलाए इन पांच आदमियों के जिन को हमने लिया है उनकी अपने कला के क्षेत्र में अपनी देन है। उनकी देन के बावजूद अगर डा० लोहिया उन को न माने तो क्या कहा जा सकता है। बहर-हाल जिन लोगों का चयन किया गया है वह सभी इस देश के नामी गिरामी विद्वान् हैं अपनी कला के क्षेत्र में। डाक्टर साहब ने बहुत से नाम लिये। उनमें से दो चार का उल्लेख करके मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे संगीत के क्षेत्र में हों, चाहे नाटक के क्षेत्र में हों, चाहे श्रीर किसी क्षेत्र में हों, सबों को साहित्य के क्षेत्र में, नाटक के क्षेत्र में, संगीत के क्षेत्र में, हमने स्थान दिया है। जैसे मृणालिनी साराभाई है, गम्भु महाराज हैं इस तरह के जितने भी इस देश को लब्ध प्रतिष्ठ लोग हैं, हर स्कूल के प्रतिनिधियों को इस में लिया गया है और उन के भ्रकार ने नामजद नहीं किया है। हम ने सिर्फ पांच व्यक्तियों को नामजद किया है। एक सभापति श्रीर इस के अलावा एक फाइनेन्शियल एडवाइजर हैं उन सब ने मिल कर इन सबों को नामजद किया है। हम ने सिवा इन पांच के एक नाम नहीं लिया। हाँ संगीत नाटक अकादमी के 43 श्रीर कहां साहित्य नाटक अकादमी में 73। अगर इन 73 श्रीर 43 में हम लोगों ने सिर्फ पांच व्यक्तियों को नामजद किया है तो इस में आपत्ति नहीं होती चाहिये। यह बात दूसरी है कि डाक्टर साहब यह कहें, फेंच अफेडमी के नाम पर या स्वेडन की अफेडमी के नाम पर, कि उन का चरित्र कितना उभरा है देश में। हो सकता है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के बीस वर्षों में हम ने साहित्य के क्षेत्र में, कला के क्षेत्र में, संगीत के क्षेत्र में, श्रीर नाटक के क्षेत्र में इतनी ख्याति प्राप्त की हो। फिर भी हमारे पास ख्याति जिन से प्राप्त

होती है वो चीजें हैं। अगर डाक्टर साहब देखें तो अभी संगीत नाटक अकादमी ने—

18 hrs.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर मुझे जवाब का मौका दें तब तो बात ठीक है और अगर न दें तो—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस तरह से जवाब का मौका दिया जा सकता है। हाफ एन आवर में यह नहीं हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब फिर जरूरी है कि मैं बीच में टोकूँ। ये 73 कह रहे हैं। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि इस में राज्यों के नुमाइद हैं, वे भी सरकारी हो जाते हैं। वे पंद्रह हैं। उस में साहित्य अकादमी के एक एक भाषा के नुमाइद हैं। वे भी उनके नामजद हो जाते हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों के हैं व भी नामजद हो जाते हैं। खाली आठ बाकी रह जाते हैं जिन को आप कह सकते हैं कि नामजद नहीं हैं इन 73 में से? अगर मैं अपने नीकरों को, आप या श्रीर किसी के जरिये से नामजद कर दूँ या करवा दूँ या संस्था बना दूँ और उसको स्वायत्त कह दूँ तो वह संस्था स्वायत्त नहीं हो जाया करती है। जैसे जापान की अकादमी है, फेंच अकादमी है वे बिल्कुल स्वायत्त हैं। उन में नामजद मैम्बर नहीं होते हैं। इन 73 में भी आठ को छोड़ कर खुद चुनाव करते हैं। स्वायत्त संस्था कोई तब बनती है जब उस में निर्वाचन का मित्रांत आ जाता है—

श्री० भागवत झा आचार्य : कुछ यह है कि जब बात जमने लगती है तो लोगों को बड़ा दुख होता है। संसदीय प्रणाली में माननीय सदस्यों को समालोचना का पूरा अधिकार है लेकिन संसदीय प्रणाली में मुझको जवाब देने का भी उसी तरह से अधिकार है। डा० साहब को मामूम होना चाहिये कि आध घंटे की जो बहस होती है उसमें जवाब देने का अधिकार जो उसको शुरू करता है उसको नहीं हुआ करता है। डा० साहब

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

पूरे बीस मिनट बोले हैं । मैं उनसे केवल दस मिनट मांगता हूँ और इन दस मिनटों में मैं उनको सारी बात बता दूंगा । मैं उनको तथ्य दे सकता हूँ समझने के लिए, मैं उनको मजबूर नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि वह उनको समझें । डाक्टर साहब समझते हैं कि विश्व-विद्यालय के जितने प्रतिनिधि आए, वे सब गलत आए, वह समझते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों के जितने आदमी आए सब गलत आए, सब गलत आदमी उन्होंने भेजे, वह समझते हैं कि जिन पांच लोगों का चयन हुआ वह भी गलत हुआ । उनकी दृष्टि में सब आदमी गलत हैं । मैं कोई झगड़ा नहीं करता हूँ । मेरा जवाब यह है कि इन साहित्य नाटक अकादमी और संगीत नाटक अकादमी में जो लोग बैठे हैं उनके बारे में मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि संगीत नाटक अकादमी में सिर्फ सरकार के द्वारा चुने हुए पांच हैं, मंत्रालय का एक प्रतिनिधि है, एक चेयरमैन है और यह सब मिल कर बीस ऐसे व्यक्ति चुनते हैं जिन्होंने कला—कला का अर्थ है संगीत नाटक—के क्षेत्र में, क्वालिटी प्राप्त की है, विशेषज्ञ जो हैं । घाट में से दो करनाटक के, दो हिन्दुस्तानी के, दो नाट्य के और दो संगीत के विशेषज्ञ होते हैं । बारह और फिर वे चुनते हैं । ये बीस ऐसे हैं जिनके ऊपर सिवाय डाक्टर साहब के और कोई उंगली नहीं उठा सकता । डाक्टर साहब के अनुसार तो कोई और उनके सिवा विद्वान् है ही नहीं । मैं मानता हूँ कि वह विद्वान् हैं । लेकिन हर चीज में वह अपनी विद्वत प्रकट करें तो मुश्किल होगा (इंटरव्यू)

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : आप...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप बैठें । पृष्ठ न ताछ मैं दुलहन की चाची (इंटरव्यू) कला के क्षेत्र में, नाटक के क्षेत्र में इन अकादमियों ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है । मैं उदाहरण आपको देता हूँ । संगीत नाटक अकादमी के । तत्वावधान में हमने "ग्रंथायुग" का प्रदर्शन किया था । उसकी बहुत प्रशंसा हुई थी । करनाटक के एक नवोदित लेखक का जिनकी उम्र पच्चीस साल है अभी हमने उनका बादशाह तुगलक स्टेज पर लाया था । धर्मवीर भारती का भी "ग्रंथायुग" स्टेज पर लाए हैं । डाक्टर साहब इनको देखते तो वाकई में समझ जाते कि काम हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे देश के विद्वानों ने ही सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिये हैं विदेशी विद्वानों ने भी दिये हैं । जो संगीत और ड्रामा डिबीजन के डायरेक्टर हैं अलका जो एक नव-युवक, उन को बाहर भेजा है । उन्होंने देश के लिए बड़ी क्वालिटी प्रजित की है और वह इस देश के लिए और हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है । लेकिन डाक्टर साहब को गौरव मालूम ही नहीं पड़ता है । मैं कहूंगा कि मैंने सिर्फ पांच नाम लिये हैं इन दो अकादमियों में जो बड़े ही विद्वान् हैं और सम्पूर्ण अपने क्षेत्र के मर्मज्ञ हैं, कलाकार हैं, जिन्होंने इन अकादमियों को गौरव दिया है और इनकी प्रतिष्ठा बनाई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि तमाम जो इन्होंने समालोचना की है उसमें से सिवाय इसके कि अविवक्ष्य में प्रगति न हो कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं है ।

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 31, 1967/Śravana 9, 1889 (Saka).