

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 'the 5th August, 1974/the 14th
Sravana 1896 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock.
Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु का बढ़ाया जाना

* 295. श्री जगदीश जोशी :†
श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही :
श्री नरथी सिंह :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जनसंख्या वृद्धि को
नियंत्रित करने की दृष्टि से बाल विवाह अव-
रोध अधिनियम, 1929 में संशोधन करके
विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने का विचार
कर रही है ; और

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

^ [Raising minimum age for marriage

"295. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI :% SHRI O.
P. TYAGI : SHRI GUNANAND
THAKUR: SHRI NAGESHWAR
PRASAD SHAHI : SHRI NATHI
SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
raise the minimum age for marriage by
amending the Child Marriage Restraint
Act, 1929 with a view to checking the
population growth ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this
regard ?]

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय म
राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी)
(क) तथा (ख) बालक विवाह अवरो
ध अधिनियम, 1929 में संशोधन के द्वारा विवाह
के लिए न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाकर, पुरुषों की दशा
में इक्कीस वर्ष और महिलाओं की दशा में
अट्ठारह वर्ष करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार
सक्रियता से विचार कर रही है।

«THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI RAJ
SINGH CHOWDHARY):

(a) and (b) A proposal for raising the
minimum age for marriage in the case of a
male to twenty-one years, and in the case of a
female to eighteen years, by way of
amendment to the Child Marriage Restraint
Act, 1929, is under active consideration of the
Government.]

श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो सारदा एक्ट
है, यह जो बाल विवाह अवरोध अधिनियम है,
इसके अन्तर्गत किये गये जुर्म को कागनिजेबिल
अफेस बनाने का भी सरकार प्रयास कर रही
है ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : इस विषय
में प्रदेश शासनों को लिख कर उनकी राय
ली थी तो उनमें से तमिलनाडु, केरल और
हरियाणा ने परामर्श दिया है कि ऐसा करना
चाहिये और पश्चिमी बंगाल, पंजाब और
उड़ीसा ने इसका विरोध किया है और गुजरात
ने इसको कागनिजेबिल बना दिया है।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ब्रिटीश ताजीरात-हिन्द
की दफा 376 के अनुसार अगर कम उम्र की
किसी भी लड़की के साथ कोई शारीरिक सम्पर्क
करे तो जिना-बिल-जब्र का जुर्म होता है और
शादीशदा के साथ भी अगर वह उम्र में कम हो

[] The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jag-dish Joshi. []
English translation. 1—22RSS/74

तो उसके साथ भी शारीरिक सम्पर्क जो है वह जिना-बिल-जन्न है? तो अब क्या सरकार 376 वाली दफा की मंशा को नज़र में रखते हुये इस पर कोई अन्य कार्यवाही करने के ऊपर विचार कर रही है।

श्री नोतिराज सिंह चौबरी : दफा 376 तो है, जिस तरह से, उसी रूप में उसकी महत्ता है उसको घटाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं है, वह अपने स्थान पर है लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि प्रदेश शासनों से परामर्श कर रहे हैं और उसके पश्चात् जैसा सम्भव होगा जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। मेरा मतलब साफ था। जब दफा 376 ऐसे जुर्म को कागनिजेबिल मानती है और एक लड़की जो कि नाबालिग है, 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र की है, उसका गौना कर दिया गया है, वह पटुंच गई है, तो अदालत की नज़र में क्या माना जायेगा और उस पर पुलिस कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करती है? एक भी इस प्रकार का केस हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हुआ। तो जब तक सारदा एक्ट में यह बात नहीं लायी जायेगी तब तक पुलिस वाले कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे। तो क्या इस तरह के कानूनी परिवर्तन की बात के ऊपर सरकार गौर कर रही है?

श्री नोतिराज सिंह चौबरी : 376 जो है वह तो कागनिजेबिल है और दूसरी जगह उसको फिर से कागनिजेबिल बनाने से क्या होगा, जो काम करने वाले हैं उन पर है कि कौन उस पर महत्व देता है और कौन नहीं देता है।

श्री ओइम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह विवाह की आयु 21 वर्ष करने वाले हैं जब कि सारदा एक्ट बाल विवाह के सम्बन्ध में पहले से बना हुआ है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा, मेरे प्रश्न का पहला भाग यह है कि सारदा एक्ट के अनुसार बाल विवाह के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून आपने बनाया हुआ है जब से बनाया है तब से आज तक कितने केसेज ऐसे आपके प्रान्तों में हुये हैं जिन्होंने कि बाल

विवाह किया है और उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने केसेज चलाये हैं? मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह है कि आप जो 21 वर्ष की आयु करने जा रहे हैं तो फेमिली प्लानिंग की बात को और इस देश की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या यह आयु 25 वर्ष की करने की कृपा करेंगे, आप ऐसा आश्वासन देंगे?

श्री नोतिराज सिंह चौबरी : आंकड़ों का जो प्रश्न है यह तो प्रदेशों में है, मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं, मामले तो प्रदेशों में होते हैं, किन्तु जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है जितने भी ऐसे विवाहों को बन्द करने के लिये कार्यवाही हुई है वे व्यक्तिगत वैमनस्य के कारण अधिकतर हुई है, सामाजिक सुधार की दृष्टि से नहीं है। दूसरे, जो आयु बढ़ाने की बात है तो उसके बारे में प्रदेशों से पूछा है, एक प्रेस कम्युनिके भी निकाला है, और 25 वर्ष की आयु के बारे में सिर्फ दिल्ली और केरल ने समर्थन किया है बाकी सब 21 तक चाहते हैं और कुछ प्रदेश 21 से भी कम चाहते हैं। इन्हीं सब बातों पर विचार हो रहा है।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सभापति जी, सारदा एक्ट तो बहुत पहले से लागू है और इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार कई जगह केसेज वगैरह भी हुये हैं। दरअसल इसमें जरूरत है कि समाज में एक जागृति पैदा करें। समाज को समझाने की जरूरत है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक देशव्यापी अभियान चलाने की जरूरत है। जिस तरह से देश में यह बाल विवाह...

श्री सभापति : हमें जरूरत है आपके प्रश्न की ?

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। शादी के चलते जो जनसंख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उसी का विचार करते हुए मैं इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ताकि कानून के साथ साथ इस बाल-विवाह से उत्पन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों को दूर करने के लिए जनसाधारण के सहयोग से इस प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाए,—जनजागरण के जरिए ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : जहाँ तक जन जागरण की बात है, वह सामाजिक संस्थाएं ही कर सकती हैं, उसमें कानून के जरिए सफलता नहीं मिलती है। जहाँ तक कानून का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया, हमने प्रदेशों की सरकारों से परामर्श किया है और उन्होंने सलाह दी है। उसके अनुसार कानून बनाने की बात चली है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि इसमें एक चाइल्ड मैरिज प्रिवेन्शन ऑफिसर्स के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए और उनको सलाह देने के लिए कमेटियां भी बनायी जाएं।

श्री सभापति : श्री शाही।

श्री राजनारायण : यह नहीं कहा कि 4 आश्रम हों, जैसे कि पहले था ...

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण जी, आप शाही जी को सवाल करने दीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : ... ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ आश्रम ...

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ ...

श्री सभापति : राजनारायणजी, आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ वही 4 आश्रम वाली व्यवस्था का पालन करें।
(Interruption)

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, इस देश की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए और इस कुरीति को दूर करने के लिए—आजकल अपने यहाँ कुछ सालों से जो इस तरह की प्रथा चल पड़ी है कि बूढ़े धनी मानी लोगों, बूढ़े मंत्रियों और बूढ़े नेताओं ने कम उम्र की लड़कियों से शादी करना शुरू कर दिया है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह का कानून बनाने की सोचेंगे जिसके द्वारा 60 वर्ष के ऊपर के बूढ़े लोग शादी न कर सकें ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : प्रश्न बाल विवाह से संबंधित है, बूढ़े विवाह से नहीं।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : उत्तर नहीं मिला श्रीमन्।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : प्रश्न बाल विवाह से संबंधित है और आपका प्रश्न बूढ़े विवाह से है। पर यह सुझाव विचारणीय है और इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN : Sir, the growing population in our country is a very big problem. The restrictions on age groups in respect of both the younger as well as the older people are considered very essential. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will introduce some legislation prohibiting persons of 35 years of age and above from marriage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, that question has already come.

SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON : Sir, while the Government is considering the question of raising the age of marriage on the one hand, on the other hand the present stipulations in respect of these age limits are not being adhered to. One of the reasons for this is that girls are not educated and they do not go to schools and it is the responsibility of parents to marry them off early. Has the Government this aspect of the matter in view ? Will they properly implement the provisions of the enactment that is already there ? And, will the Government take necessary steps to see that larger number of girls are enabled to go to schools and their education taken care of ?

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : It is a very good suggestion and I will transmit it to the Ministry concerned.

SHRI J. S. ANAND : Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly state the reasons which have been advanced by those States who have refused to make it a cognizable offence, especially Punjab ?

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : I have already said that three

States have said that it should not be made a cognizable offence and those States are Punjab, West Bengal and Orissa.

SHRI J. S. ANAND : I want to know what the reasons are for not making it a cognizable offence and which have been stated by the Punjab State.

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : I cannot give the reasons. They have only stated that they do not want it to be a cognizable offence.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : Since the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1929, I want to know how many cases have been referred to the courts upto now and in how many of these cases the parents have been convicted.

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : The enforcement of this law is with the State Governments and the figures must be available with them. We do not have any figures.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTY : Will you kindly let me know how many cases have been sent to the courts?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have put this question. You have got your answer.

Deletion of Nepali speaking voters from electoral rolls

*296. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND :

SHRI B. D. BARMAN :

SHRI L. MAHAPATRO :

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :

DR. Z. A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the names of a larger number of Nepali speaking voters on the electoral rolls of different

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jagjit Singh Anand.

I constituencies in Assam are being deleted ; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints on this account; and

(c) if so, the main points raised therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY):

(a) The information is being collected from the Chief Electoral Officer of the State of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No such complaint has been received in the Ministry of Law.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI J. S. ANAND : You say that the information is being collected. Can you assure the House by what time the information will be available ?

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : The Election Commission has already moved into the matter and we hope to get it very soon. I can assure the hon. Member that we will try to expedite and get the information as soon as possible, in the shortest possible time. But I cannot certainly fix the number of days.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : But will you see that the names are not struck off the rolls ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any other question?

SHRI J. S. ANAND : I would only like to ask whether he will see that in the meantime no names are deleted.

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Names are retained or entered or deleted according to qualifications laid down in the Representation of the People Act. If any person who is not a citizen of India has his name there, that name is bound to be removed, and

if the name of a person who is a citizen of India is not there, that name is bound to be entered.

SHRI B. D. BARMAN : Will the hon. Minister say whether there is any deliberate discrimination in this regard?

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : I will refer this matter—whether there is any deliberate discrimination—to the Election Commission and ask them to inform us, and as soon as I get the information I will communicate it to the hon. Member.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI : We have received numerous complaints from many parts of Assam, especially that their names have been deleted from the electoral rolls even though they have their permanent landed properties and houses. This question was raised by me even last year and Government said that the matter would be looked into. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry had investigated or made any inquiries and, if so, I would like to know the findings also.

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : As I said, the Ministry of Law and Election Commission have not received any complaint. As soon as this question came up we referred the matter to the State Government. I would request my hon. friend that if he has received any complaints, and he passes them on to me I will see that they are specifically and individually looked into.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI : Last time I gave the names also.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY : The Nepalese in the north-eastern region come from Nepal and you allow them to settle down. They take to business and even cultivation but mostly they take to dairy farming. I would like to know from the Minister whether they allow them to settle down in that part of the country as aliens or whether they allow them all the rights of Indian citi-

zens. They should take an immediate decision about that because this problem is coming up and in the near future it may take a serious turn. So, may I know from the Minister whether they are giving any serious consideration to this problem and, if so, what it is?

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Sir, as I said, if they come for a short period it is a different matter but if they acquire Indian citizenship they have certainly a right to be enrolled as voters in India. This matter, as I said, the Assam Government has been asked to explain and details are awaited from them.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY : My point is not cleared—whether they keep them as aliens or Indian citizens. That is the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Those who have acquired Indian citizenship would be entitled to be enrolled as voters. Those who have no citizenship under the Act, they cannot. . .

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY : What is the policy about it ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The question is how the names have been entered in the electoral rolls at all if they are not citizens of India, and if they have been entered in the electoral rolls the question that there might be some sort of discrimination becomes dubious and it will have serious repercussions on the Nepali-speaking citizens everywhere in India. So, it is a serious matter which should be looked into.

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Whether their names were entered and thereafter removed, this is precisely the point on which we have sought clarification and information from the Assam Government.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हमारा सीधा प्रश्न है कि जो नेपाल के लोग यहां रहते हैं और यहां के सिटीजन हो गए हैं उनको नाम सूची से निकाला जाता है तो निश्चय ही यह गलत काम है। तो सरकार को यह आंकड़ा देने में क्या दिक्कत है कि कितने नेपाली आसाम के अन्दर ऐसे हैं जो भारतीय नागरिक हैं और कितने नेपाली ऐसे हैं जो भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : जो नेपाली भारतीय नागरिक हो गए हैं उनका नाम मतदाता सूची में होना अनिवार्य है, होना चाहिए, इसमें मतभेद नहीं है। मैं कह सकता हूँ इलेक्शन कमीशन सजग रहेगा और हम भी उसे सजग करेंगे कि जो भारतीय नागरिक हो गए हैं उनके नाम मतदाता सूची में अवश्य रहें।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : अध्यक्ष जी, मामला गम्भीर है। मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम सरकार से इस विषय में आपने अथवा इलेक्शन कमीशन ने कब जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की और उन्होंने कब जवाब दिया या जवाब नहीं दिया ? मेरा कहना यह है कि साल भर पहले यह बात उठाई गई थी और तब भी यह जवाब मिला था।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : जिस समय यह सवाल आया उसी समय हमने इलेक्शन कमीशन को लिखा और उसके पश्चात् इलेक्शन कमीशन ने आसाम सरकार से उत्तर मांगा। उनका उत्तर अभी तक नहीं आया है।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : आप हमें तारीख बता दीजिए कब आपने इलेक्शन कमीशन से पूछा और कब इलेक्शन कमीशन ने आसाम सरकार से उत्तर मांगा जिससे हम अन्दाजा लगा सकें कि क्या वे डेलीबरेटली नहीं बता रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : वोटर सूची का मामला इलेक्शन कमीशन का नहीं है। इलेक्टोरल रोल कौन बनाता है? तहसीलदार और एस०डी०ओ०

इलेक्टोरल रोल बनाता है। वहां के इलेक्शन आफीसर का वोटर सूची से क्या मतलब है। जब वोटर सूची बन जाती है तब कैसे इलेक्शन हो इसको इलेक्शन कमीशन देखता है।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : मतदाता सूची इलेक्शन कमीशन के आदेशानुसार बनती है...

श्री राजनारायण : वह प्रदेश का शासन बनाता है।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : हर स्टेट में चीफ इलेक्टोरल आफीसर रहता है और वह हर जिले में अधिकारी नियुक्त करता है। यहां से आदेश जाता है इलेक्शन कमीशन से, उसके अनुसार मतदाता सूची बनती है प्रकाशित होती है? आपत्तियां होती हैं, नाम जोड़े जाते हैं, जो लोग चल जाते हैं, मर जाते हैं उनके नाम काट भी दिए जाते हैं। यह सब काम चुनाव आयोग कराता है।

श्री राजनारायण : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। श्रीमन्, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां लोक सभा के सम्मानित सदस्य थे, जो तीन बार, चार बार चुनकर आए हैं कामथ साहब, उनका नाम इलेक्शन आफीसर ने काट दिया था। उसके लिए इलेक्शन कमीशन कुछ नहीं कर पाया।

श्री सभापति : यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा हुआ है कि जो 21 साल का हो गया है वह वोटर होगा।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I have a point of order. My colleague, Mr. Chet-tri, had given last year the names of certain Nepalese who had become Indian citizens but not on the voters' list, during the discussion on the Linguistic Minorities here. The hon. Minister says that he does not have any information. My point is whether the Government of India take cognisance of what hon. Members say in the House or not. Not only in this House, but it was discussed in the Assam Assembly also. Why does the

Minister come and say that he does not know anything ? I want your specific instructions on this.

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : I said that the Ministry of Law did not receive any complaint, nor the Election Commission. I again repeat it. . . .

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : This is my point of order, about what the hon. Members say in this House, does the Government take cognisance or not? It should take Members of this House seriously. My friend, Mr. Chettri, mentioned those names. The Government of India is collectively responsible. We want your instructions and directions in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If anything has been said in this House, the Government has to take notice of it.

श्री लाल आडवाणी : श्रीमन्, मैंने उस समय आपत्ति नहीं उठाई जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया प्रश्न के 'बो' पार्ट के सम्बन्ध में। प्रश्न यह था —“(b) whether Government have received any complaints on this account;” and the reply of the Minister is that he has not received any complaint. It was evidently evasive.

उसका मतलब यह था कि क्या वहाँ इलेक्टोरल आफिसर के खिलाफ किसी ने आपत्ति की है। उसके बारे में जानकारी होनी चाहिए थी। यहाँ जो जवाब दिया गया उससे यह निकलता है कि इसमें कुछ भी नहीं है, आगे हम कार्यवाही करेंगे। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि ऐसे मामलों में आप सरकार को एडमोनिश करें कि इस प्रकार के इवेजिव जवाब न दें। सफ़ट सवाल का स्पष्ट उत्तर होना चाहिए। मैं एक निवेदन करके समाप्त कर दूँगा कि इस विषय में जो पत्रव्यवहार हुआ है, चाहे इलेक्शन कमीशन से, चाहे आसाम गवर्नमेंट से, वह सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाय तो पता लगेगा कि क्या हुआ है, क्या नहीं हुआ है।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : आप आदेश देंगे तो हमें उस में आपत्ति नहीं। हम वह पत्र व्यवहार सदन की मेज पर रख देंगे।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : उन्होंने किस तारीख को उत्तर दिया . . .

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : जो पत्र असम गवर्नमेंट को लिखा गया है उसे की उनका उत्तर आ जायेगा, हम वह दोनों ही आप के पास भेज देंगे। इस में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: No, Sir. That is not the question . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have made my observations that the Government has to take notice of what is said in this House. I think that should be enough.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: They should inform Us what has happened.

Shortage of Railway wagons for Transportation of Rock Phosphate

*297. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that rock phosphate from Jhamra Kotra mines is being dumped in railway yards due to shortage of wagons;

(b) the number of wagons demanded and number of wagons actually supplied for transportation of rock phosphate ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that adequate facilities are not being provided at Kharwa Chanda Station for the purpose and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to construct a railway line upto the Jhamra Kotra mines for quicker transportation of rock phosphate ?

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

Statement

(a) No sir.

(b) During the period January to July, 74 the loading, outstanding and the oldest date of registration at Udaipur and Umra stations for rock phosphate are given below:—

(c) and (d) State Government of Rajasthan

Station	Loading	Out-stand- ing	Oldest date of regis- tration
Jaipur	1,615	134	4-7-74
Umra	490	111	16-7-74

have not favoured the proposal to develop any facilities at Kharwa Chanda Station.

At present there is no proposal under consideration to construct any railway line up to Jhamra Kotra mines.

However, one additional line has been provided each at Udaipur and Umra to handle the increased traffic in rock phosphate.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चून्डावत : मुझे तो टेबिल पर इसका उत्तर मिला नहीं है इस लिए मंत्री जी इसका जवाब मुना दें तो मेहरबानी होगी ।

श्री सभापति : यह नहीं होगा ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चून्डावत : मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगी कि क्या मंत्री जी को जानकारी है कि वहां पर राक फास्फेट 4 करोड़ रुपये का स्टेशन पर जमा हो रहा है और यह राक फास्फेट फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के काम में आता है और यह फारेन एक्सचेंज की सेविंग भी करता है और वेगन्स वहां पर पहुंच नहीं रहे हैं । तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि वहां पर कितने वेगन्स की जरूरत है और आपने कितने वेगन्स वहां भेजे हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : राक फास्फेट का सिस्टम यह है कि वह जितना बरामद होता है उसको कलेक्ट किया जाता है और सच्चाई यह है कि जनवरी 74 ई० में हमारा लोडिंग करीब 97 वेगन्स का था लेकिन अब वह बढ़ कर 623 हो गया है और 637 आउट स्टोर्डिंग इन्डेन्ट्स थे । अब वे घट कर 172 हो गये हैं । हमें उम्मीद है कि चन्द दिनों में ही घेकार लोग हटा दिये जायेंगे ।]

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चून्डावत : वहां रोजाना 70 वेगन्स की जरूरत है और मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आप कितने वेगन्स रोज वहां भेज रहे हैं । चार करोड़ का जखीरा वहां जमा है या नहीं यह भी बतला दें ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : वहां राक

फास्फेट का एक जगह स्टॉक किया जाता है और उस को रेलवे वेगन्स से हटाया जाता है— 50 चार करोड़ का है या तीन करोड़ का ये मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन पहले के मुकाम पर काफी कम हो गया है और तेजोई एरवे में भी जो बिक लाग है उस को भी उम्मीद है हम खत्म कर देंगे—

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : वहां राक फास्फेट का एक जगह स्टॉक किया जाता है और इसको रेलवे वेगन्स से हटाया जाता है—वह चार

[] Hindi transliteration.

करोड़ का है या तीन करोड़ का यह मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन पहले के मुकाबले में काफी कम हो गया है और भोड़े अर्से में ही जो बैक लाक है उसको भी उम्मीद है हम खत्म कर देंगे।]

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चंडावत : वहां रोजाना 70 बैगन्स की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आप उसको कब तक पूरा कर सकेंगे। रोजाना के आउट पुट के हिसाब से हमको 70 बैगन्स वहां चाहियें, आप रोजाना वहां कितने भेज रहे हैं ?

شری محمد شفیع قریشی : یہ کہنا اس وقت مشکل ہے کہ ۱۷۲ انڈینٹس جو ہیں وہ کب تک ختم ہونگے لیکن وینکلس کی اوپریٹیبلٹی کافی ہوچکی ہے۔ میوے پاس آنکڑے نہیں ہیں کہ کتنے وینکلس پر ڈے رہاں جارہے ہیں لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک مہینے کے اندر اندر یہ سب کام ٹھیک ہو جائے گا۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह कहना इस त्त मुश्किल है कि 172 इन्डेन्ट्स जो हैं वह ब तक खत्म होंगे लेकिन बैगन्स की एवले-लेटी काफी हो चुकी है। मेरे पास आंकड़ों हैं कि कितने बैगन्स पर डे वहां जा रहे हैं केन मैं समझता हूं कि एक महीने के अन्दर दर यह सब काम ठीक हो जायेगा।]

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चंडावत : मेरा पटि-र बवेषचन है कि राक फास्फेट ढोने के लिए ने बैगनों की मांग की गई थी और वस्तुतः ने बैगनों की सप्लाय की गयी है। इसका ने कोई जबाब नहीं दिया।

e number of wagons demanded and nber of wagons actually supplied for sportation". This was my catego-question.

HRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I not have the figures available with

] Hindi transliteration.

me ; I will give them to the hon. Member later.

श्री रबी राय : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। जो सवाल पूछा गया है उसका जबाब तो पहले से तैयार होना चाहिए।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

The question is, what is the demand of wagons per day and what is available? I have said that I have got figures of wagon availability for each month, not per day. In January 1974 we supplied only 97 wagons but the situation has considerably improved, and in July, we have supplied 633 wagons. That is, for the month of July, that comes to 20 to 25 wagons per day. I said, now the backlog has come down from 637 indents to 172. It will take another month or so to clear the backlog.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have said that I do not have the figures of the

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चंडावत : फिर आप बता दीजिये न कि कितने बैगन्स की मांग की गई थी और कितने आपने भेजे ?

श्री राजनारायण : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। आपने स्पष्ट संकेत किया अभी एक मंत्रालय को और मैं आपके द्वारा यह जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्या का जो प्रश्न (ख) है कि राक फास्फेट ढोने के लिए कितने बैगनों की मांग की गई थी और वस्तुतः कितने बैगनों की सप्लाय की गई, इसका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसके उत्तर में ही सारे का सारा रेलवे का करणन छिपा है।

श्री सभापति : आप बँटिये।
total demand.

SHRI RABI RAY: Why ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That you have already said. Members want to know why you could not get that figure.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
Sir, to get the figures up to date I need some time. I will place them before the House next week.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे वैगनों की सप्लाय की दृष्टि से एक अलग विभाग बनाया गया है और मिश्र जी स्वयं इस विभाग को देखते हैं और क्या यह सही है कि वैगन सप्लाय का जो मामला है इसको आप स्वयं देखते हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैं नहीं देखता हूँ ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप नहीं देखते हैं, इसलिए क्या यह बात सही है कि जो डिबी-जनल मैनेजर या जोनल मैनेजर हैं उनको इस बात का अधिकार है कि आउट आफ प्रायोरिटी जहां उनकी मर्जी आती है वहां वैगन सप्लाय करते हैं ? इस प्रकार से जब सप्लाय करते हैं तो क्या यह बात भी सही है कि प्रत्येक स्टेशन के ऊपर जो भ्रष्टाचार की बात रेलवे के ऊपर है कि जब तक कुछ न दिया जाए तब तक वैगन नहीं मिलते ? कारण यह नहीं है कि वैगन नहीं हैं, कारण यह है कि वैगन विभाग में इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है । इसलिए आप बताइये कि उदयपुर में राक फासफेट को बनाने के लिए कितने वैगनों की कैंपेसिटी है और इनके कारण से कितना नुकसान हो रहा है ?

श्री محمد شفیع قریشی : راک فاسفٹ کی دیانت میں پرائیورٹی مقرر ہے جیسے فوڈ گریں 'فروٹلا' کو ملے گی ہے۔ فوڈ گریڈس جو اسٹیٹ کورنسلٹ کو بھیجا جاتا ہے وہ سی کیٹیگری میں آتا ہے۔ راک فاسفٹ کی کیٹیگری میں آتا ہے۔ اس کو کوئی زونل مینجر یا زونل سپرنٹنڈنٹ تبدیل نہیں کر سکتا۔ یہ کہنا کہ وہاں کے ڈویژنل سپرنٹنڈنٹ اپنی مرضی سے ویگن لیتے ہیں یہ کسی حد تک صحیح نہیں ہے۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : राक फासफेट की रेलवे में प्रायोरिटी मुकर्रर है जैसे फूड ग्रेन, टीलाइजर, कोयले की है । फूड ग्रेन्स जो स्टेट फ

गवर्नमेंट को भेजा जाता है वह सी केटेगरी में आता है । राक फासफेट डी केटेगरी में आता है इसको कोई जोनल मैनेजर या जोनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट तबदील नहीं कर सकता । यह कहना कि वहां डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट अपनी मर्जी से वैगन्स लेते हैं यह किसी हद तक सही नहीं है ।]

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : 5 वैगन, 10 वैगन तो दे सकते हैं अपनी मर्जी से ?

شہری محمد شفیع قریشی : کیٹیگری نو کوئی چیز نہیں کر سکتا۔ راک فاسفٹ اور فوڈ گریڈس کی جو پرائیورٹی مقرر ہے اس کو نہیں چھو سکتا۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : केटेगरी को केंच नहीं कर सकता । राक फासफेट की अं फूड ग्रेन्स की जो प्रायोरिटी मुकर्रर है उसको न बदला जा सकता ।]

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : इन वैगनों की कमी कारण क्या यह है कि जो प्राइवेट व्याप वैगन के लिये 2 हजार रुपया प्रति वैगन दें उनको तो वैगन मिलता है और जो पब्लिक बाडीज हैं या कारपोरेट बाडीज हैं या सरकंसर्न हैं जो पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं उनको नहीं मिलते ?

श्री محمد شفیع قریشی : یہ بات نہیں ہے۔ بالکل غلط بات ہے۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह बात नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।]

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : इसकी जांच के लिए आप तैयार हैं ?

श्री محمد شفیع قریشی : غلط سی جانچ کیوں کریں۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : गलत जांच क्यों करें ?]

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, क्या सरकार इस बात की जानकारी करेगी और इस सदन को सूचित करेगी कि राक फास्फेट को ढोने के लिए जो बैगनों की कमी हो रही है उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान में नाजायज ढंग से कोयले के लिए बैगन दिये जाते हैं। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा . . .

श्री सभापति : कोयले का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, सुन लिया जाए, जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा उसकी जानकारी मुझको भी है कि प्रति दिन 12 लाख रुपये कोयले के बैगन सप्लाई करने में नाजायज तरीके से रेल मंत्रालय के पास आते हैं जिसको मंत्री से लेकर अधिकारी तक बांटते हैं। इसलिए पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान की फिर्स दे दें तो पता चलेगा कि वहीं बैगन चले जाते हैं जिसमें कि राक फास्फेट जैसी आवश्यक चीजों के लिए बैगन नहीं मिलते। माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कैटेगिरी नियुक्त कर दी है, लेकिन जब माननीय मंत्री जी का यहां से टेलीफोन खड़कता है तमाम कैटेगिरीज खत्म हो जाती हैं और जो इनके चहेते होंगे उनको बैगन दे देंगे, जिससे चाहेंगे नहीं देंगे। तो यह जो अव्यवस्था है इसको दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

شری محمد شفیع قریشی: یہ جو الزام انہوں نے لگایا ہے یہ جو بات انہوں نے کہی ہے بالکل غلط ہے۔ کئی بار اس سदन میں کہہ چکا ہوں کوئلے کی تسکری بیوشن کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ اس کو اسپونسر کرتی ہے۔ دیلوے کوئلہ نہیں بھیجتی ویگن سپلائی کرتی ہے۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ اپنا انڈینٹ بھیجتی ہیں اور ان کے اسپونسر کیئے ہوئے پروگرام کے مطابق ویگن دئے جاتے ہیں یہ غلط ہے

دیلوے منترالئے یا منسٹر کسی کو ویگن آلات کر سکتی ہے۔ اگر کوئی اس طرح کا ثبوت ہے مجھے بتلا دیں خواہ مخواہ الزام لگانے سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں۔ اگر الزام لگانا ہو تو باہر لگائیں سدن میں نہیں۔

†[श्री सुहृममद शफी कुरेशी : यह जो इल्जाम इन्होंने लगाया है, यह जो बात इन्होंने कही है बिल्कुल गलत है। कई बार इस सदन में कह चुका हूँ कोयले की डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको एसपोसर्ड करती है। रेलवे कोयला नहीं बेच ी वेगन्स सप्लाई करती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपना इन्डेंट भेजते हैं और उनको एसपोसर्ड किये हुए प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक दिये जाते हैं। यह गलत है रेलवे मंत्रालय या मिनिस्टर किसी को बैगन एलाट कर सकती है। अगर कोई इस तरह का सबूत है मुझे बतला दें खामख्याह इल्जाम लगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं। अगर इल्जाम लगाना हो तो बाहर लगायें सदन में नहीं।]

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आप मेरे साथ चलें तो मैं आपको लगाए गए आरोपों का प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ।

श्री संता राम सिंह : मेरा पोइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है। मेरे पास इनके संबंध में प्रमाण है . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

श्री संता राम सिंह : मैं कुरेशी साहब से मिला हूँ। एक को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है उसको 6 महीने से बैगन नहीं मिला।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no; I overrule this point of order. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री राजनारायण : मंत्री जी जो यह चुनौती देते हैं इसके मायने क्या हैं। यह हमको धमकाना चाहते हैं कि हम सही सवाल भी न पूछें। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज है, सदन का अपमान है और हमारे अधिकारों को कुंठित करने की चेष्टा है। मैं आपसे अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ, आपकी

†[] Hindi transliteration.

पूरी प्रतिष्ठा करते हुए कि आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश दें कि वे सदन छोड़ कर आरोपों का प्रमाण देखने चलें।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Everybody knows that there is corruption. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Niren Ghosh, Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं आपके माध्यम से केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब की सन्देह बढ़ जाए और सन्देह इतने बढ़ जायें कि सरकार का चरित्र पार्लियामेंट और विधान मंडलों से गिर जाए तो सरकार को चाहिए कि कुछ इस प्रकार की निष्पक्ष समितियाँ बनाए जिससे इन सन्देहों का निराकरण हो सके। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बैगन्स की एलाटमेंट होती है उनके लिए क्या इस प्रकार के निष्पक्ष संगठन बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं जिससे इस प्रकार के सन्देहों का निराकरण हो सके ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے کہا اس کے لئے نیم بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ مائنز منسٹری، ریلوے منسٹری والے سب مل کر یہ نیم بناتے ہیں اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہو سکتی۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा इसके लिए नियम बने हुए हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट माइनस मिनिस्ट्री, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री वाले सब मिलकर यह नियम बनाते हैं। इसमें कोई तब्दीली नहीं हो सकती।]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था बिल्कुल छोटा और स्पष्ट किया था। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो सन्देह बराबर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, रेलवे मंत्रालय और सरकार बदनाम हो रही है तो इस बदनामी से और इन सन्देहों का निराकरण करने के लिए क्या

सरकार इस प्रकार के निष्पक्ष संगठन बनाने को तैयार हैं जिससे इन सन्देहों का निराकरण हो सके ? सरकार की पद्धति क्या है यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं है ?

श्री محمد شفیع قریشی : اگر کوئی ڈالہسی غلط ہو تو اس کو ٹھیک کیا جا سکتا ہے مگر کسی کے دماغ میں وہم ہو تو اسے کیسے دور کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : अगर कोई पालेसी गलत हो तो उसको ठीक किया जा सकता है, मगर किसी के दिमाग में वहम हो तो उसे कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।]

श्री सभापति : आप तैयार नहीं हैं ?

श्री محمد شفیع قریشی : ہمارے جو نیم بنے ہوئے ہیں وہ بالکل ٹھیک بنے ہوئے ہیں۔

[†श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : हमारे जो नियम बने हुए हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक बने हुए हैं।]

SHRI T. N. SINGH : There used to be a Coal Board in the past which took care of allotment of wagons for coal transportation and distribution. We read in the papers sometime ago that the Railway Ministry has abolished that Coal Board. Is it a fact ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
No Sir.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Sir, it is not a question of rock phosphate only. There is bungling in the Railway Board regarding wagon supply in respect of production and distribution . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly put your question relevant to this subject.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: I put this question whether the Railway Board or the Government has got any

+ [] Hindi transliteration.

intelligence report about the *bona fide* distribution of wagons, as enquired by the intelligence branch of the Railways. The public is always in doubt about the *bona fide* character of the supply of wagons. So I would like to know whether the Railway Board has got any intelligence regarding this matter or not.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I have already said that we have certain rules and procedures laid down for allotment of wagons. If the hon. Member has any specific . . .

SHRI RAJNARAIN: These rules are not being implemented.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: If the hon. Member has any specific case in mind where he thinks we have deviated from the rules, certainly we will look into it.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: I want to know whether there is any rule of the Government that every distribution of wagons should be enquired into by the Intelligence Branch.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Unless there is a specific allegation that we have deviated from the rules, where is the question of an inquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

रेल कर्मचारियों का बर्खास्त किया जाना

*** 298. डा० राम कृपाल सिंह :**

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिंसा और तोड़-फोड़ के आरोपों पर बहुत से रेल कर्मचारियों पर अभियोग चलाया गया किन्तु न्यायालय में इन आरोपों के प्रमाणित होने के पूर्व ही उन्हें बर्खास्त कर दिया गया; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

[Dismissal of Railway Employees

♦ 298. DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA :+

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD
MATHUR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of railway employees were prosecuted on charges of violence and sabotage, but were dismissed prior to the establishment of these charges in a Court of law; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons there for ?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and

(b) Pendency of the court proceedings does not bar the disciplinary authority to take action under Discipline and Appeal Rules and impose any penalty.

[रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख) अदालती कार्यवाही के दौरान अनुशासन प्राधिकारी पर अनुशासन और अपील नियमों के अधीन कार्यवाही करने तथा दण्ड देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है।]

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how many employees have been dismissed and how many cases have been established in a court of law.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

Sir, the number of employees who have been dismissed and removed from service under Rule 14 of the Discipline and Appeal Rules is 10,310 and out of these, 3,203 have been reinstated.

[] English translation

\$The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Ramkri-pal Sinha.

[] Hindi translation.

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: My question was as to how many of these cases have been approved by a court of law or established by a court of law or none of them was established by a court of law.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I do not understand the question. Some employees have been dismissed and removed. There is a procedure laid down and they will be allowed to appeal to the next authority. Once we follow that procedure, and if they so choose, they can subsequently go to a court of law and seek redressal.

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: Is the Government . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put your second question.

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: That was only one question, Sir. The other one was for clarification. Is the Government aware that several of the charges levelled against these employees were false and concocted and they were framed because of petty quarrels or several other things at the local level? Has the Government examined the veracity of these charges? Has the Government established any body or any system to examine or verify the charges?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, an appeal is provided under the rules and if any employee is aggrieved and he sees that there is no ground for removal, he can agitate those matters before the appellate authority and a final decision can be taken.

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: How many cases have gone to the appellate authorities. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow so many questions. Now, Shri Mathur.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या यह सही है कि रेल के कर्मचारी, जो हड़ताल पर थे, जिस तरह से उन्होंने एक सद्भावपूर्ण वातावरण बनाने के लिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री जी की अपील के बाद रेल हड़ताल को

वापस लिया और वापस लेने के पश्चात भी जिस प्रकार का एक सही वातावरण रेल कर्मचारियों और सरकार के बीच जो बनना चाहिए था वह नहीं बना है और अभी बहुत से कर्मचारीगण डिस्मिस्ड हैं, सस्पेंशन में हैं, नौकरी से अलग हैं और उसका सीधा प्रभाव रेलवे सर्विसेज पर पड़ रहा है—रेल सेवाएं डिस्टर्ब्ड हैं और कहीं भी उन रेल सेवाओं को आप पूर्व स्थिति में वापस नहीं ला सके हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा और निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इस संबंध में पुनः विचार करेगी कि रेलवे मंत्रालय कर्मचारियों और सरकार के बीच में सद्भावपूर्ण वातावरण बनाने के लिए और रेल सेवाओं को ठीक से चलाने के लिए, जो रेल कर्मचारी सस्पेंड हैं, डिस्मिस्ड हैं, और नौकरी से अलग हैं, उन्हें स्ट्राइक के पूर्व की स्थिति में लाकर एक ऐसी व्यवस्था रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए लाएं जिससे रेलवे सेवाएं चलाने का काम मुचारू रूप से चले ?

شری محمد شفیع قریشی: اس میں

دو رائے نہیں ہوسکتیں کہ ریلوے کو چلانے کے لئے ریلوے کرمچاری اور آفیسران سب کو مل کر کام کرنا ہوگا۔ لیکن ہڑتال کے جو کچھ لازمی نتیجے ہوتے ہیں وہ تو ان لوگوں کو بھگتنے پڑیں گے جنہوں نے یہ غیر قانونی ہڑتال کی تھی۔ لیکن اس میں بھی ہم بدلے کی کاروائی نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم نے یہ کہا ہے اور اس بات کو صاف کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان لوگوں کے سوائے جنہوں نے وائلنس یا سبوتاژ یا ایسی کسی کاروائی میں حصہ لیا ہے جس سے کچھ لوگوں کو نقصان پہنچا ہے باقی سب کے ساتھ اچھا برتاؤ کیا جائے گا اور کیا بھی جا رہا ہے۔

[†] श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि रेलवे को चलाने के लिए कि रेलवे कर्मचारी और अफसरान सबको मिलकर

[†] Hindi translation.

काम करना होगा लेकिन हड़ताल के जो कुछ लाजिमी नतीजे होते हैं वे तो उन लोगों को भुगतने पड़ेंगे जिन्होंने यह गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल की थी। लेकिन इसमें भी हम बदले की कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते हैं हमने यह कहा है और इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों के सिवाय जिन्होंने वायलेन्स या सेवोटेंज या ऐसी किसी कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लिया है जिससे कुछ लोगों को नुकसान पहुँचा है बाकी सबके साथ अच्छा बर्ताव किया जायेगा और किया भी जा रहा है।]

श्री महावीर त्यागी : मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को सजा दी गई है उन्हें केवल इसलिए दी गई है कि उन्होंने गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल में हिस्सा लिया था या इसके अलावा और भी कोई सीरियस नेचर के चार्जज उन लोगों के खिलाफ थे जिसकी वजह से उनको डिसमिस किया गया ?

شری محمد شفیع قریشی : ایک تو ان کے خلاف سنگین الزام تھے اور ایک یہ کہ انہوں نے کچھ لوگوں کو قزایا دھمکایا اور وائلس میں حصہ لیا۔ کئی کے خلاف عدالت میں کیسیز چل رہے ہیں۔ انہیں پلیدوں پر انہیں ڈسمس اور ریموو کرنے کی ڈروائی کی گئی۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : एक तो इनके खिलाफ संगीन इल्जाम थे और एक यह कि इन्होंने कुछ लोगों को डराया धमकाया और वायलेन्स में हिस्सा लिया। कई के खिलाफ अदालत में केसेज चल रहे हैं। उन्हीं बुनियादों पर उन्हें डिसमिस और रिमूव करने की कार्यवाही की गई।]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swamy.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I would yield to my colleague Shri Then-gari.

SHRI D. THENGARI: My specific question is how many employees have

been victimised on the charges of violence and sabotage and how many of these cases have been established either before the courts of law or the appellate authority and how is it that in the mid July, long after the strike was called off three members of the running staff from Kanpur were victimised and on the 18th of July four lady workers from Tinsu-khia were also victimised when there was no violence or sabotage ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

There is no question of victimisation of those who indulge in sabotage or violence or intimidation. All those employees who have indulged in these will have to bear the consequences of law and will have to go through the process of law. Whatever punishment is given is not victimisation. It is legal justice. It is wrong to say that they were victimised.

SHRI D. THENGARI: I want specifically the number of persons victimised on charges of violence and sabotage. If the hon. Minister does not like the word 'victimisation', he may use any other word. How many cases have been registered for violence and sabotage before the courts of law or the appellate authority and how is it that three members of the running staff at Kanpur were victimised in mid July and four lady employees of Tinsukhia were victimised on the 18th July when there was no sabotage or violence anywhere in the vicinity ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I

have already given the figures of employees dismissed or removed from service for various kinds of violence, sabotage, intimidation and threats, as 10,310. Out of that those reinstated in appeal were 3,203. Those convicted by courts of law but have been reinstated are 455. These are the figures available to us.

SHRI D. THENGARI: What about Kanpur incident ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not have figures station-wise.

[] Hindi transliteration.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that after the railway strike was called off, the atmosphere in the Railway is not cordial and the approach of the Railway Board and railway authorities towards the employees is not what it should be. In view of this, apart from the legal measures involving dismissal and reinstatement what special measures or positive measures you would like to take towards improving discipline in the Railway and cordiality there? Now there is all indiscipline and a complete mess in the Railways. What are the positive steps you are going to take?

Shri L. N. Mishra had given certain assurances to those ex-employees who have responded to the appeals of the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister and who joined the Railways with threat on their lives. What are you going to do to protect their interests?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I agree with that part of the hon. Member's statement where he said that for the administration of the Railways discipline is a must. In order to maintain discipline, it is the policy of the Railways to punish the guilty and to reward the loyal workers. That is what we are doing. We are not victimising employees as such...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You are.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The total number of arrested persons during the strike was 19,883 and out of that 19,236 have been released. The other 600 are involved in criminal cases and the law will take its own course. With regard to the assurances given to those ex-employees who worked when the strike was on, due consideration will be given to them. Extension of service may be granted to such of the employees who have come and joined us. If the hon. Member has any case where the employee has suffered, we will look into it, if he brings it to our notice.

श्री एचो राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सिद्धांत पर उनका विश्वास नहीं है कि हर मजदूर का हड़ताल करने का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है ? जब वे यह मानते हैं कि उन्हें यह अधिकार दिया गया है संविधान के अन्दर तो रेल मजदूरों पर हड़ताल में हिस्सा लेने के कारण झूठा इल्जाम क्यों लगाया हुआ है ? जब रेल मजदूरों का हड़ताल में भाग लेने का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है तो जैसा कि उन्होंने हाउस से वादा किया है, क्या वे रेलवे मजदूर की प्रतिनिधि संस्था रेलवेमेन्स फेडरेशन से बातचीत करके जो कार्यवाही की गई है उसे वापस ले लेंगे ?

شہری محمد شفیع قریشی : اس میں

میں توڑی تفصیل میں جانا چاہوں گا۔ ریلوے میں ہڑتال کرنے کا حق ہر ملازم کو دیا گیا ہے۔ لیکن اگر کوئی غیر قانونی ہڑتال کرے تو اس کے خلاف گورنمنٹ کو کارروائی کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ یہاں پر میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہڑتال کے بھی رولز بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ پہلے اسٹرائک کا بیامٹ لینا پڑتا ہے۔ جس میں کمرنگاریوں کی رائے لینی پڑتی ہے ان کے سامنے پرشن رکھے جاتے ہیں کہ ان پوشرنوں پر ہم ہڑتال کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ اس پر وہ رائے دے دیتے ہیں تو ہڑتال کرنے کا اہمیکار ہے۔ لیکن یہاں پر یہ تو یہ ہوا کہ آل انڈیا ریلوے مینڈر فیڈریشن نے اسٹرائک بیامٹ لیا۔ اس اسٹرائک بیامٹ میں جو پرشن تھے ان کو تبدیل کر کے کارڈینیشن کمیٹی فار ریلوے میں اسٹرائک نے دوسرے قسم کے سوالات اٹھائے جن میں کمرنگاریوں کے سوال نہیں تھے یہ مختص ... (Interruptions)

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इसमें थोड़ी तफसील में जाना चाहूंगा। रेलवे में हड़ताल करने का हक हर मुलाजिम को दिया गया है लेकिन अगर कोई गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल करे तो उसके

†[] Hindi transliteration.

खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट को कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है। यहां पर मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हड़ताल के भी रुल्स बने हुए हैं। पहले स्ट्राइक बैलट लेना पड़ता है जिसमें कर्मचारियों की राय लेनी पड़ती है, उनके सामने प्रश्न रखे जाते हैं कि इन प्रश्नों पर हम हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं। इस पर बी राय दे देते हैं तो हड़ताल करने का अधिकार है। लेकिन यहां पर तो यह हुआ कि आल इण्डिया रेलवेमैनस फेडरेशन ने स्ट्राइक बैलट लिया। इस स्ट्राइक बैलट में जो प्रश्न थे उनको तबदील करके कार्डिनेशन कमेटी फॉर रेलवेमैन स्ट्रगल ने दूसरे किस्म के सवाल उठाये, जिनमें कर्मचारियों के सवाल नहीं थे यह महज . . .]

(Interruptions)

श्री रबी राय : बैलट हो गया तो हक तो जाता है। (Interruptions) आप तो हड़ताल तोड़ते हैं। आप बैठिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

شری محمد شفیع قریشی: میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ میڈمروں کی جن قیمتوں پر اسٹرائک بیلت لیا گیا تھا ان کو نظر انداز کر کے محض پارلیمنٹری کوانڈیشن پر یہ ہڑتال کوئی گئی اور اس لئے ان لوگوں کے خلاف ایکشن لینا چاہیے جنہوں نے اس اسٹرائک میں حصہ لیا۔

†[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की जिन डिमांड्स पर स्ट्राइक बैलट लिया गया था उनको नजर अन्दाज करके महज पार्लिटिकल ग्राउंड्स पर यह हड़ताल कराई गई और इसलिए उन लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेना पड़ा जिन्होंने इस स्ट्राइक में हिस्सा लिया।]

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Absolutely false. Now, sir, first of all I would like to seek your protection that the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly put your question. Then, there are other Members to ask. The time is short.

[] Hindi transliteration. 2—22

RSS/ 74

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I will finish. You know that. I will not waste time. It is a wrong figure that he gave. According to our information, 30,000 were there, not 10,000. The second thing is, the ballot was taken and the demands included bonus and wage increase and all those things. He has given a wrong figure. How then could this be called illegal?

Then again, my third question is, how on mere suspicion you dismissed them before the charges are established before a court of law? How can you do that? If there are such rules, you can dismiss anybody and everybody on this earth. You are doing that all along the line. Still, the conditions have not returned to normalcy; they may not return to normalcy in future also.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What is the question?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : What is the question? I said that you gave wrong figures. I asked, how is it illegal? How can it be illegal in view of the question that I have put? I have asked how on mere suspicion people can be dismissed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to inform the House that we are going to have a Short Duration Discussion on this very question, on this matter of railway employees, tomorrow.

श्री राजनारायण : इस के पहले मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आप मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए। माननीय मंत्री श्री कुरेशी जो ने इस सदन में बिलकुल असत्य बयान किया है कि जिन मामलों को ले कर बैलट हुआ उन पर हड़ताल नहीं हुई। बैलट हुआ था बोनस की मांग को ले कर, बैलट हुआ था पैरिटी की मांग को ले कर, इसे हम जानते हैं और मंत्री जी सदन को बिलकुल गुमराह कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is no point of order . . . {Interruptions}. Please sit down. This is no point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I over-rule you
... (Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : रेलवे के मजदूरों से आप मंगाईये कि बैलट किन मांगों को ले कर हुआ था और मंत्री जो जो यहां असत्य बोले हैं उस के लिए उन को भर्त्सना की जाय।

श्री सभापति : आप बैठिए।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : He is misleading the House ...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He has told a lie in the House ...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Qureshi.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I said earlier that the strike ballot was taken. It is true that they had demanded pay parity. But when I had a meeting with Mr. George Fernandes, he said that he was prepared to change pay parity to about 75% outright increase in wages. This was a betrayal of the workers, you should realise ... (Interruptions) ... and, therefore, it was not the people's commitment ... (Interruptions).

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मामला यह है कि यह सरकार (Interruptions) कोलाबरेशन करना चाहती है (Interruptions) एक तरफ कहती है कि रेलवे की हड़ताल है (Interruptions) इसने जान बुझकर हड़ताल करवाई (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: He has not replied to my question ...

SHRI D. THENGARI: Sir, on a point of order ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI D. THENGARI: This is a legitimate point of order. You cannot disallow it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall call you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I wanted to know whether he is aware that normalcy has not returned, whether the figures given are wrong, whether in the ballot there was a demand for pay parity, how can the strike be called as illegal, and whether, Sir, on mere suspicion can they dismiss and discharge them unless that is established in a court of law? The Calcutta High Court has given a ruling in the case of Industrial Disputes Act. Unless the court gives its verdict, how can they dismiss?

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, on a point of order ...

SHRI D. THENGARI: Mine is first ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall first ask the Minister to answer the question.

श्री राजनारायण : पहले मंत्री जी को जवाब देने दीजिए, या सारा का सारा समय प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर में ही जायगा।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the DIR was promulgated upto the 25th November, 1974. and all the strikes were declared as illegal. There was thus a ban on strikes. Therefore, the strike was illegal ... (Interruptions).

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We don't know this. The Parliament was in session ... (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: That does not change the character of the strike. The strike remains illegal.

Secondly, Sir, the figures that I have given with regard to people arrested and released, people suspended and removed, which have been given to me by the Railways, are absolutely correct; there is no ambiguity in these figures ...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Figures are figures . . .

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

The last question that he asked was whether the normalcy has returned, Sir, it is true that normalcy in the railways was disrupted because of the strike and it will take some time to come back to the normal functioning of the railways.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Demands for which strike was conducted were precisely the demands for which strike ballot was taken. Can the hon. Minister deny this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: In my opinion the rules of the Department are that if a particular employee is punished in a court of law, he is immediately removed from service. But without giving a chargesheet and getting his explanation and then again conducting an enquiry, as provided under the Government Servant Conduct Rules, an employee cannot be dismissed. Here my question is that some people have been dismissed from service by the officers without an enquiry. I want to know the number of such persons. They have not followed the procedure with regard to departmental rules and the employees are being removed from service . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not putting the question; you are only quoting rules.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: May I know whether the procedure under the Government Servants Conduct Rules has been followed in the dismissal of these employees before they are punished in a court of law ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, rule 14(h) of D and A Rules is very clear. It says, "Where the disciplinary authority is satisfied for reasons to be recorded by it in writing that it is not reasonably practicable to hold an

enquiry in the manner provided in these rules, the disciplinary authority may consider the circumstances of the case and make such order as it deems fit." These are the rules.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: They have given the chargesheet; their explanations were not got and . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

The hon. Member should try to understand that there are certain special circumstances where the procedure can be dispensed with and this is provided in the rules.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Sir, the hon. Minister has informed the House that dismissed employees can prefer appeal. That is true. But I can say that appeals which are preferred by the employees take a long time; they are not dealt with expeditiously; they take six months to two years and after the decision of the appellate authority, the employees will be required to file writ petition. That will take another two years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to put your question or not ?

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Therefore, a dismissed employee before he gets relief, has to wait for six years. Therefore, I would like to put a specific question. The Industrial Disputes Act is applicable to the employees. There is a provision . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not putting a question.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: These disputes cannot be referred to adjudication of the tribunal unless the Labour Ministry agrees for adjudication. So I would like to know, with a view to provide speedy relief to the workers who claim that they have been wrongly dismissed, whether the Labour Ministry

would agree for adjudication of the disputes. It is a very specific question and I want a specific reply if they want to serve the interests of the workers, whether they are prepared to provide speedy relief and speedy remedy.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already given figures that out of about . . .

SHRI N. H. KNMBHARE: It is not a question of figures. I asked whether Government is agreeable to . . .

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I can only satisfy the hon. Member by giving figures. We are desirous of seeing that these cases are decided expeditiously. Under the appeal procedure there is a limitation factor; time limit is fixed for the aggrieved employee to go in for appeal. The time limit is fixed. We have issued instructions that after the appeal has been filed, the case should be decided expeditiously. I was going to give figures in order to satisfy the hon. Member, that out of about 10,000 cases, more than 3,000 have been so far decided and the employees' appeals have been heard and they have been reinstated.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Arrest of railway employees under DIR and MISA

♦299. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:
SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees arrested under Defence of India Rules and Maintenance of Internal Security Act;

(b) whether all the detainees were treated as political prisoners; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Retrenchment of Bandikui Railway workers

*300. SHRI BHOLA PRASAD:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that twelve gangmen and twenty casual bridge workers employed at Bandikui were retrenched in contravention of the mandatory provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act on the 15th October, 1972 and the 21st February, 1973 respectively; and

(b) if so, by when the workers are likely to be reinstated and what action Government propose to take against the defaulting officials?

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

(a) and (b) The cases of 12 casual labourers at Bandikui whose services were terminated in October, 1972 are being looked into and are expected to be finalised within a month's time.

Regarding twenty casual labourers of the Assistant Bridge Inspector, Bandikui whose services were terminated in February, 1973, instructions have since been issued to put 14 of them back on duty. The cases of the remaining employees are still under examination.

The question of taking action against the Railway officials responsible for the lapse is being examined.

Break in service of railway employees

*301. SHRI NATHI SINGH: SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: SHRI KAMALNATH JHA: SHRIMATI SARASWATI PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of railway employees who suffered break in service on account of their participation in the recent strike?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): About 5.5 lakhs on the day of withdrawal but the number is coming down as appeals are being considered and condonation given in deserving cases.

f [Loss in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

*302. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को घाटा

* 302. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :
श्री ओझम प्रकाश त्यागी :
डा० राम कृपाल सिंह :
सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आंग्रे :

क्या पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को 31 मार्च 1973 तक 38 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस कंपनी के कौन-कौन अध्यक्ष रहे हैं ?

MATHUR:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:
DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA;
SHRI S. C. ANGRE :

t[J English translation.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited had suffered a loss of Rs. 38 crores by 31st March, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to remedy the situation; and

(c) what are the names of the persons who served as Chairman of this company?]

पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ): (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना युक्त एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(ख) कंपनी द्वारा निरंतर हानि उठाने के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. निर्माण व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए प्राप्त सरकारी ऋणों पर अधिक व्याज का भुगतान, निर्माण एवं प्रारम्भिक कार्य अवधि लम्बी थी।

2. प्रारम्भ में उत्पादों की मांग में कमी होने के कारण संयंत्र को कम क्षमता पर चलाया गया।

3. एन्टीबायोटिक्स प्लांट ऋषिकेश (ए० बी० पी०) तथा सर्जिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट मद्रास (एस० आई० पी०) दोनों में विद्युत कटौती तथा बार-बार विद्युत व्यवधान हुए इसके परिणामस्वरूप एन्टीबायोटिक्स प्लांट के बन्द रहने से लघु-संस्थान के विकास हेतु अपेक्षित प्रक्रियाओं के कार्य-करण पर गंभीर रूप से प्रभाव पड़ा जो विद्युत बन्द होने के कारण हवा के न होने पर बन्द हो जाती है।

4. उपकरणों में कुछ खराबियाँ, जिनमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

5. प्रयुक्त स्ट्रेन कम उत्पादक थे।

6. आरंभिक स्तर में प्रशिक्षित तकनीशियनों की कमी।

7. एन्टीबायोटिक्स प्लांट (ए० बी० पी०) में तालाबन्दी/हड़ताल।

8. सरकारी संस्थानों तथा अस्पतालों को सप्लाई कम मूल्यों पर की जाती है तथा यह

सप्लाई आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा की गई विक्री का बड़ा भाग है।

उठाये गये सुधारात्मक कदम :

(1) कम्पनी ने गत कुछ वर्षों से अपने उत्पाद मिश्र के विस्तार एवं विविधीकरण कार्य को प्रारम्भ किया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कम्पनी की आर्थिक स्थिति प्रति वर्ष सुदृढ़ हो रही है जसा कि निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से देखा जा सकता है :—

(लाख रुपये में)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
व्याज एवं मूल्यहास से पूर्व लाभ (+)/हानि (—)	(—) 205.5	(+) 145.7	(+) 145.5	(+) 368.4
शुद्ध हानि	799.2	487.0	369.9	170.9

(ii) प्रायोगिकी में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से प्लांट में अनुसंधान प्रयत्नों के साथ साथ बाहर से ए० बी० पी० (एन्टीबायोटिक प्लांट) के लिए अच्छी प्रायोगिकी तथा स्ट्रेन को प्राप्त करने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(iii) सरकार 1-4-1972 से 5 वर्षों के लिए इस कम्पनी द्वारा प्राप्त कार्यकारी पूंजी ऋण को व्याज मुक्त करने पर सहमत हो गई है इसके अतिरिक्त 1-3-73 को 4.30 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण को साम्य शेयर पूंजी में परिवर्तन करने पर सहमत हो गई है।

(iv) संयंत्र के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने की दृष्टि में रखते हुए पांचवीं योजना के अन्तर्गत सैन्योतिक ड्रग्स प्लांट, हैदराबाद (एस० टी० पी०) के अनेक विस्तार योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है।

(v) अतिआवश्यक सेवाओं के लिए बिजली को सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कंपनी का ए० बी० पी० (एन्टीबायोटिक्स

प्लांट) में एक सहायक कम्प्रेसर तथा जनरेटर रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

(vi) जून, 1973 में सरकार ने एन्टी बायोटिक्स संयंत्र, ऋषिकेश के कार्य-कलापों विशेष रूप से (क) निर्धारित क्षमताओं तथा उनका उपयोग, (ख) अपर्याप्त उत्पादन के कारणों की खोज, (ग) विभिन्न एन्टीबायोटिक्स के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए उनकी प्रभावशीलता, और (घ) उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने के लिए उपायों का सुझाव एवं संयंत्र की आर्थिक स्थिति में सर्व-व्यापी सुधार की जांच करने के लिए एक तकनीकी समिति को नियुक्ति की थी।

इस समिति ने अक्टूबर 1973 में अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार को प्रस्तुत की थीं तथा सरकार ने इस संबंध में अपने निर्णय कंपनी को भेज दिये हैं। कंपनी इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है तथा परिणामस्वरूप एन्टीबायोटिक्स प्लांट के कार्य-निष्पादन में बहुत बड़ा सुधार होने की संभावना है।

(vii) कम्पनी अपने सूत्रयोग निर्माण कार्य जो अधिक लाभकारी हैं पर अधिक जोर दे रहा है। कम्पनी ने वर्ष 1972-73 की तुलना में वर्ष 1973-74 में अपने विक्रय व्यापार में 64% की वृद्धि की है।

(ग) इन्डियन एंड्रज एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के 5-4-1961 को निर्गमित किये जाने के बाद निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों ने अध्यक्ष पद का कार्यभार संभाला है:—

- (i) श्री नकुल सेन
- (ii) श्री रणजीतराय बहल
- (iii) श्री बृजलाल शर्मा
- (iv) श्री इन्द्रजीत सिंह
- (v) डा० जगजीत सिंह

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement containing the desired information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) The main reasons for continuing losses incurred by the Company are :

(1) Heavy interest payments on Government loans obtained for meeting construction expenses. Construction and gestation period was long.

(2) In initial stages due to lack of demand for products, plants were run at low capacity.

(3) Power cuts both at The Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh (ABP) and The Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras (SIP), and frequent power interruptions. The consequent shutdowns at Antibiotics Plant seriously affected the working of processes requiring growth of micro-organism which dies in absence of air supply due to power stoppage.

(4) Certain defects in the equipment which needed rectification.

(5) Strains in use were of low activity.

(6) Lack of trained technicians in the initial stages.

, - (7) Lock outs/strikes in ABP.

(8) The supplies to Government institutions and hospitals are made at lower prices and these are a substantial proportion of sales by IDPL.

Remedial steps taken:

(i) The company has undertaken expansion and diversification of its product-mix over the past few years. As a result the economics of the company has been improving from year to year, as per the figures given below:—

	(Rs. lakhs)			
	1970—71	1971—72	1972—73	1973—74
Profit (+)/Loss (—) before interest and depreciation	(—)205.5	(+)145.7	(+)145.5	(+)368.4
Net Loss	799.2	487.0	369.9	170.9

(ii) Alongwith the in-plant research efforts with a view to improve the technology, efforts are also being made for obtaining better technology and strains for ABP from elsewhere.

(hi) Government have agreed to treat the working capital loan obtained by this company as interest free for 5 years from 1-4-1972. Moreover Government has agreed to convert loans to the extent of Rs. 4.30 crores into equity as on 31-3-1973.

[] English translation.

(iv) A large scale expansion schemes of The Synthetic Drugs, Plant, Hyderabad (SDP) is proposed to be undertaken for implementation during 5th Plan with a view to improve the viability of the plant.

(v) The Company proposes to instal a stand-by compressor and generator at ABP in order to ensure constant power supply for the crucial services.

(vi) In June, 1973, Government appointed a Technical Committee to go into the working of Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh with particular reference to (a) the determination of installed capacities and their utilisation, (b) to identify the factors responsible for inadequate production, (c) to judge the effectiveness of measures taken so far to augment the production of various antibiotics and (d) to suggest measures for maximising the production and for improving the overall economics of the plant.

The Committee submitted its recommendations in Oct., 1973 and Govt, has already conveyed its decisions on these recommendations to the Company. The Company is taking necessary steps to implement these and thereby the performance of ABP is expected to improve greatly.

(vii) The Company is laying more emphasis on increasing its production of formulations which is more remunerative. The Company increased its trade sales in 1973-74 to a level 64% above that of 1972-73.

(c) The following persons have served as Chairman of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. since it was incorporated on 5-4-1961 :

- (i) Shri Nakul Sen. (ii) Shri Ranjitrai Behl. (iii) Shri Brijlal Chak.

(iv) Shri Inderjit Singh, (v) Dr. Jagjit Singh.]

रेल कर्मचारियों की श्रम उत्पादितता में वृद्धि

* 303. श्री डी० के० पटेल :

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत :

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा :

श्री सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति रेल कर्म-चारी परिवहन इकाई (ट्रेफिक यूनिट) में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रम उत्पादितता में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप रेल कर्मचारियों को क्या क्या अति-रिक्त लाभ प्रदान किए गए हैं ?

[Increase in labour productivity of railway employees]

*303. SHRI D. K. PATEL:

SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT:

SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA:

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN

SWAMY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic units per railway employee have been constantly on the increase; and

(b) if so, what additional benefits have been given to the railway employees as a result of the increase in labour productivity?]

रेल मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) :

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए पूंजी निवेश में वृद्धि प्रौद्योगिकी में सुधार और कार्यप्रणाली में युक्ति युक्त करण, उपस्करों का आधुनिकीकरण

†[] English translation.

और उनका स्वचालन और या यात्रा की सुविधाएं जैसे कई साधनों का सामूहिक योगदान रहता है। इन सभी तथ्यों ने यातायात इकाइयों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में अपना अंशदान किया है। इनके अलावा, वेतन आयोग जैसे विशेषज्ञ निकायों की सिफारिश पर रेल कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्ते तथा सेवा की अन्य शर्तें भी इस प्रकार लागू की गयी हैं जैसे कि सभी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कर्मचारियों की औसत परिलब्धियों में लगातार वृद्धि होती रही है। उपलब्ध साधनों की सीमा में कर्मचारी कल्याण कार्यों के विस्तार पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और रेल कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले लाभों में काफी वृद्धि होती जा रही है।

{THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The increase in output is the collective effect of increased capital investment, improved technology, rationalisation of work systems, modernisation and automation of equipment and traffic facilities. All these factors have contributed towards an increase in output in traffic units. Further, the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of railway employees are patterned on the recommendations of expert bodies like the Pay Commissions, applying equally to all Central Government employees. There has been a steady increase in the average emoluments of the staff over the years. Increasing attention is also being paid to expansion of staff welfare measures within the resources available, adding sizeably to the benefits enjoyed by the railway employees.]

[] English translation.

Transferred from the 24th July, 1974.

• Research and development schemes in Drugs and Pharmaceutical units

*70. SHRI DEVENDRA NATH DWIVEDI: DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has directed the large drugs and pharmaceutical units to give priority to research and development scheme in their units; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH

NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The concerned drug manufacturing units have been advised as follow:

- (i) Industrial units with a turnover between Rs. 1 to Rs. 6 crores per annum should establish full-fledged formulation and packaging development laboratories with facilities for toxicological and bio-availability studies and process improvement measures;
- (ii) Units with turnover of Rs. 6 crores and above should set up their own facilities for the above purposes and also for development of design, engineering, and scale-up activities;
- (iii) Large units with turnover of Rs. 10 crores and above should establish their own fullfledged research centres with full facilities for progressive and innovational types of programme as well.

*304. [Transferred to the 9th August, 1974.]

फास्फेट उर्वरक का उत्पादन

* 305. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत :

श्री डी० के० पटेल :

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फास्फेट उर्वरकों के वार्षिक उत्पादन में नौ हजार टन की गिरावट हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

[Production of phosphate fertiliser]

*305. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT;

SHRI D. K. PATEL;

SHRI VEERENDRA KUMAR SAKHLECHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline to the tune of nine thousand tonnes in the annual production of phosphate fertilisers; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken in this regard?]

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) : (क) जी, हाँ। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान पी₂ ओ₅ का 9000 मीटरी टन उत्पादन कम हुआ।

(ख) यह कमी जो आंशिक थी, मुख्यतः कुछ संयंत्रों में यांत्रिक खराबी, बिजली की कमी तथा बड़ौदा संयंत्र में बाढ़ आ जाने से

पानी की सप्लाई में रुकावट आ जाने के कारण हुई। चालू संयंत्रों में उत्पादन में आने वाली विभिन्न कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए प्रत्येक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तथा उर्वरक संयंत्रों को पर्याप्त तथा लगातार बिजली देने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से भी सहायता ली गई है।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH

NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The production in 1973-74 was less than that in the preceding year by 9,000 tonnes in terms of P₂O₅.

(b) This decline which was marginal was mainly due to mechanical failures in some plants, power constraints and failure of water supply due to floods at the Baroda plant. Every effort is being made to overcome the various constraints to production in the operating units; assistance of State Governments has also been enlisted for ensuring adequate and stable power to fertilizer units.]

Production of Soap

*306. SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of toilet and washing soaps in the country;

(b) the total annual requirement of toilet and washing soaps;

(c) the reasons for the gap between the demand and production; and

(d) the steps taken to increase production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The production figures of different kinds of soaps in the organised

sector during the year 1972, 1973 and 1974 (January to May 1974) are given below :—

(Quantity in tonnes)

Year	Toilet	Carbolic	Laundry	Total
1972	51,651	47,846	1,93,503	2,93,000
1973	45,376	45,879	1,52,745	2,35,000
1974 (Jan. to May)	18,440	15,150	56,956	90,555

(b) The total annual requirement of toilet and washing soaps is estimated at about 6,00,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d) The fall in average monthly rate of production of soaps in the organised sector in the first five months of 1974 over the level in 1973 is only about 7 per cent.

Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers' Association has represented for increase in the prices of soaps stating that in view of the present un-remunerative prices, they are unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices. The representation is being examined.

More than half of the soap production in the country is in small scale sector on which there is no price control.

Government is also encouraging the use of rice-bran oil, minor seed oils like sal, karanj, neem, mowrah in the production of soaps and with this objective, the excise rebate for use of minor oils in soap production was substantially increased about a year ago.

Government is encouraging the production of synthetic detergents which is an alternative to laundry soap. With this end in view, the following capacity has been approved so far:—

Installed capacity	Licences under implementation	Letters of intent	Total
(In metric tons)			
1,15,000	70,800	1,63,600	3,49,400

The production of synthetic detergents in the country has been rising steadily from about 62,000 tonnes in 1972 to 70,000 tonnes in 1973 while production in the first* six months of 1974 has been about 42,000 tonnes.

Synthetic detergents are also produced by the small scale sector.

Petitions pending in the High Courts

*307. SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of miscellaneous petitions excluding the Civil

Miscellaneous Petitions pending in the various High Courts as on 30th April, 1974 and period of pendency thereof, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Information as on 30th April, 1974 is not readily available. However, a statement giving the number of miscellaneous petitions with their break-up into civil and criminal miscellaneous petitions pending in the various High Courts as on 31st December, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of High Court	No. of petitions pending		
	Civil Misc. Petitions	Criminal Misc. Petitions	Total
1. Allahabad	23,129	2,175	25,304
2. Andhra Pradesh	3,433	162	3,595
3. Bombay	11,966	273	12,239
4. Calcutta	..	1,218	1,218
5. Delhi	408	58	466
6. Gauhati	19	12	31
7. Gujarat	120	77	197
8. Himachal Pradesh	88	46	134
9. Jammu and Kashmir	86	109	195
10. Karnataka	294	4	298
11. Kerala	17,420	476	17,896
12. Madhya Pradesh	..	335	335
13. Madras	8,545	375	8,920
14. Orissa	64	37	101
15. Patna	848	1,337	2,185
16. Punjab and Haryana	1,040	163	1,203
17. Rajasthan	7	25	32

Expenditure incurred on the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission

*308. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) how far the objectives of constituting the said Commission have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS <SHRI H. R. GOKHALE>: (a) The

expenditure on the Official Language (Legislative) Commission during the last 3 years, year-wise is as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) 1971—72	17,79,000
(ii) 1972—73	17,18,574
(iii) 1973—74	21,35,006

(b) The Commission was set up—

(i) to prepare and publish a standard legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all official languages;

(ii) to prepare authoritative texts in Hindi of all Central Acts and Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President;

(iii) to prepare authoritative texts in Hindi of all rules, regulations and orders made by the Central Government under any Central Act or any such Ordinance or Regulation;

(iv) to arrange for the translation of Central Acts, Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President in the respective Official languages of the States and for the translation of all Acts passed and Ordinances promulgated in any State into Hindi, if the texts of such Acts or Ordinances are in a language other than Hindi; and

(v) to perform such other duties as may be assigned to the Commission by the Government of India from time to time.

The Commission has to a large extent achieved the objects for which it is constituted. A statement showing the main items of work done by the Commission is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Main items of work done by the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission

- (a) Total No. of Central Acts (included in the India Code) to be translated in to Hindi
- (b) No. of Central Acts already translated into Hindi 504
- (c) No. of Central Acts brought out in diglot from (i.e.) English and Hindi side by side . 147
- (d) No. of statutory rules for which Hindi translations have been finalised and sent to press . 329 (5725 pages)

2. Besides the above, Hindi translations of more than 3,500 pages of statutory rules, orders, etc., which are required to be laid before the Houses of Parliament simultaneously with the

English version as "official papers" were supplied to the Ministries/Departments during 1972-73 and of more than 5,700 such pages during 1972-74 (till the middle of March 1974).

3. The Commission also prepares the Hindi version of all official Bills and amendments thereto introduced in either House of Parliament.

4. The Commission has also approved the translations of Central Act; in the official languages of States as shown below :—

Language	No. of Acts
(a) Assamese . . .	6
(b) Bengali . . .	23
(c) Gujarati . . .	58
(d) Kannada . . .	7
(e) Malayalam . . .	51
(f) Marathi . . .	45
(g) Oriya . . .	71
(h) Punjabi . . .	11
(i) Tamil . . .	20
(j) Telugu . . .	29
(k) Urdu . . .	103

5. The Commission has, in addition to the above, finalised translations of the Constitution of India in Hindi and all the regional languages, except Kashmiri and Urdu.

Filling up of technical posts in Northeast Frontier Railway

*309. SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN : SHRI K. B. CHETTRI : DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies of doctors, engineers, mechanics, and other categories in North-East-Frontier Railway

were advertised and many candidates applied in response thereto, and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the inordinate delay in making appointments in these vacancies?

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

(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand for Higher Price of Crude Oil by ESSO

*310. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ESSO has recently asked for another price like for its crude oil; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss due to sub-grade coal

*311. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are incurring losses because of supply of sub-grade coal;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred during the last three years; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

'No work, no Pay' in the Railways

*312. SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Railway employees committed acts of violence, sabotage, subversion and intimidation during the recent Railway strike, thereby endangering the lives of passengers and damaging Railway property;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against such employees; and

(c) whether Government also propose to abide by the principle of "No Work, No Pay" in respect of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action under provisions of Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 1968 has already been initiated against such employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Report of the Krishan Kant Committee on advance Railway Bookings

*313. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: SHRI N. P. CHAUDHRI: SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has accepted in principle the system of advance booking devised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration for the Railways; and if so, what are the reasons for the delay in its implementation; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Krishan Kant Committee on advance railway bookings has decided not to submit its final report due to the failure of the Railway Ministry to implement its preliminary report?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government is not aware of any such decision of the Committee.

रेल कर्मचारियों की मांगों का कार्यान्वयन

314. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही की रेल हड़ताल के दौरान देश को कितनी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने रेल कर्मचारियों की जिन 6 मांगों को हड़ताल की अवधि के दौरान स्वीकार कर लिया था उन्हें लागू कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार रेल कर्मचारियों की शेष मांगों पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहती है ?

[Implementation of demands of railway employees]

*314. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of financial loss suffered by the country during the recent railway strike;

(b) whether the six demands of the railway employees which were acceded to by Government during the period of strike have since been implemented; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the remaining demands of the railway employees?]

रेल मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) :

(क) देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हुई क्षति का मूल्यांकन अभी नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) स्वीकृत छः मांगों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

t[THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The quantum of loss to the country's economy has not been evaluated so far.

(b) The six accepted demands are in the process of implementation.

(c) No, Sir.]

Rail projects for Kerala State

*315. SHRI B. D. BARMAN: SHRI L. MAHAPATRO: SHRI S. KUMARAN: DR. Z. A. AHMAD: SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Cochin-Alleppey and Kuttippuram-Guruvayur rail links has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has offered free land for these projects; and

(c) if the answers for parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the details thereof and by when the construction work on these projects is expected to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Proposals for inclusion of New Lines in the Fifth Five Year Plan as a whole have not been finalised. Survey work in respect of Kuttippuram to Trichur is in progress. The Ernakulam-Alleppey line has been included in the list of lines for development of backward areas. The construction work will be undertaken after allotment of funds by the Planning Commission for this purpose.

No offer has so far been received from the State Government of Kerala regarding free land for these Railway Projects.

Iranian assistance for oil refineries

*316. SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA: SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was signed between India and Iran during the recent visit of Prime Minister to Iran with regard to Iranian assistance for the expansion of certain oil refineries; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Daily and periodic trains

*317. SHRIMATI SARASWATI PRADHAN: SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of daily and periodic trains which were run by the Railways before the May, 1974 strike;

(b) the number of trains cancelled during the strike; and

(c) the number of trains which have still not been resumed and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) A total of-1238 pairs of non-suburban passenger trains were running before the May 74, strike out of which 578 pairs of trains were cancelled during the strike period. Only 133 pairs of trains now remain suspended. Restora-

tion of these trains is under active consideration of the Railways and some of them are expected to be re-introduced shortly.

Exploratory well in Himachal Pradesh

*318. SHRI GIAN CHAND TOTU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to drill a deep exploratory well at Ram Bushehar site in Nalagarh Tehsil, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the basis of geological surveys two locations have been released for drilling in Himachal Pradesh. One of the locations is at Ramshahr in Solan District and the other at Changer Talai in Bilas-pur District.

Surveys of the area have led to the discovery and delineation of an anticlinal structure. The location at Ramshahr will be drilled upto 4000 metres to test the oil/gas prospects of the structure.

Arrest of motormen of Bombay Division

*319. SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of motormen of the Bombay Division of Central Railways arrested under Defence of India Rules for participating in the recent Railway strike; and

(b) the number of motormen who have been suspended and dismissed in the same Division for the same reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Sir, fiftyfive only.

(b) Fifteen only.

tNon-availability of toilet soaps and detergents in Delhi

*119. SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA :
SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA :
SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY :
DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that toilet soaps and detergents are not available in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have gone into the causes of its non-availability; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Reports of some shortage of soaps, but not of synthetic detergents, have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) In the first five months of 1974, the average monthly rate of soap production in the organised sector has been about 7 per cent less than it was in 1973, the figures being as follows :—

Year	Quantity in tonnes			
	Toilet	Carbolic	Laundry	Total
1973	45,376	36,879	1,52,745	2,35,000
1974 (Jan. to May)	18,440	15,150	56,965	90,555

Indian Soaps and Toiletries Markers' Association has represented for increase in the prices of soaps stating that in view of the present unremunerative prices, they are unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices. The representation is being examined.

More than half of the soap production in the country is in small scale sector on which there is no price control.

The production of synthetic detergents in the country has been rising steadily from about 62,000 tonnes in 1972 to 70,000 tonnes in 1973 while

Transferred from the 25th July, 1974.
3—22RS S/74

production in the first six months of 1974 has been about 42,000 tonnes.

Recurrence of Railway strike

*320. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : SHRI RAJNARAIN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days for which the recent strike by railway employees continued;

(b) the number of railway employees, who participated in the strike; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to avoid the recurrence of such nation-wide strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The recent Railway strike continued for 20 days and about 5.5 lakh employees participated in it.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of any such strike on the Railways :

(i) The two recognised Federations on Railways viz. the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All India Railwaymen's Federation already enjoy negotiating facilities under Permanent Negotiating Machinery at different levels. In addition they have another forum viz. Joint Consultative Machinery for the ventilation and redressal of their genuine grievances.

(ii) During the course of the negotiations which took place with these two recognised Federations on Railways, the Government accepted six demands- which are in the process of implementation.

(iii) Provisions have been made to reward those railway workers who stuck to their post of duty in face of serious intimidation and physical assault and did not surrender to the threats of strikers.

(iv) Government's policy to deal firmly with any acts of indiscipline and the enforcement of the principle of "No work—No pay", are designed to act as deterrents to any such strike.

Synthetic detergent plant

*321. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given permission to M/s. Balmer-Lowrie to set up a Rs. 1.5 crore synthetic detergent plant; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof indicating the source of know-how and the source of purchase of equipment for the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of demurrage charges from M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited, Dal- mia Nagar

*322. SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA : SHRI BHOLA PRASAD : SHRI JAGJIT SINGH
ANAND: SHRI SANAT KUMAR
RAHA : DR. Z. A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmianagar in Bihar have not paid demurrage of about a crore of rupees due from them during the period from August, 1972 to June, 1973;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not recovering the demurrage charges so far;

(c) what steps Government have taken so far in this regard; and

(d) who are the railway officials responsible for not recovering the amount and what action is being taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d) A sum of Rs. 40,16,000 is outstanding against M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar towards demurrage upto June, 1973. In the meantime the party has made an appeal which is under consideration of the Eastern Railway Administration.

Conversion of Muzaffarpur-Samastipur Line into Broad Gauge

736. SHRI BHOLA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the conversion work of rail line from Muzaffarpur to Samastipur into broad gauge is progressing at a very slow pace and will not be completed as per schedule;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work is likely to be completed within this year.

Salaries of Officers and other Employees in F.A.C.T.

737. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of the high officers of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Cochin Division) have recently been raised considerably;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the increase in expenditure expected due to this rise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the salaries of the employees have not been increased alongwith salaries of officers; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d) The scales of pay of the managerial personnel are proposed to be revised in the

context of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, but order have not yet been issued by the management of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. in this regard.

Salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel have been revised in the Udyogmandal Division and in the FACT Engineering and Development Organisation (FEDO), pursuant to the agreements entered into by the management with the workers' unions concerned. Similar revisions have not as yet been made in the Cochin Division.

/Shortage of Soaps

273. SHRI SHYAMALAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of toilet soaps of common brands like Hamam, Lux, Lifebuoy;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Reports of some shortage of soaps have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) According to the soap manufacturers in the organised sector in view of the present unremunerative prices of soaps, they are unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices and consequently there has been fall in production. A representation from the Indian Soaps and Toiletries Maker's Association for increase in soap prices is being examined by Government. The major manufacturers of soaps have been asked to maintain adequate supply.

•(Transferred from the 5th July, 1974.

fCut in Wagon Orders

368. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made a drastic cut in wagon orders to West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, the load on Wagon Building Industry in West Bengal has increased progressively during the last 3 years, as may be seen from the undermentioned figures :

Year	Load available during the year in term of four wheel
1971-72	16,532
1972-73	23,354
1973-74	29,101

(b) Does not arise.

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Justice) Notification G.S.R.

†Transferred from the 26th July, 1974.

4—22 RSS/74

No. 579, dated the 30th May, 1974, publishing the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8125/74].

Annual Report and Accounts (1972-73) of the Madras Refineries Limited and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

(i) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Refineries Limited, for the year 1972-73, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8081/74 for (i) and (ii)].

I. Report of the MRTPC in case of M/s. Gwalior Rayon, Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Company Limited, Nagda (M.P.) and Related Papers

II. Lube India Limited and ESSO Standard Refining Company of India Limited Amalgamation, Order, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

I (i) A copy of the Report of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under Section 21(3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the case of M/s. Gwalior Rayon, Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Company Limited, Nagda (M.P.), and the Order dated the 3rd May, 1974, of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act.

Distribution policy of Indian Oil Corporation

706. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation proposes to provide its products directly to the actual users through the consumers cooperative societies;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(c) the present distribution policy of Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) Various petroleum products handled by Indian Oil Corporation are marketed through a network of agencies/distributorships all over the country. Motor spirit. High Speed Diesel Oil and some Lubricants are sold through retail outlets (petrol pumps). Kerosene oil/LDO is distributed through the company's agents/dealers. Some barrel outlets are also operated for sale of Light Diesel Oil in the rural areas. Domestic gas is distributed through dealers in different towns. Furnace Oil is generally supplied directly to consumers.

In the award of IOC's agencies, preference is being given at present to disabled defence personnel, widows and dependants of those killed in action or missing on duty based on nominations received from Directorate General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence. 25% of the agencies have been reserved from 1st January 1974 for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Requests from Consumer Cooperative Societies sponsored by the State Governments are considered, in special cases on merits particularly for consumer outlets.

Consumption of Petrol

707. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the details of consumption of petrol in each State during the period from April to September, '73 and from October, 1973 to March, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : Details of Motor gasoline (Petrol) consumption are not maintained State-wise. Besides, it is not in the public interest to disclose the production, consumption, etc. of individual petroleum products.

रेलवे हड़ताल के दौरान प्रतिदिन रेलों को हुई हानि

708. श्री ओज्ज्वल प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेल मंत्री 22 जुलाई, 1974 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न 18 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेल कर्मचारियों की पिछली हड़ताल के दौरान विभिन्न रेल जोनों को प्रतिदिन कितने-कितने रुपयों की हानि उठानी पड़ी ?

t [Daily loss suffered by the Railways during recent strike

708. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 18 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd July, 1974 and state the damage suffered by various Railway Zones during the recent strike by the Rail employees?]

रेल नंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.]

t[] English translation.

मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय के पीठ की स्थापना

709. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिवक्ताओं का एक शिफ्ट-मण्डल हाल ही में उनसे मिला था और उसने मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय का एक पीठ स्थापित किए जाने की मांग की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

t [Establishment of High Court bench at Meerut

709. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of advocates called on him recently demanding the establishment of High Court bench at Meerut; and

(b) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच की स्थापना के लिए एक अभ्यावेदन कुछ अधिवक्ताओं द्वारा अभी हाल ही में दिया गया था ।

(ख) इस प्रश्न पर कि क्या उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य स्थान से भिन्न किसी स्थान पर उसकी बेंच होनी चाहिए, पहले तो सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार को उच्च न्यायालय से परामर्श करके विचार करना होता है । मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच की स्थापना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है ।

t[THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) A representation for the establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western U.P. was recently handed over by some Advocates.

(b) The question whether a High Court should have a Bench at a place other than the principal seat is, in the first instance, for the State Government concerned to consider in consultation with the High Court. There is no proposal from the Government of U.P. for the setting up of a Bench of the High Court at Meerut.]

Transportation of materials required by industrial units

710. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railways could not transport all the materials needed by the industries during the recent railway strike;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the number of industrial units which have represented to Government on this score; and

(d) what is the estimated post-strike loss likely to be suffered by the railways on account of strike?

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

(b) About 70% of the normal level of traffic was carried during May 1974.

(c) Complete information in this regard is not available in this Ministry.

(d) The effect of the 'Strike' on Railway finances is estimated at Rs. 60 crores (approximately).

Workers' participation in management of Railways

711. SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that so far no efforts have been made to achieve workers' participation in the management of Railways; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) On the Railways, there is participation of workers on various committees set up for staff welfare viz. Canteen Management Committee, Advisory Committee for Staff Welfare Works, Housing Committee for allotment of quarters, Hospital Visiting Committee, Executive Committee of Railway Institutes, Staff Benefit Fund Committee, Consumer Cooperative & Credit Societies etc., and from time to time representatives of staff are also consulted on many issues relating to their work and welfare. In addition to all this, a machinery known as the Corporate Enterprise Group has been set up in which representatives of the two Federations and Members of the Board discuss certain matters mainly to evaluate the functioning of the railways and to suggest ways and means to improve its viability.

Inadequacy of Wagons

712. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequacy of wagons is hampering production, distribution and creating artificial shortage;

(b) whether this is due to shortage of wagons or defective allocation policy of wagons; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no inadequacy of wagons on Indian Railways.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway accident near Trichur

713. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the train accident on the 27th May, 1974 near Trichur, where 55 passengers were injured; and

(b) if so what were the causes of the accident?

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

(a) Yes. On 27-5-1974 train No. 30 Mangalore-Cochin Malabar Express bumped into the rear of Pilot Goods train No. EG 3 at Trichur. In this accident 13 passengers sustained minor injuries and 28 persons trivial injuries.

(b) According to the finding of the inquiry committee the accident was due to the sudden stoppage of the Pilot Goods train on account of the snapping of the vacuum hosepipe of the wagon marshalled third from its engine coupled with the limited visibility available to the driver of No. 30 Express on account of sharp curve.

Fake tax reduction claims by Railway Employees

714. SHRI N. G. GORAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of railway employees who were eligible for refund of income-tax recovered in excess on the revision of

running allowance defrauded the Government by creating fake tax reduction eligible for refund of income-tax recovered ; and

(b) if so, whether any CBI enquiry has been instituted in the matter?

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

(a) and (b) About 1000 Income-Tax returns were submitted by the running staff for refund of income-tax recovered in excess at the source from 1-4-1969. These claims for refund were made consequent on the decision of the Government regarding reckoning only 10% of the actual running allowance as against 40% adopted/received by the running staff as 'Pay', for the purpose of deducting income-tax, having been given retrospective effect. *Prima facie*, there does not appear to be any intention of defrauding the Government. The matter is, however, under investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

Compressor for Koyali Complex

715. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import a stand-by compressor to overcome difficulty faced by the frequent breakdown of the propane compressor of paraxylene at Koyali complex; and

(b) if so, the cost of the imported compressor and the country from which it is proposed to be imported and the terms of import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) "The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda, has proposed the in-port of a stand-by propane corapi

for its paraxylene Unit at Koyali from the United States of America. The cost of the compressor including that of spares and on account of freight, insurance, conducting various tests at vendor's shop etc. is estimated at Rs. 22.57 lakhs.

The proposal is under examination.

Setting up a Unit of I.D.PX. at Calcutta

716. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested the Central Government to set up a Unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited at Calcutta; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken. The request of the Government of West Bengal will be kept in view.

Commitments made to Railway Employees during last strike

717. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether commitments made by Government during the last Railway strike have since been fulfilled, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) No commitments were made

by Government during the Railway strike in May, 1974. The concessions that were given to the staff as a result of the agreement reached with the representatives of the labour prior to May, 1974 are in the process of implementation.

Running of an Express Train between Ranchi and Delhi

718. SHRI B. R. MUNDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Hatia, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bokaro Steel City and suburban villages are facing great hardship in travelling from these places to the big cities of the Northern parts of India in the absence of any direct express train; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to run an express train between Ranchi and Delhi with arrangements of attaching bogies for the people of Jamshedpur and Bokaro Steel City?

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

(a) No. At present, two bi-weekly

through/ service coaches viz. one 1st and 2nd and one 2-tier sleeper are running between Delhi/New Delhi and Hatia for the convenience of through passengers between Ranchi/Bokaro Steel City and Delhi. Bi-weekly 77/78 Utkai Express and one daily 1st and 2nd through service coach by 11/12 Delhi-Howrah Express and connected trains are available for through passengers between Delhi/New Delhi and Tatanagar. These through travel facilities have been found to be adequate for the present level of traffic.

(b) No.

Maintenance of saloons in railways

719. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of saloons being maintained in each zone of railways; and

(b) the purposes for which these coaches are maintained?

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

(a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

No. of Saloons	Railways which maintain the Saloons	Purpose
2 B. G. Saloons (Twin set)	Central and Northern Railways.	For the use of the President of India, State Guests and Foreign dignitaries.
1 B. G. Saloon	Central Railway	For the use of Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
1 B.G. Saloon	Eastern Railway	For the use of Governor of West Bengal.
1 B. G. Saloon	South-Eastern Railway	For the use of Governor of Orissa.
1 B.G Saloon	Central Railway	For the use of Military authorities.
3 B. G. Saloons	Northern Railway	For the use of Military authorities.

Apart from these Saloons, the following Inspection Carriages are maintained on the Zonal Railways for the

use of Railway Officials for inspection purposes while (ravelling on duty):—

Railway	Number of Inspection Carriages as on 31-3-'74					
	Broad Gauge		Metre Gauge		Narrow Gauge	
	Eight Wheeler	Four Wheeler	Eight Wheeler	Four/Six Wheeler	Eight Wheeler	Four Wheeler
Central	15	88	..	..	8	2
Eastern	25	91	..	..	..	2
Northern	33	64	15	23	4	..
North Eastern	..	..	38	82	..	..
Northeast Frontier	4	3	37	37	1	..
Southern	11	25	39	31	1	1
South Central	7	43	15	42	2	..
South-Eastern	27	83	..	..	15	11
Western	15	38	24	33	8	1

Removal of ban on donations by companies to political parties

720. SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to remove the ban on donations by companies to the political parties; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the measures proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BA-RUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on legal aid to the poor

721. SHRIMATI SARASWATI PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 175 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th November, 1973 and state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the consideration of the report submitted by Committee on legal aid to the poor;

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Committee especially with regard to formation of a Statutory Corporation to stimulate, guide and perpetuate organised free legal services; and

(c) whether it is proposed to requisition the services of the law graduates and post-graduates working in the Central Government offices for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SPATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

Report has been sent to all State Governments which are vitally concerned in implementation of legal aid and other Voluntary Agencies for comments and since the views and comments of State Governments are still awaited, no decision has been taken yet. Decision in the matter would be taken after ascertaining the views of all concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir..

Marketing system of Hindustan Lever

722. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the marketing system of Hindustan Lever has been questioned by the MRTP Commission and an injunction order was issued on this company on the basis of complaints from a distributor in Poona; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): The M.R.T.P. Commission received a complaint dated the 3rd July, 1974 from M/s. Shah Manilal Motichand & Sons of Poona alleging that the Hindustan Lever Ltd. are indulging in several restrictive trade practices. Pending the hearing and final disposal of the application for interim orders, the Commission restrained and prohibited the respondents by an *ad-interim* order and injunction from terminating the redistribution stockistship of the informants.

(b) A copy of a self-explanatory order containing all the details of the case, dated the 22nd July, 1974 passed by the Commission is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION
Travancore House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
Post Box. No. 424, New Delhi-110001.
Dated the 22nd July, 1974.

Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiry No. 11 of 1974

In the matter of Hindustan Lever Ltd.—
Alleged restrictive trade practices in the supply and distribution of consumer goods manufactured by them.

Shri G. A. Shah with Shri M. Mudgal, Advocates, for the Applicants.

Shri Ashok Sen, Senior Advocate with Shri J. M. Mukhi, and Shri M. B. Da'Costa, Advocates, for the Respondents.

Applications dated 17-7-1974 and 18-7-1974 respectively of M/s. Shah Manilal Motichand and Sons, Poona.

ORDER

Mr. G. A. Shah for the Applicants applies for an adjournment of the application for interim injunction to 25th or in the alternative to 27th July, 1974, on three grounds. Firstly, that he received copies of the affidavits filed by the Respondents on 15th July, 1974, his clients are from Poona and he has not been able to communicate with them in Poona. Secondly, that the Respondents have committed breach of the *ad-interim* injunction granted by the Commission and are in contempt and are not entitled to be heard and, thirdly that Mr. Y. S. Chitambar, the learned Senior Counsel who had been briefed for the Applicants is busy before a tribunal today.

The Applicants obtained an *ad-interim* injunction against the Respondents on 4th July, 1974 to the effect that the Respondents be restrained and

prohibited from terminating the Applicants' agreement for distribution. Pending the hearing and final disposal of the complaint filed by the Applicants. This injunction was granted *ex-parte* and provision was made in the Order that the Respondents will be at liberty to have the application for interim injunction brought up for hearing on 3 clear days notice to the Applicants. Pursuant to the said Order the Respondents made an application for vacating the *ex-parte* injunction and furnished a copy of the application and affidavits in support thereof to the Applicants on 15th July, 1974, that is a week ago. Because *ex-parte* injunctions are likely to cause prejudice to the persons against whom they are granted liberty is always reserved to them to have the application heard on a short notice to the other side. In several High Courts the practice is for 48 hours notice but as this Commission functions in the entire country we thought a day more should be given. In fact, applicants have had 7 days which is quite adequate for communicating with any party in India. Poona is a big city and is served by air, rail and telephone. The application for adjournment is opposed by the Respondents who state that their business in Poona is suffering on account of the injunction due to non appointment of one more distributor in place of the Applicants. We think there is no substance in this ground.

The grievance of the Applicants is that after the injunction the Respondents have not been supplying goods to the Applicants. We find that the injunction is only against termination of the agreement. It is a prohibitory injunction. There is no mandatory injunction asking the Respondents to supply any goods to the Applicants. Any way, this is not the occasion for expressing a final opinion on this question. If the applicants are advised that the Respondents are in breach they

are at liberty to take such steps against Respondent, as they wish. We do not think that *prima facie* the Respondents have committed a breach of the injunction which disentitles them from being heard.

The last ground given by the Applicant, for adjournment is that Mr. Y. S. Chitale has been briefed on behalf of the Applicants but is not available because he is appearing before some Tribunal today. We think the proper course for any Senior Counsel is to refuse the brief if he is not available for a particular day. Mr. Chitale is not an Advocate on record nor is Mr. G. A. Shah. The matter could be argued by Mr. Shah himself or another Senior Counsel could have been briefed in place of Mr. Chitale. In courts of Law this has never been a ground for adjournment. We are not impressed with this ground also.

In the result, the application for adjournment is rejected. *Ad-interim* injunction is dissolved.

Mr. Shah applies for leave to withdraw from the case on the ground that he has no further instructions in the matter. Mr. Shah is granted leave to withdraw from the case. The Applicants called out are absent. The application for injunction is dismissed with costs quantified at Rs. 250.

JUSTICE J. L. NAIN—Chairman H.
K. PARANJPE—Member H. M. J
HAL A—Member.

New Delhi,

Dated 22nd July, 1974.

Shortage of Nylon yarn

723. SHRIMATI SAVITA BEHEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nylon fabrics industry is facing difficulty as

a result of the serious shortage of nylon yarn this year;

(b) if so, the total estimated requirements of nylon yarn and its availability from indigenous sources: and

(c) the quantity of nylon yarn proposed to be imported during the current year and the foreign exchange allocation therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimated requirement, of nylon yarn during 1974-75 is 17,000 tonnes. As against this, the availability from indigenous sources is expected to be around 9,000 tonnes.

i.c) No imports of nylon yarn are contemplated for use of the actual users and there is no foreign exchange allocation for the import of nylon yarn so far.

724. [Transferred to the 13th August, 1974.]

Caltex Oil Company

725. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: DR. Z. A. AHMAD: SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to take over the Caltex Oil Company; and

(b) if so, by when the decision in the matter is likely to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) It is proposed to initiate negotiations with Caltex.

Permanent machinery for railway employees' grievances

726. SHRI BANARSI DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent machinery to which all grievances of railway workers can be referred for final arbitration speedily; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) There is already well set Permanent Negotiating and Joint Consultative Machinery functioning on the Railways. Under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery, if agreement is not reached between the Railway Administration and the Federations on any matters of importance, such matter may be referred to an *ad hoc* Tribunal consisting of number of representative from both the sides headed by a neutral Chairman. In the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme compulsory arbitration has been provided for (i) pay and allowance, (ii) weekly hours of work and (iii) leave of a class or grade of employees.

The Government consider the existing machineries adequate.

F.A.C.T.

727. SHRI BANARSI DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of teachers employed in the school run by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the total emoluments paid to its Director of Education and the Director of hospital maintained by the company respectively.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : There are 204 teachers (including Headmasters and

Principals) employed in the Schools run by FACT. There is no Director of Education, but the Chief Superintendent/ Training is presently functioning also as Schools Manager. As Superintendent he gets Rs. 1800 plus the usual allowances admissible to other managerial personnel of the Undertaking. The Superintendent, Medical Services who is in charge of the hospital, draws Rs. 1400 (Scale Rs. 1300-100-1500) plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 700 plus other allowances, as applicable to other managerial personnel.

I.D.A. Loan for fertilizer production

728. SHRIMATI SAVITA BEHEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two loans totalling about \$ 50 million have been lately secured from the International Development Association for financing projects to increase fertilizer production in India;

(b) if so, the details of the projects; and

how much of it would be utilised for import of capital goods and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c) An agreement has recently been signed with the International Development Association for credit assistance of \$ 50 million. Out of this, \$ 33 million would be utilised for the Trombay IV Expansion Project of Fertilizer Corporation of India for the production of 3,61,000 tonnes of Nitrophosphate per annum or 75,000 tonnes per annum each of 'N' and 'P' at a capital cost of about Rs. 44 crores. This credit of \$ 33 million would be utilized for import of capital goods and services procurable on the basis of International Competitive bid-

ding. As per current indications, Indian manufacturers are expected to win about 40 per cent of the equipment order with resultant foreign exchange saving.

The remaining \$ 17 million would be utilised to finance expenditure on measures towards speeding up commissioning and improvement of operation of the F.C.I. and FACT plants.

Rejection of supply orders of Wagons by Builders

729. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Wagon Builders have rejected the supply order for over 5000 wagons recently placed by the Railway Board; if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Offers for placing supplementary orders at 1973-74 contract prices, for about 5000 wagons in terms of four wheelers were made to the Wagon Builders in May, 1974. Out of these 4479 wagons have not been accepted by them.

(b) The reason indicated by the Wagon Builders for non-acceptance of the offers is that 1973-74 contract prices have become unworkable due to steep increases in wages, cost of steel, bought out components and overheads.

(c) The offers relating to 4479 wagons in terms of four wheelers not accepted, have since been withdrawn. It is now proposed to combine this quantity with the requirements approved for the next Rolling Stock Programme (1974-75) for which procurement action will be initiated in due course of time.

"Drilling operations at Sumer-Ki-Tali near Jaisalmer"

730. SHRI GANESH LAL MALI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

what progress has been made in the deep drilling operations at Sumer-Ki-Tali near Jaisalmer; and

the prospects of oil find in the area and by what time the operations are likely to reach fruition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Drilling is being continued at Sumarwali Talai-2. The depth of the well was 2172.25 metres as on 27-7-1974. The projected depth of the well is 3500 metres.

(b) Drilling operations in this well are expected to be completed within about six months. It is premature at this time to say anything about the prospects of finding oil/gas in this area.

इन्डेन गैस के विक्रेता

731. श्री नत्थी सिंह :

श्री जगदीश जोशी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन्डियन आइल कारपोरेशन को इन्डेन गैस के विक्रेता नियत करने व लाइसेंस देने के सम्बन्ध में नियमों में संशोधन करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव दिये हैं ; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय इन्डेन गैस की बिक्री का कुछ एक विक्रेताओं को ही एकाधिकार प्राप्त है ; यदि हां, तो सरकार इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या 25,000 से ऊपर की आबादी वाले सभी नगरों में इन्डेन गैस की व्यवस्था

करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

••[Dealership of Indane gas

731. SHRI NATHI SINGH :

SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

whether Government have made some suggestions to Indian Oil Corporation to amend the rules regarding the appointment of dealers and issue of licences for Indane gas; if so, what are the details thereof;

whether it is a fact that at present the sale of Indane gas has been monopolised by only a few dealers; if so, what steps are being taken by Government to improve the situation; and

whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide Indane gas in all the towns having a population of more than 25,000 and if so, what are the details thereof?]

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) भारतीय तेल निगम को प्रत्येक डीलर के लिए उचित स्तर पर लाभ सुनिश्चित कराने हेतु अपनी वर्तमान नीतियों/वितरकों की नियुक्ति संबंधी कार्यों का पुनरीक्षण करने की सलाह दी है। इन्डेन गैस के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम को अपने डीलरों को इस प्रकार से नियुक्ति करने के लिए सलाह दी गई है ताकि प्रत्येक वितरक औसतन 5000 उपभोक्ताओं की मांगों को पूरी कर सके। प्रतिरक्षा प्रत्याशी को बरीयता देने तथा अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लिए वर्तमान में आरक्षण किए जाने वाली नीति को फिलहाल जारी रखा जाएगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि कुछ क्षेत्रों में कुछ डीलर हैं जिनके पास काफी ग्राहक हैं।

[] English translation.

नए डीलरों की नियुक्ति करने तथा वर्तमान क्षेत्रों को उन सब डीलरों के बीच बराबर बाँटने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

t[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Indian Oil Corporation has been advised to Review its existing agencies/distributorships including those of Indane gas to ensure a reasonable level of profitability for each dealership. For Indane gas IOC has been advised to create new dealerships in such a manner that a distributor serves on an average 5000 consumers. The present policy of giving preference to Defence candidates and reservation for SC/ST in award of such agencies will continue for the time being.

No, Sir. There are however, some dealers in certain areas who have a large clientele. Efforts are however, being made to create new dealerships and to reallocate the existing areas amongst all the dealers on an equitable basis.

No, Sir.]

Cases referred to MRTP Commission

732. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

what is the number of cases which have been referred to the MRTP Commission during the period January to June, 1974; and

how many cases, according to the Commission should have attracted the provisions of the MRTP Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) : (a) Nine Cases.

t[] English translation.

(b) The Commission had no occasion to express any such view or specify the number of such cases. The notices submitted under Chapter III of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 could be disposed of by the Central Government after reference to the Commission for inquiry and report, or without such reference, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

New loading pattern for movement of Coal

733. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

whether Government are contemplating new loading pattern for movement of coal; and

if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) Rationalisation in coal loading patterns is being evolved, particularly in the Bengal/Bihar coalfields, to increase loading of coal in bulk in trainloads from single loading points to single destinations. The Ministry of Steel and Mines and the Ministry of Railways are closely coordinating in this effort to improve the loading levels and the speed of transport.

(ii) The help of State Governments is being sought by the Department of Mines for clubbing the coal requirements of small consumers and organise loading in block rake, from collieries to centrally situated points for further distribution.

(iii) Rationalisation in loading and distribution of coal is also being done by linking the coal requirements of cement factories, power houses, and other industries to different coalfields with benefit to the consumers and to maximise rail transport.

Effluent from Baraimi Refinery

734. SHRI B. D. BARMAN : SHRI
BHOLA PRASAD : SHRI JAGJIT
SINGH ANAND : SHRI
INDRADEEP SINHA : SHRI
YOGENDRA SHARMA : DR.
Z. A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are aware
of the continuing pollution of the Ganga
by the effluent from the Barauni Refi-
nery in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken
or have been taken by Government to
prevent the pollution of the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ
KHAN) : (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation
have taken adequate steps to treat the
effluent discharged from the Barauni
Refinery into the Ganga so as to ensure that
the effluent meets the standards prescribed
by the Indian Standards Institution.

Value of Shares

735. SHRI B. D. BARMAN : SHRI
L. MAHAPATRO : SHRI S. G.
SARDESAI : SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA
: SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

the percentage in value of the shares held
by the Government institutions like Life
Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of
India in the National Rayon Corporation;

whether it is a fact that from July, 1974
onwards the Kapadias have gained a majority
on the Board of Directors of this
Corporation;

(c) whether Government are aware of
certain serious allegations against the
Kapadias; and

(d) if so, the nature of such allegations
and action taken on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-
BRATA BARUA) : (a) According to the
information available with the Department,
the Unit Trust of India and Insurance
companies hold 22.5 per cent of the shares in
National Rayon Corporation Ltd.

(b) It is not possible to give a defi-
nite answer for the following reasons :

(i) Until the results of the poll taken at the
27th Annual General Meeting of the
Company held on 28-6-1974 are available, it
would not be possible to say whether the
candidates sponsored by Unit Trust of India or
those sponsored by Kapadia group will be
elected.

(ii) The question whether the 4 directors
elected at the 26th Annual General Meeting of
the Company held on 11th May, 1973, whose
appointment was not confirmed by the
Company Law Board, can be validly
considered to be Members of the Board of
Directors from July, 1974, raises a legal issue.

(c) and (d) The allegations made by
the Unit Trust of India in a position
presented in April, 1974 under Section
408 of the Companies Act dealt with
the unhealthy practices indulged in by
Kapadias in acquiring controlling votiny

¹ power in National Rayon Corporation Ltd..
the undesirable conduct of nominees of
Kapadia group on the Board of Directors in
this company and the unsatisfactory
performance of certain companies under
Kapadia management.

The Company Law Board heard the
petitioner and other interested parties on 20-6-
1974. The various issues arising out of the
petition are under consideration of the
Company Law Board.

(ii) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at I above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT— 8084/74 for (i) and (ii)].

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, (Department of Company Affairs) (Company Law Board) Notification G.S.R. No. 320 (E), dated the 12th July, 1974, publishing the Lube India Limited and Esso Standard Refining Company of India Limited Amalgamation Order, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT— 8082/74]. Railway (Notices and Inquiries into Accidents) Rules, 1973 and Related Papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification G.S.R. No. 575, dated the 19th April, 1974, publishing the Railway (Notices of and Inquiries into Accidents) Rules, 1973, together with a statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for delay in laying the notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT— 8129/74].

**Ministry of Finance (Department of
Revenue and Insurance) Notifications**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of the Revenue and Insurance) Notifications G.S.R. Nos. 785 and 786, dated the 27th July, 1974, together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8115/74].

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

Reported move to Abandon India
International Trade Fair, 1974

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA
(Orisa): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the reported decision of the Government to abandon the India International Trade Fair, 1974 which was scheduled to be held in Delhi in November, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : Sir, in pursuance of the successful completion of Asia '72 Government decided to hold Annual Trade Fairs beginning from this year. Accordingly the India International Trade Fair was scheduled to be held from 14th November, 1974 to 13th December, 1974, and encouraging responses were received from international and Indian participants. However, after considerable spade work, there have been economic developments which persuaded Government to reconsider their original decision to hold the Trade Fair this year.

Honourable Members are aware of the determination on the part of Government to contain the forces of inflation. The introduction of the recent Ordinances in this regard, the related monetary and fiscal controls and the steps leading to the presentation of a Supplementary Demand for Grants within 5 months of the presentation of the annual budget need not be elaborated in great detail. It is important, however, to emphasise that in a situation where the priorities of planned investment are undergoing a basic reappraisal, we did not consider it appropriate to incur substantial financial expenditure on the Fair, whose returns would be invisible in the short run, and whose impact on the inflationary pressures would be direct. Keeping all these considerations in mind, and on the basis of consultations with the Ministry of External Affairs and the

Ministry of Finance, I decided that the Trade Fair should be postponed *sine die*. I took this decision because I felt that my Ministry must function in consonance with the basic norms of economy and austerity necessitated by the difficult economic situation through which we are all passing.

Honourable Members may not be aware that the Fair involved participation by 11 Central Ministries, 13 Public Sector Undertakings, 24 Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards, 22 State Governments and 50 participants from the private sector. The total net additional expenditure on this account would come to over Rs. 10 crores. To this must be added the expenditure by the foreign participants, because, while this would not involve the resources of the exchequer, its inflationary impact on the economy would nonetheless be felt. Most State Governments have weak budgets, and their participation in a number of cases would have meant additional Central assistance. Besides, the provision in the budget for the Fair is less than the anticipated expenditure which would have meant a supplementary grant for the additional expenditure. The calculation of the rate of returns is uncertain. In fact, the projected revenue can be substantially offset by increased prices during the process of construction. Apart from the financial aspect, the Fair would have consumed considerable quantities of scarce inputs like power, steel, cement etc. Calculations have revealed that the consumption of electricity would have been of the order of 10 M.Ws. per day, and the construction would have involved 12,000 tonnes of cement, and 3,000 tonnes of steel, and so on.

An alternative course of action would have been to hold the Fair in a truncated form. We did not consider it desirable, because, if our effort is to successfully project the wide spectrum of industrial and economic progress

which has taken place in our country since Independence, a truncated Fair would have defeated this purpose. Besides, most people, especially foreigners, would have justifiably felt the holding of such a fullfledged Fair to be anomalous, against the background of the current acute economic hardships of the country. To the people of India, who are undergoing considerable strain on account of the sharp escalation in prices, this anomaly would have been even sharper.

Honourable Members would, therefore, appreciate the totality of considerations which led me to take the unpleasant decision to postpone this Fair. I am conscious of the unintended difficulties our decision would create for a number of foreign and friendly States, who were kind enough to agree to participate in the Fair. I have, however, no doubt that both foreign and Indian participants would understand the spirit which motivated our decision.

Conscious of these resultant difficulties, I have appointed a High-powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Export Production and Internal Trade) to take effective steps for minimising their problems and to deal with the consequences and complications arising out of our decision to postpone the Fair.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh)
: How much money has already been sunk?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Sir, I appreciate the stand taken by the hon. Minister in taking the responsibility, the final responsibility, for turning down the proposal to hold the Fair. Whether the decision has been right or wrong, is a different matter but, at least, he is one of those Ministers whom I should give credit for having taken the final responsibility even though he has taken the most unpopular measure and probably a measure which is against the interests of the country.

[Shri Lokanath Misra]

Whosoever has advised him in the matter, has to be looked into. He would not have taken the decision on his own because there would have been experts to advise him and, I am told, the official expert in the matter is the Deputy Secretary, who is in charge of this thing. I have a lot of things to say about him, which I will do later. But, initially I would request the hon. Minister to reply to certain questions so that hon. Members in the House may be informed about them.

Now, what was the total estimate initially for holding the fair and what is the amount of money that has already been spent for the holding of this fair? What was the reason to decide now at this late stage, when the fair is hardly two months ahead, to stop it? What are the countries that have already brought all the way their articles for exhibition in the fair and what would be the compensation that has to be paid to those foreign countries?

Sir, the hon. Minister has been advised to tell Us that there would have been an expenditure of about Rs. 10 crores in all, which would have added to the inflation. I do not know who has, again, wrongly briefed him in the matter. The total expenditure in 1972 was to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. If the money has gone down in its value during these two years to the extent that it would make Rs. 2 crores equal to Rs. 10 crores now, then I have nothing to say. But, if those figures have any basis for 1972, the maximum expenditure that would have been incurred in this fair probably would be to the tune of Rs. 3 crores or so.

Now, Sir, publicity, advertisements and propaganda by the different participating countries in the world have not been stopped on the advice of the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, who has advised the Minister. All other countries, all other projects and institutions are going on with

their publicity in spite of inflation. This particular fair of 1974 would have given tremendous publicity to whatever is being manufactured by India. And, if in that connection some money was to be spent as we spent in 1972, then that would have got its dividends, may not be in one year but may be in the course of two years or three years or spread over a number of years. But, stopping it altogether goes to tarnish the image of the country because the decision has not been taken in time. This would be a great national loss. If the decision was to be taken that there would be no fair at all, that should have been taken in time. I have nothing to complain against that because if the Government wanted, if the Government had a definite mind to stop all kinds of publicity in order to cut down inflation in the country that should have been done at the proper time. Now, foreign countries which came forward to participate in this particular fair would lose faith because they do not know what is going to be the position of the Government of India so far as commerce is concerned, so far as foreign trade is concerned. Countries like Poland are already going to reship their bag and baggage and that would not create a good international market for the productions of India.

Now, Sir, so far as the adviser is concerned, there is ample publicity already. In a section of the press, particularly a national newspaper says: According to notable sources a vital loot has been conducted by an organised group of the Commerce Ministry and the trade fair authority officials and I am told, to carry away the auctioned goods many trucks came to the fair grounds. Under clandestine arrangements made by these officials, government properties were also smuggled out in the same trucks for personal benefit of those officials who are incharge of it. Now, Sir, added to it there are many other reports which might appear to be personal but all the same

they hamper the interest of the country and the Ministry which is headed by our hon. friend. I do not want to go into personal matters but they have to be brought to the notice of the House, howsoever unpayable it might look because, may be our hon. Minister would not be in a position to know the antecedents of the gentleman in whom he has absolute confidence. He himself, the Minister, is very honest and, therefore, he would be looking from the glasses that he wears. So, this might throw some light on what the antecedents of the particular gentleman are. These are all reports sent to me, I have no personal knowledge about them but these are the reports that have been supplied to me.

Sir, I am told about six months back it came to light that seven and a half lakh of rupees were cashed on the false signatures and sanctions of Asia 72 by one Mr. K. S. Luthra, who is probably the Deputy Secretary incharge of the Department. There is another thing. Mr. K. S. Luthra obtained six letters in original written by Pandit Nehru and replies from Rabindranath Tagore from Nehru Museum in 1967 and sold three original letters in America as curios and made lakhs of rupees. The Nehru Museum has been repeatedly asking for these but Mr. Luthra managed to escape saying that these letters were obtained by the former Director of Exhibitions, Mr. B. R. Panikkar or whatever Panikkar, who was not even, alive when the letters were obtained by the gentleman. This is the antecedent of the gentleman who just decided that the fair should not be held. If the hon. Minister has trusted that gentleman and if on his advice mainly the trade fair has been postponed temporarily or permanently then it is a great mistake committed. Finally, I would like to know how many permanent structures are there in the exhibition grounds and what would have been the additional cost incurred for the new constructions by public sector undertakings or the

private enterprises? For the private enterprises I do not think the Government had to bother very much because they would have spent their own money and they needed self-advertisement and publicity very badly in order to have foreign markets, international markets.

So far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, they also need publicity for exporting things and the foreign exchange that they would earn is very much needed for the country. Now, Sir, under such circumstances, what was the special reason. It could not have been the reasons that have been enumerated by the hon. Minister that in the name of economy, he did all this, because if in the name of economy he has to do all that, then the complete life of the country has to be stopped because anything means expenditure. The Ministers going to Calcutta means expenditure and, therefore, he has to stop it, if it means that. There has to be a difference between productive expenditure and non-productive expenditure. The Ministers' tours all over the country are non-productive while expenditure to be incurred on a trade fair would have been productive. It would have brought back much more foreign exchange; it would have brought back much more goodwill in the international market. How was he advised to curtail expenditure which would have brought in much more in return, which would have been definitely productive expenditure while non-productive expenditure to the tune of crores of rupees is going on in this country un-curtailed.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, I appreciate the sense of disappointment under which my friend Shri Lokanath Misra is raising the question. But I must disabuse his mind — a very dily mind otherwise — from some misconception at the beginning. One of these misconceptions is — and it is rather strange how his mind, otherwise a very discerning mind, should have

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya.] such misconceptions — that this decision has been taken at the instance of a Deputy Secretary. He is wrong in the sense that the decision has been taken in consultations with very senior officers not only of my Ministry but also of other connected Ministries whose names I have referred to in the main response, that is. External Affairs and the Finance Ministry and senior-most officers of those Ministries had been taken into confidence. Final decision was taken by me, as I have said, in consultation with the Finance Minister himself. But the decision, I repeat, is entirely mine. So this misconception I would like to remove first.

The second point is, Sir, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 10 crores and, as you know, this expenditure when actually we incur, in the process it goes up and rarely it comes down. So plus/minus it would have been around Rs. 10 crores, probably 10 plus.' Even in a truncated form if we had organised this fair, it would not only have defeated the purpose, but the purpose would have been counter-productive because a truncated fair would have projected a wrong and distorted image of our country, its achievement in the fields of industry, agriculture and technology, and of our national activities in the last 25 years which were scheduled to be organised and exhibited there. So a truncated fair in the name of austerity, which was imperative, would have been counter-productive. Because of that consideration, among others, we decided that it is better not to hold a fair than holding a truncated fair projecting a distorted and, therefore, wrong image of this nation.

He enquired about the actual expenditure. The actual expenditure incurred already is about Rs. 1 crore and 32 or 35 thousand. So by postponing the holding of the fair in time, we have saved some Rs. 8-plus crores and I

think that is very important. Now it is true that if we had effected savings in other spheres as well, as suggested by my friend, it would have been a very good thing but what we have done is not a bad thing.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA (Bihar) : The hon. Minister has said that about Rs. 10 crores would have been spent on this fair. As Mr. Loka-nath Misra put the question that about Rs. 2 crores were spent in 1972 and permanent structures are there...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Probably he did not get the point. What I said was that in 1972 fair, only Rs. 2 crores had been spent.

That was the expenditure on the part of the Government. May be the private sector spent something, apart from what the Government spent.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It was much more. My friend, Mr. George, was there and he is knowledgeable in the matter. He says the expenditure was Rs. 2 crores directly by the Commerce Ministry. This is not the full picture and a partial picture is dangerous and misleading. In holding the fair we did not take into account only the expenditure incurred by the Commerce Ministry. Some other Central Ministries would participate in it. State Governments would participate in it. The Export Promotion Councils will participate in it and also the private sector. Wherefrom is the money to come? Whatever may be the identity of the kitty the result is all the same inflationary.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : Now, the hon. Minister has said that it would cost more than Rs. 2 crores, maybe Rs. 3 crores. They had constructed permanent structures in the last 1972 fair. The Government could have made use of them and could have spent less. According to the statement of the Minister more than a crore of rupees

has already been spent and according to newspapers several countries are demanding compensation for abandoning the trade fair. Two or three crores more could have been spent and that would have brought much more by way of exports from this country. Why do we have a trade fair? Why do we participate in a trade fair? It is because the country's image is well projected and we hope that in the future we would get better results. Here holding the fair is pivotal to India for gaining formal membership in international fairs. Abandonment of the fair is likely to jeopardise any hope of membership in the near future. The authorities should have considered this aspect, after having decided to hold this fair. The foreign participants have brought their goods and it is most illegitimate, in my opinion, that the Government, without any rhyme or reason, only for saving a few crores of rupees, according to the Minister, when they are wasting crores of rupees elsewhere, should have abandoned this fair. The image of India has been tarnished by this act of my philosopher friend, the hon. Minister. To be a professor of philosophy is one thing and to be Minister of Commerce is something else. A philosopher is a misfit in the administration. It would have been better if the Minister had taken some businessmen also with him to advise him on the advisability of either scrapping or holding the fair. My question is this. According to him about Rs. 10 crores would have been the expenditure. It is a very arbitrary figure and a high figure. Maybe, cement and steel are always stolen from the Government construction sites. If the country has to pay for the inefficiency of the public sector, including this trade fair, I do not think it desirable for a Minister of the rank of our Commerce Minister to stay in the Ministry. There is no justification for wasting the money of the nation, if he cannot bring to book the miscreants who steal away cement and steel which are so scarce in the country. There is no point in saying

that so much of steel and cement would have been wasted. This could have brought better results; we could have had better prospect of exports. And the abandoning of this Fair will bring a very bad name to our country.

I would like to ask a specific question : What would have been the total expenditure and what would have been the net return realised from the stallholders and through admission tickets that we would have sold? I am doubtful if his figures are correct; they must be wrong. The Minister said that it would have been a crore or two. At the last Fair, the expenditure was only Rs. 3 crores. After realising money from the stall-holders and through admission tickets, he said, it would be ten plus. How could it be so?

Then, are you going to reimburse the money which the foreign participants or the Indian participants have spent? In the interest of the country and to save our face, we should pay back the money that they have spent, to the foreign participants and others. Otherwise, we will have a very bad name in the international world.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We looked into the estimated income from the Fair. If we would have held the Fair—not in a truncated form—then our estimated receipt, all taken together, would come to Rupees 1,90,00,000; I repeat, Rs. 1,90,00,000. But that certainly does not justify sinking of nearly Rs. 10 crores at this time, and the ten crore figure is not an arbitrary one. It has been looked into, and if the hon. Member...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : One point. What would have been the expenditure of his Ministry? Those who would have participated, the public sector undertakings, they would have done it on their own basis because they would want a return on their money, and goodwill. What has been the expenditure by his Ministry? Let us know.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The question is not only of my Ministry. It would have been also substantial. It would be Ministry Rs. 2 crores or something like that. Maybe, a little less. But the point is not that. It is not from which source the money comes but the inflow of money which is not immediately productive that is the main point. And besides, the other Ministries have a view. And an overall view has been taken in consultation with the Finance Ministry and the EA Ministry. And all things being equal, it is understandable. It is the EA Ministry which knows the plus or minus aspect of holding or not holding a particular fair at a particularly critical time of the country. It is the Finance Ministry which is in a better, advantageous position to make an overall assessment of the economic situation, not only looking into the figure the Commerce Ministry is going to spend, but also the other Ministries. And there are several State Governments which have asked us not to hold it. They told us, if you do hold, please be clear, we are not going to participate. What would have happened to the pavilions? You would have seen only islands of light and delight, vacated areas, scattered deserted green areas. There is not only the aesthetic aspect, but there is the commercial aspect also. We looked into the matter closely. We appreciate the sense of disappointment and we share it, and perhaps we feel it much more seriously because we have worked for it; our people have worked for it seriously and sincerely, and we would have been very happy if we could have staged it. But heavier and more serious considerations have to be taken into account. So, Sir, I was saying that the estimated receipts would have been Rs. 1,90,00,000, not more than that.

The question of timing has been raised. My submission is that it is true that if this decision could be taken

earlier, perhaps some money could be saved and some difficulty avoided. But there is the reverse side of the timing. But for this difficult time we would not have taken the decision. It is the difficulty of the time and assessment of the difficulty and its magnitude which has compelled us to take the decision. So time is not only against the decision. Time is also for the decision. So the timing question does not come in the way. Then he will kindly appreciate that because of this time I think it would not be proper from overall point of view of the national difficulty to hold this fair.

The question of compensation, if I may say so, legally speaking, does not arise because holding of the fair at the instance of a national Government and in response to other Governments is not a contractual affair. It is a serious understanding and important affairs. But the question of compensation has not been raised, has not been pressed. As I have said. Sir, we will certainly do our best to minimise the difficulties, financial or otherwise, experienced by the friendly foreign governments who have shipped goods and whose goods are on the high seas. That is why I have set up a high-powered committee headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Export Promotion and Internal Trade who is in overall charge to look into these difficulties and to take appropriate measures.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : May I know which are the governments..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I seek a very simple clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have given your name and you also want to interrupt. That is not fair. Mrs. Chunduv

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: The Minister has not yet finished.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have to add one thing. He asked me the purpose of the fair. I have already said that the purpose of holding the fair is image projection, of course. But, as I said, a truncated image projection is worse than, no projection at all of our trade and commerce. If I may add an unimportant thing, namely, apology. He has linked my alleged inefficiency with my professional affiliation to philosophy. There I would refer him to Plato's Republic when he said that Philosophers should be the ruler and the King. There I am a Platonist. If a lawyer could be a good Minister and if a book trader could be a good politician, then why not a philosopher a Minister of Commerce?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चूंडावत : श्रीमन्, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने इतना लम्बा जवाब दिया उसमें केवल एक पॉइंट के साथ मैं ऐग्री विद करती हूँ कि हमने आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए इसको रोका । लेकिन इसी विचार से आप और आपके दूसरे कुलीग अनप्रोडक्टिविटी को रोकने के लिए और इकानामिक दृष्टि से दूसरे कदम उठाये तो कितना भला हो सकता है । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि आस्टेरिटी और अनप्रोडक्टिविटी के हिसाब से हमारे मंत्रीगण दूसरे मामलों में रती भर भी नहीं सोचते हैं । मैं अब इस मामले में आती हूँ कि जो वर्ल्ड बाडी है उसके मैम्बर बनने के लिए अगर हम 3 साल बराबर इस फेयर को करते जाते तो हम उसके मैम्बर बन सकते थे । उसकी कड़ी में हमारा यह आखिरी फेयर था । अगर यह हम कर पाते तो हम वर्ल्ड बाडी फेयर के मैम्बर बन जाते । आखिरी होने की वजह से इसको न करके जो दो साल तक हमने परिश्रम किया वह सब निष्फल गया । अभी अभी आपने बताया था कि 2 करोड़ रुपया सड़कों की चौड़ाई पर खर्च किया । उसको खर्च करने की क्या जरूरत थी ? पिछले साल आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने ही आंकड़े दिये कि 1972 वर्ल्ड फेयर से हमको कितना फायदा हुआ । 3 करोड़ रुपये

की आमदनी हुई और 60 करोड़ रुपये की ट्रेड रिटर्न जैनरेशन हुई । क्या इस तरह से हमको लाभ नहीं मिलता ?

तीसरे मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि इसमें स्टील और सीमेंट बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में खर्च होगा । मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सीमेंट को बचाने के लिए अगर आप उसी में यह फेयर लगा देते तो न स्टील का खर्चा करना पड़ता न सीमेंट का खर्चा करना पड़ता । आपने जितने जवाब दिये उनके साथ ऐग्री विद न होते हुए मैं यह मान लूँ कि आपने जो डिजिजन दिया वह ठीक था ? लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आपकी प्लानिंग क्या है ? मेला शुरू होने वाला है और आप उसको बंद कर दें इसमें ऐसी कौनसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी । इसमें बाहर के बहुत से मुल्क भाग ले रहे हैं, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया गया तो ऐन वक्त पर इसको बंद करने की अभी आपकी कौनसी प्लानिंग है ? क्या आपको आर्थिक स्थिति पहले दिखाई नहीं दी । हम साल भर से देख रहे हैं हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति लड़खड़ा रही है । गवर्नमेंट ऐसे कदम नहीं उठा रही है जिससे हम अपनी स्थिति को सुधार सकें । आप जैसे प्रोफेसर को तो एक साल पहले दिख जाना चाहिए था कि यह हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति होगी और हमें इसको बंद कर देना चाहिए । हमारे मुल्क की इमेज बाहर खराब न होती । हमारी इमेज को धक्का न लगता अगर इस प्रकार की घोषणा 6 महीने से पहले हो गई होती । ट्रेड के मामले में जब एक बार धक्का लग जाता है तो वर्षों तक संभाल नहीं सकते । मेरा कहना यह है कि एक साल पहले या 6 महीने पहले आपने डिजिजन क्यों नहीं लिया, इन वक्त पर क्यों लिया । आपका कहना है कि वक्त कम था तो आपकी इतनी बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री अफसरों की इतनी बड़ी शिगेड क्या करती रही ? आपने पहले डिजिजन क्यों नहीं लिया, आपने इन ढंग में प्लानिंग क्यों नहीं बनाई ?

D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, to lake the last question first, I have already said that the argument

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya.] of timing has another aspect. The hon. Member has raised the question why we did not decide it earlier. I have already answered this question by saying that it is because of the cumulative effect of the difficulties of the last one year that we have come to this decision. And before we take a decision of such a magnitude, to whose importance, she herself has referred, we have to take into account the views of the External Affairs Ministry who know what will be the impact in foreign countries. We have to take into account the views of the Finance Ministry who take an overall view of the national economy from different standpoints. So the difficulty was there for quite some time. But this time is a very critical time, and the difficulty has come to such a pass that in these last few weeks, the Government has taken such extraordinary decisions and measures. So it is in the context of this cumulative effect of the hardship of the last one year or so that we have been taking certain very serious decisions. Whenever you take such important decisions, there are plus points and there are minus points. I have already submitted that there will be some difficulties. But the only question is whether by holding it, the difficulty would have been minimised or increased. Our considered opinion is that, taking the plus and minus points together and weighing them, by not holding it perhaps we are helping the country in a limited context.

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से एक प्रकार से निराशा हुई। उन्होंने देश की प्रतिष्ठा को धन में आंकने की चेष्टा की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी देश की प्रतिष्ठा को धन में नहीं आंका जा सकता। आपने इस मेले को स्थगित करके जो देश की प्रतिष्ठा को संसार में हानि पहुंचाई है उसका मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता। दूसरे, आपने 10 करोड़ की बात

कही है मैं समझता हूँ करोड़ों तो क्या अरबों में भी नहीं आंकी जा सकती। जो आपने 10 करोड़ की बात कही है इस बारे में मैं पेपर से एक कोटेशन कोट करना चाहूंगा :

"Rs. 8 crores investment in developing the Asia 1972 Fair ground was expected to be balanced by the Fair earnings up to the end of this decade. The year 1972 itself netted, in pavilion rents alone, apart from the Rs. 60 crores trade returns it generated . . ."

तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा—और अभी बहिन ने जो पूछा इसका जवाब आपने इवेड किया है—कि सन् 1972 के मेले में 60 करोड़ के व्यापार में से आपको प्राप्ति हुई और अगर इस तरह के निर्यात की आशा थी तो इसका अनुमान आपने स्थगन करते हुए क्यों नहीं लिया ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है आपने यहाँ कहा है कि यह निर्णय मैंने लिया है परन्तु मेरी जानकारी यहाँ तक है कि आपका मंत्रालय और आप इस बात को चाहते थे कि यह फेयर, यह मेला, विश्व मेला, लगे। लेकिन वित्त-मंत्रालय इस बात के पक्ष में नहीं था कि यह मेला लगे और आप लोगों का इस तरह से आपस में मतभेद रहा। आज के समाचार पत्र में इस प्रकार का उल्लेख है कि आपके आफिशल्स समेत जो वहाँ 400 आदमी वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं उनको यह अचानक एक बाम्ब शेल जैसा मालूम पड़ा कि यकायक इस प्रकार का निर्णय कैसे ले लिया ? इसके मानी यह है कि आपने मिनिस्ट्री को भी कॉन्फिडेंस में नहीं लिया और अपने एक्सपर्ट्स की भी आपने सलाह नहीं ली है। तो इसका आप स्पष्टीकरण अपने जवाब में करें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतना ही नहीं है, आपने अपने पैविलियन के बनाने में खर्चा किया है, डेढ़-दो करोड़ 80 जितना भी लगा है वह तो लगा ही है, लेकिन

विदेशियों ने जो यहां पर मेले में भाग लेने के लिए व्यर्थ में ही उन्होंने अपने पैवीलियन बनाने के लिए निर्माण कार्य के लिए ठेके दिए हैं और मेरी यह जानकारी है उपसभापति महोदय, कि बहुत से आर्किटेक्ट्स इस मेले की तैयारी के लिए काम कर रहे थे फर्म्स की पेमेन्ट पर, यानी यहां तक कि जो सैलेरीड आदमी थे, बेतनभोगी, अपने यहां से त्यागपत्र दे दे कर उन्होंने ठेके लिए हुए हैं और जैसे जैसे उनका काम बढ़ गया उनके पास पैसा नहीं आया है और आर्किटेक्ट्स ने मुझे बताया कि हमारा क्या बनेगा, हमारा पैसा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा ?

श्री राजनारयण : खर्च क्या मिलेगा ? सारा देश मर रहा है। आपको मेले की पड़ी है।

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : उन बेचारे गरीब आदमियों का जो कि आपके डिजीजिन के कारण कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे, जिनका जीवन ही बर्बाद कर दिया आपने, उनका क्या होगा ?

अगली बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन विदेशियों के जिनके पैवीलियन्स लगभग तैयार हो चुके हैं, उनका खर्चा यहां पर मालूम नहीं कितना हुआ होगा, अनुमानतः बहुतां का सामान भी आ गया होगा या समुद्र के रास्ते से आ रहा हो, तो उनको आप हर्जाना कितना दोगे ? *[(Time bell rings)]* अपनी जानकारी के लिए पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि उनको हर्जाने के रूप में कितना देना पड़ेगा ?

इसके आगे भी एक बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं, खास तौर से अभी बहिन जी ने भी पूछा था, क्या इस तरह का नियम है कि अगर एक देश 3 वर्ल्ड फेयर्स, विश्व मेले, आयोजित करे तो वह वर्ल्ड फेयर का सदस्य बन जाता है। उन्होंने सन् 1972 के मेले को 2 मेलों के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया और यदि आप यह तीसरा मेला भी यहां कर लेते तो आप उसकी सदस्यता प्राप्त कर सकते थे लेकिन

आपने उस अवसर को भी अपने हाथ से खोया है। क्या इससे कोई हानि हुई है या नहीं ?

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूं। क्या इस मेले के स्थगन होने से आपके व्यापार पर, विदेश व्यापार पर, इसका कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा या नहीं ? आपके मित्र देश तक भी भारतवर्ष का विश्वास नहीं करेंगे और आपके विदेश व्यापार पर इसका कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : पहले हमारी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है। आप फिलासाफर हैं, पहले इसका जवाब दीजिए।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, I appreciate the disappointment or rather the resentment expressed by the honourable Member. But I do not share his pessimism that the deferring of this expensive Fair business in the backdrop of the acute economic crisis will be much more resented by the other countries. I think they will appreciate our difficulties.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The second point is about the goods. The goods which have been shipped could be disposed of because there are rules and regulations in terms of which the exhibits they bring in for this Fair can be disposed of as if the Fair itself has been held. About the question of image-budding, I have already responded to other honourable Members and I do not like to add to what I have already said.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I say

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : इमेज के लिए मैंने नहीं कहा, प्रतिष्ठा के लिए मैंने कहा था।

that the standing of India as a trading nation does not entirely depend upon holding or not holding a fair, particularly in the context of the economic situation. I think he is right

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya.] when he says that by not holding this fair, we will be slightly at a disadvantage in getting the membership of the world body. I have already submitted that whenever we take decisions of this magnitude, there are some plus points and minus points to be considered. I do not deny there are some difficulties. We have to put up with these difficulties. The other aspects are even more serious.

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : उप-सभापति जी, मेरे विशेष प्वाइन्ट का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। उन्होंने कहा था कि 72 के मेले में 10 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ, लेकिन उनको 60 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ। इस प्वाइन्ट को वे एम्बाइड कर रहे हैं। पिछले मेले में तो उनको 60-70 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ था और इस मेले में उनको 120 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होने जा रहा था। इस चीज का आपके पास क्या जवाब है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The figures are not correct. As I have said immediate money we have to spend, but the term will be short-term and there too the figure he is indicating is not correct.

SHRI J. S. ANAND: First of all I want to submit that it is obvious from the press reports that this decision was taken in a huff, in two or three minutes, without proper deliberations. And the proof is that neither the Commerce Secretary was there when the decision was taken, nor the Chief Executive Director of the Fair was there. The decision was taken by some top officials of the Finance Ministry. This is not the first time that such decisions are left to the top bureaucrats. It is already well known that the decision for the DA freeze was also taken in a manner that two Ministers of the Government openly differed publicly about the nature of the decision. This is causing

some anxiety. The way decisions are taken by the top bureaucrats is really causing us some anxiety.

Secondly, why is it being called postponement when really it is abandonment? Why not call it by a proper name? The proof of this abandonment is that those employees who were there since 1972, their services have been terminated suddenly. According to the papers, they have no future. Why not call it by a proper name?

The hon. Minister said that our image has not been entirely damaged. What does he mean by 'entirely'? Then he said that there is a sense of disappointment because an occasion for the image projection has been lost. I want to submit humbly that it is not merely image projection. It is not for that trade fairs are held. There is no sense of disappointment because it is not a tamasha. This is an occasion when we get a lot of business from other countries and this is an occasion when we can show to other countries how our country has technically, scientifically and industrially advanced in various fields. We book orders not only for the current year, but we book orders even for future.

Then repeated references are made to our economic situation. I think this is the worst possible way of advertising our economic difficulties or, I would say, economic crisis. This way we are also lowering our economic credibility internationally by taking decisions in such a huff. Then it was said that it is wrong that the countries which have already sent their goods here are demanding some compensation. We have only newspaper reports to go by. It is not merely money compensation. Does it not impinge upon mutual relations, mutual trust and goodwill? Can that be measured in terms of compensation? Another thing I want to say is that the Government has been rightly concentrating upon export promotion because

of our balance of payment position. A very good opportunity for export promotion has been lost. We spend lot of foreign exchange and even allow private parties to go abroad in order to get orders for their goods.

All these factors should have been kept in view and I strongly feel that, on balance, it was a very wrong decision by the Government and it is going to cause damage to our country very much.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA-
YA : Sir, first of all, I would like to state strongly that the report of taking a decision only at a junior level and in a huff is absolutely baseless and incorrect. The decision has been taken after due consultations spread over a few days and several meetings took place and I myself had several meetings. So, it is not correct even to suggest that there was any difference of opinion between the different Ministries. Actually, as I said earlier, the decision is mine. But the views of the other Ministries have been ascertained and in regard to these views, one Ministry is not expected to be the rubber stamp or the mirror reflection of another Ministry. They have their own assessments. But, Sir, the decision is, after all, collective and I own up the responsibility for taking this decision. Sir, you have appreciated the fact that if the decision is taken at the level of the Deputy Secretary, then it is said that it is a lower-level decision and that is incorrect. As I said, it was not taken at that level. I had myself a talk with the Finance Minister and also with the Commerce Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the External Affairs Ministry Secretary and the Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India and there were these and other senior people in the several meetings that took place- So, it was not taken at a junior level and the alleged differences between the different Ministries are exaggerated

and dramatised. There are different assessments. But the decision is collective and unanimous and I have said that the ultimate decision has been taken by me.

Sir, he has mentioned about the question of compensation. As I have already said and explained also, the question, the legal question, of compensation does not arise. But we are not taking a legalistic view. But the real difficulties of the participant-countries will be taken note of and we will see that their exhibits are disposed of as we did the last time also.

Then, Sir, exports can certainly be promoted through exhibition. But it is not the only channel of export promotion. We have been promoting exports and our exports have not done very badly last year nor are they going to be very bad this year.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI
(Maharashtra) : Sir, I am one of those who think that the Government has come (o a right decision in not holding this Fair. The only point on which I differ is that the Government did not come before this House with the announcement that they are not going to hold this Fair. But it was through the efforts of an enterprising correspondent of the "Indian Express" that we came to know of it on the 31st July or so and also from other newspapers. It would have been better and it would have been in the fitness of things if the Government had announced the decision on the 31st July itself or whenever the decision was taken so that the Members could have been in touch with the thinking of the Government earlier.

Then, Sir, I would like to know how many countries started building their pavilions here and how many countries have completed their pavilions.

Then, Sir, I would like to know whether there is any intention on the

[Shri Babubhai M. Chinai] 1 part of the Government of India to treat, in the case of the materials which have been moved by ships by the foreigners, as if import licences were given to them, so that they can dispose of them in this country. This was done in the past and there is nothing wrong in doing like that. The Government has done that earlier. The only point is that in the past this was allowed after the exhibition and now they will have to allow after they have landed here because the Fair is not going to be held.

Then, Sir, so many friends have said many things about the image and other things. I also personally feel that there may be some misunderstanding and there may be some heart burning also and we may be misunderstood by all those countries who were to participate in this. But there is a remedy always for this.

Our trade representatives in other countries, our Ambassadors in other countries, must go and explain to the concerned Governments that due to the abnormal times in this country, we had to take this decision. I am sure the hon. Minister will use his good offices with the External Affairs Minister and also with his own Trade Commissioners and others to see that our prestige does not suffer due to this decision. On the whole, I congratulate the Government for having taken, though late, the correct decision in the interest of the country and thus spare a lot of power, cement, iron and steel bars and other things and also a lot of inconvenience to others.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for kindly and fully appreciating the considerations and the causes leading to this decision. It is true that our enterprising press friends have brought this thing to the notice of

the public before I had the opportunity to come before the House. As you know yourself, our press friends are very enterprising and there is nothing wrong about* that. In a free society, if the press people tell us about something in advance, it is nothing wrong. And they have not said anything very bad either. But I would say that the first opportunity that I got of coming before the House was when I was shown the Calling Attention notice. I said "Please admit it. I have no objection because this is the first opportunity I get to take my friends into confidence and lay my cards before them." And I do not think my cards are very bad either.

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : लेकिन आप ने आफिशियली तो आज तक एनाउन्स नहीं किया ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The point is, he will kindly appreciate that it is more or less in the category of what we call administrative decisions. But since it has been of interest to the Members of the House, at the first opportunity that I got, I have come before the House and told then everything. Regarding the question whether it has been deferred or postponed, Sir, I cannot improve upon parliamentary procedure. At the end of every session, you say "The House stands adjourned *sine die*." Therefore, the Fair is postponed *sine die*.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have not asked at all this question about postponement, etc. My most important question was, how many foreigners have started building here and my last question was whether the hon. Minister would use the good offices of the External Affairs Minister and the Trade Commissioners to explain the position to all those who were going to take part in the Fair so that there may not be any misunderstanding about India.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am very thankful to him for again drawing my attention to the important points. Some of the foreign participants have completed their construction. Perhaps Poland is one of them. There are some other countries which have partially completed their construction. I cannot give the details just now, but if he is interested, I will let him know later on. But I am entirely one with him that the circumstances leading to this decision should be suitably and appropriately conveyed through our embassies and commercial staff abroad to the concerned Governments. But one thing that I would like to state in response to the point made by him, is that we had estimated that if he held the Fair, then we would have had to spend some 3,000 tonnes of steel, 12,000 tonnes of cement and 90 lakhs of bricks. But now we have spent only 850 tonnes of steel. The balance is saved. Out of 12,000 tonnes of cement, we have spent only 1,500 tonnes. In regard to bricks, we have not spent even one-third. So we have some saving on this account also. 1 P.M.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala) : The honourable Minister's reply indicated that one of the compulsions of taking this decision is to combat inflationary pressures. I wonder whether this was not the advice given by the Ministry of Finance who just started cutting even productive investment, in the States. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Commerce had made any evaluation of the costs and returns of this Fair at the time of the original decision, whether the inflationary pressures in the last few months are so serious as to completely overshadow the entire, net returns on this project. I raise this because according to the press statement—I quote from the Indian Express of 1st August 1974—"The now cancelled INDFAIR would have been a third big fair in a row and

would have virtually clinched India's membership. . ." This was in reference to the International Fair. This report also talks about the credibility of the Government of India's claims of export promotion and so on. It says, "While the Government claims that we have been able to increase exports to a certain extent, thanks of course mainly to inflation abroad and partly may be due to our effort. . ." and so on. Nevertheless, at least it appears to me, this decision has come just at a crucial time, just because the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Finance recommended it. I would like to know specifically whether it is true that certain senior officers of the Ministry of Commerce were opposed to this move and the decision of the Minister. When the Minister repeatedly told the Rajya Sabha today that it is his business, does it imply that he overruled the advice of the senior officials and took it upon himself to take this decision just because some people in the Ministry of Finance suggested this? There is also an open press report that certain senior officials were opposed to this decision of the Minister. I would like to know whether it is true. In any case, the manner in which the decision was taken looks as if there was something fishy somewhere. In any case, so far as cement and steel at the Fair site are concerned, they are vanishing. While the Minister talks about the so-called savings on these items, a lot of cement and steel have already vanished. This is according to a very reliable information given to us. Therefore, there is something fishy about the whole arrangement, about the decision to conduct it, the publicity given to it, foreign Governments starting construction involving investment, and then this decision lastly in the name of combating inflation, and the vanishing of cement and steel. From all this it appears that there is something fishy about the whole arrangement. It seems to me that the whole thing is

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian] an afterthought and the reasons advanced by the Minister are a kind of textbook reasons which do not convince anyone. I would, therefore, request the honourable Minister to tell us whether he would look into all these aspects of the problem. Since he has already taken a decision, naturally it is a *fait accompli*. But the manner in which the whole decision was reversed will adversely affect the credibility of the country, particularly in terms of export publicity and export effort. And I would like the honourable Minister to tell us whether it is not a fact that investment on publicity, particularly export publicity, is a productive investment. I am told that increasing production is a method by which the Government of India wants to combat inflation. If that be so, is this productive investment or not? If that is so, how could this be a method of combating inflation?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I understand the honourable economist Member's interest in the cost benefit formulations of the problem. I have already said that I cannot give it in a sophisticated form he is interested in, but I gave it in a lay man's form. I have already said that immediately we have to spend nearly Rs. 10 crores, but immediately we could not reasonably expect to get more than Rs. 1 crore and 90 lakhs. So it is a crude cost benefit analysis figure. I say 'crude' because invisible returns spread over longer years might be there, but they could not be quantified. So he will appreciate that we did not take the decision without looking into this cost benefit aspect. Yes. Trade Fair is a productive investment. But production, as the learned economist Member knows, may be of immediate significance or may be of long-term significance. Trade Fair is a sort of productive investment which does not yield re-

sults immediately. So, when there is an inflationary situation, does he advise me that we should invest or sink a disproportionate amount above all calculations? We have seen that this is not a warranted investment because its productive significance will not be immediately perceived.

Sir, I do not share that our credibility because of not holding this Fair has gone down before other countries. The credibility of our industry and trade has been established in terms of our performance. I think, our export figures do not indicate that we have fared very bad. The third point is and I have repeatedly said that it is not true that I had to over-rule my officers or I had to take a decision *suo motu* without consulting anybody. The decision is a collective one. But the responsibility in the final analysis is mine.

श्री रवी राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जिस प्रकार से उत्तर दिया उससे भारत सरकार का आर्थिक मसलों पर जो दिवालियापन है वह सामने आ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस दिन चट्टोपाध्याय जी के मंत्रालय ने तय किया कि विश्व मेला बंद करना है। मंत्री महोदय को कब महसूस हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक जीवन इनफ्लेशनरी हुआ? मंत्री महोदय वधाई के पात्र तभी होते जब वे शुरू में फैसला ले लेते। अगर वे शुरू में फैसला ले लिए होते तो जो इतना बड़ा खर्च हुआ है वह न हुआ होता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1972 का जो मेला हुआ था उसमें क्या सिर्फ कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने फैसला लिया था क्या 'उन्हीं' की रिसपोन्सिबिलिटी थी या अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ भी सलाह-मशविरा किया गया था? आपने अभी कहा कि इस मेले के लिए आपने खुद फैसला लिया था और सारी जिम्मेदारी आप ही के ऊपर है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब विश्व मेला करने का फैसला हुआ था उस वक्त आपका अकेला का फैसला था या दूसरे मंत्रालय भी इसमें शरीक थे?

तीसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने दुनिया के देश बायदा कर चुके थे कि वे हिस्सा लेने वाले हैं ? और जो हिस्सा लेने के लिए बायदा कर चुके, वचन बद्ध हो चुके उनको क्या यह खबर चली गई है कि सरकारी तौर पर कि हम वह बंद करने वाले हैं और जो खर्चा आप करने वाले हैं उसको बंद कर दीजिए ?

हम को यह पता चला है कि आप दिल्ली में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय डेरी कांग्रेस और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बुक फेयर वहाँ करने वाले हैं। इस बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह उनके अधिकार में आता है या नहीं ? अगर आता है तो मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि आजकल की देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए दिल्ली में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय डेरी कांग्रेस और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बुक फेयर नहीं करना चाहिए, उसको स्थगित कर देना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का जो पैविलियन बना हुआ है उस पर कितना खर्चा हो चुका है ? यह जो मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई है जो इसके बारे में सारी चीजों की देख-रेख करेगी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीमेन्ट और लोहा अब तक खर्च हो चुका है और जो होने वाला है क्या सरकार इस बात पर भी गौर करेगी कि जो बच गया है वह लौटा दिया जाएगा क्योंकि इस बारे में कुरियन साहब ने कहा कि बड़ी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। मैंने जो सवाल पूछे हैं मंत्री सहोदय कृपा करके उन सब का जवाब दें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA : Sir, I am not aware of any theft or misappropriations of building materials at the campus having taken place. If the hon. Member who has referred to this question bring specific allegations and informations, and not just press reports, to my notice, I shall be very glad to look into all those things.

Sir, the decision regarding the holding of this fair was taken on the 18th May, 1973. When this sort of a decision is taken, the Ministry itself can take

it as it does. But, when we postpone this sort of a thing, naturally we have to take into account the views of those Ministries, particularly Foreign Affairs and Finance because it has foreign governments' angle also. That is, there is nothing wrong in consulting those Ministries or having discussions with them. On the contrary, it is what is necessary.

श्री रवी राय : जब मई, 1973 में आपने मेला आयोजित करने का फैसला किया था तो क्या उस समय इनफ्लेशन का ध्यान आपके सामने नहीं आया था ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA : But, even then, if I had not known at that time, how can I say that Governments have now been informed that we have postponed indefinitely the fair.

The second point which the hon. Member raised is that he would like to know the names of all the countries participating in this fair. There are 15 countries, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the 9 countries of the E.E.C., and many other countries totalling in all 15. All of them conveyed their intention to participate in this fair. Some countries like Burma, India, Afghanistan and Algeria are also thinking of participating in this fair. So, it was going to be a grand fair. I do not think that the postponement of this fair has any bearing on the holding of Dairy Congress or the International Congress. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that this fair ground which has structural facilities might be completely used for holding fairs. There is no relation between the proposals of holding these two fairs and the Congress. Rather, we welcome

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Nashik-rashtra) : Sir, most of the questions have already been asked. I only want to draw the attention of the Minister to two or three specific points. One is—when I got up to introduce the

{Shri A. G. Kulkarni] the losses being incurred by various countries who have built their pavilions. Minister has already stated that Poland has built its structure. Similarly, G.D.R. has built its structure. I want specifically to know what action is being taken to protect the interests of Indian contractors. I was approached by various petty contractors who stated that they had completed their jobs. They wanted to know whether they would get their payments. There is ultimately a waste element in this matter. I want to know whether the Ministry of Commerce will ascertain through this Committee, which is going to be appointed, that these petty contractors who are working on behalf of various countries are being paid for. Indian pavilion is big, Polish pavilion is also big. The pavilions of G.D.R., the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. might be still bigger. The point is whether you are going to protect the interests of these petty contractors who have worked there. You have now postponed the fair and there is no provision under the Insurance Act or under the Contract Act that they can be compensated at a certain level. I would only draw your attention to this specific problem and ask for a specific assurance that their interests will be protected.

The second point which most of my hon. friends have raised is what has happened to steel and cement that might have been issued. I do not have such apprehensions as they have but the point is that this material was issued by the C.P.W.D. and they have charged 13 per cent more from these petty contractors because there were specific difficulties. They have thus charged 13 per cent extra while selling it to these petty contractors. Now, when the contractors approached the C.P.W.D. to take it back they have told them that a further cut of 13 per cent will be imposed and so the net loss will be 26 per cent to these small contractors. This is not justified. If the CPWD

rules provide that, they should be changed because it has happened because of Government's decision. I would request you to consult Shri Otm Mehta and take a proper decision.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The point is Shri Om Mehta is not a trading organisation. After all, it is the Ministry.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: So, I appeal to you to look into this matter. I am putting a brief for the small people who are engaged in this work.

The third point is, you have to be very serious now about the STC. Mr. Tyagi and other people mentioned about the Rs. 60 crores business. These officers, these corporations, these organisations trumpet their achievement without any actual achievement. I know what predicament you are in here because they have trumpeted so much. (*Inter-ruption*) It is just like the HMT saying that so much business has been done but actually nothing is exported. It is all loss to the country. If they had exported the country would have been a little better. But leave that aside. The STC says contracts have been signed in the pavilion and so business has been done. Actually it is otherwise. But leave that aside.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Leave aside everything !

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Not everything. I want to congratulate the Government and I am one with all my Congress friends here who have suggested that you have taken a right decision. This is a lead which has been given by your ministry to other ministries and if all the ministries are wise enough and in the country's interest refrain from such ostentatious spending, there will be no problem and no country will misunderstand. I am quite sure every country is getting its worth by congratulating but, for heaven's sake, protect the interests of the petty contractors and settle their claims.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, I have already said that a high-powered committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri Bose Mullick, our Secretary of Export Production and Internal Trade, and these are precisely the problems that the committee will go into and they will, I am sure, give sympathetic consideration to the genuine difficulties of these people.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: The CPWD is charging 26% more.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I will have a talk with the Works Minister, Mr. Om Mehta appropriately and then I will be in a better position to know that thing.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1974

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1974.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India." Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

REFERENCE TO INVOLVEMENT OF A POLITICAL LEADER IN AN ALLEGED RACKET OF COUNTRY LIQUOR SUPPLY

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत बड़े घोटाले
की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना
चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो
ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के कुछ अवकारी अधि-

कारियों के खिलाफ चल रही जांच के दौरान
में यह तथ्य सामने लाया है कि 20 लाख
रु० का जो अवकारी अधिकारियों के मामले
में घोटाला चल रहा है उस घोटाले में
राजनैतिक नेताओं का हाथ है—यह तथ्य
सामने आया है—इसके साथ साथ यह आया
है कि कुछ अवकारी अधिकारियों के पास
इस प्रकार के डायमण्ड्स मिले हैं जिससे
एक बहुत बड़े रहस्य का उद्घाटन हो रहा
है। इतना ही नहीं, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने
अवकारी अधिकारियों की जांच तो इस बात की
की थी कि उनकी आमदनी कितनी है और
उनके पास चल अचल सम्पत्ति कितनी है
लेकिन इस जांच के दौरान इस घोटाले के
बारे में दूसरे तथ्य भी उनके प्रकाश में
आए हैं और उनमें से एक चीज यह सामने
आई है कि एक राजनैतिक नेता ने बैठ कर
अधिकारियों के साथ मिल कर देशी शराब
विक्रेता को लगभग 20 लाख रु० का लाभ
पहुँचाने के लिए एक ठेका दिया जो कि यहाँ
के दिल्ली प्रशासन के बोदाम के लिए 5
लाख लिटर देशी शराब का ठेका उसको
दिया है और यह वही आदमी है जिस को
ठेका दिया गया था। टेन्डर मंगाने में और
टेन्डर को स्वीकार करने में भी बहुत बड़ा
घोटाला दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकारियों ने
किया है। जिस आदमी को ठेका दिया गया,
यह वही आदमी है जिस आदमी के करिश्मे
1971-72 में सामने आये थे। इस आदमी
के देश में देशी शराब के कई कारखाने चल
रहे हैं और इसकी शराब के पीने से ही
पिछले साल दिल्ली में बहुत से आदमी मर गये
थे, आज उसी आदमी को फिर से शराब का
ठेका दे दिया गया है। उप सभापति जी,
इस के साथ साथ इस घोटाले में जो
लोग मारे गये थे शराब शराब पीने की वजह
से, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस ठेकेदार के ऊपर
50 हजार रुपये का जुर्माना कर दिया था,
लेकिन वह जुर्माना आज तक भी वसूल नहीं
हुआ है।

[श्री ओउस प्रकाश त्वागी]

मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस घोटाले को जांच करने के लिए एक ज्युडिशियल कमिशन विशेष रूप से बिठलाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इस घोटाले में राजनीतिकों का हाथ है। सी० बी० आर्डी० इस सम्बन्ध में इन्क्वायरी नहीं कर सकेगी और इसी सन्देह की वजह से मैं आप से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि इसकी जांच सामने आनी चाहिये ताकि इस प्रकार का घोटाला भविष्य में न होने पावे।

REFERENCE TO FLOOD SITUATION IN KERALA

SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to submit that the situation in Kerala is very serious due to the flood that has stricken it during the last two weeks. The damage has been very heavy. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless. Thousands of people have been driven away from their homes. Their houses have been destroyed. Landslides have completely destroyed thousands of acres of paddy-land. In Idikki, which is the chief wealth of Kerala and from where India's foreign exchange earnings goods like tea and spices come, landslides have completely destroyed the plantations and the estimated loss is more than Rs. 6 crores. The Kerala Government, which is already facing a grave financial crisis, is unable to deal with the situation and unless relief on an emergency basis is given to the State a large number of people who are victims of flood will be put to great difficulty. Relief measures are needed. Considerable damage has been done to roads and bridges. A power house has been seriously damaged. For the restoration of these and to see that something is done substantially to prevent

floods in future, I submit that action may be taken and help should be immediately rushed to our State.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala) : Sir, I wish to bring to your attention the serious situation which has arisen due to the unprecedented floods in Kerala. Landslides and floods have caused heavy loss of life and property practically in every district. There have been 27 deaths in Idikki district alone. In the districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore, apart from cases of death which have already been reported, a large number of persons are reported to be missing. There is also damage to person and property in Alleppey, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur and Malabar districts. Even for the mere relief measures undertaken by the Kerala Government, an expenditure of about Rs. 3 crores has been officially reported. The cost of repairing roads, bridges, irrigation works and other public utility services will come to a larger amount. The total loss due to floods in Kerala is anywhere between Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 crores. Central assistance on a massive scale is required to tide over the present difficulty. The pattern of Central assistance to State Governments for natural calamities is no longer available under the new dispensation. The State Government is passing through a very serious financial crisis and even the annual plan has had to be curtailed in respect of productive expenditure. I request the Government immediately to send a Central team to Kerala to make an on-the-spot study and report to the Government of India. I request that immediately the Government should give massive assistance to enable the State Government to undertake relief measures.

REFERENCE TO AGITATION BY THEATRE ARTISTS

SHRI HABIB TANVIR (Nominated) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the theatre artists of Delhi held a 3-day convention recently and on August 3 they passed a resolution containing a five-point charter of demands which effect the Government of India, the Education, Ministry, the Khosla Reviewing Committee's Report and the Delhi Administration, with all its ramifications. Then, they marched to the Sangeet Na-tak Akademi and protested.

They had a dialogue with some Akademi officials. Now, the Khosla Reviewing Committee's report has not so far been considered. It has affected three Ministries. And I am making a request to the three Ministers relating to this aspect of the agitation of the theatre artists. I also belong to the Akademi. I feel that there is a responsibility that falls on the Akademi's shoulders; there is a greater amount of responsibility that falls on the shoulders of the Government, especially the Education Ministry, to consider the Khosla Reviewing Committee's Report. I would like the Minister of Education to make a statement whether the strictures made in the Report against Governmental interference in the affairs of the Akndemi have been taken notice of or whether it is still continuing. My information is that it is still continuing. I would like him to make a statement clarifying this because in view of the continuing governmental interference, it is unfair to ask the Adakemi to set their house in order; unless you allow them autonomy and allow them time to change, it cannot happen. At the same time, to ask the Akademi about the comments in the Report, about the strictures of the Khosla Reviewing Committee, is like asking the guilty to make comments on the strictures made by the jury. So, it is much better if

there is to be Governmental interference and if there is no faith in the Akademi, to wind it up and take it over and evolve a cultural policy. I would ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to allow time for us to discuss the Khosla Reviewing Committee's Report so that the Government will be enabled, after 27 years, at the end of 27 years, to evolve some kind of a policy in regard to matters of culture.

Thirdly, the artists protested also against the entertainment tax and against drama pre-censorship by the Delhi Administration. I would request the Home Minister to take serious note of these facts. There is again, in the Khosla Reviewing Committee's Report, a stricture relating to the entertainment tax that the country is collecting over Rs. 50 crores in the name of entertainment tax but not one percentage of it is going to the promotion of culture. The editorials of the major newspapers of this country commented on the Khosla Reviewing Committee's Report and this point was mentioned by everyone universaJiy. I feel happy that Mr. Gujral the other day made a statement relating to this question, requesting the State Governments to exempt Art films from the entertainment tax. I will request the Home Minister also to take it up with the Delhi Administration and ask them that entertainment tax in regard to drama be scrapped, to ask them to also scrap pre-censorship of drama and to evolve some kind of a uniform policy in regard to entertainment tax all over the country. It is extremely uneven, there is no thought given to the matter of entertainment tax.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-nine minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy-Chairman in the Chair.

THE PONDICHERY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Budget of Pondicherry for 1974-75 was laid before this House on 22nd April, 1974 and the Appropriation Bill relating to the vote on account for the first five months of the year was returned by the House on 24-4-74. This Bill seeks to authorise supply to meet the requirements of the Union Territory for the financial year 1974-75, including the sums authorised in the Pondicherry (Vote on Account) Act, 1974.

The total Revenue expenditure of the Union territory is estimated at Rs. 11.60 crores of which Rs. 4.74 crores will be met from grants by the Central Government. On capital account, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2.41 crores for which loan assistance from Central Government would be Rs. 2.11 crores. The Budget documents and Explanatory Memorandum circulated therewith give the details of the provisions. The House had also had a general discussion on the Budget. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House by repeating now the details which are already available with the hon'ble Members. Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Valampuri John. You will take only ten minutes.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir—It is a painful surprise that the Pondicherry Budget is being discussed threadbare in Parliament and not in the Pondicherry Assembly. The suspension of popular democracy in the Union Territory of Pondicherry and the introduction of the President's Rule has relegated the people of Pondicherry to the oblivion. And now a period has started where we find political uncertainty, economic crisis and a kind of, I would prefer to say, cultural degeneration. They have become the governing norms in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. In the suspension of popular democracy in Pondicherry and along with the introduction of Presidential Rule what has materialised is this. In the whole of the Union Territory of Pondicherry bureaucracy has become the plank, officialdom has become the banner and endless delay of bureaucracy has become the slogan of the Government today. Without mincing words I would say with the introduction of the Presidential Rule in the State of Pondicherry, the Union Territory has again entered an era of French colonial settlement. I can understand the concept of a Presidential dictatorship which Sir Allan Gladhill has enumerated and endorsed in his voluminous book "Republic of India". But it is not a Presidential dictatorship that we can bear, that we can tolerate. It is a kind of dictatorship of a few discredited officials in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. With the absence of an Assembly, which is considered to be a ventilating chamber of grievances in a democracy, people have been subjected to untold misery and suffering. I join hon. Members in both Houses who have demanded early elections in the Union Territory of Pondicherry and I strongly condemn, along with Members of both the Houses, the enormous amount of money

that has been allocated for the police force in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

It is not by way of passing remark but with a heavy heart that I mention before this august assembly of eminent men and scholars that I found in one of the introductory passages on the Police Reorganisation Commission Report that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said, in her opening remarks :

"The police are the friends of the law-abiding people, but they are the enemies of criminals."

While it is true that the police are the friends of the law-abiding people, they can never be the enemies of criminals. While there can be no two opinions as far as the first part of the statement is concerned, I do differ with her as far as the second part of the statement is concerned. The police can be friends of the law-abiding people, but they can never be enemies of criminals. At the most, they can be enemies of crime because we can always with sensitivity and sensibility differentiate criminal from crime and sinner from sin. So this is the kind of strange psychology that has dawned on Delhi. If there is an increased dosage of allocation of funds for the police force in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, I will only imagine that a time will come when there will be no Rashtrapati Raj, but instead there will only be a police raj.

Again I would like to say that the shortage of power in the Union Territory has put agricultural operations completely out of gear. The Tourism Development Corporation has not taken into account the development of Pondicherry region. Again I would remind the hon. Minister that the Pay Commission's recommendations have not been implemented in the proper spirit in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

There was a promise of a Central University in Pondicherry and because there was a proposal that it should be named after Shri Aurobindo, there was some uproar and tussle in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. If there is a proposal to establish a Central University in Pondicherry, then the question of naming it comes to the fore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister and the Government of India that our sentiments should be taken into account. I know for certain that certain people and certain sections belonging to the ruling party would stigmatise me, would brand me as a sectarian with a chauvinistic attitude if I say that a Tamil name has to be considered for the University. If I mention the name of Bharati, who was a poet *par excellence*, who can be compared only with Rabindranath Tagore of Bengal, who was a national bard, or the name of Bharatidasan, who was responsible for Tamil renaissance, I would be stigmatised or branded as narrow-minded. I know that whenever we praise Purau-daradase, we are praised in return as broad-minded. But if we mention the name of Bharatidasan or name of Bharati—who have been acclaimed as national bards, and national personalities, who have been responsible for Tamil renaissance—we are stigmatised and run down as narrow-minded, closed walls and cornered hearts. If there is a possibility of establishing a Central University in Pondicherry, our sentiments should be taken into account and Bharatidasan's name of Sage Tiruvallu-var's name should be given to that university.

The milk supply system in Pondicherry has completely gone out of gear with the introduction of Presidential rule, and we hear about instances, of corruption and maladministration in milk supply. In essence the very system of milk supply has been completely crippled.

[Shri Valampuri John]

And I would remind the House of the acute power shortage which is prevalent in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Because of power shortage agricultural operations have gone out of gear and it is high time the Government of India looked into this sorry state of affairs of Pondicherry.

Then, because of suspension of popular Government in the Union Territory of Pondicherry there is no chamber for the ventilation of people's grievances which is so essential for a democracy and a few officials have taken the reins of the Government in their hands, with the result that it has become a dictatorship of a few discredited officials. I would demand that elections should be held there as early as possible. The Territory of Pondicherry has been completely relegated and cut off from the mainstream of life in the subcontinent. When there were three trains running to Pondicherry, what is happening today is that there is only one train from Villipuram to Pondicherry. If the Government of India or the Railway Board could consider the question of restoring the other two lines, then there will be at least a sense of relief that Pondicherry is being looked after as a Union Territory. I may tell the House that because of the long spell of Presidential rule reports have appeared that there has been shortage of power and because of shortage of power there has been suspension of agricultural operations resulting in prices of essential commodities shooting up. And whenever the people went to the doors of the Lt. Governor, they were treated with contempt. Before there is a mass upsurge, before the people express themselves in the most acrimonious way, I would call upon the Government of India to look into the affairs of Pondicherry which is a very sensitive area, and order elections as early as possible.

SHRI B. D. BARMAN (Tripura) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I myself come from a Union Territory which got full-fledged statehood only recently. Therefore, I know the pangs and sufferings of the people of Union Territory of Pondicherry. Though our Constitution guarantees equality of citizenship, I must say that the citizens of Union Territories are class two citizens of India because up till 1962 they had no legislatures. Only in 1962 under the Government of India Union Territories Act 1962 they got legislatures but even where bureaucratic intervention has crept in, which neutralises the existence of legislatures. I must say it is a Union Territory under bureaucracy, or it is bureaucracy under the guise of a Union Territory. It is a pity that Pondicherry has been deprived of even that sort of legislature and Presidential rule has been imposed there. Thereafter—after the imposition of Presidential rule on 27th March 1974—delimitation work is over, electoral rolls are ready and there are only 30 seats in the Assembly. When that is the situation, there is no justification whatsoever for not holding an election. Without holding elections to the legislature, the Government is trying to hold elections to municipalities and pancha-yats, perhaps, in the hope that it would

get strength and perhaps to see if the Congress could come into power there. Formerly, the whole area of Pondi-chejrry was a collection of communes, including small villages with Mayors and Deputy Mayors having greater powers. Now these Mayors and Deputy Mayors have been dismissed and their places have "been taken by bureaucrats, with the result there is no sense of democracy in the councils and the bureaucrats are not cooperating with them at all. It is the sweet will of the bureaucrats which prevails over there. Before the imposition of President's rule in Pondicherry, that is, when there was a legislature there, Pondicherry was surplus in rice; there was abundance of milk; there was abundance of fish.

Now rice has disappeared because all the rice has been smuggled out of Pondicherry. There is no proper procurement in time and now rice is being sold at Rs. 5/- a Kg. People have to stand in long queues for rice. Since there are no sufficient stocks of rice, people do not get it and there will be suffering and even starvation in Pondicherry if sufficient stocks of rice are not supplied.

Milk was in plenty in Pondicherry earlier. The production was about 17,000 litres a day. Now it has come down to 700 litres a day. Milk is in scarcity there. This is due to the bungling of the bureaucrats. There is no proper system of collection and distribution of milk. The Lt. Governor and the Chief Secretary are responsible for this state of affairs.

This territory has great possibility for maritime fishing and inland fishing. But this Department has been totally neglected. So, the people of this area where there was plenty in rice, milk and fishes are now faced with a situation where they will die of starvation if sufficient stocks of rice are not given to them. Whatever stocks of kerosene and sugar are sent to Pondicherry, these are disposed of even before they reach the borders of Pondicherry.

The conditions of road in Pondicherry are very bad. The maintenance of these roads is very poor. The supply of drinking water is inadequate. The Government employees working in Pondicherry are eligible for the same scales of pay as the Central employees are paid, according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. But they are not getting it. They are protesting against this and may even go on hunger strike.

The people of Pondicherry are suffering under this long Presidential rule. Therefore, election to the Pondicherry Assembly should be held as early as possible. I hope there will be early

election to the Pondicherry Assembly so that the representatives of people there can voice these grievances in their Assembly and remove their sufferings. Under the Government of the Union Territories Act this Assembly is not a fullfledged Assembly. Still they have some power. People there should get the benefit of the Assembly. Therefore speedy election should be held to the Assembly.

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह (बिहार) : उप-सभापति महोदय, मैं पाण्डेचेरी विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करती हूँ और इस समर्थन के साथ दो-तीन बातों की तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहती हूँ। वहाँ की जो मौजूदा परिस्थिति है, पाण्डेचेरी की, वहाँ की गरीबी देख कर और वहाँ की मुसीबत देखकर, इन बातों की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

पाण्डेचेरी के अंतर्गत तीन-चार जिले हैं—माहे, यानाम, कारैकाल, इ०। कारैकाल कावेरी का डेल्टा है और यह सही बात है, जैसा कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा, कि पाण्डेचेरी चावल में सर्पलस एरिया है और सर्पलस एरिया होत हुए भी यहाँ निछले कई महीनों से चावल की बहुत दिक्कत हो गई है और कीमते बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। और यह सब तब तक दूर नहीं होगी जब तक माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे कि आसपास के जिलों में, जहाँ वहाँ से चावल बाहर चला जाता है उन आसपास के जिलों में कीमत ज्यादा है तो यह नेचरल टेन्डेंशन होगा कि वहाँ से चावल बाहर चला जाए और जितनी खपत उस प्रदेश में, उस क्षेत्र में, जरूरी है वह जरूरत उनकी पूरी नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यह कहना है कि उस एरिया में चावल की कीमत का नियंत्रण करें और सिर्फ

[श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह]

पाण्डेचेरी में ही नहीं, उसकी आसपास की एरिया में भी, ताकि अगर एक समान कीमतें होंगी तो जाहिर है कि चावल को इतना बाहर भेजने का टेन्शन नहीं होगा और वहाँ के लोगों की मांग पूरी हो सकेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पाण्डेचेरी समुद्र के किनारे पर है और वहाँ पर मछली बहुतायत पर मिल सकती है। पाण्डेचेरी में काफी तादाद में मछली पैदा हो, इसकी उपलब्धि वहाँ के लोगों को कराई जाय, इसके लिए कुछ चीजें हैं जो कि वहाँ पर करना आवश्यक है। एक तो जो वहाँ पर मछिरे हैं, उन लोगों को कुछ सुविधा देनी होगी। मुझे हाल ही में तमिलनाडु में और खासकर मद्रास में उन क्षेत्रों में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ जो कि समुद्र के किनारे पर बसे हुए हैं। वहाँ पर मछिरे के लिए वहाँ कि सरकार ने एक एक कमरे के मकान बना दिये हैं जिसके कारण उनको रहने की बहुत अच्छी सुविधा हो गई है। जब तक आप वहाँ के मछिरो की लिविंग कंडिशन में सुधार नहीं करते तब तक आप इनसे ज्यादा काम नहीं ले सकते हैं। इन लोगों को दिन रात, समय असमय पर मछली पकड़ने के लिए समुद्र में जाना पड़ता है, इसलिए आप उनसे जितना काम लेना चाहते हैं उतना वे इस समय नहीं कर पाते हैं क्योंकि जब तक वापिस आने पर उनकी कुछ Minimum needs पूरी नहीं होती हैं Working Capacity नहीं बढ़ती है। जितनी तादाद में आप मछली पकड़ना चाहते हैं, उतनी प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती है।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हाल ही में मद्रास में हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स की एक कांफेंस हुई थी। मुझे उसकी रिपोर्ट को देखने का मौका मिला था। उसने यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि जो लो इन्कम ग्रुप के लोगों के लिये मकान की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा और Priority दी जानी चाहिये।

अतः आप पाण्डेचेरी में इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश करें।

चौथी चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आपको मछिरे के लिए Modern फिशिंग बोट उपलब्ध करनी चाहिये। उनको उस समय इस बोट के न होने से मछली पकड़ने में कठिनाई होती है। अगर आपके पास राशि है तो उन्हें फ्री आफ कास्ट फिशिंग बोट उपलब्ध करा दीजिये तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी। अगर आप यह बात नहीं करा सकते हैं, तो उन्हें लॉग टर्म लोन देकर सस्ती बोटें देनी चाहिये ताकि वे अपना स्वयं आसान किस्तों में वापस कर सकें। इस चीज के लिए सरकार को जल्द से जल्द कोई न कोई व्यवस्था निर्णय करना चाहिये।

पाँचवी चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ पर फिशिंग बोट बनाने की योजना बनाई जाय और इस योजना को स्वीकार करें ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को इंसेन्टिव मिल सके। वहाँ पर लोग फिशिंग टैलर भी बना सकें ताकि लोगों को employment भी मिल सके। वहाँ के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

छठी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि पी० डब्लू डी० के मद में जो राशि वहाँ के लिए दी गई है, उसमें थोड़ी बढ़ाव की जानी चाहिये। वहाँ के सड़कों की जो हालत है, वह बहुत खराब है और जब तक वहाँ की सड़कों में सुधार नहीं होता है, तब तक वहाँ के लोग तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने डाइरेक्ट टैक्स बिल द्वारा जो कुछ कहा है कि यह एक Backward एरिया है। आप वहाँ पर इन्डस्ट्री ले जाने के लिये अनेक प्रकार की सुविधा तथा दूसरी किस्म की मदद देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब तक वहाँ की सड़कों का सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक वहाँ पर इन्डस्ट्री और कामर्स में तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है।

इस सिलसिले में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन देने की जो बात है, आप जब तक वहां पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन नहीं देंगे, तब तक वहां पर जो इन्डस्ट्री और कामर्स की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो सकेगा। आज बैकवर्ड एरिया की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं और जब तक आप इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर यानी सड़क, रेल थर्मल पावर स्टेशन इत्यादि नहीं Provide करते हैं जबतक और दूसरी मदद नहीं करते, तब तक वह एरिया तरक्की भी नहीं कर सकता है। आप डाइरेक्ट टैक्स बिल द्वारा बैकवर्ड एरिया की जिस तरह से मदद करना चाहते हैं और जो कुछ अचीव करना चाहते हैं, आप तबतक प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे जबतक आप इन बातों को और पूरी तौर से ध्यान नहीं देंगे। वहां की 5 लाख की पापुलेशन है छोटा क्षेत्र है और यहां अगर हम चाहे तो Development का Speed बहुत ही तेज हो सकता है। किन्तु जब तक हम सड़क बिजली नहीं देंगे तबतक आप वहां की जो तरक्की करना चाहते हैं बगैर इन चीजों के पूरा किये आप तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पांडिचेरी में जूडीशियरी की एक बेंच आपको देनी चाहिए क्योंकि छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर लोगों को मद्रास सौ मील दौड़ कर जाना पड़ता है। डेट्स पर डेट्स पड़ती है और जनसाधारण को बहुत दिक्कत होती है और खर्चा बहुत हो जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और बात की ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी। कृषि में पांडिचेरी आश्रम ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उनका एक ग्लोरिया फार्म है जहां बे मल्टी-क्रॉप्स कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने एक पाउण्ड भी केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग नहीं किया है। वहां की जमीन बहुत बन्जर थी और वहां किसी किस्म की उपज नहीं होती थी। ऐसी जमीन को उन्होंने एक

अच्छे फार्म में डेवलप किया है और यह सब उन्होंने आर्गेनिक मैन्यूर से किया है। अभी हाल में आपने देखा होगा कि कलकत्ते में एक मीटिंग में डा० एस० आर० धर ने इस विषय में कहा है कि आर्गेनिक मैन्यूर से कम खर्च में ज्यादा उपज हो सकती है। डा० धर इलाहाबाद में research Organic manure पर रिसर्च कर रहे हैं और इसकी Organic manure बहुत मान्यता है। इसको देखते हुए सरकार उन लोगों को जितनी मदद हो सकती है, दे।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह भी है कि वे सन फ्लावर की खेती कर रहे हैं और सन फ्लावर से तेल निकाल रहे हैं। इस साल बड़ी मात्रा में सन फ्लावर के बीज बंगाल ने खरीदे हैं और बंगाल गवर्नमेंट इसको कुकिंग मीडियम के रूप में अलटरनेटिव मीडियम फोर कुकिंग तेल के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रही है। यह हमारे बहुत बड़े मसले को हल कर देगा। दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस फूल पर मधुमक्खी बहुत आती है और इसीलिए वहां पर मधु निकालने का काम भी चल रहा है। इसकी जो खली है उससे वे लोग मैन्यूर का काम ले रहे हैं। इस तरह से इन लोगों ने सारी चीजों को बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से किया है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया, डा० धर ने, जो आर्गेनिक मैन्यूर पर अथारिटी समझे जाते हैं, बहुत मुझाव गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को दिए हैं और इसी वजह से कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने लोकसभा में जिक्र किया था कि हम अधिक से अधिक आर्गेनिक मैन्यूर पर ध्यान दें क्योंकि फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी की वजह से हम केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर ज्यादा नहीं मंगा पाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में डा० धर ने जो मुझाव दिए हैं उन पर इस फार्म में एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ है। अतः आप इस फार्म को एक्सपेरिमेंट से फायदा उठाते हुए छोटे छोटे किसानों को उनकी जानकारी हासिल कराएं तो उससे काफी बड़ा फायदा होगा।

[श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह]

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपकी पांडिचेरी के डेवलपमेंट की ओर देखने की ज्यादा जरूरत है। आपको फारेन एक्सचेंज की इतनी दिक्कत है, लेकिन 4-5 करोड़ के लगभग फारेन एक्सचेंज फ्रेंच गवर्नमेंट से अभी भी पेंशन के रूप में यहां आ रहा है। फ्रेंच भाषा और फ्रेंच कल्चर अभी भी यहां एंगेजस्ट कर रही है। वहाँ लैटिन भाषाओं से सम्बन्धित एक रिसर्च सेन्टर खोलने की बात चल रही है, उसको आप शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने की चेष्टा करें। ये दो-चार मुझाव देकर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहती हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि पांच लाख की जनसंख्या वाला इस क्षेत्र के विकास पर सरकार अधिक ध्यान देगी और तभी जिस तरह से हरियाणा और दूसरे प्रदेशों में हमने विकास किया है उसी तरह से पांडिचेरी में भी विकास कर सकेंगे।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद भाबूर (राजस्थान) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े खेद की बात है कि इस सदन में आज हम पांडिचेरी के विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार की बदनीयती का सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण कोई हो सकता है तो पांडिचेरी के बजट पर यहां विचार करना हो सकता है। गुजरात के बारे में सरकार ने कहा कि गुजरात में चुनाव नहीं हो सकत क्योंकि वह बहुत बड़ी स्टेट है, डिलिमिटेशन में बहुत लम्बा समय लगेगा और राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव तक हम गुजरात के अन्दर चुनाव नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन पांडिचेरी में जहां डिलिमिटेशन हो चुका है, जो छोटी सी स्टेट है, वहां चुनाव हो सकते हैं। और वहां पर जन-प्रतिनिधि सरकार बन सकती थी। मुझे लगता है कि इसके पीछे कांग्रेस का एक बहुत बड़ा पड़यंत्र है और उसका आभास मिलता है पांडिचेरी में चुनाव न कराने से। मैं श्री मारिस्वामी से पूछना चाहूंगा—मारिस्वामी जी

ध्यान से सुने कि पांडिचेरी में चुनाव क्यों नहीं करवाए जा रहे हैं ?

और इस से मुझे लगा कि कांग्रेस का वहां पर एक पड़यंत्र था। इस बात का मुझे शक था और जब डी० एम० के० ने तय कर लिया कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में वह फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद का समर्थन करेंगी तो उस से स्पष्ट हो गया कि पांडिचेरी में चुनाव क्यों नहीं हुए। पांडिचेरी में चुनाव हो सकते थे लेकिन जो एलेक्शन कमीशन है वह नाट मोर देन ए हैड क्लर्क। वह तो सरकार का एक हैड क्लर्क है और इसी लिए हम ने मांग की कि तीन आदमियों का एक इंडिपेंडेंट कमीशन होना चाहिए। गुजरात के बारे में एक बात कही गयी डिलिमिटेशन की तो उस में तो कुछ बजाना जा सकता था कि वहां एलेक्शन कमीशन डिलिमिटेशन नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन पांडिचेरी में तो चुनाव न कराने का यह अर्थ है कि वहां एक नया पोलिटिकल कांभिनेशन बन रहा है। उस की आप को प्रतीक्षा थी और जो पोलिटिकल इन्क्वेशन बनेगा, कांग्रेस और डी० एम० के० का, ऐसा लगता है कि वहां जो झगड़ा था कांग्रेस और डी० एम० के० में, वह अब धीरे धीरे कम हो रहा है और उस के प्रतीक रूप हमारे सामने वह बात आयी कि राष्ट्रपति जी के चुनाव में अब डी० एम० के० फखरुद्दीन साहब का समर्थन कर रही है। तो मुझे लगता है कि ...

SHRI M. KAMALANATHAN: We are supporting him because he belongs to the minority community.

श्री जगदीश भाबूर : पाण्डिचेरी की स्थिति ऐसी थी कि जहां पर न कांग्रेस की सरकार बन रही थी और न डी० एम० के० की, और जिन की सरकार बनी थी उसमें से सी० पी० आई० के जो लोग थे उन्होंने तय कर लिया कि चुनाव में वह किसी के साथ नहीं जायेंगे। दूसरी पार्टियों का क्या

निर्णय था इस का हम को अभी पता नहीं लगा कि वह राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में किस को वोट देंगी। यह बात कांग्रेस के लिए भी निश्चित नहीं थी और इस नये बँटने वाले कामिनेशन को देखते हुए जो चुनाव पाण्डेचैरी में हो सकते थे वह कांग्रेस ने नहीं करवाये और इस के लिए अगर किसी को कंडम किया जाना चाहिए तो एलेक्शन कमीशन को किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार बार बार कहती है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी है, और इस लिए अगर इस सदन के फ्लोर पर किसी को कंडम किया जाना चाहिए तो एलेक्शन कमीशन को ही किया जाना चाहिए इस लिए कि वह सरकार की कठपुतली बना हुआ है। कांग्रेस की गोट कैसे बँटे इस के लिए वह प्रतीक्षा में बँठा रहा और दूसरी बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने जो नयी बनने वाली सरकार थी उसे भी क्यों नहीं बनने दिया। क्या कोई उन का नया पोलिटिकल कामिनेशन बँट रहा है, इस को तो हमारे मित्र-मारिक्वामी-जी स्पष्ट करेंगे, लेकिन एलेक्शन में जरूर वह कामिनेशन बँट रहा है। जो डिफेक्शन बिल यहां आना चाहिए था उस को वह दबा कर बैठे हैं। ओम मेहता साहब तो कह देंगे कि उस की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं आ रही है, हम ने तो उस को पास करने का आग्रह बार बार दिया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस के अंदर भी सरकार की बदनीयती है। जिस प्रकार की स्थिति आज सरकार खड़ी कर रही है, जिस प्रकार से वह दलों को तोड़ने का प्रयास करती है, जिस प्रकार से वह रूपों को फेंकती है और जो कुछ भी वह नये दल बना रही है उस से उस की बदनीयती प्रकट होती है। इस बार भी उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय क्रान्ति दल के लोगों को जिस प्रकार से खड़ा कर दिया है उस से मुझे लगता है कि ओवेराय साहब और श्याम लाल जी को कांग्रेस के अलावा और कहीं स्थान नहीं मिलेगा अगर आप की यह भावना न होती तो आप डिफेक्शन बिल जरूर ले आते।

SHRI OM MEHTA: I strongly deny this charge.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप मंजूर कैसे कर सकते हैं इस बात को, लेकिन जो कुछ परिस्थिति है...

श्री राजनारायण : आप काहे बोलते हैं?

(Interruption)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के अंदर राज्य सभा के सदस्यों की व्यवस्था तो ओम मेहता जी ठीक प्रकार से करते हैं और कांग्रेस के लिए उन की व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से हो उस की व्यवस्था हमारे यशपाल कपूर जी जो उन के पीछे बैठे हैं वह करते हैं और यही कारण है कि जानबूझ कर इस डिफेक्शन बिल को गवर्नमेंट दबा कर बैठे हैं।

श्री ओम मेहता : आप उसे जल्दी से लाइये, हम उसे कल पास कर देंगे।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप जानते हैं कि कमेटीज कैसे काम करती हैं।

I OM MEHTA: Why should the Government be blamed for the tardy work of the Committee?

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : सरकार अगर चाहे कि इस काम को जल्दी से किया जाय तो उस की व्यवस्था वह कर सकती है। वह कमेटी के चेयरमैन को सरकार की ओर से डाइरेक्शन दे सकती है कि यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस के लिए आप ज्यादा बैठिये, ज्यादा उस के लिए समय दीजिए, सदन के दिनों में बैठिये और इस काम को जल्दी समाप्त करिये, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अभी भी कुछ प्रान्तों में ऐसी अवस्था है कि जो आप के अनुकूल नहीं है। जैसा आप ने मणिपुर में किया। मैंने विधेयक को कमेटी के सामने पड़ा था। कमेटी विचार कर रही थी। अगर आप में कुछ गैरत होती, आप में अगर राजनीतिक ईमानदारी होती तो मणिपुर में आप ऐसा नहीं करते।

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथूर]

लेकिन मणिपुर का स्टेट आपके खिलाफ था तो वहाँ पर आप दांव खेल गये। जहाँ दांव खेलना होता है वहाँ आप खेल सकते हैं। यही कारण है कि पांडिचेरी जैसे राज्य का आप डी० एम० के० से सौदा करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि डी० एम० के० अपोजिशन पार्टी है, इस सदन में सबसे बड़ा दल है, वह कांग्रेस के क्रांसी में नहीं आयेगी। तात्कालिक क्रांसी में वह एक बार आ गये थे लेकिन अब वह नहीं आयेंगे। कांग्रेस के क्रांसी में राजनारायण जी भी एक दफा आ गये राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में गिरि साहब को वोट देकर ...

श्री राजनारायण : अगर गिरि बदल गये तो हम क्या करें। हमने गिरि और इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी को नापा नहीं। 12 तारीख को आप देख लीजिए हमने निर्जलिगप्पा को फोन किया कि आज इंदिरा का बयान निकल गया। (Interruption)। गिरि के पक्ष में निकल गया। हमको उस समय रिबोक करना चाहिए था इन दि. नेशनल इंटररेस्ट। यह हमारी गलती थी ...

श्री ओउम मेहता : यह वोट की तो बड़ी सीक्रेसी है, माथूर जी कैसे यह जानते हैं कि राजनारायण जी ने गिरि को वोट दिया ?

श्री राजनारायण : हमने दिया। हम जानते हैं

श्री लाल आडवाणी : हम नहीं बता रहे हैं कि ओम मेहता ने संजीवा रेड्डी को दिया।

श्री राजनारायण : ऐसी जगहों पर वोट छिपते नहीं हैं ...

(Interruptions)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथूर : तो मैं कह रहा था कि मेरी यह स्पष्ट मान्यता है कि पांडिचेरी जैसे छोटे से राज्य को जिस प्रकार से खिलौने के रूप में आपने बनाकर रखा है

जिसके विशेष इंचार्ज हैं गणेश साहब क्योंकि बार बार उनका मद्रास स्टेट में आना जाना बना रहता है, वह ठीक नहीं है। पांडिचेरी के विकास के लिए मैं केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार को दोष नहीं देता, इससे पहले वहाँ पर डी० एम० के० की सरकार थी, उससे पहले वहाँ पर कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से वहाँ पर सड़कों की हालत है, बिजली की हालत है, जैसे मेरे पूर्व वक्ता बोले हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय जब आपने उत्तराधिकारी को वहाँ का राज दें तो जिस गति में आपने पांडिचेरी प्राप्त किया कुछ उससे सुधार करें, कुछ ठीक करके उनको दें।

आपने वहाँ पर पुलिस का बजट बढ़ाया है लेकिन उसके साथ ही वहाँ पर जो स्मर्गलिंग होता है उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था आपने नहीं की है। केवल पुलिस का बजट बढ़ाया है और समाज कल्याण का बजट घटाया है। केन्द्रीय सहायता जितनी होनी चाहिए थी उससे भी कम वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सहायता आपने दी है।

तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि आप पांडिचेरी को जो नई सरकार बनने वाली है उसको पांडिचेरी का सुधार करके दें, कुछ प्रगति वहाँ पर करके इस राज्य को सम्भालनेवाले के लिए जल्दी से वहाँ पर चुनाव करवायें।

SHRI S. S. MARIASWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as the Deputy Leader of the D.M.K. group here, with all deference to my good friend, Mr. Mathur, I totally deny his allegation. There is absolutely no understanding nor is it in the offing between the Congress and the D.M.K. in Pondicherry or anywhere. The Presidential election has got nothing to do. And my friend, Mr. Valampuri John has also demanded earlier elections and my good friend, Mr. Mathur, might not have listened to him.

श्री भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल (बिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी भी पाण्डेचरी में राष्ट्रपति शासन चल रहा है उसके पीछे भावना यह है कि किसी दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार को वहाँ पर राज्य न करने दिया जाय और फिर से वर्तमान स्थिति में हमारी सरकार बन सके। लेकिन स्वास्थ्य जनतन्त्र की परम्परा के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह सरकार वहाँ चुनाव करा दे। जितने भी सदस्य अभी तक बोल चुके हैं प्रायः सभी ने इस बात की मांग की है कि वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव हों।

पाण्डेचरी के कुछ हिस्से हैं जैसे माही, कारेकल, जानम। इनके बारे में कुछ इस तरह का आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि इन हिस्सों को निकटवर्ती राज्य में मिला दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ वहाँ की जो जनता है वह इस बात को नहीं चाहती है कि उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध कोई काम हो।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कभी भी डैफिसिट स्टेट नहीं था। कभी भी वहाँ अन्न की कमी नहीं रही। एक कारेकल जगह ऐसी है जहाँ अन्न की उपज काफी मात्रा में होती थी और उससे सारे स्टेट में अन्न की कमी नहीं रहती थी। लेकिन जब से कांग्रेस रुल आया, जब से पाण्डेचरी इन्डिपेन्डेंट हुआ तब से लेकर अब तक सरकार की ओर से जितनी कार्रवाई हुई है उस कार्रवाई में वहाँ पर विकास का कोई काम नहीं हुआ। जैसे जो सरप्लस स्टेट था उसको सरप्लस रखा जाय इस पर कोई काम नहीं हो सका इसलिए यह डैफिसिट स्टेट बन गया।

आज जैसे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है कि वहाँ पर चावल साढ़े पाँच रुपये किलो बिकता है इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहाँ के गरीब लोग, जिनका मुख्य खाना चावल के किस तरह से गुजर करते होंगे।

वह पहले फ्रांस के अधीन था और फ्रांस का उपनिवेश था। वहाँ पर एक 'डुप्ले' की

मूर्ति है। वह उस जगह पर है जहाँ हिन्दू देवी देवताओं की मूर्तियाँ थीं उनको उजाड़ कर डुप्ले की मूर्ति लगाई गई। वह मूर्ति आज तक वहाँ पर है। सरकार ने उसको हटाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह काम हम लोगों को ही करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह हमारी पार्टी की जिम्मेदारी रह गई है कि जो शासक थे या कहें कि शोषक थे उनके जो अवशेष हैं उनको हटाया जाए। जिस प्रकार हमने पटना में किया, दिल्ली में किया या और जगहों में किया इसी प्रकार का काम हमें शायद वहाँ भी करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि सरकार ने ऐसी ही स्थिति बना रखी है। जो कोई आदमी पाण्डेचरी जाता है उसको कानून तोड़ने के लिए उत्तेजना मिलती है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और उस मूर्ति को जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ से हटाने की कोशिश करे।

पाण्डेचरी एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ पर हिन्दु-स्तान के चारों तरफ के लोग आते हैं और बाहर से भी आते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ टूरिस्ट सेंटर के खयाल से वह एक अच्छी जगह है। इसलिए वहाँ पर ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए कि जो बाहर से लोग आएँ उनके ठहरने के लिए अच्छे होटल उपलब्ध हों। ऐसा भी सुनने में आया है कि उस शहर में रहने की सब लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत है। यही नहीं, वहाँ के जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स हैं उनको भी रहने की बड़ी दिक्कत है। जिस समय इसका मरजर हुआ था उस समय सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इन लोगों के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव सरकार की ओर से होगा। लेकिन हमको यह भी सुनने में आया है कि वहाँ के सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बहुत असन्तोष है और उनका कहना है कि जो उनके पै-स्केल हैं उनमें जो गड़बड़ियाँ हैं उन गड़बड़ियों को दूर होना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। इसके अलावा सैकन्ड पै-कमिशन की जो रिक्मेन्डेशन थीं उनको लागू नहीं किया

[श्री भूपद्र नारायण मंडले]

गया। बड़े पैकनीशन की जो रिक्मन्डेशन हुई है और उसमें जो धारा रखी गई है वह भी डिस्कमिनेटरी है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बातों को देखे और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के जो ग्रिवान्स हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करे। वहाँ चूक खेती का काम होना है, उद्योग का काम होना है, और इन सबके लिए पावर की जरूरत पड़ती है। इसलिए वहाँ पर एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन होना चाहिए। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हो और इसकी स्थापना जल्दी से जल्दी करनी चाहिए और सरकार को इसके लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

वहाँ पर सड़कों की भी ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो शहर पाण्डिचेरी है, वह ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है, मानों एक देहात हो। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका आल राउण्ड डेवलपमेंट जैसे दूसरे जगहों का हुआ है, वैसा वहाँ भी होना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक यूनिवर्सिटी कायम हो। उस यूनिवर्सिटी में दो बातें होनी चाहिए। एक तो चूक वहाँ पर अरबबंद आश्रम है, इसलिए इस विश्वविद्यालय में स्प्रिचुएलजम पर साइंटिफिक तरीके से रिसर्च हो, और इसका इन्तजाम वहाँ पर रहना चाहिए। इसके अलावा चूक फ्रेंच के साथ उन लोगों का सरोकार था, इसलिए फ्रेंच भाषा का वहाँ पर कुछ न कुछ असर होगा। फ्रेंच भाषा लेटिन से निकली हुई एक भाषा है। इसलिए यह भी रिसर्च उस विश्वविद्यालय में होनी चाहिए कि लेटिन से निकली हुई जितनी भी भाषाएँ हैं उन भाषाओं को बोलने वाले जितने भी देश इस संसार भर में हैं उन लोगों के बारे में भी वहाँ पर रिसर्च होनी चाहिए। उनके रिलीजन, उनकी कल्चर और उनकी जो दूसरी समस्याएँ हैं, उन सब के बारे में रिसर्च होनी चाहिए, यह भी सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है।

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN

(Kerala): Sir, we had an occasion to discuss the Pondicherry Appropriation Vote on Account earlier. On that occasion also many Members of this House had indicated the cancerous growth of anti-democratic attitude of the Government in bringing forward Ordinances to appropriate moneys from the Consolidated Fund. Even today, after all the criticisms made in both the Houses, we do not have the elected State Assembly in Pondicherry and the Parliament is called upon to vote the accounts from the Consolidated Fund.

Sir, last time we had in detail shown the basic malady, namely the progressive decline in the functional role of the Parliament and the Government's attitude to circumvent democratic processes. Sir, I would like to use this opportunity to highlight some of the problems facing Pondicherry. Some of the problems are continued to be neglected because of the geographical situation of Pondicherry and by the gross neglect of the Centre with regard to this area. Sir, according to the 1971 Census the density of population in Pondicherry is 983 which is an increase from 780 of 1961 Census per kilometre. In particular, the area called Mahi with an area of hardly 9 square kilometres is one of the highest densely populated in the world. The density of population in 1961 is 2165 while in 1971 it is 2570 per kilometre. It is one of the highest densely populated and, therefore, it has concentrated economic problems that we could find in highly densely populated areas.

Moreover, the population of Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry according to 1971 census is about 15.46 per cent of the total. Agricultural labourer agan, according to 1971 census is 46,275 plus cultivators. Many of them are small cultivators numbering about 16,709. Similarly, fishing, live-stocks and forestry keeps another 7,212 people engaged in

such occupations. Unfortunately, manufacturing and processing except certain handlooms and household industries, hardly exist.

Sir, agriculture, particularly in terms of modern agriculture has been neglected in all parts of Pondicherry. It is very tragic that while in many other areas, the net area sown has grown in practically every other State, in Pondicherry, compared to the figures available, the net area sown declined from 31,523 hectares in 1970-71 to 31,470 in 1971-72. Latest figures are not available but the fact that during a period of so-called green revolution, Pondicherry witnessed a decline in the net area sown, shows that both the local Government and the Central Government when this area is under its charge, have been neglecting this area which primarily gets sustenance from agriculture. This is also true about the area under irrigation. According to the figures available with me, the net area under irrigation also declined in Pondicherry. Therefore, we have a very serious problem of agriculture which other States in India do not obviously have.

Sir, about groundnut and gingly which are some of the very important cash crops, for instance in 1970-71, the area under cultivation of groundnut was 3,551 hectares but it declined in the next year to 3,458 and naturally, as a result, the production in metric ton also showed a decline.

Sir, now when we look at the Appropriation Bill proper, what do we find? I have tried to compare the present Appropriation Bill with Vote On Account which was presented to us much earlier. We find that the pattern of investments remains basically the same. Despite serious criticism made on earlier occasion, Government has not thought it fit to change the allocation pattern. I broadly like to bring to the attention of the Government, through 6—22 RSS [ND/74

you, a few glaring facts. For instance, tourism which has a great potential in Pondicherry, continues to get neglected year after year when budgetary allocations are made less and less not only in relative term but in absolute term. In 1972-73, Government spent on tourism in Pondicherry Rs. 5.02 lakhs but it has been declining. In the revised estimates for 1973-74 given to us earlier, it is Rs. 4.87 lakhs and in the budget estimates given to us earlier, it was much less. Even now I find that additional expenditures have not been properly made for tourism.

Similarly, roads and bridges continue to get neglected with less investments. Even in the case of relief on account of natural calamities, today Kerala is in the midst of very serious floods; Mahi is no exception but the amount of money allocated for relief due to natural calamities also goes on declining, according to the figures available with me. More important than that, except possibly in Education and Medical Health where Pondicherry has a tradition, Pondicherry has certain benefits in these special sectors of social services, in the crucial productive sectors of agriculture and industry, we find the expenditure much less. On the contrary, as one of our hon. Members from the Opposition side, said earlier, Government has cheerfully expanded the expenditure on police and jails. Government want to have a situation where they will have autocratic control on the people while they refuse to give more and more allocations for basic productive sectors of industry, agriculture, tourism, and so on. Government have no difficulty in providing more money for police. In 1972-73 Account, the expenditure on police was hardly Rs. 37.17 lakhs but in 1973-74, it increased to Rs. 45.47 lakhs and in 1974-75 budget estimates given to Parliament on an earlier occasion, it was Rs. 50.78 lakhs and I find from the Appropriation Bill now, it is Rs. 56.5 lakhs.

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian]

So, there is no dearth of resources so far as the repressive or coercive instruments of the Government are concerned. Government have enough money. They will somehow increase the taxes on the people and save enough for police and jails, but for productive investments money does not come. Similarly, in the case of labour and employment you will find that in 1972-73 the amount was Rs. 12.12 lakhs and in 1973-74 it declined to Rs. 9.4 lakhs. Apart from productive investment, even in the case of relief for calamities and for employment generation schemes, the money allotted is less and less, except possibly for education and health, which is also a reflection on the traditional growth of these two social structures. So far as police and jails are concerned, the Government has no difficulty in modernising it and giving them all kinds of facilities so as to see that the repressive arm of the Government is strengthened on the eve of the next elections. I, therefore, protest very vehemently against this type of allocation policy and this type of budgetary policy which is implied in this Appropriation Bill, I request the Government to retrace their steps even at this late hour, lest they should learn their lesson at the polls in the next elections

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this brief debate. Earlier also during the discussion on the Vote on Account many points were raised by hon. Members and, if I am permitted to say so, this discussion is more or less broadly a repetition of what has been said earlier. I am also thankful to many hon. Members who come from either Pondicherry or from the neighbouring areas or from the South and also to the other Members for raising the problems and difficulties of the people of Pondicherry and the problem of its development. Once in a way one

likes to mention a good fact. I would like to mention the fact that Shrimati Pratibha Singh probably raised many points in relation to the problems of Pondicherry although she does not belong to that State. It is agreed and there is no difference of opinion that we all regret that the Budget of Pondicherry should be discussed in this House. The Government and also the party to which I belong share the feeling with hon. Members that Pondicherry should have a popular Government as early as possible and it should be able to manage its own affairs.

Many points have been raised by hon. Members. Now, Sir, you will agree with me that it will not be possible for me to give detailed answers to all the questions because it really belongs to the sphere of the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry, but I shall try to deal with some of the questions for which I have got answers. We are aware of the circumstances in which the Pondicherry Government fell. We are also aware of the political situation in Pondicherry. There are certain realities in the Pondicherry situation. I am not aware of my friend, Shri J. P. Mathur's stunt that elections are not being held because of some sort of dialogue or efforts being made to see that the Congress party has some sort of understanding with the DMK. I am not aware of that. There is a reality in Pondicherry and the President's rule extends till September. After the report is received by the Central Government from the Administrator of Pondicherry, i.e., the Lieut.-Governor, the Central Government will make up their mind as far as elections in Pondicherry are concerned.

There were many points which the hon. Members have raised. I would like to answer a few of them. For the development of Pondicherry much more allotment will be necessary, there may be certain aspects of Pondicherry's development which may not have received

the necessary allotments—these are matters which have to be continuously under review and continuously augmented. But broadly speaking, Pondicherry is not, as I happened to mention in the -other House, a backward area as may appear from the various references made by the hon. Members. I will give certain figures. The expenditure with regard to Pondicherry has risen to Rs. 1501.44 lakhs in 1974-75 from Rs. 63.92 lakhs in 1969-70, almost double. The receipts also have risen from Rs. 393.01 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 686.28 lakhs in 1974-75, which is also double. Now, Sir, as far as Plan expenditure is concerned, the Plan outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs approved by the Planning Commission for 1974-75 for State Plan schemes is an all-time high. And the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 5.25 crores comprising Rs. 4.00 crores as Central assistance and Rs. 1.25 crores to be raised by additional resources by the Territory Government. The total Plan outlay including Centrally-sponsored schemes and agricultural recoveries, etc. will be Rs. 428.24 lakhs, and this is sectorially divided among the various sectors in which the emphasis and predominance have been given to those schemes which are necessary for agricultural development, social service, for power and I and other things.

Dr. Mathew Kurian knows- about Pondicherry, and as far as education is concerned, the share of education in Pondicherry is almost 17.5 per cent of the total outlay. Whether due to traditional reasons or due to the fact that those traditions have got to be continued—for which outlay has got to be provided—the percentage of literacy comes to about 46 of the national average.

Hon. Members have raised the question of a Central University there. Now, Sir, a decision has been taken to set up a Central University during the Fifth

Plan period and the necessary land has been made available by the State Government. Also, Sir, proposals have been initiated for making collegiate education free to the students up to the degree level.

In health also, in *per capita* bed strength, Pondicherry stands far higher than many other parts of the country. Power allocation has been 14 per cent in the present budget. The Planning Commission has accepted in principle the setting up of a 'thermal power plant for Pondicherry for which the necessary preliminary arrangement and surveys of the project are being processed.

About agriculture, an Agricultural Polytechnic will soon come into being in Pondicherry. The present production level of 1,20,000 mt. of foodgrains and 2,00,000 mt. of sugarcane will be maintained in 1974-75. Production of oilseeds and cotton will also go up. All the agricultural programmes have been maintained in the present Budget. The targeted coverage is 60,000 hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan as against the present gross cultivated area of 57,600 hectares.

Sir, a co-operative sugar factory is also to be set up during the current year. The one Rural Industries Project allotted by the Government of India will start functioning during the Fifth Plan. Steps are being taken to establish an Industries Development Corporation during 1974-75 which will offer various incentives to the industries in the territory.

The hon'ble lady Member referred in her speech to fisheries. A Fisheries Training Centre at Pondicherry will be set up. The existing fleet of seven fish vans will be enlarged by the addition of one van during the current year. One ice plant-cum-cold storage unit will be set up at Mahe. The in-shore Fishing survey station set up at Pondicherry

[Shri K. R. Ganesh] will be taking up the survey of fishing grounds off the coast with the help of three mechanised boat hulls.

As far as slum clearance is concerned, during 1974-75, 96 units are proposed to be taken up. In addition about 300 developed plots will be made available to the slum dwellers. A motel will be set up in Pondicherry. The Youth Hostel will be a central sector scheme for which necessary site has been acquired.

Now, Sir, my idea in giving these figures was not to create a very rosy picture of Pondicherry. It is just to indicate the progress that has been made there and that necessary allocation has been made there. Necessary allocation has been made because Pondicherry is Union territory and all the revenue expenditure is met by the Central Government.

Even last time I replied about police allotment. The increase in police allotment has been mainly due to purchase of more vehicles and equipment. I know it would not satisfy the hon'ble Members. But for the purpose of records I think it is necessary to repeat it. It was pointed out that the grant-in-aid has been reduced this year. This is not correct. If you look to page 5 of the Explanatory Memorandum, net expenditure on revenue account, you will see that the grant-in-aid has been more there.

Sir, some hon'ble Members referred to the Pay Commission. As far as classes 2, 3 and 4 are concerned orders have been issued. On account payment has already been made because the Budget had to be passed. D.A. arrears have already been made and arrears will be paid as soon as the Budget is passed in this House. There are certain categories which are to be announced also for which notification is awaited. I am aware that there are many anomalies

lies as far as Pondicherry pay scales are concerned because some of the scales were the Tamil Nadu scales and some were different pay scales. Sir, the Ministers who belonged to the former Government as well as the Members of the D.M.K., the C.P.I. coalition had discussed with the Finance Ministry and Mr. Subbaiah the veteran leader of Pondicherry, when he was the Health Minister also raised many issues as far as the anomalies are concerned. Actually a Committee was set up with the Pondicherry officers as well as the officers of the Finance Ministry. They went into the question. I do not know what is the present position. As I said, there are many anomalies because of various other factors.

With these few words I commend this Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**1. STATUTORY RESOLUTION
SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF
THE INDUSTRIES (DEVE-
LOPMENT AND REGULATION)
AMENDMENT ORDINANCE,
1974 (No. 6 OF 1974)**

**2. THE INDUSTRIES (DEVE-
LOPMENT AND REGULATION)
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1974**

SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House disapproves the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (No. 6 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 29th June, 1974."

मान्यवर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस इण्डस्ट्रीज रेग्युलेशन बिल के बारे में आर्डिनेन्स के डिस-अप्रूवल का मोशन मैंने इस कारण दिया है कि इसके बारे में आर्डिनेन्स इश्यू करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

मान्यवर, श्री सुब्रमण्यम साहब ने आर्डिनेन्स इश्यू करने के कारणों के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट किया है उसको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि सही कारण इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित नहीं किए गए। और दूसरा कोई कारण नहीं था या तो यह कहा जाए कि गवर्नमेंट आगे की बात नहीं सोच सकती थी अन्यथा यह कहना कि 17 जुलाई को इम्प्रेस मिल्स के टेक ओवर की अवधि खत्म हो रही थी, यह ठीक नहीं लगती। 17 जुलाई से पहले जो सत्र आया उसमें क्या आप इस बात का अन्दाजा नहीं कर सकते थे? यह चीज तो आपके नोटिस में थी कि कितने साल से आपने इम्प्रेस मिल्स को टेक ओवर किया है और समय समय पर आप उनकी अवधि को बढ़ाते रहे हैं। वह अवधि अगर खत्म हो रही थी तो गए सत्र में ही आप उनका नेशनलाइज करने का बिल लाते अगर आप उनको नेशनलाइज करना चाहते हैं, उनका मैनेजमेंट हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं अगर उनका मैनेजमेंट आनर्स को वापस देने

का विचार नहीं है तो गए सत्र में आप क्यों नहीं बिल लाये। मगर सत्र के शुरू होने से पहले आर्डिनेन्स की आवश्यकता पड़ी, तो इसका यही निष्कर्ष निकालना पड़ेगा कि शासन के लोग प्लान नहीं कर सकते। अन्यथा 17 जुलाई को इण्डस्ट्रियल रेग्युलेशन के अन्दर उस मिल का मैनेजमेंट अपने हाथ में रखने की अवधि समाप्त हो रही थी तो गए सत्र में उसको बढ़ाने का अमेण्डमेंट लाया जा सकता था। इसलिए मेरा ख्याल है कि आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में विरोधी दलों की ओर से की जाने वाली आपत्तियों की सरकार चिन्ता नहीं करती। अगर यहां की जाने वाली आलोचनाओं तथा बार-बार इस सदन के अध्यक्ष और लोकसभा में दिए गए रूलिंग्स का जरा भी ख्याल होता तो इस सरकार के लिए असम्भव बात नहीं थी कि इस बिल को पास कराती और इस प्रकार आर्डिनेन्स लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहती। इस नाते से मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर वास्तव में कंस्टीट्यूशन की आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में जो रेयर पावर है, रेयर केसेज में, इमरजेंसी में ही आर्डिनेन्स की पावर यूटिलाइज करें तो यह समझ में आ सकता है। लेकिन पता नहीं किस ख्याल से गवर्नमेंट यह सोचती है कि ये आलोचनाएं तो होती रहती हैं और 15-20 दिन पहले आर्डिनेन्स इश्यू कर देती है। अन्यथा सरकार अपने सेक्रेटरीज को इन्स्ट्रक्शंस दे कि रेयर केसेज में ही आर्डिनेन्स इश्यू करें। इन मिल्स को हमें हेंड ओवर नहीं करना है, इनका नेशनलाइजेशन करना है तो पहले सत्र में ही इसके लिए बिल लाया जा सकता था।

[The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay) in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय। इसमें जो कारण बताया गया है वह यह है —

"... under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1972, when it was also decided, in principle, to nationalise all these 103 textile undertakings eventually."

[श्री वी० के० रुखलेचा]

मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि जो रीजन्स इसके अन्दर बताए गए हैं कि मुख्यता इनके बारे में हाइकोर्टस में रिटस पेश हुए, उनके कारण उनकी इवोल्यूशन की कार्यवाही रुक गई, इस कारण नेशनलाइजेशन का बिल नहीं ला सके, मेरे पास श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का कोयम्बतूर में दिया गया इन्स्टामेंट है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि सिक मिल्स के बारे में टेक ओवर करने का बिल इस सत्र में लाने जा रहे हैं। 1-2 जून को उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया। यहाँ पर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने मई और जून में सब इण्डस्ट्रिज मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाकर चर्चा की। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इवोल्यूशन हम नहीं कर पाये, उनकी लायबिलिटीज और असेट्स का अनुमान हाईकोर्ट के आर्डर के कारण नहीं कर पाए, उसमें बाधाएं आईं ये सही कारण नहीं हैं। आपने स्पष्ट कारण बताना है तो कहें कि कई स्टेट्स तैयार नहीं हैं नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में। आपने जो 51-49 शेयर की बात कही है कि सेक्टर के 51 परसेंट शेयर्स होंगे और 49 स्टेट्स के होंगे आप 51 परसेंट अपने हाथ में रखना क्यों चाहते हैं।

महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, वेस्ट बंगाल के मिनिस्टर इस बात के लिए राजी नहीं हैं। यद्यपि आपने कहा है कि हमारा आपस में तय हो गया है इविलिटी कैपिटल 49 परसेंट देने का। होल्डिंग कम्पनी बना कर उसमें कोऑर्डिनेशन बाड़ी के रूप में काम करेगी जबकी स्टेट्स की आटोनामी रहेगी इस मिल को मैनेज करने की यह धोषणा आपने की। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि स्टेट को आप राजी नहीं कर पाए इस बात के लिए कि जितनी पावर्स सेक्टर अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है वह रखे और इसी कारण आप नेशनलाइजेशन का बिल यहाँ पर नहीं ला पाए। बल्कि इसके अन्दर एक रीजन्स दे दिया कि एवोल्यूशन करना है और हाईकोर्ट में रिट फाइल हो गई थी। आपको इस बारे में साफ बताना चाहिए कि हमारी कठिनाई यह है। मेरे पास श्रीमान

तिडके साहब की स्टेटमेंट है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि नैक्सड सेशन में बिल लाया जाना चाहिए। आपका भी स्टेटमेंट है और डा० नाग की भी स्टेटमेंट है जो वेस्ट बंगाल के इण्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर हैं। उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि ये स्टेट इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, कई स्टेट्स को विरोध है। यह स्टेटमेंट कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित, "स्टेटमैन" में 7 जून को प्रकाशित हुआ है :

"Dr. Nag said that several States where such mills are concentrated were opposed to the centralisation of management, as has been suggested by the Union Ministry. The proposal of centralisation, it has been pointed out, is a retrograde step, particularly when decentralisation under 1968 scheme adopted by the Union Government has produced good results."

यह बंगाल के इण्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर कहते हैं। आपको आनेस्टली कह देना चाहिए कि नेशनलाइजेशन के अन्दर यह बाधाएं हैं। आप हाऊस को मिसलीड क्यों कर रहे हैं। एसेसमेन्ट के बारे में मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार को अपनी नीति स्पष्ट घोषित करनी चाहिए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि सिक मिल्स बन्द पड़ी रहे या उनके पुराने ओनर्स को दे दे जिन्होंने हालत खराब की है, जिसके कारण उनको एम्प्लाइमेंट मिलता रहा, काम मिलता रहा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट 103 मिलें अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद सिर्फ 86 टैक्सटाइल्स मिले चला पा रही हैं। इस समय जो मैनेजमेंट की अच्छी स्थिति है यह सिर्फ कपड़े के भाव में वृद्धि के कारण है।

आपने माड्रनाइजेशन की बात की है। जितना उनको माड्रनाइजेशन में पैसा मिलना चाहिए था उतना नहीं मिला। आपने इसकी एक स्कीम भी प्रस्तुत की है। मेरा ख्याल है कि माड्रनाइजेशन का सारा काम इन मिलों में पूरा नहीं हुआ है। आपने इसको टेकओवर करने का परपज यह बतलाया कि हम उनको अच्छी दिशा में लाना चाहते हैं, माड्रनाइजेशन

करना चाहते हैं और ओल्ड इक्विपमेंट को, ओल्ड मशीनरी को हटाना चाहते हैं जिससे मार्किट में उन मिलों का गुड्स स्टैंड कर सके। मजदूरों को ठीक प्रकार से काम मिल सके। वे इकॉनामिक दृष्टि से चला सके? इन सब बातों के लिए आपने टेक ओवर करने की बात कही। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मिलों की हालत है यह कपड़ों की प्राइसिज उंची होने के कारण है। अगर वह न होती तो प्राफिट में नहीं चल सकती थी।

आपको टेकओवर के बारे में स्पष्ट नीति रखनी चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर के अंदर जिन मिलों को टेकओवर किया वे हैं मालवा और स्वदेशी मिल। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उज्जैन की मिलों को क्यों नहीं टेक ओवर किया गया। आप देखेंगे कि मैरिट्स के आधार पर मिल की कंडीशन खराब है, उन पर अधिक लोग हो गया है, वे अपने कर्मचारियों को तन्हाह पूरी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और जितना रा-मेटिरियल मिलना चाहिए था उतना मिल नहीं पा रहा है। इसी के कारण मजदूरों को मिल बंद करनी पड़ती है। फिर भी मुझे समझ नहीं आता किन कारणों से आप इन मिलों का टेक ओवर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

कपड़ा मुख्य आइटम है जो हम विदेशों को भेजना चाहते हैं। यहां की गरीब जनता को कोर्स क्लाय की कितनी कठिनाई है सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आपने कितनी घोषणाएं कीं कि कोर्स क्लाय चीप रेट्स पर उपलब्ध कराएंगे लेकिन प्राइस में 40 परसेन्ट बढ़ाने के बाद भी कोर्स क्लाय गरीब जनता को उपलब्ध नहीं है, गरीब किसानों को भले ही उपलब्ध होता है। लेकिन सामान्य जनता के लिए प्रोडक्शन की व्यवस्था, वितरण की व्यवस्था, इतनी नहीं है कि गरीब आदमी को कोर्स क्लाय प्राप्त हो सके और आवश्यकता के अनुसार मिल सके। सबको मालूम है घोली के जोड़े के बारे में, लट्ठे के कपड़े के बारे में, वह गरीब को नहीं मिलता। जो लट्ठा 2 रु०

गज मिलता था वह 7-8 रु० गज का भाव करने के बाद भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। चूंकि टेक-ओवर आपने किया है, उसके अंदर भी आप प्रयास करें कि 25 प्रतिशत कोर्स क्लाय तैयार करके गरीब जनता को उपलब्ध हो सके, लेकिन आपका इसके बारे में प्रयास हुआ नहीं और जो जनता कि आवश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति की दृष्टि से आपका कार्य कुछ हुआ नहीं और उसके कारणों में से एक यह है कि आज 103 सिक मिल्स आप टेक ओवर कर चुके हैं, सुब्रह्मण्यम सहिव के पास इन्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्ट-मन्ट है ही और अब तो फूड डिपार्टमेंट भी है। क्या एक सेन्ट्रल मिनिस्टिर के पास इतना समय और क्षमता है कि वह इतने सारे सिक मिल्स का मैनेजमेंट देख सके, उनकी व्यवस्था कर सके? यदि आपके पास इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र है तो उसके लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करिए। आप पावर्स भी सारी की सारी अपने हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं, ब्यूरोक्रट्स भी पावर्स अपने हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में सारी सिक टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को लेकर टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के द्वारा उनकी व्यवस्था सुधारने का प्रयास किया जाए। त्रिपाठी जी को आपने चेरमन बनाया था नेशनल कारपोरेशन का और किस कारण उनको बाहर निकलना पड़ा। उसका कारण यह था कि उन्होंने मजदूरों को भी शेयर देकर, मैनेजमेंट में पार्ट लेने का अधिकार देकर, मैनेजमेंट चलाने की बात कही। आप हमेशा समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, आप कहते हैं मजदूरों को मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा दें जिससे इन्डस्ट्री की प्रगति में भाग लें, इसी कार्य को उन्होंने आरम्भ किया था, यहां पर अयोध्या मिल में कार्य किया, उसमें रिजल्ट्स आए, उसकी कंडीशन सुधरी लेकिन बाद में कुछ ब्यूरोक्रट्स ने अपना पावर्स में हस्तक्षेप समझा मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा कुछ पावर्स उन पर न कन्फर करने का परिणाम यह हुआ कि—ही बाज फोर्ड टु रिजाइन। मेरे पास त्रिपाठी जी का स्टेटमेंट है जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में पब्लिश है।

[Shri V. K. Sakhlecha]

Mr. Tripathi said today that both the bureaucracy and the private mills got jittery about the reforms he has suggested in the management of the Corporation and the experiment he has initiated by handing over the Ayo-dhya Mill of Delhi to the labour which was earning Rs. 3.5 lakhs a month not only wiped out the loss, but it started making a profit. For the first month it earned a profit of Rs. 29,000/- and in the second month it earned Rs. 50,000/-. When this experiment began to succeed the private sector management began to be panicky. He submitted his resignation on August 19 last as he could not continue as Chairman without adequate support and powers. Since then he met the Prime Minister once and the Industrial Development Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam thrice to discuss the issues raised in the letter. Mr. Subramaniam did not agree with the suggestion he made to constitute the Board of NTC with more technical directors and representation of labour. The present Managing Director of the NTC, Shri A. K. Dhar, was unwilling to transfer to him powers of the management he was enjoying in the dual capacity as Chairman and the Managing Director.

उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार का लक्ष्य समाजवाद है और ठीक उसी डाइरेक्शन पर यह कदम उठाया गया था—मजदूरों को मैनेजमेन्ट में हिस्सा देकर, उनको इन्डस्ट्री की कंडीशन ठीक करने का उत्तरदायित्व देकर। लेकिन पोलिटिकल रीजन्स के कारण, ब्रोक्रेटिक लोगों के विरोध के कारण एक व्यक्ति जो इन सारी सिक् मिल्स को ठीक लाइन पर लाने का प्रयास कर रहा था उसे हटाया पड़ा। तो इतनी बड़ी देश की इंडस्ट्री जिसके 680 टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स में से आज शासन के पास 103 मिल्स हैं उनका सुधार करने की दृष्टि से क्या आप

चाहते हैं कि मजदूरों को उनमें हिस्सा दिया जाए, मैनेजमेन्ट में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया जाए? अगर आप चाहते हैं उनके अंदर उत्पत्ति हो तो आपका इन्टरफेयरेंस बंद होना चाहिए या आटोनोमी आपको देनी चाहिए उस कार्पोरेशन को यदि मजदूरों का हित करने का उसका उद्देश्य है। आपको उन्हें रिप्रेजेंटेशन देने में क्यों कठिनाई हो रही है? उनको पावर देकर उनकी दशा सुधारने में आपको क्या कठिनाई होती है जिसके कारण उन्हें त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा और इस संस्था से अलग होना पड़ा? यही कारण है जिसकी वजह से उन्हें त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा।

सदन के जितने भी माननीय सदस्य हैं वे मिलों की हालत सुधारना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से इतना इन्टरफेयरेंस होता है कि वह सारी पावर अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है ताकि उसका अधिक से अधिक हित हो सके। यही कारण है कि काफी समय से इन मिलों का नेशनलाइजेशन का कार्य रुका पड़ा हुआ है। स्टेट और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच में इसी पावर के बारे में झगड़ा है। स्टेट्स को आप इस बारे में आटोनोमी नहीं देना चाहते हैं और यही कारण है कि वे फंड्स देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आप कार्पोरेशन को भी ज्यादा पावर देना नहीं चाहते हैं और यही कारण है कि 103 सिक् मिलों में सुधार दिखलाई नहीं देता है। आप मजदूरों को ज्यादा पावर देना नहीं चाहते हैं और अपने हाथ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर रखना चाहते हैं, तो यह इंडस्ट्री किस प्रकार चल सकती है आप प्रैंसर और पोलिटिकल मोटिव से इन मिलों को चला रहे हैं और इस तरह के जो आपके कदम हैं, वे उचित मालूम नहीं देते हैं। यही कारण है कि ये जो सिक् मिल हैं उनमें सुधार नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह सब आपकी गलत नीति की वजह से है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो सही स्थिति है, उसको श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब सदन के सामने रखेंगे। इन्हीं कारणों से

मैंने डिस्चार्ज का प्रस्ताव रखा है और मुझे आशा है कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब सदन के सामने स्थिति को स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Madam, I beg to move : "That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Madam, this is a very small Bill and, unfortunately, we had to resort to the issue of an Ordinance and that is why the honourable Member, I am sure, has taken objection to it. I am quite well aware of the attitude of the Members with regard to the issue of Ordinances and I am in full sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the honourable Members in this connection and also the attitude taken by this House and the other House with regard to the issue of Ordinances in general. But this is a peculiar case and I hope they would not put it under the general category of issue of Ordinances.

Madam, the honourable Members would observe that there was one mill which was taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act fifteen years ago. It is an isolated instance and, ordinarily, perhaps it would have been handed over to the owners after the expiry of this fifteen-year period under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. But, after the taking over of the 103 mills and after the expiry of this fifteen-year 103 mills, naturally, this isolated mill which was taken over fifteen years ago, could not be returned while all the others were being nationalised. Therefore, this also had to be included in the general nationalisation Bill which is coming up very soon before the Parliament. That is why we are hoping that perhaps that Bill will come in time here and this mill also can be included in it. But I do agree that we could have,

with a certain amount of foresight, brought forward this Bill during the last session itself. But on that account alone this cannot be brushed aside because without the issue of the Ordinance the mill would have reverted to the management leading to all sorts of complications with regard to the management of assets and liabilities and so on. That was why the Ordinance was issued and now it is a question of validating that Ordinance which has extended the time-limit from fifteen years to seventeen years. All the other matters to which the honourable Member made a reference. I am sure, are relevant, not here, but when we would consider the nationalisation Bill relating to the 103 mills which, as I have said earlier, will be coming up very soon before this House and I will not go into the various matters raised by the honourable Member at this stage. But I am sure that there will be an occasion for the honourable Member to raise them again. 4 P.M.

In any event, I will have to deal with all these matters and many more things when the nationalization Bill is before this House. Therefore, as far as this Bill is concerned, as I said, this is a very simple one and, therefore, I would request this hon. House to accept this Bill.

With regard to the various other matters, with regard to the management, the past management, of 103 mills, if there had been any difficulties or any deficiencies, that could be raised when we consider that Bill. . .

SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA : When is that Bill coming?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: During this session. It is almost ready, and therefore I would plead with the hon. Member, who is moving the other Resolution and also plead with other hon. Members to accept this simple Bill.

Sir, I move.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI (Maharashtra) : Madam, Vice-Chairman, the first question before us is in respect of the necessity of this Ordinance. Now, ! the Minister has already admitted, if not confessed, that it was definitely ! possible to bring this Bill in the last session, in which case, obviously, an ordinance would not have been necessary. So, why was it not brought in the last session? For that, he has not given us any explanation whatsoever. . . (Interruption) ... I hope the Minister will please follow us, for, Madam, I think, it would be necessary for him to reply. I must repeat for his benefit that I would like to know the reason as to why this was not brought during the last session. So, obviously the Minister or his Ministry and Department. * .

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: He was not the Minister in charge of this portfolio in the last session.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI: Government is a continuity, and either he has to take the responsibility of what his predecessor did or he has to criticize him. One of the things he has to do. He cannot have it both ways. His Ministry cannot act like Rip Van Winkle. It is not so simple as that. I think the real reason is the growing contempt which this Government has developed for democratic procedures. That is the reality. Otherwise it is quite obvious that you could have brought this Bill. But just being accustomed, without any defence whatsoever, you are constantly going on issuing ordinances. That is why when the Minister appealed to us just now to give a special consideration, it does not convince me at all; I must be very frank. This could have been done in the last session. That has not been done and you are getting accustomed to very bad things and we can only say that you have no regard for the normal democratic procedures.

At the moment as we stand here now, either we adopt this Bill or the

mills revert to the original owner. I do not want the mills to revert. In view of that, obviously I am supporting this Bill. The Minister says that the Bill with regard to the nationalization of these mills is almost ready and it is going to-be introduced in this very session. That is very good. But one point which I would like to state is this. I do not necessarily expect him to reply here and now, since he has himself stated that the Government is examining the question of valuation of the assets and liabilities of these mills which have been taken over.

The point which I want to make is that the question of the valuation of these sick mills is a radically different question than the question of the valuation of other types of properties, whether industrial or other properties which are normally taken over by the Government for nationalisation. There is a very vital difference. These mills were made sick—a very beautiful metaphorical word — and ruined by the criminal policies followed by their former owners. That is the fundamental difference. I do not want to take the time of the House. But I want to read a brief paragraph from an article written by Mr. D. J. Madan, whom surely the Minister knows. He is the Chairman of the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation. He wrote an article in the Illustrated Weekly of India. I want to read out that paragraph because it is extremely relevant to the question. This is what he says :

"It will be interesting to know how these Mills, some of which had the reputation of being the best Mills in the country, became 'sick'. By and large, 'sickness' of these mills was man-made and not as a result of a natural calamity or unavoidable circumstances. Most of these mills were flourishing till a few years ago and were producing quality cloth which found ready market in this countrn. as well as in foreign countries. The

avarice of owners exhibited itself in two different ways." — 'Avarice' is the word used by Mr. Madan, Chairman of Maharashtra State Textile Corporation.

"In some cases the entire profits of the mills were diverted towards setting up of new industries which yielded quicker and bigger profits. It will not be very wrong to say that most of the diversification of Indian industry was made possible by the money generated by the oldest industry, viz. the textile industry. This was not altogether an unwelcome development, provided the owners of the textile industry had the foresight to plough back a fraction of these profits into the textile mills for carrying out essential maintenance, renovation and replacement of old machinery. This would have helped to keep alive the goose that laid the golden eggs. In other cases, the avarice of owners took a more ugly shape when the textile industry fell into the hands of speculators who were interested in taking maximum money out of the mill⁹ for their personal benefits to the detriment of the mill company, its shareholders and employees. They did this by manipulating purchases of cotton and stores, sale of yarn and cloth and providing jobs for their own relatives on fat salaries. The result was that while the owners of the textile mills grew richer and richer, the mill companies themselves became poorer and poorer, till they closed down and went into the hands of the Liquidator. Behind almost every 'sick' mill there is the tragic story of gross mismanagement, rapacious greed and callous disregard for the fate of the workers who sweated to keep the wheels of the industry moving."

I request the Minister and I do hope that when the Minister conies forward with a Bill for the nationalisation of these mills, he will keep in view this

background of the collapse of these mills. In many cases, actually the liabilities are greater than the assets. In those cases, legally speaking, the assets are greater than the liabilities. So many other factors have come in. And today some of these mill owners are again demanding that the evaluation of their property should be made on the basis of the existing price in the market, which is obviously much, greater than the earlier price. All these problems are there. Recently, I had an occasion to meet the Chairman of the National Textile Corporation. At the moment that Corporation is being examined. So, this is a factor which is very relevant and it has nothing to do with only abstract principle but the fact that this has been done must be taken into consideration on the question of compensation. Otherwise, I do not understand the factory owners running away with money, embezzlement and all those things. There is no end to that. Then there are mills where Government puts in money; workers work for years at low wages and they do not get full wages or dearness allowance or bonus, and that is how the mills stand on their own feet. Most of them are running at a profit that is a good development. In these conditions, when they are thinking of nationalization, I do want that this factor is kept in mind. and the question of compensation in respect of these mills is not put on a par with the question of compensation for running units. This is a very, very important point. And since the Bill has not been presented to us and it is under preparation, it is only at this stage. I can tell you this. Otherwise, when the Bill is ready and you bring it, with a majority you will be able to pass it through. I want the Ministry to keep this in view. Apart from morality, apart from politics, from purely legalistic considerations, if there are any concerns which deserve to be taken over without any compensation, I say, legally it is these sick-

[Shri S. G. Sardesai] mills. In some cases, the mills should not only be taken away but in addition criminal proceedings have to be launched. This is the whole position. And I hope at least on this point, the Minister will be able to give us a proper assurance at this stage before the question of compensation is considered.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Madam, at the outset, I had to support the Bill brought out by the Minister. Madam, I am one with my friend, Mr. Sardesai, when he suggested that this is not a larger Bill. Actually, it will have to be a larger Bill to take into consideration the points which are in our minds and which we would like to suggest to the Government, and a comprehensive Bill may be brought out. I think, the Minister is having a dialogue with various State Ministers on this National Corporation whether it should be decentralized or centralized, etc. About compensation, I am also one with Mr. Sardesai when he has suggested that the quantum of compensation to be given to these sick mills which are being taken over under the new constitutional amendment has to be very carefully worked out. Madam, I have got personal experience as a Director of the State Textile Corporation. I have found out that the liabilities side has been created in such a manner, as has been rightly pointed out by my earlier speaker, that these are the man-made liabilities. And the Government should not take any lenient view of the misdeeds of the textile mill owners and their own greed to grab money has brought the mills to such a very bad state. So, I do recommend that while granting compensation, the very strong feelings of the Members of Parliament in regard to those who have done economic offences have to be taken into consideration. Sir, along with this, I want to know from the Minister his mind in working out the entire programme of decentralisation

of the working of the National Textile Corporation. Though it has got at present nothing to do with the Bill itself but this is a subject which is being very hotly discussed. Today I read a newspaper report wherein Mr. Sarin, Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat, has made some comments as regards the relationship between the State Textile Corporation and the Central scheme of having a centralised control over the textile mills. I would request the Minister to give out his mind since such a problem has arisen in Maharashtra also where, I think, 21 mills are being run by the State Textile Corporation on behalf of the State Government. I have personal knowledge in this matter since I was a Director of the State Textile Corporation for three years and my experience is that a decentralised authority would be better than a centralised authority. I have gone through several centralised projects of cotton and I have found out that there is neither operational efficiency nor economic working of these mills. Cotton is now traded in almost every State and on account of monopoly procurement schemes, there are different schemes of different State Governments, it will be better if these decisions are taken at the State level by the State bodies. Similarly, State Governments are more in tune with the tempo of labour movement in their States or the tempo of labour movement in that particular area, whereby they can adopt such measures which will be suitable for running those textile concerns at a profitable margin.

Similarly, I do feel that the day to day administration being in the hands of, what you call, the Controller or the Chief Executives, who are going to be appointed in these sick units, the control from Delhi would be a little remote control and I do feel that the State control will be in the lasting interests of the textile industry. I had no occasion to discuss the matter with

the Minister. Whatever we know is only from the press reports and that is that some discussions were held with the State Ministers of Industries. Besides, there was some newspaper report from Gujarat today. All this is for Minister's consideration.

The third point and the last point which I want to make is that after taking over these mills, I think the time has come when in the Fifth Plan—though the prices are rising very high and the present propitious time for the textile industry may not last for a very long time—there is need for massive investment in these textile corporations. Government has already taken over 103 mills and more mills may come at a later stage. The production of these mills will be of a larger magnitude and for this purpose massive investment for modernisation is necessary. Mr. Sar-desai has left this place. I wanted one point to be clarified by him.

One of the difficulties that the textile corporations are facing in running these sick textile mills is the fact that they are heavily loaded with the labour force. When these mills were installed and when these mills were running they had the old system of running under which the component of labour for one thousand spindles was very high. In the modern times that labour component has come down because of modernisation and installation of new machinery. I have found out a mill in Sholapur which was taken over and here the labour component is as high as 8 per cent per thousand spindles, which is very heavy and no mill today with any modernisation can run that with profit. Here also it is for the labour leaders to co-operate. When they say that they have accepted less pay, it is a very welcome move. This has been done particularly in Maharashtra and, I think, in other States also it might have been done. But, in Maharashtra I know the labour has co-operated with the Government in accepting lower

wages in running sick textile mills. But this cannot be a permanent feature. They had to be paid and they had to be compensated—not only paid but also compensated. I fully agree but, along with it, unless there is rationalisation in the larger interest of the Government textile industry, it will not work. So I only request the House and particularly the interests of labour that it is in their own permanent interest "to have a fruitful dialogue with the Government for rationalisation of labour in the textile mills which are going to be taken over by the Government.

Madam, I have not to say anything else. I support the Bill and I hope that the Minister will give out his mind on these problems and particularly take the steps which we have suggested.

SHRI T. N. SINGH (Uttar Pradesh) : Madam Vice-Chairman, on the face of it this appears to be a simple Bill, the intention being to extend the period of take-over of these textile mills from 15 years to 17. Originally, in 1951 when this Act was passed, the intention was to have, in all, ten years' control over sick mills and organisations like these. But, later on, in 1965 I think, we amended the Act and extended the period to another five years. Now the Minister has come forward extending the period to 12 years instead of ten years. In all Government management can extend to 17 years. Simply state I think, the Minister made out a good case. Because in some cases the period was going to expire, naturally some measure had to be taken and a Bill of this kind is necessary. But I do want to say that if it is for the purpose of evaluating the assets and liabilities that this extension of period is required, my one simple comment is that after all these mills had been in control of the Government for several years and in the course of several years of control and management they have not been able to assess the assets and

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni] liabilities of these concerns does no credit to Government management. That is the least I can say.

Then I think the intention is, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons says, to nationalise all these 103 textile mills. Out of these 103 mills, 57 are being controlled and managed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the remaining 46 under the Sick Mills Act. All these or most of these are textile mills if my understanding is correct. What I want to say is that if you declare your intention that you are extending this period in order to nationalise, you are opening the question to a legal controversy. Though your intention originally was only to manage them efficiently, you have tried to play tricks by extending it for two years only in the initial stages and, therefore, you have, in a way, resorted to a subterfuge. I also want these mills to be nationalised. I am all for extension of the public sector. But I feel that by making this Statement of Objects and Reasons a mistake has been made. Such a statement should not have been made. You should have only said that the Government is considering the possibility of nationalising them.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It has already been declared in Parliament when the takeover of the sick mills Bill was passed. Therefore, I am not laying down a new policy. A declaration has been made and a commitment has been made.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : If a declaration has been made, that is all right, but by saying it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and then going in for only two years' extension, I think, you will be liable to be questioned in a law court. That is my opinion. I have no very high opinion of the law department of the Government of India. They have been many times mistaken

in their advice and I who am in agreement with the general policy approach feel that a mistake has been made. Anyway, it is one view against another.

Apart from that I want to make certain observations regarding the whole policy of taking over sick mills under our Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Madam, this Act was passed because we had then thought of having planned development in the country. At the outset of the very first Plan we passed this Bill. I was a member of the Select Committee on this Bill in 1951. Licensing, etc. flows from this Act. Wherever any mill or factory was getting stagnant and was being badly managed, Government took the power to take it over till it became a sound organisation. The intention declared in the Act was this much only and it holds good even today that a concern would be handed back to the original owners as soon as it was set right. That is the declaration in the Act. We are/expected to hand them back to the owners. Some mills were even handed back to the owners. Now, I know what happens in such cases. When I was there in Shri Subramaniam's place I wanted to nationalise a concern. The legal opinion was that it could not be nationalised and we would have to pay a price for it through arbitration or some such machinery or by mutual agreement.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : At that time the Constitution was not amended.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I know that. Then I felt it very much. Here was a concern which was running at a loss. All its assets had been virtually frittered away. The Government puts its money, puts the nation's money and brings the mill in a good condition. And then it has to pay a high price for shares and for the efficiency with which the Government has run it. Now, I do

not know to what extent the Constitution will enable us even today to get over this difficulty. Many of the textile mills, so far as I know, which were sick mills are today running at a profit. Their share value has gone up. That is why I am saying that you are taking time to evaluate the assets and liabilities mainly with the intention of paying necessary compensation once you nationalise them. I agree with Mr. Sardesai that the nation's money is being used to make these mills run well. They run on profit and once they run on profit the original owner becomes the beneficiary. This is the lacuna in the whole Act, the Act which we are amending today. I feel that the whole concept of Industrial Development Act, whether it concerns a sick mill or not, needs rethinking by the Government. What should be the approach? Should you run the sick mills with taxpayers money and then give them back to the owners. A clear enunciation of policy at this stage is required today, not the next day. This is one point.

Then, I have an observation to make regarding the policy of nationalisation itself. Probably, this may not please ' some of my friends. I am today forced to come to the conclusion that in our country it is not nationalisation which we are going through, it is bureaucratisation of the industries. What are the bureaucrats. . . .

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI : Even then the mills have been managed better than the private sector.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : What are these so-called nationalised industries? These are pockets of affluence, these public sector undertakings, whether they are managed in this way by bureaucrats or directly they are under the public sector. Even today my complaint is that they are pockets of affluence in the midst of poverty. You go to any of these factories. I had my experience in UP. There was a run, rush, from

people who wanted to become Controllers or Managers of these mills because when one goes there he gets in addition to big pay packet, many amenities and perquisites which a Government servant will not get. He lives like a prince. Now if you are using public money to revitalise these mills, why should you establish this new princely order in these mills? That is what I object to strongly. Bureaucratisation, even if it gives profit at some place, is to be condemned if it perpetuates the creation of pockets of affluence here and there, in the midst of abject poverty. We want to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. Unfortunately, the biggest gap that is there today is between the employees of public sector undertakings and the general mass of the people. Go to a steel plant, go to any of these mills. They have got a very high level of standard of living, most of them, and there is no regard for the public money that is invested. We are so unmindful of it that we do not care. After all, it is public money, let us not spend it in any manner that we like.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Whom are you talking about?

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I am talking about the public sector undertakings, wherever they have become pockets of affluence.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I am not sorry, I do not agree because I have been to these places.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Therefore you want them to be handed over to the private sector?

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I must say the fact. This is the position. You have to remedy it. If it is desirable for us to insist upon all Ministers leading an austere life, it is still more desirable

[Shri T. N. Singh] that people who run these industries lead an austere life. That is the purpose of my observation.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Right. SHRI T. N. SINGH : I am sorry, the Minister got impatient.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You should also set an example.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I have set the example all my life. I can claim that. Therefore, if you say 'we', please exclude me.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : He is not with you.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : Some of the mills are running at a profit because there are certain fortuitous circumstances in favour of the textile mills. The prices have gone up and there is a kind of windfall to certain mills. This is what is happening. But this is not going to remain always. I do not know. I have yet to scrutinise the various balance sheets of all your sick mills which you have taken in hand. But I feel renovation, proper maintenance, and setting up of new machinery, modern machinery, has not been done. That is the least I can say. If you do not do it today you will regret later on because if you miss this opportunity, they will run at a loss later on. That is why I am giving you a warning that it is high time that you renovate the machines in the mills at this stage. I think this should have been done two years earlier. The prices of capital goods today are shooting up. I wish we had done it earlier. We have missed the bus already. That is my view.

Madam, I had to say another thing. I had expected that control of more than a hundred mills by the Government will mean some relief to the handloom sector because yarn would become available to them more easily

and in plenty. Unfortunately, this has not happened. I come from the district of Varanasi where a very large number of weavers live, I think more than about 50,000. They depend for their livelihood on handlooms. They do not get the yarn that they need. We are very much mistaken that they need only silk yarn. (*Time hell rings.*) Half a minute more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYA-YA) : You have already taken 17 minutes.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I am not repeating any point. I hope you will be kind to me. So I think the handloom sector is suffering. The nationalised mills should do something in this matter. My impression is that they are not sympathetic to the handloom sector as they should naturally be.

In the end I would like to urge that the Minister should enunciate clearly what the general policy is going to be. Even when nationalisation is their declared policy, how are you going to proceed about it. I would like the Minister to throw some light on this question because you cannot have a separate categorisation. But how can you have one category because there are other mills which are not sick mills or not under your control? So how do you set about it? If it is only trying to postpone the date by two years I would not support this Bill. Therefore, I would like to be satisfied as to how you are going to implement your intentions. Secondly, I should like to know whether you are going to take over some or all the 103 mills. This is what we should like to know. Thirdly, there are some mills which have not even run. They are lying unused or in a non-working condition. What are you going to do about them? They have got their property. Under the existing situation their valuation is very high. My own concept was that it is better to force

some of these concerns into liquidation. Get them at a lower price and make a saving for the National Exchequer. I am not referring to the mills which are already functioning and employing labour and earning profits. In regard to others a valuation policy should be clearly defined. These are the points which I wanted to make, I thank you for your indulgence.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीया, मेरी सबसे बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि मैं यह देखता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में दुकूलत उन के हाथों में चली गयी है जिन का मस्तिष्क उर्वर नहीं रह गया है, क्रियेटिव ब्रेन नहीं रह गया है और मैं कुछ विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों के भाषण भी सुने। उन के भाषण सुनने के बाद हम को ऐसा लगा कि कुछ पिटी पिटाई बातें हैं नेशनलाइजेशन, कपिटलाइजेशन, इसी को लेकर वह बोलते हैं। यह मुल्क कैसे बने इस के बारे में कोई सपना देख ही नहीं रहा है। इस का सपना देखा था तो महात्मा गांधी ने देखा था, इस का सपना देखा था तो डाक्टर लोहिया ने देखा था। हम लोगों को उस रास्ते पर चलने के लिए चिल्लाते रह जाते हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार अपने कानों में तेल डाल कर बैठी हुई है। यह देखा जाय (Interruption) मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। यह शंकर लाल देव जी पुराने कांग्रेस के जनरल सेक्रेटरी भी रह चुके हैं। डा० लोहिया ने 1967 में एक विधेयक पेश किया था। उस का हेडिंग था गांधियन आल्टरनेटिव टु कॅपिटलिज्म। पूँजीवाद का जो विकल्प है वह गांधी जी ने बताया है। अगर मैं इस बिल को पूरा पढ़ूँगा तो काफी देर लग जायगी। यह 25 मार्च, 1967 को लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट ने जो डा० लोहिया को खत लिखा था, वह छोटा सा ही है, मैं उस को पढ़ देता हूँ।

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th March, 1967 giving notice of your intention to move for leave to introduce the Bill noted above in Lok Sabha." 7—22 RSS/74

माननीया, इस विधेयक में, जिस को आज गांधियन इंडस्ट्रीयूट अपनी तरफ से छाप कर बांट रहा है, डा० लोहिया ने बहुत सफाई के साथ इस रास्ते को बताया है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि माननीय मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब आज गांधी जी को पूर्ण रूप से भूल गये हैं या नहीं या गांधी जी के रास्ते की कुछ जानकारी और याददास्त उन को रह गयी है या नहीं या केवल अमरीका और रूस या पश्चिमी योरोप के मुल्क जिन रास्तों को अख्तियार कर अपने मुल्कों का इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन किये हैं उन्हीं के रास्ते पर वह भारत को भी ले जाना चाहते हैं। मैं आप को बहुत सफाई के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी कानून और उन के अमेंडमेंट आये हैं अपने मुल्क को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करने के वह बिल्कुल देश के हित के लिए नहीं हैं। वह तो नकल की गयी है पश्चिमी योरोप की और अमरीका की या रूस की। यह 60 करोड़ का मुल्क, गरीब मुल्क, जिस की औसत आमदनी आज भी 326 रुपये है 1960-61 की कीमत पर, वह क्या अमरीका और इंग्लिस्तान की नकल कर सकता है। मेरा कहना है कि नहीं कर सकता है। तो गांधियन वे अपनाया होगा, गांधी जी ने जो मार्ग बताया ट्रस्टीशिप का उस को आप अपनाय। उस की कुछ बातों को मैं पढ़ दूँगा।

"A company may, by a resolution passed by a majority of shareholders present and voting at a general meeting, declare itself to be a trust corporation."

मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इस डंग का कानून बनाये कि जो कंपनी हो वह अपने को ट्रस्ट और कारपोरेशन में बदल दे।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : यह गांधी जी ने लिखा है ?

श्री राजनारायण : डाक्टर लोहिया ने लिखा है और इस को गांधियन इंडस्ट्रीयूट अपनी तरफ से प्रकाशित कर के चारों तरफ

[श्री राजनारायण]

भज रहा है और वह लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं कि भारत के लोगो, अगर गांधी जी में कुछ आस्था रह गयी हो तो जो पूँजीवाद का विकल्प डा० लोहिया ने दिया है, साम्यवाद का जो विकल्प डा० लोहिया ने दिया है, गांधी जी के रास्ते का परिपूर्ण साकार स्वरूप, उस को समझो, देखो, पढ़ो, और उस के मुताबिक चलो। तो उन्होंने कहा है माननीया कि एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा कंपनी अपनी जनरल मीटिंग में कह देगी कि हम अपने को एक ट्रस्ट के रूप में बदलते हैं।

"Immediately after the passing of the resolution referred to in section 4, the Managing Agent or the Manager or the Secretary of the company shall notify the same to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in whose jurisdiction the head office of the company is situated.

Management during interim period

The Registrar, on receiving such notice, shall direct the Managing Agent or the Manager or the Secretary, as the case may be, to carry on the day-to-day business of the company as an interim managing trustee. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible, arrange to take stock of assets and liabilities of the company and shall constitute a panchayat of trustees consisting of not more than 16 members in the following manner : "To supervise, control and direct the managing trustees not more than five trustees to be nominated by the shareholders of the company at its annual general meeting, not more than five trustees to be selected by the trade unions of the employees of the company of whom at least one shall be from the managerial staff, one from the jobbers and the rest from any section of the employees, five trustees to be nominated by the Registrar as follows :

One each from the Planning Commission, Ministry of Commerce or Industry, Department of Company Law Administration, Department of Labour of the State Government concerned,

and a nominee of the municipal committee or corporation of the locality in which the head office of the company is situated."

माननीया, मैं कहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी को "इन-टोटो", इसका पूरा का पूरा मानने में क्या ऐतराज है ? वो कंपनी 17 जुलाई को जिसका अधिकार सरकार के हाथ से जाने वाला है, मेरा कहना है कि उसको मालिक को न दो। अभी काफी समय है 17 जुलाई में। एक ही आधार पर आप बिल लाते कि 15 या 16 आदमियों का ट्रस्टी आप बना दें जिसमें 5 आदमी शेयर होल्डर्स के हों, 5 मजदूरों के हों, 3 आदमी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हों, एक उस सरकार के लेबर विभाग का हो, एक उस कारपोरेशन या म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का हो जहाँ पर उसका हेड आफिस है। 15 आदमियों के कंट्रोल में पूरा का पूरा कारखाना चले। ऐसा करने में सरकार की क्या ऐतराज है ? इसमें कैपिटलिज्म भी खत्म होता है कम्युनिज्म भी खत्म होता है और गांधी जी का सीधा मार्ग जो अपने देश के लिए हितकारी है, कल्याणकारी है वह प्रस्तुत होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि टी० एन० सिंह जी से भी कहूँगा कि वह भी इसको जरा पढ़ें, मैं देखता हूँ कि इनका मस्तिष्क बड़ा उर्वर था। जब हम लोग विद्यार्थी थे तो ये हम लोगों को कांग्रेस में ले जाते थे, सत्याग्रह में, हम उनका भाषण बड़े प्रेम से सुनते थे। मगर मैं देखता हूँ कि ये भी दो लकीरों में फँसे हुए हैं। कानून की बारीकियों में क्यों जाते हो ? इस लिए एक इंडिया का आल्टरनेटिव स्टेटमेंट आफ पालिसी हमने तैयार किया है, इसमें जितने प्रगतिशील, तरक्की पसन्द पार्टियाँ हैं, क्रान्तिकारी पार्टियाँ हैं वह सब शामिल हो रही है। आप यह देखेंगे कि हमने बहुत ही सफाई के

साथ यह कह दिया है कि हमारे लिए कैपिटलिज्म एण्ड कम्युनिज्म बोथ आर इक्वली इरेलेवेंट। न तो हमको साम्यवाद का तरीका पसन्द है, न पूँजीवाद का तरीका पसन्द है। ये दोनों ही एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं क्योंकि दोनों का मोड आफ प्रोडक्शन एक है, दोनों का रिलेशनशिप भिन्न है। उत्पादन का साधन एक और उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध भिन्न हैं। कम्युनिज्म और कैपिटलिज्म में यही एक फर्क रह गया है। इसको जरा माननीय सदस्य लोग और खासकर हमारे मित्र कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग सी० पी० आई० के लोग विशेष रूप से समझें।

What is the difference between America and Russia? जो तरीका उत्पादन का अमरीका का है, वही तरीका रूस का है। मगर उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध अमरीका में भिन्न है और रूस में भिन्न हैं। वहाँ पर स्टेट ओनरशिप है और यहाँ पर इंडिविजुअल कैपिटलिस्ट ओनरशिप है। तो हम बिल्कुल मोनोपली के खिलाफ हैं। हमने अपने पालिसी स्टेटमेंट में बहुत ही सफाई के साथ कह दिया है कि हमारा पालिसी स्टेटमेंट किसी भी हालत में चाहे वह स्टेट मोनोपली हो, कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ पावर हो। कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ पावर, सैन्ट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर, आइडर इकानामिक पावर और पालिटिकल पावर, चाहे वह सरकार के हाथ में हो या व्यक्ति के हाथ में हो, चाहे पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में हो या कैपिटलिस्टों के हाथ में हो हम दोनों के घोर दुश्मन हैं। हम दोनों के विरोधी हैं। हम दोनों का खात्मा चाहते हैं। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय जी से पूछते हैं कि वे मूल्यों को कहाँ तक ले जाना चाहते हैं। उद्देश्य और कारण की जो असत्यता है उस को माननीय टी० एन० सिंह जी ने स्वयं बता दिया। इस में उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है कि 103 कंपनियों के उपकरण अंततोगत्वा राष्ट्रीयकरण में लाये जायें। यह सिद्धांत रूप से उन्होंने, जब इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट ऐक्ट बनाया था उस समय माना था। कहते हैं कि हम ने 15 साल के लिए रखा था। कहते हैं सरकार उन कार-

खानों को अपने हाथ में लेकर उन का सुधार करेगी और सुधार हो जाएगा तो मालिकों को दे देगी तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप किस को बरगला रहे हैं। यह सरकार खुद गुमराह है, इसलिए दूसरों को गुमराह करना चाहती है। यह सरकार अपना उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीयकरण कहती है जिस का अर्थ मिस्टर सुब्रह्मण्यम् भी नहीं समझते क्यों कि उन को डेमोक्रेसी में यकीन नहीं है बल्कि डिक्टेटरशिप में यकीन है, पूँजीवाद में यकीन है, अगर डेमोक्रेसी में यकीन है तो वह इंडिविजुअल है, उसमें पार्टी या गवर्नमेंट नहीं है। गवर्नमेंटलाइजेशन इज नाट नेशनलाइजेशन, नेशनलाइजेशन इज नाट गवर्नमेंटलाइजेशन। दोनों पर्यायवाची है सरकारीकरण और राष्ट्रीयकरण इस को टी० एन० सिंह जी ने व्योरोकटाइजेशन कहा है, इसे मैं अफसरीकरण कहता हूँ और टी० एन० सिंह साब से भी कहूँगा कि वे भी इस को अफसरीकरण कहें। राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर भ्रष्टाचार फैलाना, राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर चन्द अफसरों के हाथ में सारी सत्ता दे देना यह एक मैनेजीरियल फार्म आफ रेवोल्यूशन है जो रशिया में हुआ। उस की नकल भारत की सरकार करने जा रही है। देश को जहन्नम के रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहती है। माननीया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आज अपना देश एक नया रास्ता पकड़े, अपना देश, गांधी जी ने जिन मार्गों को बताया औद्योगीकरण, कृषिकरण, शिक्षा, भाषा, उन रास्तों पर चले।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती पूरबी मुखोपाध्याय) :
आप के दस मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : अभी तो पांच ही मिनट हुए हैं। मेरे साथ इतना अन्याय तो मत करिए। रात दिन इन के मन में यह रहता है कि इस सरकार को गिराओ, उस मंत्री को हटाओ, इस मंत्री को करप्ट करो। जो सरकार इन कामों में लगी रहेगी वह सरकार जन कल्याण का काम नहीं कर पायेगी।

[श्री राजनारायण]

भोग्यार्थ और विनियोग्यार्थ दो प्रकार की चीजें हैं। भोग्यार्थ आप चीजें बनाते हैं तो बनायें, लेकिन विनियोग्यार्थ के लिए अगर कोई वस्तु निमित्त हो रही है चाहे वह कपड़ा हो, चाहे वह दवा हो या कोई और चीज हो, मैं चाहूंगा कि उस के लिए ट्रस्ट की व्यवस्था हो। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब कैसे करेंगे इस को अगर ये चाहें तो समझ लें। माननीया, आप देख रही हैं दवाइयों का कितना जबरदस्त अनर्थ दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। हमारे यहां कितने सौ आदमी ग्लूकोज से मर गये हैं। और यह ग्लूकोज केवल कानपुर में ही नहीं, वह सारे देश में गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: We are discussing textiles, not glucose. . .

श्री राजनारायण : नाट ओन्ली टेक्सटाइल-इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेन्ट में सब आता है। तो इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेन्ट में यह आता है इसलिए मैं रेफर करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ, जो दवा का कारखाना आज अपने देश के लोगों का जीवलेवा है, उस दवा के कारखाने की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया?

मैडम, इस संबंध में मैं बी० जे० फार्मा का जिक्र करूंगा जो मिस्टर चोपड़ा का है जिनकी पत्नी गार्गी चोपड़ा हैं, जो गायब हैं। ये डी० ए० बी० कालेज में लेक्चरर थे। उनकी एस० पी० ए० एक दूसरी कंपनी थी पहले, उसका नाम बी० जे० फार्मा हो गया है। जब वह ब्लैक लिस्टेड हो गई तो उसका नाम बी० जे० फार्मा बन गया। मिस्टर चोपड़ा, वीरेन्द्र स्वरूप का जो डी० ए० बी० कालेज है कानपुर में, उसके लेक्चरर थे। यह वीरेन्द्र स्वरूप एक बड़ा आदमी है। इन्होंने ड्रग कंट्रोलर को टेलीफोन किया, टेलीफोन करने के बाद इन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी नेशनल हैरल्ट जो इन्दिरा जी का अखबार है, लखनऊ से निकलता है, उसमें पूरी चिट्ठी उनकी छपी हुई है, उसको मंत्री जी पढ़ें। यह एक बड़ी जरूरी आवश्यक

सामग्री है जिस पर सही पाबंदी न होने की वजह से वह लोगों की जिंदगी ले रही है। उसको सरकार क्यों नहीं लेती? ये वीरेन्द्र स्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ, आज सरकार भी उसको अपने हाथ में ले।

माननीया, इसी तरह से दवाइयों के बारे में हमने कर्ण सिंह जी को लिख कर भेजा है। जैसा कि प्रोप्राइटर ने कबूल किया जब दवा बन कर गई तो मालूम हुआ उसमें खराबी रह गई। मैं 3 शीशियां लाया और कर्ण सिंह जी को दे दिया। आज तक चिट्ठी लिखने के बाद उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। इसकी कंपनी पुना में है, या बम्बई में है और बड़े लोग इसमें फंसे हुए हैं, वे बड़े लोग जो कांग्रेस पार्टी को इधर से उधर मिलाए रहते हैं, पैसा देते हैं। कर्ण सिंह को जो हमने चिट्ठी लिखी है उसको पढ़ने का समय नहीं है... (*Time bell rings.*) महोदया, 4-5 मिनट दे दीजिए। माननीया, यह माननीय मंत्री जी से खुद संबंधित है—हिन्द साइकिल लिमिटेड। इसके पहले मालिक थे श्री बिड़ला। इसका मुख्य कारोबार था बम्बई में, इसकी दूसरी शाखा थी गाजियाबाद में। यह 1973 में पूर्ण रूप से बंद कर दिया गया जिसके कारण 400 मजदूर आज बेकार हैं, उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के सामने जीने मरने का सवाल है। 3 जनवरी, 1974 को बम्बई तथा गाजियाबाद की दोनों फैक्ट्रियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने आधीन कर लिया और प्रबंध करने के लिए एक 6 सदस्यीय बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेन्ट स्थापित किया, इंडस्ट्रियल रीकंसट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के जनरल मैनेजर श्री बी० जी० राव को उस बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष बनाया गया। इस बोर्ड में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक प्रतिनिधि पी० के० कौल, सचिव, तथा कमिशनर उद्योग विभाग हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी को फोन करते रहते हैं, उनका फोन कोई नहीं उठाता, उनका पी० ए० उठाता है, हम उनको नोट करा देते हैं। वहां के मजदूर और यूनियन के

कार्यकर्ता आकर दरबार लगा कर घूमते हैं, उनकी कहीं सुनवाई नहीं है। जब, माननीया, वे मुझसे मिले तो हमने उनसे कहा मुख्य मंत्री आए हैं, परसों उनके यहां चले जाओ, जब वे मुख्य मंत्री के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं मैं क्या करूं, हमने लिया है क्या, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लिया है, वहां जाकर धरना दो। बम्बई की मिल खुल गई, गाजियाबाद की मिल नहीं खुली—क्यों? बम्बई के मजदूर काम में आए, गाजियाबाद के मजदूर काम में नहीं आए क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में नित्य-प्रति सरकार बदले—सरकार हटाओ, सरकार तुड़ाओ, बी० के० डी० को तोड़ो, एस० एस० पी० को तोड़ो, अपने में जोड़ो—जब यह चल रहा है तो क्या होगा? वे मजदूर आज भी हमारे पास आए थे पूछने केन्द्र की सरकार क्या कहती है। महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने दिलचस्पी ली वह चल रही है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी दिलचस्पी ले तो चलेगी। झगड़ा हो गया उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का और केन्द्र की सरकार का। हमने जब सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब के यहां परसों टेलीफोन किया तो ये उस समय आ चुके थे, हमने उनके पी० ए० को नोट करा दिया कि पूरा पत्र, जिसका डिटेल हमने पढ़ दिया था, उनको बता दें, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से बोल देना कि 400 मजदूर, उनके बच्चे, उनकी औरतें आज बेकार पड़ी हैं, इस महंगाई की बेला में आप उनके रिलीफ के लिए कोई कारखाना चलवाइए। हमारे मित्र चले गए। उन्होंने बहुत सफाई से कहा था कि सरकार दूसरे दलों को तोड़ने में लगी हुई है, उसे फुरसत कहां है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य आज जो सत्ताधारी दल में हैं, हमारे बहुत पुराने मित्र लोग हैं, वे देखें कि यह सरकार चल कैसे रही है। माननीया, मैं कुछ पढ़ना चाहूंगा—

"Notes on some recent foreign exchange cases : Intelligence was received that Mercury Travels were entering into agreement with foreign travel agencies, by which they were managing the tours in India of foreign tourists, for which payment 8—22 RSS/74

was being received from foreign travel agencies through black market channels in rupees in India. On search of the premises of the company at Imperial Hotel and Oberoi Inter-Continental hotels at New Delhi, as well as the residential places of Shri G. K. Khanna and Shri Som Madhok, a large number of incriminating documents were recovered"

मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत की सरकार इसका पता लगा कर सदन के सामने सबूत रखे।

"... 5 lakhs was imposed as penalty on Mercury Travels and G. K. Khanna jointly"

ये जी० के० खन्ना कौन हैं, सरकार इसका पता लगाएं। ओबेराय साहब का इनका रिश्ता क्या समुर दामाद का रिश्ता है या नहीं। ओबेराय को फंसाया गया और उनको कहा गया कि तुम अपने को भारतीय क्रान्ति दल का अध्यक्ष बनाओ। मैडम, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। अभी चार दिन हुए अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा कि मासुति कम्पनी को प्रोडक्शन का लाइसेंस दिया गया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : Please finish.

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने तो चार मिनट लेने के लिए कहा था, अभी तो दो मिनट हुए हैं। मासुति कम्पनी को प्रोडक्शन का लाइसेंस क्यों दिया गया? क्या वह ट्रैक्टर बना रहे हैं, क्या साइकिल बना रहे हैं, क्या किसान के काम की कोई चीज बना रहे हैं? इसतरह से दुनिया में किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने बेटे को प्रधान मंत्री रहते हुए लाइसेंस दिया हो यह जनतंत्र के इतिहास में अनसुनी बात है।

(Interruption) इस पर हल्ला मचाओगे तो यह मत समझो कि इन्दिरा के भक्त हो जाओगे, इन्दिरा भी समझती है ललित नारायण मिश्र का मामला आ रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : Don't go to new points. Please

[Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay] finish, I can't allow you to raise more points. You have taken 23 minutes. I am sorry . . .

श्री राजनारायण : हम चार मिनट भी नहीं बोले ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : चार मिनट की जगह, 14 मिनट हो गए ।

श्री राजनारायण : उनको बीस दिए, तो हमको छः और दे दीजिए । अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए मैं आपके द्वारा यह कहना चाहता हूँ आज इंडस्ट्रियल विभाग जिस तरीके से मंत्रियों, मंत्रियों के बेटों, उनके रिश्तेदारों को लाइसेंस दे-देकर जनसाधारण में अविश्वास बढ़ा रहा है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा रहा है वह जनतंत्र को लंगड़ा कर रहा है, देश को लंगड़ा कर रहा है । जनतंत्र को बचाने के लिए, आपके माध्यम से, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इन बुराइयों को, कुरीतियों को छोड़े और सभ्य आचरण पर चलने की आदी बने ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Madam, Vice-Chairman, I would like to say that this government has become almost an Ordinance *raj*. If there were court proceedings, these court proceedings did not start all of a sudden. If they had any inclination, they could place it in the last session of Parliament. I say this because the mentality of the Government has become that of an Ordinance *raj*. Things have come to such a stage that they feel uneasy when Parliament meets. That is why they want the meetings and timings of the Parliament to be shortened. The plea is that they will get more time for work.

I quite agree with some points of Mr. T. N. Singh. This Industrial Development Act is completely biased in favour of the employers. The lacunae that have been pointed out are there. You provide for taking over sick units. There is also a provision for taking

over viable units, that is, those units which are yielding great profits. The private sector people who benefit from those units are not to be touched because that would be wrong. Only when they swindle and cheat and exploit labour and let some junk remain behind, then the Government is to take over those sick units.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur in the Chair.)]

Then, the liabilities should not accrue to the Government. There is no provision like this. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is a great suspicion. These junks are being taken over from the employers who have amassed wealth from these units for a pretty long time. They have amassed fortunes and done all sorts of jugglary. These junks are to be taken over and the liability is to accrue to the Government. Why should the liability accrue to the Government? Why should the law not provide that when these mills are taken over, no liability whatsoever should accrue to the Government? Whether the owner has movable property or immovable property, he should be made responsible. Why should all the liabilities fall on us? When these units are run by public money, the responsibility falls on us. First you nationalise and then after a certain period of time, you are to hand over these units to the owners. What does it mean? You invest money and make them profit-yielding and then those owners who have made crores and crores of rupees from these units and handed over junks to the Government, will be given back the units after a certain period of time. This is capitalism par excellence. Our Government professes socialism. Everybody knows that there is no iota of socialism in this Government. They are going against socialism. This is capitalism par excellence. If you nationalise them, then at what value will you pay those owners? If the prices go up, then are you to pay at the higher prices? On

what basis, are the calculations to be made? I personally think that there should be no nationalisation of these sick units.

That management should be taken over in perpetuity. The law should be amended in such a manner that the management is taken over in perpetuity, with the liabilities not accruing to the Government and with a few profits, and ultimately, after public investment, when this mill becomes a viable and running unit, it should be expanded. They can diversify. Then all sorts of things can happen. It can continue for eternity. So, not a single pie should be paid to the owners by way of compensation. It is cheating and swindling on the part of the Government to pay these cheats, the capitalist class. That is how this law has been made. So, I am deadly opposed to this nationalization. If you could nationalize without making any payment, then I am in favour of it. Let there be nationalization of sick mills. But do not pay a single pie. Make a law like that and I am in favour of that. You cannot do that. You are paying them money by the back-door and by all sorts of means. This is what this wonderful law is.

Now, Sir, the case of Mr. Tripathi comes. My colleague has mentioned it earlier. This Corporation has a sordid thing. I have been told that the Ministry had a motive or a plan to plant their own men there. So, somehow or the other, they wanted to get rid of Tripathi with whose views on management also, they did not agree. So, Mr. Tripathi an ex-Minister and a Congress, man at that—was edged out so that the Ministry can plant its own men. I do not know whether the Minister himself is involved and he has to clarify those points. Great suspicions arose about the way in which Tripathi was edged out of the Chairmanship of the National Textile Corporation.

Sir, I would like to say that when so much money is being spent on them,

why should not the mills falling within different States be managed by the concerned State. But the money that is spent should be given to them. The States must have some say in the matter of management of these mills. The industries fall under them but they cannot do anything. Wonderful law! If the State Government wants to take over the closed mills, they have to run to Delhi for permission. Even if they give permission, the States do not have the means to run them because they have been denied of all finances. With their begging bowls, they run to New Delhi. And so, the Prime Minister has the audacity to tell the electorate throughout the country that, "Unless you elect a Congress Government you would not get money, you would not get attention from the Centre." Wonderful ! Wonderful things are happening in this country. So, I say that the States must have their say in the management and finances must be given to them. All the States, without exception, should have the right to take over any sick or closed mill or even a viable unit. The Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act must be amended in that manner. And even in certain States, if the progressive forces can come forward and run the mill, they can make a radical departure and blaze a new trail so that the entire country can follow that. I agree with what Mr. T. N. Singh has said. The public sector undertakings, wherever they are, had been completely bureaucratized. Bureaucrats are blossoming forth into neo-capitalists anywhere and everywhere.

Everywhere a new capitalist class is growing. Those bureaucrats who run these organisations not only get high salaries and perquisites through every means because they run huge undertakings but they also make money, profuse money and some time later they can be seen on the Boards of Directors of many companies and ultimately they start their own companies. This new

[Shri Niren Ghosh] bureaucratic class and this administrative structure must be changed. It has become top-heavy and all that. (*Time hell rings*). This much about the labour's service conditions.

My friend that co-operative magnate was speaking about co-operation. What is there of co-operation, I do not know. But he has become certainly a magnate. He was pleading for rationalisation. In many places sick units have been taken over. Under what conditions? Labour has been asked to accept half the pay and not to receive any bonus. Their services have been terminated and they are employed on new contracts. All sorts of things have been imposed on them. This is the result of taking over and running these mills at the cost of labour. But, not a single step at the cost of capital or the capitalist. These labourers have been compelled in certain cases to surrender because what else can they do. They are unemployed.

This Government has developed quite an expertise in the matter of suppression and denial to working class of its rights. This is an expertise which their counterparts in England or France or Italy can envy. This is what they have done. Now, why should they suffer? They have not brought the mills to their ruin. They have not made the mills sick. For 20 years profits have been earned. All those things have happened. So, those who contributed to the production, it is their value that has been appropriated and now they have to suffer. That is how the working class is made to suffer. We are totally and fully opposed to this. This is the capitalist way of running things.

Now, I would also like to bring to your notice the working of J. K. Rayon and the Aluminium unit. It is a big unit. You are short of aluminium. Almost three thousand workers are there. This Singhanias has misappropriated funds from the company. He has done a number of swindlings. It

has been discussed. They borrowed money from the company. All those things have been there. For one year the mill is lying idle. They won't take over. They won't take over. The assets have been stolen by the Singhanias in the form of new accounts in the mills and all that but Mr. C. Subra-maniam will not come forward to take over that unit precisely because it affects Singhanias.

Now, another Bill would be brought about IISCO. I do not know whether they propose to take it over or not. Sir Biren Mukherjee is there. Still calls himself Sir. That is another Bill that will come (*Time bell rings*).

Sir, it is also true as we suddenly learnt from the newspapers some time back that it was the Industrial Development Ministry itself which made that small car project. The project was in the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Minister in charge at that time was Mr. Moinul Haq Choudhury. It was perhaps for that very reason that he has been sacked. The small car project was sanctioned, approved and put up to the Cabinet but it was brushed aside, put in the cold storage and then the Maruti came. Many others have been given licences, take licences just to show that they have given letters of intent to so many persons but nobody built anything and now we hear that this Maruti and company will make available 50,000 small cars. Who are in this Maruti? All those blackmarketeers, violators of foreign exchange, persons like Shri Raunak Singh and Shri B. R. Mohan and others are involved. It is a big swindle and this is being aided and abated by this Ministry. I do not know what moral rights they have. Mr. Rajnarain is quite correct at least on one thing that a probe should have been ordered into the whole affair of this Maruti. It should be a public probe and things would have come out before the public. In no other country such things would have occurred where parliamentary

democracy is in practice but here the parliamentary democracy is being deceived in the way the things are being run. So, this is the thing how the country is being run.

Finally, I may sum up. All the laws that are made by the Government are the laws made for the capitalists, landlords and the vested interests and this particular piece of legislation is no exception in that respect. There are serious drawbacks and lacunae that should be removed. Otherwise, we cannot extend any sort of support that can be expected of us.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on this Bill with certain reservations in my mind. This is chiefly because I find that the Government's policy with regard to the sick mills has, at the outset, not been certain. The intention earlier was to hand over these sick mills to the owners once they became viable. But now the Government has decided to nationalise these undertakings. But, at the time of taking over some of these mills, there were certain cases where mills had become sick not because of mismanagement but because of certain other extraneous factors. In such cases, the Government should have shown certain amount of concession. But where bonafides of the management are in question and there is clear evidence of mismanagement, I would support the Government in taking them over. But in cases where the bonafides of the management have been provided and there are no instances or evidence of misappropriation or mismanagement, the mills should be handed back to the mill-owners.

If the Government were to take a decision that they would nationalise all the sick mills, then also certain issues arise. Firstly, it is a question of payment of adequate compensation. It is true that the amount of compensation paid is not justiceable, but the Government should not misuse this provision to declare some notional compensation

as in the case of coal industry. Further, although compensation has been decided in the case of coal industry, it has not been paid to the owners simply because the Commissioner for the same has not been appointed. I am personally of the view that the assets and liabilities of an undertaking should be assessed by an impartial committee consisting of Cost and Chartered Accountants and headed by a retired Judge of the High Court so that no injustice is meted out to the owners of the sick undertakings.

Already, the capital market is shy and very few entrepreneurs are prepared to risk in the present economic climate. The acts of commission and omission in the form of taking over of sick mills will further aggravate the situation. I think Government should come out with a policy statement whether they believe in mixed enterprise, and whether private enterprise has an honourable role to play in the economy of the country. Otherwise, they should straightway declare that the policy of Government is public ownership and public regulation of all industries.

I would also like to know the effect of taking over these industries by paying notional or inadequate compensation on the Central and State Finance Corporations which have invested money in them. We have been given to understand that the IFC had recently complained to Government that because Government did not pay adequate compensation to an undertaking which it took over, the investments made by the IFC in that particular undertaking had become dead. It would appear that a private business house was prepared to take over this undertaking by paying compensation equal to the liabilities of the undertakings but since the Corporation came under the MRTP Act Government refused to

[Babubhai M. Chinai] give permission for that particular undertaking to take over the sick unit. It would appear that the IFC and the State Finance Corporation have represented to the Government that the MRTP Act should be revised and that big business houses if they are willing to take over sick units should be allowed to do so by paying compensation equal to the liabilities of that particular undertaking. I would like to know whether the statement is true and if so what is the reaction of the Government thereof.

This is not all; the present bill deals with these undertakings the management of which the Government had already taken over. But in future one cannot assure that the industrial units will not fall sick. There are more probabilities of falling sick because of power and coal shortages, dear money policy, shortage of critical raw materials and Government's vacillating licensing and industrial policy. If I remember all right, I think at one of the meetings of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, a suggestion was made to the effect that a Committee should be appointed in each region or state to periodically assess the state of health of the units which are on the margin and then give such assistance as would prevent them from falling sick. It was stated that this was a better way of dealing with the situation rather than trying to cure the ailment ^ the industrial units had fallen sick. This is a preventive measure which to my knowledge is perfectly justifiable and I do not think the Treasury Benches will disagree with me. I, therefore, request the Industry Minister to take the House into confidence and declare that at least in future it would take preventive measures so that the industrial units do not fall sick.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill proper, the Government seeks to extend the period of retainment for

another two years over the current period of 15 years. This only means that the Government is only tinkering with the issue and has not given sufficient thought to the basic aspects of the problem even after 15 years. I think this is a very regrettable affair. I would like to know how many of the sick mills that have been taken over are today in a viable position. It also, is a fact that when the mills were taken over by Government, the wage structure was altered, provident fund and gratuity rules were changed. But when the same were asked earlier by the employers, they were refused, I do not understand how this double standard is justifiable.

There is no doubt that Government is groping in the dark. Either it has not got proper advice or it does not want to take the correct advice. If the Government does not want to take the correct advice it need not come with a Bill before this House and ask us about the reactions. After all it has a steam-roller majority. It can do whatever it can. But if the Government is honest, it should give correct weightage to the criticisms made against the Bill particularly by the Opposition Parties. Thank you.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के किसी व्यक्ति ने इस विधेयक का विरोध नहीं किया है, और विधेयक का विरोध करने की कोई बात भी नहीं है। कुछ साधियों ने यह अवश्य कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद इन कारखानों की व्यवस्था किस प्रकार की हो ? मगर किसी ने राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध नहीं किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक बात की ओर अवश्य दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार द्वारा प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद इन बीमार मिलों के बारे में गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न होती

है और मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर अपने गोरखपुर जिले के खड्डा चीनी मिल का जिक्र करूंगा, जिसको बीमार होने के कारण सरकार ने उसका प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लिया और सरकार ने जिस समय प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लिया उस समय मजदूरों का वोनस और दूसरी तरह की रकमों तथा किसानों के गन्ने के दाम का लगभग 1 करोड़ ६० मिल के उपर बाकी था। सरकार ने जब उसका प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लिया सरकार ने यह कह दिया कि या यूँ कहिए कि सरकार के प्रबंधकों ने यह कह दिया कि हम मजदूरों की मजदूरी और किसानों के गन्ने के दाम देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जिस किसी भी मिल का इंतजाम अपने हाथ में ले और बाद को जब राष्ट्रीयकरण करे तो मिल मालिकों को किसी भी तरह का मुआवजा देने के पहले मजदूरों का बकाया और किसानों का बकाया अगर कोई हो तो वह पहले चुकता होना चाहिए। मिलों के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण जब हो, उनका मालिकाना अधिकार जब सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, उस समय इसका ध्यान अवश्य रखे कि अगर मजदूरों का कोई बकाया हो और किसानों का कोई बकाया हो तो उसकी अदायगी पहले होनी चाहिए और मालिकों की अदायगी बाद में होनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं इस अवसर का लाभ उठा कर औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि औद्योगिक विकास में इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से जो पिछड़े हुए इलाक़े हैं उनमें औद्योगिक विकास करने में उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी इलाका, या जिसे कहते हैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, वह औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। तो पूरा का पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश श्रीमन्, पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसके साथ ही केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का शायद ही कोई प्रोजेक्ट हो, और अगर हो तो नाम मात्र का है। (*Time bell rings*)

श्रीमन्, मुझे थोड़ा समय और दीजिए। हमारा बहुत ही पिछड़ा और गरीब इलाका है जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ। मैं हमेशा नहीं बोलता हूँ, इसलिए निवेदन करता हूँ। श्रीमन्, आप देखेंगे कि प्रथम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का एक भी प्रोजेक्ट नहीं दिया गया और उसके बाद जो दिया भी गया, 1970 तक के आंकड़े श्रीमन्, यह बताते हैं कि 3000 करोड़ के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रोजेक्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल 129 करोड़ ६० के प्रोजेक्ट दिए गए, जो 4 परसेन्ट से भी कम हैं। पूरे देश की आबादी के खयाल से उत्तर प्रदेश 16 परसेन्ट पर आता है और उसको जो एलाटमेंट हुआ है सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट के अंदर वह 4 परसेन्ट से भी कम हुआ। उसमें से भी श्रीमन्, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश कुछ भी नहीं पा सका। वहाँ जनशक्ति बहुत है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की स्थापना में अपने देश की महान जनशक्ति का भी विशेष ध्यान रहना चाहिए। वहाँ श्रीमन्, बहुत से गरीब जुलाहे लोग हैं जो हथकरघा चला कर अपना पेट पालते हैं। श्रीमन्, पूरे देश का 16 वाँ हिस्सा आबादी का होते हुए भी पूरे देश का 5 फीसदी सूत वहाँ पैदा होता है जो उस प्रान्त की आवश्यकता का केवल 20 फीसदी है। इस का भी लिहाज कर के मंत्री महोदय को वहाँ कुछ सूती मिलों की स्थापना पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। ऐसा होने पर उस प्रान्त का कल्याण हो सकता है। मैं श्रीमन्, एक बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा क्योंकि आप ने समय बहुत कम दिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ किस प्रकार से उद्योगों के एलाटमेंट में अन्याय हुआ है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): It has no relevance to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : How does the hon. Member expect me to reply to all these ?

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : श्रीमन्, चूंकि यह औद्योगिक विकास का विषय है उसके कानून में संशोधन है इस लिए मैं कह रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायूर): अलग से जब उस विषय का विधेयक आये तो जिन्ना कर लीजिएगा।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। पिछले दस साल के आंकड़े यह बताते हैं कि जहां पब्लिक इंडस्ट्रियल और नेशनलाइजेशन से इंडस्ट्री का डेवलपमेंट किया गया है उस के लिए महाराष्ट्र को 111 करोड़ मिला, तमिलनाडु को 91 करोड़ मिला, गुजरात को 76 करोड़ मिला, वहां उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल 67 करोड़ मिला। उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा 8 परसेंट होता है जब कि महाराष्ट्र का 14 परसेंट, तमिलनाडु का 11 परसेंट और गुजरात का 10 परसेंट होता है। यह आंकड़े श्रीमन्, इस बात को जाहिर करते हैं कि देश का वह इलाका जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है उस के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है और जो रीजनल डिस्पैरिटीज हैं, जो क्षेत्रीय असमानताएं हैं वह अपनी जगह पर कायम रह जाती हैं। तो मैं औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाता हूं कि सार्वजनिक उद्योगों की स्थापना में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय और उस में भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am afraid the debate was rather covering almost the entire area of not only industrial development but also planning for the economic development of the country.

SHRI D. D. PURI (Haryana): Everything but the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : And some hon. Members have raised some points which, even though outside the Bill, have some relevance to the coming

Bill with regard to nationalisation. But having made the points, I do not find any of the Members present here. That means, they do not expect any reply from me. Therefore, I do not propose to make any reply to the points raised by those hon. Members.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: I am here.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Court-sey requires that they should be present here to listen to what I have got to say, if they have raised certain points. And particularly, when they are outside the scope of the Bill, I respectfully submit that it is not necessary for me to go into those things. The only thing that I would like to say is that I would keep in mind all the points that have been made with reference to the Nationalisation Bill. I will keep them in mind and try to find out how far they could be reflected in the Bill itself, which is in the stage of formulation. Shri Babu-bhai Chinai raised certain points which are also not relevant to this Bill but certainly relevant to the general policy with regard to the take over of the sick mills. Steps have already been taken. Since there has been time lag for nationalisation, I am just filling that lacuna. That is all. Therefore, these points would not arise. Still I would like to say whenever there has been mismanagement in the sense of not only not working for profits but where it has led to the breakdown of the mill itself, I can very well understand having losses, but if it leads to the breakdown of the mill itself and then it has got to be closed, then certainly it required a drastic remedy. It is only for those cases that we have brought the previous Bill to take over these mills. No doubt in the past the policy was to manage the mills properly and then hand it over back to them. I do not know whether that is a correct policy. That is why as far as the textile mills are concerned, we have come to the conclusion that there is no question of giving them back; it is a

question of nationalising them. Naturally, the question arises as to what should be the compensation to be paid for it? I think a very relevant point was by Mr. Sardesai. Others also made that point. As I stated elsewhere they have sucked the blood and left the corpse. And, therefore, in those cases what sort of compensation has to be paid will have to be decided with reference to this particular situation. That is being kept in mind. But at the same time there are certain liabilities which will have to be met, liabilities to the labourers, liabilities to the Government, liabilities to public finance institutions. All these have to be kept in mind. They cannot be just brushed aside . . .

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: What about shareholders?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Because they put their trust in a wrong man they will have to pay for it if they do not get any compensation. Therefore, people should also know whom to trust and whom not to trust. If they put trust in the wrong man and the Government and the Government always intervenes to pay, then nobody would take care to see that should invest in a properly managed concern with proper safeguards. This is, after all, a private enterprise where they take risk, and having taken risk and when the enterprise itself has broken down, certainly they cannot expect anything out of it because it was closed down and there was no question of getting any return, not only in the future ; for some time for some years they have not been getting any return. Therefore, I think it will be a wrong policy to pay compensation to the shareholders. But this is a matter which certainly requires some consideration. We shall see what should be done in such cases. But this is my immediate reaction.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: I would accept your proposition because it is bad management. But if it is due to external circumstances that the mill has become a sick mill, then the shareholders should not be penalised.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All these aspects will be kept in mind while considering the nationalisation policy.

Another strange suggestion was made that even in respect of houses to whom the M.R.T.P. Act applies that if they are prepared to take over these mills they should be handed over to them. In that case, I am sure, they will manage to make many more mills sick and then would come forward with the offer that they are prepared to take them over. Therefore, in an indirect way they would like to have concentration of industries by monopolising them. I do not think we should encourage this thing. Therefore, whatever might be the other consideration, I do not think we should allow further concentration in the larger houses through this take over, and particularly in respect of industries in which they are not allowed to participate just now.

Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, every body agrees that this Bill has got to be accepted. Therefore, I would submit that this may be accepted and when the nationalisation Bill comes, I think we can have a more detailed discussion and further declarations of policy of the Government could be done at that time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): I shall first put the Resolution to vote. The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (No. 6 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 29th June, 1974."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): I shall now put the motion to vote. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): If the House agrees, we can take up the Half-an-Hour discussion now.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): Mr. Amjad Ali.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON
POINTS ARISING OUT OF ANSWER TO
S. Q. NO. 126 GIVEN ON THE 26TH
FEBRUARY, 1974 RE REVIEW OF
WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL
RECONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
OF INDIA**

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity to raise this discussion on the working of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. This Corporation was formed under the guidance and guardianship of the Industrial Development Bank of India in 1971. The necessity for the formation of this Corporation was felt in 1971 when it was found that at the national level, about 560 industrial units all over the country, were closed and a majority of them belonged to my State, that is, West Bengal. At that time, West Bengal was under President's rule. The then Chief Adviser of the Governor, Mr. B. B. Ghosh, took up the matter with the Government of India, and the Government of India was pleased to set up this

organisation with a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 crores and an approved capital of Rs. 25 crores, of which Rs. 10 crores were contributed by the financial institutions—the ICICI, the Industrial Development Bank and others—Rs. 10 crores were given by the Government of India and Rs. 5 crores is the paid-up capital. So, with this, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation was started with the objective of giving assistance to sick and closed industrial units, so as to make them viable or to put them on a sound footing, after making a study as to why they have been closed or have fallen sick. With this good objective, this Corporation was started. A good number of officials were also placed therein. The procedure adopted for studying the "sickness" of an industrial undertaking and giving assistance to it is given in the Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 1971-72. It is stated here—

"Before reopening a unit the IRCI carefully studies the organisational and management structure and where found necessary, the same is restructured. The important areas of management invariably taken care of are marketing, production, research and development and finance. Any deficiencies detected are removed by selections from outside with the approval of the IRCI." That was the way in which a particular closed or sick industry is studied and then either managerial or technical or financial assistance is given to that particular closed or sick unit in order to place it on a viable footing. During the last three sessions I was trying to draw the attention of the House to this matter but unfortunately I could not get an opportunity and I am happy that I got the opportunity now. I can only rechristen your Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India into an Industrial racket corporation of India. And you will be surprised if I give you all the important problems that are now arising due to this particular organisation and because of the attitude of certain high officials

whom you have placed over there with the assistance of, I am very much pained to say, certain very high-ups in the political field, even in some cases of certain Deputy Ministers in the Government of India. These officials of the Reconstruction Corporation of India have made an overall study of all the closed and sick industries. The objective and purpose of this Reconstruction corporation of India was that the sick and closed industries will be studied and given the necessary assistance either in the form of finances or technical or managerial or in whatever manner they need. Whatever deficiencies they have, will be studied, will be investigated, and that particular industry will be put on a sound footing. Sir, would you be surprised to know that after four years of very efficient working of this Reconstruction Corporation of India, certain industries which were taken over in order to give them a certain assistance, at least five of them have again been closed, and closed after what? Closed after a drainage of a few crores of rupees. And if I am allowed to say so, after a drainage of a few crores of rupees which is an intentional act, which is a deliberate act with a particular objective of wrongful gain by certain officials there. I will take your leave for not disclosing everything because the other day I had a very elaborate discussion with the honourable Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, and he told me well, certain details which I was giving to him will not be in the interests of the nation or in the interests of the exchequer to disclose everywhere. He said, "please give them to me, I shall make a study." I will give one instance of the process. The process of this Reconstruction Corporation is that they first make an assessment and see what the reasons are for a particular industry which caused it to be sick or closed. It may be that there are managerial disabilities or that there is financial inability. If either of these or both of these are there, efficient management and

financial assistance are given. What is the first term? The first term of this Reconstruction Corporation is that the old management will have to be changed; the articles of association will have to be changed; certain technical advisers will have to be given. Then what is the fee of these technical advisers? It is always in four figures. In any case the minimum is 4000 and sometimes it is 15000 rupees or so. In a particular closed industry, you will be surprised to know, three technical advisers have been given at the rate of Rs. 15000 per month as their fee for technical advice. And who are these technical advisers? An idiot like me who has no knowledge of any aspect of the unit is inducted by I.R.C.I. as a technical adviser according to the whims and caprice of certain individual officers there and that technical adviser's fee is Rs. 10000 to 15000. Here is a case. This is National Iron and Steel Company, an industry producing cast steel in my district of Howrah. That industry fell sick. Thereafter, after a great deal of deliberation with the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India, this Industrial Reconstruction Corporation decided and said, well, this is a unit which can be put on a sound footing. Thereafter the first stipulation that was made in the Articles of Association was to induct a collaborator because the poor workers were very much eager that the company should be opened. And it was opened. They got the collaborator, namely, the Garden Reach Workshop, which is a Government of India undertaking. They were inducted as the financial collaborator. They were to look after the planning, production, sale, purchase and everything. They will give their three technical advisers whose fee will be Rs. 15,000 a month. Is it the way how a closed or sick industrial unit should be treated? Mr. Vice-Chairman, you will be surprised to know that the Garden Reach Workshop are purchasing things produced by this sick company. Whatever is produced by the National Iron and Steel Company is purchased

[Shri Sardar Amjad Ali] by their collaborators namely, Garden Reach Workshop. And what is the purchase price? The purchase price is to be fixed later on. I have shown it to the hon. Finance Minister. I do not know of any commercial organisation in the world which sells its own product to a particular collaborator and that too at a price which is not fixed. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am not narrating a story. I have got a chalan with me where it is written that the price will be settled later on. And what is the result? The National Iron and Steel Company is going down and down and is on the verge of being closed again and the balance sheet of Garden Reach Workshop is getting fat tened and fattened. Man-days are lost and working hours are lost. Production is going down everyday. This is about NISCO.

There are other organisations. Take, for instance. Automotive Enterprise. That is another organisation assisted by the I.R.C.I. You will be surprised that here also the I.R.C.I. inducted two advisers. What is their monthly fee? Rs. 10,000. After 24 months of working and after a total loss of Rs. 24 lakhs, their collaborators said: "We are not going to build it up. We are going". This is about the Automotive Enterprise.

There are still other industries. What I am trying to point out is that in the matter of selecting these technical advisers, certain officials in the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India play an important role. The selection is based on their whims and caprices. They can select any damned person in the world and put him upon any closed or sick industry and ask them to pay him any monthly salary, or remuneration. And they will have to pay because the Articles of Association is changed and the Board of Directors is renovated with certain persons inducted in it. The other day I was talking to the hon. Finance Minister. I was surprised that certain officials told me that I was talking with

the old management. I assure you, Sir, I did not have any talk with them. Myself along with Dr. Chakrabarti and a few others in West Bengal took it up with the IRCI. They said certain good things will be done and thinks would be all right. But nothing has been done. The other day one motor machinery manufacturing company was closed. The particular official in the Finance Ministry was not informed and he does not keep any information that this motor and machinery manufacturing unit is closed again. That was another unit assisted by them. There are other industries also. For instance, there is one Power Equipment Company. All these units were very nicely started with the help of IRCI to make them viable units but closed after a few months. If this is your study, then my question is this: Who are the persons who make this study? What are their report? You will be surprised to know, Sir, already a few crores of rupees have been spent and the fund of the IRCI has already been eroded to the tune of a paltry sum. Whenever such things were brought to the notice of the Ministry or the management of the IRCI by any person, they have not taken cognizance of these facts. Since I have raised this discussion, Sir, I would like to ask the honourable Minister to tell me what steps they are going to take to remedy the situation. I would not have raised this discussion but for the fact that during February last, with regard to a question pertaining to this, it was said that although this was set up in 1971 and we are at the end of 1974, no work study or no appraisal of the working of the IRCI has been made. Therefore, I would plead with the honourable Minister to make an appraisal of the working of the IRCI. This drama is going on there for the last three years. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you I would only communicate this information to the honourable Minister that there are certain officials who are doing this mischief and I know it for certain

that a particular official is responsible for this. You will be surprised to note that while they are going to assist a sick or closed industry, in order to get just a letter from the Deputy Secretary or the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Finance what sort of things these officers are indulging in. That gentleman of the IRCI, who happens to be the General Manager nowadays—from a mere Technical Officer he has been raised to the level of General Manager—will take a flight from Calcutta to Delhi, stay at Akbar Hotel, hire a car, stay in Delhi for four or five days and the whole expenditure will be charged on the sick or closed industry ! Is this the way in which you want to make a sick or closed unit a viable one ? This is the question which you have to answer. If you make a study of the whole thing, you will find that the finance of the IRCI has been eroded to a large extent like this. You will find that this Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has become the Industrial Racket Corporation of one Mr. Roy about whom I have collected materials and I know how that particular officer is functioning and how this racket is being headed by one Mr. B. G. Roy, how he is behaving there and so on. This man is considering this organisation as his own pocket organisation because he does not like any sick or closed unit getting any assistance without obliging him and wants that these units should remain always closed. This is how this Corporation is working. Therefore, Sir, before I conclude. I would request the honourable Minister to study the working of this Corporation thoroughly. Now, what is the function of this Corporation? Out of a total of 565 fully closed or sick organisations in 1971, this effective organisation of yours with a sum of Rs. 25 crores is giving assistance to only 73 units in the whole country! Only 73 units out of a total of 565 are being assisted and again, out of these 73, five or six or seven have been closed down. This is the efficiency of the Corporation and this kind of efficiency should be studied properly. I would

I again like to say that there are certain things against certain officials which I will not mention in this House now, but I would communicate it to the honourable Minister so that effective steps can be taken.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): Yes, Mrs. Rohatgi, you can reply now.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Should I reply now or after other Members have spoken ? Would you like me to reply separately to each question?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): You reply first to Mr. Amjad Ali's points.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the honourable Member for drawing my attention to a number of things. Two important things he has said. One is that only 466 cases were received. This is the first one. The second point is that there are a number of specific things which do not make the Corporation the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, but the Industrial Racket Corporation of India Sir. I can only say about the first part, Sir, that originally there were 466 cases. Definitely that point is correct. But from an examination—I have seen the files myself—we found that many of them had to be dropped. Out of these 332 were disposed of partly because of the fact that either they were ineligible and some withdrew their applications because probably they did not want to fall under the discipline of the I.R.C.I. Secondly, they did not give the full information and as such nothing could be sanctioned for them.

Also, Sir, they were not truly sick in the sense that the Corporation could extend financial assistance. We found that many of them were small. They did not have even labour strength of 20 members and as such they did not fall within the purview.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi] I would like to give a true picture of the work that has been done. The Corporation came into existence only in April 1971. The first sanction was in October 1971. Out of these, you will find that 20 of them have started making profits. Many of them were closed or some were on the verge of closure. But after that some started making profits. Within a few months some of them showed profits . . .

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Can you give the names which started making profits after a month or so?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would certainly supply that information. This is not with me just now. I shall give information as he has demanded. But in the case of 15, the progress is not as fast as we would like it to be. There are reasons also. One has been nationalised, and that is the factual position as it obtains today.

Secondly, Sir, we find that there were many which were originally started for West Bengal. Because of the political situation as it obtained at that time, there was complete dislocation of industries. The hon. Member has given the correct background. I don't think I should repeat that. But this work also was started in other States, apart from West Bengal.

The other point that he has stressed is about the whims of the Corporation, I don't think it is the whims of the Corporation. He may have discussed some specific points with the Finance Minister already, which he deems fit not to disclose in the House in the interests of the country. If there are any specific allegations, I can only assure him that it is not our intention to protect any person who is not doing his duty. Since it is a public corporation, every paisa has to be accounted for and we can scrutinize the material that will be supplied.

Sir, on the basis of the work that has been done during the last three years,

many of them have stabilized. They were taken up at a stage when they were either closed or were in the process of being closed. Not only financial assistance was needed, but there was the entire gamut—management-labour relations, manufacturing process, marketing, provision for raw-materials, and so on. All these had reached the stage of stagnation. All these had to be taken up. It takes a little time to analyse the entire working. May be, in the beginning, we were not in a position to know the extent of problems, but the totality of the picture as it emerges today shows that the working of the Corporation really deserves praise in some ways. May be, I have not taken two particular instances which the hon. Member has mentioned.

The second point is about the whims part. It does not depend upon the whims. But certain discretionary powers are there. Certain controls have to be imposed, because unless control is imposed and the entire working is scrutinized, it is not possible to deliver the goods. The Corporation came into existence to see that sick units became viable with employment potential and at the same time production was also assured after some time. This scrutiny had to be made. I agree with him that this recourse to discipline sometimes stood in the way of easy working.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : I agree that when you put up certain discipline, you have a certain objective. The objective is to put these industries on sound footing. If lots of industries are closed after you have this discipline, then what is the justification for it ? Is it good management or discipline or the persons who are framing up this discipline are not good ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is true that in the case of one or two industries that quantum of discipline which was necessary in the case of management was not present right in the beginning and hence that control could not be exercised and the units

could not become viable. But once the units become viable and start yielding profits, this discipline becomes a little flexible.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : I am not opposed to putting any discipline by the I.R.C.I., because they are giving certain assistance. But if that discipline is not sound and even after you have imposed it, a particular unit falls sick or closes then what happens to the consultants whom you have been imposing upon them? They have taken away the money. In some cases, Mr. Vice-Chairman, they wanted to sell out the entire factory and the poor workers had to demonstrate.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : There are one or two cases to which the hon. Members has referred. But that is not the general picture. I accept that there can always be scope for improvement. But there has to be co-operation between the management and the labour.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : No reply is given by the I.R.C.I. to our letters. When you go there, you find beautiful girls sitting there. But they don't allow you to meet anybody.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I do not think it is necessary to bring in the girls whether they are beautiful or not.

SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI : Even our letters are not replied.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : If the Members are not given interviews and no occasion is provided to them to meet the people there, we would certainly enquire into it and see that such things do not happen. There can be no two opinions on that particular question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR) : Dr. Chakrabarti, only one question please.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : It is a life and death question for the industrial development in our State. If I take a few minutes...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR) : You can put only one question.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : The saga of corruption and inefficiency of the I.R.C.I. has made practically a history in the industrial and financial world. Sir, my hon. friend just mentioned that it should be named as Industrial Racket Corporation. I would like to make an amendment. I would like that it should be named as Industrial Destruction Corporation of India. Sir, I will give only two or three examples. It will take two or three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR) : Dr. Chakrabarti, the practice is that the Member who moves makes a speech and other Members put questions.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : My first question is this. This I.R.C.I. is functioning since 1971. Till March, 1974, recruitments have been made for the post of Technical Adviser and other posts. But there has never been any advertisement. There has been no recruitment policy, no selection board or selection committee. How can you justify or how can you argue that for a Government institution or a public undertaking, there was *no* recruitment rule, no selection board and no advertisement. Sir, all these recruitments were made over a period of three years. Recently, in March 1974 only, the recruitment rules and the selection board have been framed. And my hon. friend has just now mentioned the way in which

they have put the Technical Adviser on this sick industry—the National Iron and Steel Corporation, drawing a salary of Rs. 15,000 per month. And then, they are not allowing the prices of the castings to be fixed. There was an Assistant General Manager, Mr. Nandi, who was fixed up by the late B. B. Ghosh from Dhanbad. And he has been asked to look after this sick industry. Now his crime is, first of all, he has tried to do the fixation of the price. He fixed the price of Rs. 10 per casting. And that is his crime and for which he

[Dr. R. K. Chakrabarti] has been practically suspended and he cannot go to his shop.

Sir, we have just now heard about the Automotive Enterprise. They wanted to sell one of the best forging machines. It has been purchased from West Germany. It costs Rs. 60,000/-. Its collaborator, the Hydramatic Company, wanted to take over this Automotive Enterprise. They wanted to sell the machine at a price of Rs. 4,000, but on the insistence of the workers, they could not do so. Sir, the collaboration agreement with the Hydramatic Company says that they are to sell products worth Rs. 10 lakhs per year in return for a collaboration fee of Rs. 1,20,000 per year. The collaboration fee is Rs. 1,20,000 and they are supposed to sell products worth of Rs. 10 lakhs per year. But what they did? They took out one lakh of rupees in eight months' time and sold products worth Rs. 40,000 only during that period of eight months. And then they left. Even this Hydramatic Company is supposed to have four partners. But it is alleged that only one person signed the contract. And it is also alleged that the other three names are fictitious. If this continues with the I.R.C.I., which is supposed to rebuild our industries in West Bengal, then, I don't think there is any sense in keeping this I.R.C.I. I think it is better if you wind up this I.R.C.I. until and unless we take some hard decisions and we look into its matter thoroughly. And I suggest to the hon. Minister to immediately seal all these papers, particularly the papers connected with the NISCO and the Automotive Enterprise, and send an enquiry committee, comprising at least of some Members of Parliament, to look into the affairs of these two companies.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal) : Sir, first of all. I thank Mr. Amjad Ali for sponsoring this discussion and giving an essential contribution to the House regarding the racketeering conspiracy. Sir, my first

question is this. Not only are we putting this question in the House but this was discussed in all the newspapers, specially the Hindustan Standard. The Hindustan Standard exposed many facts regarding the IISCO of Burnpur. Has the Government received any complaint or have they made any assessment of the newspaper reports regarding the performance of the Reconstruction Corporation? This is my first question. Secondly, Sir, has the Government taken any policy decision to revitalize or to make the sick concerns viable. I want to know whether reliable persons are deputed there—not like the glucose killer, not a killer of the institution. I want to know from the Minister as to what responsibility is fixed on the top-ranking officials to make this institution viable. Will the Government take any hard decisions regarding the policy of the I.R.C.I.? If there is no hard policy, then I would rather appreciate the proposals of Dr. Chakrabarti. Here it is nothing but bureaucratization of the institution for the monopolist and in collaboration with the monopolist. Sir, my questions are two. I would like to know from the Government whether any responsibility is fixed for the high officials and whether the Government got any assessment made regarding the performance of this Corporation. And if they have any, what are those?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I am sorry I could not agree with the opinion of the hon. Member here that it should be named the Industrial Destruction Corporation because I stated right at the very beginning that out of the 54 units, 27 were already closed.

"DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: Sir, I used the word 'destruction' because they have already destroyed NISCO and they have completely' destroyed the Automotive Enterprises.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: They were trying to sell the machines. The problem has arisen because of the...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I know he is a very quiet Member. Would he kindly listen to me? If he is not satisfied, then he can raise another question. We find the result on the basis of performance. How can we call it a destruction corporation. We found that the mills and companies which were already sick were revitalised, were reconstructed and were brought back to life. The labour potential was there and the production started and they came to be on their feet. Out of these 54, 27 were closed before the Corporation came to their succour and we find that the position is much better now. They are working. The labour potential in these 54 units is 64 thousand. So, one of the main purposes, as the opening speaker has remarked was to provide job opportunities to the 64 thousand people who would have been on the streets otherwise. That is one of the main things. They are provided with jobs and, at the same time, the mills have also started making improvements and earning profits. May be, one, two or three cases have not come up to the mark and we should certainly take note of that. But, that does not mean that as a whole the performance of the Corporation should be decried like that.

Now, the second point is about the executive posts. I have sent for the information because some very serious charges have been levelled and I am told that these posts were advertised and selection was done by a Board and everything was done according to rules. It was not done according to the whims and caprice of a few people.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: In March 1974 were the rules framed? Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am making this statement on the floor of the House. Were the rules framed in March 1974? Did they have any recruitment rules, was a selection committee constituted or not and whether any advertisement was made for any post?

(Interruptions)

QIPN—S9th—22 R.S./74—9-11-74—595*

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: This is a very serious charge. A privilege motion will be brought forth if the information is found to be incorrect. When the hon. Minister says that all the recruitment was made according to rules, let us know when the rules were framed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I should like to find out more about that particular provision.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Please do not be handled by them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I can assure the hon Member that we have much more...

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: We have already a scandal in the country. It will be another scandal.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

I can place details about it before the hon. Members. But, as we find from these two or three particular things that he has mentioned and as he says that he has some more facts also, I would only request him to place all that material before the Finance Minister because if it is something of that magnitude and when the public money is involved, we are duty bound to see that the money is properly and wisely spent. Apart from that, the general picture which obtains today is not as bad as has been painted and remarked by the hon. Members just now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR) : The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twentyfour minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 6th August. 1974.