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Wednesday, May 6, 1959
Vaisakha 16, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

15161

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 8, 1959/Vaisakha 16.
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ganga Barrage Scheme

15162
2246

+
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 158 on the 21st November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Ganga Barrage Scheme has since been submitted for financial scrutiny;

(b) whether further investigations have also been completed; and

(c) the position of the scheme as it stands at present?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) to (c). Technical examination of the Ganga Barrage Scheme has been completed. Certain further investigations and model experiments are, however, in hand. The whole case is before Government for consideration of the complicated technical, financial and other issues involved.

108(A) LSD—1

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to the question in November last, we were told that only financial scrutiny is necessary, and other examinations have been done. I wanted to know whether that financial scrutiny has been finished.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Financial examination will follow when these examinations which are referred to in the answer are completed

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that a Dutch expert came to India to re-investigate the Ganga Barrage and if so, what was the opinion of that expert?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Yes; Dr Hansen of Germany came to India, made certain investigations and made a report. That was a favourable report, but he advised that there were certain things about which further examinations would have to be held and those are the examinations which are referred to in the answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister is aware that the water situation in West Bengal is very serious. In view of this serious problem, may I know when this work is likely to be started and what steps Government propose to take to finalise the whole scheme?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Government are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation and it is their earnest desire that the work on this scheme should start as early as possible, and I assure the House that we are trying to do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister says "as early as possible". We have been hearing this since very long. I want to know definitely the day or the month or even the year in which the work will start.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: In no case of a big project it has ever been possible to predict it so definitely and so precisely

Shri Tangamani. On the previous occasion, we were told that technical examination and certain other investigations are necessary. The hon. Minister has stated that those technical examinations have been completed. Now, would he tell us what further examination or investigation is necessary before this Ganga Barrage project is started, because there was a discussion in this House on this identical question and the same reply was given?

Mr Speaker: There are as many as 28 questions and we never see the end of these questions on any day. He says it is impossible for him to state a precise date, we cannot cross-examine and ask, "you said so four months back" and so on. If it is a question of no confidence in the Government I will allow 2 hours or 3 hours (Interruptions). I would advise hon. Members to read all the questions at home. Possibly they do, but let each hon. Member study 1, 2 or 3 particular questions and come prepared. If it is important, I will allow any number of questions, hon. Members should have been noticing it. In each question, when the hon. Minister says that the report is under consideration, hon. Members ask, "when it will be finished?" What are the details?" and so on. True these are matters for cross-examination.

Shri Tangamani: Whether any further investigation is necessary

Mr. Speaker. Does he mean to say that the Government is not willing? Government undertakes a barrage scheme—it is not the opposition that has started it—and Government is equally anxious. Hon. Members must take for granted certain things. All hon. Members want to acquit themselves before the public who sent them here. This Government also would like to continue in office, unless they become sanyasins. So, they want to

justify their stand also. Whenever it is a matter of importance, let it be elicited, but not these details (Interruptions). These are all questions that have been answered

Shri Subiman Ghose: I want to ask only one more question; it is very important

Mr. Speaker: I know, I have to decide what is important and what is not. Next question

Ford Foundation Experts for Food Production

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Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri Halder:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Lilladhar Kotoki:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda.

*2241.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an eleven-man team of experts from Ford Foundation has been requested by the Government of India to assist the Food Production drive,

(b) if so whether they have acceded to the request,

(c) whether they have come to India,

(d) how long they will be staying, and

(e) who will bear their expenses?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b) The Ford Foundation brought a team of 13 top level specialists in different agricultural subjects with the approval of Government

(c) and (d) The team arrived here in the last week of January, 1959 and

after completing their work left India in the first week of April, 1959.

(e) The entire expenses were borne by the Ford Foundation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any other expert was in India before this team and if so, what was the opinion of that expert in regard to food production?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Before this team, a T.C.M. Adviser, Dr Parker, who was here for nearly 8 years made a report. Other than that, I do not know.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any assistance has been given so far by this team and if so, what is the nature of the assistance?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The team's assistance was merely advice.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the recommendations of that committee are being implemented and whether one of the recommendations is that there should be price support policy in regard to all the grains and the prices should be announced in advance?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There are a number of recommendations some of which will have to be implemented by the Central Government and some by the State Governments. We are examining them.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What about the announcement of the price support policy in advance, so that the grower may know what grains he may grow and what prices he will get?

Shri A. P. Jain: Apart from the policy decision the Government had taken and about which a notification was issued, no fresh decision has been taken.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the Ford Foundation experts have disagreed with our assessment on food target for the Second Plan period?

Shri A. P. Jain: They have assessed the Plan targets.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether this team has stated in their recommendation that the food requirements of the country by the end of 1968 will be 110 million tons and to meet that requirement, it is necessary to treble the percentage of increase of our food production for each year and if so, whether Government have accepted this assessment and what steps Government have taken to meet this requirement?

Shri A. P. Jain: A copy of the report has been placed in the library and the hon. Member can look into its recommendations. There are a large number of recommendations. So far as the acceptance or otherwise of the report is concerned, the authors have dealt with certain matters about some of which a definite decision will have to be taken at once and the other matters will be considered when the Third Five Year Plan is being framed.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether India has evolved its own food production drive and if so, why are the Government experimenting many foreign methods? What is the result of adopting these methods such as the Ford Foundation method, Chinese method, Japanese method, etc.?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of course we work out our own Plan. But we want to benefit from the experience of others also.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that in spite of the strenuous efforts during the last 7 years, food production has gone up by hardly 11 per cent—from 60 million tons to 68 million tons this year . . .

An Hon. Member: 70 millions.

Shri C. D. Pande: Maybe; to go from 60 million to 70 million tons, it has taken 7 years with all the efforts that are possible and within the reach of the Government and people of India. But the target is being fixed at 110 million tons. Is Government in a

position to think that it is within the reach of any success?

Shri A. P. Jain: Firstly, the statistics of the hon Member are not correct. The increase in food production has been of a much higher order and more than once, I have given the relevant figures in this House. So far as the other thing is concerned, there is no end to making greater efforts and I think if more efforts are made, agricultural production will be stepped up higher.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the present price policy of the Government of India is not primarily intended to induce the peasants to produce more food but to keep under control the food prices? Is it also not a fact that Government of India have not accepted the recommendation of the Ford Foundation Advisers that whatever prices they like to fix should be fixed very much in advance of the sowing season?

Shri A. P. Jain: The overall policy of the Government of India is to increase production and we have succeeded in increasing production. The price policy is also determined keeping that in view. So far as this particular recommendation is concerned, I have already said that the report is a fat volume. We are examining it. We shall have to take decision but we cannot take a snap decision.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that this particular recommendation squares with the recommendation made by the Asoka Mehta Committee and several other committees also? Why has he said that it is embedded in that bulky volume and therefore they cannot very well take that into serious consideration? Does the Government of India think so lightly of it?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is a lot of argument in the question. But I have already said that the Government of India have announced its policy with regard to prices. A notification was issued in which it was said that the Government will take adequate steps

to see that the prices do not go down below a fair level.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact that this report contains certain remarks about the Government of India and Indian leaders to the effect that they have not got a proper understanding of the needs of the people in villages in regard to food production?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not remember any such remark. But, of course, the hon Member can check it up.

Shri Thirumala Rao: It has been published in yesterday's newspapers. A summary was published. I want to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this aspect of it and what they are thinking about it, that is, whether they accept the findings of this committee or whether they differ from it.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as I remember—I have gone through the report—there is no such remark. But the hon Member can check it up from the copy of it which has been placed in the Library of the House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फोर्ड फाउंडेशन की रिपोर्ट के आने से पहले हमारी सरकार अपने उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहती रही है उस के अन्वावा फोर्ड फाउंडेशन न ऐसी कोई सी नवीन बात कह दी जो हमारी सरकार को ताज़्ज़िब की मालूम होती है।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन आनंदेश्वर मेम्बर ने जो कुछ कहा वह बिल्कुल ठीक है कि कोई नया जात् का करिश्मा तो फोर्ड फाउंडेशन टीम बना सकता नहीं है। लेकिन यह जहर है कि जो इन चीजों को जानते हैं और जिन को तजुर्बा है उनकी बात पर हमें गैर करना चाहिये।

Doctors for Anti-T.B. Work

*15169. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate as to the number of Doctors that may be required for anti-T.B. work during the Second Plan period;

(b) the number of Doctors available at present; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to increase the training facilities for anti-T.B. work?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) It was estimated that in addition to the doctors already employed in the T.B. institutions, 950 doctors would be required for the anti-T.B. work during the Second Plan period.

(b) At the end of 1956, there were 1301 doctors doing anti-T.B. work. No information is available regarding the present number of doctors.

(c) It is proposed to establish at least one T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre in each State for the training of doctors, Health visitors and X-Ray and Laboratory Technicians. Six such centres have been established at New Delhi, Patna, Trivandrum, Madras, Nagpur and Hyderabad and the seventh is being established at Patiala. Three more centres are proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the Second Plan.

A National T.B. Institute is also being established at Bangalore for training the key personnel from each T.B. Clinic.

There are courses for training for Diploma in T.B. at the following places:—

1. Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyacaram P.O., Chittoor Distt., Andhra State.

2. S.P. Sanatorium, Baroda.
3. Govt. T.B. Institute, Chetput, Madras.
4. Madras Medical College and Govt. Hospital, Madras.
5. Stanley Medical College and Hospital, Madras.
6. Medical College, Amritsar.
7. King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
8. Medical College, Calcutta.
9. University Medical College, Mysore and Princess Krishna Jammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore.
10. Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.

A special re-orientation course was arranged in 1957-58 at the New Delhi T.B. Centre, the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta and the U.M.T. Sanatorium, Madanapalle. 38 doctors were given special training in the community and public health approach to tuberculosis.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that a National T.B. Institute is being established at Bangalore. May I know the nature of the steps taken so far for the establishment of this institute?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not catch the last words. What does he want to know about the Bangalore Institute?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I want to know the nature of steps taken so far for the establishment of this institute.

Shri Karmarkar: The first step taken was to acquire a building there. There was no suitable building. Now, the Mysore Government are about to acquire a building and give it to the Government of India. Secondly, some two or three WHO personnel are there who are at present trying to recruit the personnel immediately necessary from our side. We are hoping that the institute will commence its work within six months from now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: To part (b) of the question, that is, the number of

doctors available at present, the reply is that at the end of 1956, there were 1301 doctors doing anti-TB. work and that no information is available regarding the present number of doctors. Do I take it that no statistics are available with the Government? If so, what steps are being taken to collect this data to know our requirements for the Five Year Plan?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants the hon. Minister to keep this information up-to-date

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir I am trying to explain how it is difficult to keep it up-to-date.

The present position is that there is the Tuberculosis Association of India, which is financed by the Government and which keeps all these statistics. They try to bring them up-to-date. We also, in our Directorate, try to bring them up-to-date. But, without trying to blame anyone, since this information has to come from the States, all relevant information up-to-date is not always available. That is our difficulty. Otherwise we always take care to see that the information is brought as up-to-date as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has said

Mr Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity

Shri Tangamani: In addition to the six TB Demonstration and Training Centres, which are now in existence, a seventh one is going to be started in Patiala. May we know where the three more Demonstration Centres are going to be started during the Second Plan period?

Shri Karmarkar: We are awaiting the proposals from the States. Which-ever State shall come first, we shall consider that first.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether stipends are given to those doctors, who go for various kinds of training in tuberculosis, specially to those who are doing independent practice and volunteer to give three hours of their honorary service in the best part of the day? If so, what is the amount that is given?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. About those doctors, who are prepared to give three hours, I may say that I would certainly seriously consider that.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether it is already in practice that if any private practitioner is willing to offer a portion of his time facilities are given to him for training in that particular branch.

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. That is why I said that I should like to have notice. With regard to the State representatives, it is the State Governments that send their own persons. I think in some of the places they are trying to do that.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are Government aware that in all hospitals there are trained doctors but there is no accommodation to admit TB patients?

Shri Karmarkar: It is rather a wide question. For paying patients there is ample accommodation. For free beds, in places like Delhi, where they attract not only patients from Delhi but also from surrounding areas within about 100 miles, the amount of accommodation available is shorter. I may say that it is not able to accommodate all and there are waiting lists. But accommodation is made available in their due order. For instance, in Mehrauli, there is a turn-over of about 20 patients every month. As soon as the 20 patients walk out another 20 patients come in. In the larger cities that is the trouble but otherwise I have seen in Madanpalli, in Miraj and in many other places about one-third accommodation is vacant.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I am not asking only for Delhi. Everywhere, throughout India, you will find that there are complaints.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to make a suggestion that in each hospital beds should be reserved for TB patients.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will Government consider the possibility of providing accommodation for the treatment of TB patients in the hospitals?

Shri Karmarkar: In the general hospitals? In the general hospitals, it is not always possible because it is not always good to entertain T B patients there. For that Government must have a special programme. For instance, in the Second Five Year Plan, we have offered assistance to the States to establish, what we call, about 4,000 isolation beds. We pay them subsidy therefor. As between 1950 and now, there has been an increase of about double the number of beds in the country. We are trying to expand that number of beds but the number of patients, unhappily for us, at the moment is rather too large and we are thinking in terms of domiciliary treatment.

Road Accidents in Delhi

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2243 **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Sublman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents in Delhi were on the increase during 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58,

(b) if so the total number of accidents during the year,

(c) the number of fatal accidents amongst them,

(d) the number of persons killed or injured,

(e) whether families of the victims have been paid compensation by owners of the vehicles or by the Insurance Companies concerned,

(f) if not, whether Government have taken any action to ensure payment of compensation, and

(g) the measures adopted to prevent accidents in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (g) A statement giving the information

required is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes There has been a small increase in the number of minor accidents.

(b) No of accidents	
1957-58	2256
1958-59	3056
(c) No of fatal accidents	
1957-58	138
1958-59	140
(d) Killed	
1957-58	146
1958-59	147
Injured	
1957-58	1005
1958-59	1211

(e) The information required is not available

(f) A Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal has been set up under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of motor vehicle accidents involving death of, or bodily injury to, persons in Delhi.

- (g) (i) Roads are being widened.
- (ii) Cycle tracks, wherever essential, are being provided for cyclists
- (iii) Street lighting is being improved
- (iv) Speed checking has been intensified
- (v) Special investigation squad has been set up to carry out investigation of accidents in a scientific manner
- (vi) The school buses are being inspected by a Board, consisting of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Traffic) Motor Vehicle Inspectors of the Transport Department and the Police Three Motor Vehicle Inspectors have been appointed for the Police Department

(vii) Vehicles of pre-1950 models are not being permitted to carry school children, marriage parties or tourists parties. The elimination of old vehicles will go a long way in reducing the number of accidents.

(viii) A joint team of Motor Vehicle Inspectors of Police and Transport Department has started a thorough inspection of heavy transport vehicles of 1948 and earlier models. 50 per cent of the accidents were caused by heavy transport vehicles.

(ix) Cinema slides are being exhibited to bring home to the public the dangers of overspeeding, walking carelessly on the roads and going on bicycles at night without lights.

(x) In conjunction with the help of the members of the Road Safety Organization demonstrations have been organised at the various schools to teach school children the rules of the road and the correct method of crossing roads.

(xi) Six more posts of Stipendiary Magistrates for traffic cases have been created to speed up the disposal of pending traffic offences and to impose punishments on traffic offenders with a view to discourage them from contravening the traffic laws.

(xii) The Traffic branch of the Delhi Police has been strengthened by sanctioning additional posts of—

Deputy Superintendent of Police	1
Sub-Inspectors	2
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	5
Head Constables	25
Foot Constables	153

(xiii) The rules under a Bombay Police Act as extended to Delhi are being finalised and with their enforcement the Police will be in a better position to regulate the traffic.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It was reported in the newspapers that the number of accidents in Delhi is very, very large. May I know if any special steps have been taken to increase the incidence of accidents here?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is not quite clear. It is a fact that there has been a slight increase, but to say that the number of accidents in Delhi is very great would not be quite correct because compared to Bombay and even other places the rate of accidents is much lower. No special steps have been taken to increase the accidents. On the contrary, the statement would show that the steps have been taken to decrease the number of accidents and all of them have been detailed in the statement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take the Government to finalise the rules under the Bombay Police Act so that the number of accidents is reduced further?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are at it and I hope that in a very short period of time we shall be able to apply or extend those rules to Delhi.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal has made any recommendation for payment of compensation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a tribunal to settle claims between the parties concerned—the victim and the party responsible for the accident.

श्री रम कृष्ण गुप्ता : इस विवरण में द सुनाया दिये गये हैं जिन पर अमल किया जा रहा है और जिनसे कि दुर्घटना कम की जा सकती है, पर क्या गवर्नमेंट के घ्याल में यह बात भी आई है कि दिल्ली की सड़कों पर दुर्घटनाएं होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि सड़कों के चीराहों पर सिनेमाघरों के

इसने बड़े-बड़े विज्ञापन छाप दिये गये हैं जिनको कि उत्तर से गुजरने काले मोटर ड्राइवर्स और साइकिल वाले उन सिनेमा स्टार्स को देखने में ही सम जाते हैं और उनका ध्यान उत्तर आकर्षित हो जाने की बजाए साथे दिन एकसीटेंट्स हो जाया करते हैं तो यहां इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की जायगी?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस प्रकार की विज्ञापन आई थी और मुझे जात हुआ है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है और ऐसी जगहों पर जहां कि ऐसे बड़े-बड़े सिनेमा के विज्ञापन टंगे हुए थे उनमें से कुछ को हटाया भी गया है।

श्री असार : May I know whether it is a fact that sufficient care is not taken at the time of issuing licences to new drivers and proper checking is not done to ensure that licensed drivers ply the cars carefully?

श्री राज बहादुर : The licence is given under certain rules and a test is held before a licence is given; I think the test is held with all the rigour. I may again assure the House that the rate of increase of accidents would not be considered alarming if we were to keep certain facts in view: firstly that the population has increased by 4 per cent and the number of vehicles has also increased by 10 per cent. If these two things are kept in mind it would be evident that the number of accidents has gone down proportionately.

श्री कमल सिंह : Is it not a fact that one of the main reasons for road accidents in Delhi is the congestion of traffic, like cyclists, pedestrians and other people? If so, are any steps being taken to have a better system of traffic control?

श्री राज बहादुर : The hon. Member is perfectly right when he referred to the congestion of traffic, like pedestrians, cyclists and others.

If the statement is glanced through it will be apparent that steps have been taken for relieving this congestion and regulating the traffic, as best as we can.

श्री तंगामणी : May I know, Sir, whether it is not one of the causes of accidents that there is no restriction in speed after ten o'clock, because accidents do take place in broad streets, like Rajpath, as it happened on the 4th. We do not find any place where there is any restriction of speed after ten o'clock.

मैरि प्रेसिकर : Ten in the morning or at night?

श्री राज बहादुर : After ten o'clock there is very little traffic. The enforcement arrangements have been tightened as it will be apparent from the number of prosecutions that have been launched. In 1957-58 the number was only 43,740, while as many as 75,065 were prosecuted in 1958-59. Out of this for over-speeding and for rash driving as many as 3,603 were prosecuted in 1957-58; while the number of prosecutions for similar offences was 9,000 odd in 1958-59. This work out to 25 prosecutions per day.

श्री टी. बी. विट्टल राव : The hon. Minister said that the rate of accidents was less than that in Bombay. May I know how the rate is computed? Is it related to population or the number of vehicles?

श्री राज बहादुर : The rate of accident should actually, as the Member said, be related to the population or the number of vehicles. As I just now submitted, there has been increase in both. The population has increased to the extent of 4 per cent and the number of vehicles by 10 per cent; while the rate of accident has increased by 1.5 per cent. Proportionately the number has gone down. Delhi is better in this respect, as compared to Bombay and Calcutta, both.

श्री एस० शू० तारिक : मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या हक्कमत को इत्य है कि महरौली विल्सी रोड जो एक ही रास्ता

है महरोली की नई दिल्ली के लिए कांडे का धीर जहा बहुत सी कालोलीज नई बसाई गई है और उस रास्ते पर अक्सर एक्सीडेंस होते हैं और यह रास्ता अक्सर रेल या हवाई जहाज की वजह से बन्द हो जाता है तो उस रास्ते को कोई और नया रास्ता देने की तजीज जर गौर है ?

[شروع لے - ایم - طارق : مہر]

چال چاہتا हूँ ५८ कहा हमें सुनें
को मूँ जूँ के महोली दली दूँड़
जो एक है दास्ते महोली को नुँकी
दली से माले का और जहां बहत से
कालोन्हे नुँकी बसाई नुँकी हैं और अस
दास्ते जूँ एक्सीडेंस होते हैं
और ये दास्ते एक्सीडेंस या हवाई जहाज
की वजह से बढ़ हो जाता है तो अस
दास्ते को कोई और नया दास्ते दिल्ली की
تکمیل نہیں गयी है ?

भी राज बहादुर इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि उस सड़क पर काफी ट्रैफिक है और एक आधा सड़क द्वारा तरफ से निकाली भी जा रही है और उम्मीद है कि उसकी वजह से शायद कुछ ट्रैफिक कम हो सकगा।

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The idea seems to be to bring up the accidents to the same level as in other cities. If it is 90 per cent in Bombay the Minister would say mine is only 80 per cent, and until it comes to 90 per cent I can wait. I am really surprised at this. The hon. Minister has been asked several questions. The ideal must be to see that not a single person is hurt in Delhi, which is the capital. Instead, he was saying again and again that it is not as bad as Bombay. Why not compare it with some other village where the accidents will be more. It is really strange. I thought hon. Members were making some suggestions and the hon. Minister would say I will look into them. There are a num-

ber of things by which he may benefit. A number of suggestions are made here so that the hon. Minister may take them into consideration.

Shri Raj Bahadur: On a point of clarification, it is not at all my desire to whittle down the importance of the question or to detract from the gravity of the situation. This is why I have given about a three-page long statement detailing the steps. It is my duty to tell the House and tell the public through the House what we are doing and point out at the same time that the rate of accidents should not be considered to be alarming.

Mr. Speaker: Until the last man is saved no efforts ought to be relaxed. That is what the House expects of the hon. Minister. It is no good comparing it with Bombay.

Shri Ranga: Is it not fact?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I am one of the Members who has tabled the question.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him a chance in another subject. On Transport there is a No-day-yet named Motion. If it comes up whenever has not been called during the Question Hour will have an opportunity to speak.

Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway Line

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*2244. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1655 dated the 27th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the details about the U.S.A. and Japanese aid for the construction of the Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway line have since been worked out; and

(b) whether any conditions have been imposed by U.S.A. and Japan while offering this loan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway line forms a part of the Project to develop capacity for the export of two million tons of ore annually through the Vizagapattam Port. The Project is the result of a tripartite agreement between the U.S.A., Japan and our country. The Government of U.S.A. have agreed to make a loan of 20 million dollars and the loan from Japan would be in yen for an amount equivalent of 8 million dollars. All negotiations in connection with this project have been carried on by the Ministry of Finance.

The imported railway equipment is to be covered by the U.S. loan. The terms and conditions of the loan are that it is repayable in 31 semi-annual instalments beginning three years after the first disbursement, the rate of interest is 3½ per cent, and both the loan and the interest are repayable in U.S. dollars or in Indian currency at our option.

As regards the loan from Japan which is intended for the mining portion of the project, the Deputy Minister of Finance indicated the present position to the Sabha on the 11th April, 1959.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know when Government proposes to start construction of this Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway line and when they expect to complete it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The final location survey has been sanctioned recently and when the survey is completed we will take it up.

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to one of the previous questions, we were told that Rs. 11 crores will be spent for construction of this line. May I know how much of this aid has been made available to the Government of India and at what stage the present arrangement is?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: According to the present estimates, construction of

the railway line which is going to be 114 miles in length sanctioned on 24th April this year would cost Rs. 14.58 crores. That would be the construction part of it. We would require some more money for import of diesel locomotives and all that. For that we hope the United States loan will be available.

Shri Supakar: It seems one of the conditions of the agreement is that materials and equipment that are to be supplied by the United States of America are to be imported through U.S.A. ships and if so, what will be the cost of the transport through US ships?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That, strictly, does not concern the Railway Ministry

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Japanese Steel Mission which recently visited India asked the Government of India to expedite the construction of this line and, if so, what was the reply of the Government?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are fully aware of the necessity of completing this line as early as possible. In fact, we are perhaps more keen than the Japanese Government about this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any time scheduled has been drawn up for the various phases of work like the completion of final location survey and the construction of the line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are doing it as speedily as possible, keeping in view the fact that the sooner the line is completed the better for everybody.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether a survey has been made and the particular dates fixed.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The final location survey has recently been sanctioned and we are taking up the work in all earnestness.

उत्तर बिहार में चावल की बिलें

२२४५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या आदा तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में चावल की बिलों को धान अथवा चावल कमाता: ६ रुपये तथा १६ रुपये प्रति मन के मूल्य, पर जो कि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये हैं, नहीं बिल रहा;

(ल) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार धान और चावल के मूल्यों को बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार के सब बिल वालिकों ने ३१ जनवरी, १९५६ से अपनी बिलें बंद कर दी हैं, और

(घ) क्या वह भी सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में जनवरी, १९५६ में धान और चावल के मूल्य कमाता: ११ रुपये से १२ रुपये प्रति मन और २० रुपये से २२ रुपये प्रति मन तक थे?

आदा और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० आम्रपाल) : (क) से (ग). चावल की बिलें चावल नहीं अधिक धान खरीदती हैं, जिसका भाव बिहार में मैदानी किया गया है। सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर बिहार में चावल की कुछ बिलों ने धान कूटना इस कारण से स्थगित कर दिया है कि उन को धान उस भाव पर नहीं बिलता जिससे कि वह चावल को मैदानी मूल्य पर दे सके। यह कठिनाई कीसे दूर हो सकती है यह विचाराधीन है।

(घ) जनवरी १९५६ में उत्तर बिहार में धान के भाव ६ रुपये से १२ रुपये प्रति मन और चावल के १६.५० से २० रुपये प्रति मन तक रहे।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: (a) to (c). The rice mills do not purchase rice but purchase paddy, for which statutory controlled price has not been fixed in Bihar. Some of the rice mills in North Bihar are reported to have suspended milling operations due to the difficulty of obtaining paddy at a price which would enable them to sell rice at the controlled price. How the difficulty can be met is under consideration.

(d) During January 1959, the prices of paddy in North Bihar ranged from Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 12.00 per maund and those of rice from Rs. 16.50 to Rs. 20.00 per maund.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जब बिल वाले धान या चावल सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कीमत पर नहीं खरीद सके तो सरकार ने कहा कि बिल वाले ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीदें और जो खरीदे उसमें से २५ परसेंट हम को दिया करें?

आदा तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० अ० अ०): ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमने यह कहा कि बिल वाले ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीदें और उसमें से २५ परसेंट हम को दें। हम ने तो यह कहा है कि टीकी कीमत पर खरीदें और फिर उसमें से २५ परसेंट हम को दें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि बिल वाले अधिक कीमत पर धान और चावल खरीद रहे हैं। वह सरकार को उसका कोटा देंगे और बकाया को अपना बाटा पूरा करने के लिए ब्लैक में देंगे?

श्री अ० प्र० अ० अ० : वह तो यहां पर प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि बहुत सारी बिलें तो बन्द हैं।

श्री अविकृष्ण रित्तृ : श्री मानलील मंत्री जी ने श्री विभूति मिश्र के प्रश्न के

उत्तर में बताया कि ऐसी हिदायतें नहीं दी गयी हैं। लेकिन जहां तक मुझे भालूम है बिहार सरकार ने ऐसा कहा है। क्या आपने अपना उत्तर बिहार सरकार से एसरटेन करने के बाद दिया है। मेरी सूचना यह है कि बिहार सरकार ने मिल वालों को कहा है कि तुम हमको २५ परमेंट चावल दे दो और बाकी जैसे चाहो बाजार में बेचो। आप इस बारे में बिहार सरकार से दरियापत कर सकते हैं।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : नहीं तो। कानून के हिसाब से वह ऐसा कैसे कह सकते हैं। मैं पिछली बार पटना गया था और येरी बात भी हुई थी। पर मुझ से किसी ने ऐसी शिकायत नहीं की कि बिहार गवर्नरमेंट ने ऐसा कहा है।

श्री विभूति यिथ : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसी बात नहीं तो क्या सरकार वहा मिल वालों के पास जो चावल है उस चावल को बाजार में कट्टोल रेट पर बिकाने की चेष्टा करेगी।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : हमने तो राज्य सरकार से यही कहा है कि उसको कट्टोल प्राइस पर बेचने की चेष्टा करे।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि गवर्नरमेंट ने इसेशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट का प्रयोग चावल के बारे में किया है, अगर नहीं किया तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : हमने उसका प्रयोग किया है और उसी के मुताबिक तो नोटिफिकेशन निकाले हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उसके मुताबिक चावल लिया गया था।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : लिया गया।

श्री त्यागी : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि पैडी ठोक कीमत पर काश्तकारों से खरीदा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ठोक कीमत क्या तब्दील की गई है?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : नहीं लप्या।

श्री त्यागी : कोई काश्तकार ६ रुपये में बाजार बेचने को नैयार नहीं है।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : बेच रहे हैं।

Shri Tyagi: No tenant will be prepared to sell at Rs. 9.

Shri Ranga: He is being ruined.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members cannot decide that matter in the question hour; they can only elicit information. They know how to bring it, if necessary, before the House for discussion.

Shri Ranga: How many times, Sir! It will be the same answer.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Is it a fact that the Government of Nepal has put a ban on the export of paddy from that territory to India and it is due mostly to that fact that a large number of rice mills have been closed; if so, may I know whether any effort has been made to persuade the Nepal Government to allow some part of the paddy to be imported into India?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as my information goes, the flow of paddy

from Nepal into Bihar has gone down, but according to my information there is no legal ban.

श्री विवराज सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि नीर स्पष्ट प्रति मन के हिसाब से जो बान की लरीद का भाव तै किया गया है, इसके पीछे क्या आधार है, किन कारणो से ऐसा भाव तै किया गया है, क्या उसमें काश्तकार के लिए का कोई हिसाब लगाया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन सब बातो का व्याप्त रख कर किया गया है। पीछे क्या कीमतें रही हैं, पार साल क्या कीमत थी, इन तमाम चीजों को मामने रख कर यह दाम लगाये गये हैं।

Traffic Survey of Buckingham Canal

*2247. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to the reply given to Starred Question No 425 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the traffic officer appointed to conduct the traffic survey of the Buckingham Canal has since submitted his report, and

(b) if so, when the examination of the same is likely to conclude?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Traffic Survey of the Buckingham Canal has been arranged by the Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee, the Traffic Officer has since submitted the report to the Committee

(b) The examination of the Survey report is likely to be completed by June 1959, when the IWT Committee is expected to finalise its Report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: After the conclusion of the examination of the traffic survey report by the Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee, will a decision be taken by the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee will examine the report of this traffic survey. After that they will submit their own final report by June 1959. When it comes to Government, Government will take a decision after due examination.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: During the course of the examination of this traffic survey report, may I know whether the representatives of the State Governments of Andhra and Madras will also be associated?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In respect of all such inter-State projects it is usual to consult the State Governments concerned.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the Railway Ministry will also be consulted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, it is a matter of transport which will also impinge upon the traffic earnings of railways and roads. That is why the Planning Commission advised us that before we accept this project, its economics should be worked out properly and the advantages that might flow from it should be properly ascertained.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if there is any prospect of this project being completed in the Second Five Year Plan because it was included in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is premature for me to hazard any opinion about that, because, after all, it depends upon the nature of the recommendations that may be made by the Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee.

Shri Tangamani: Already the Madras Government have submitted their plans for the deepening of the canal. After this matter is submitted to the Planning Commission, may I know whether the proposals of the Madras Government will be taken up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was on the proposals of the Andhra and the Madras Governments that the Gokhale Committee advised that there should

be a traffic survey undertaken for obvious reasons, and it was on that that the traffic survey was conducted and the report submitted to the committee.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that it was not because there is so much traffic at present that the scheme was conceived of and also sanctioned by the Planning Commission and the Ministry three years ago, but it was because they thought it would be useful as a subsidiary or an auxiliary source of avenue for transport that it was sanctioned by the Government, and it was three years ago? Why do Government take such a long time to complete even their examination of the scheme.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is obvious that this particular project about the Buckingham Canal was included in the Second Plan projects. When they came for examination, for detailed examination and sanction—I would not say it was sanctioned as such as the hon. Members seemed to suggest—but when they came for detailed examination and sanction, the Planning Commission itself said. . . .

Shri Ranga: They provided Rs. 1,40 lakhs.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I have my say? . . . the Planning Commission itself said that they should be properly examined for the economics involved in the whole proposition. It was on that this was done; and without it is not possible to say that it was sanctioned.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether the survey includes deepening and widening wherever it is found necessary?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Gokhale Committee by itself has also advised that there should be some experimental dredging, apart from survey. About widening and deepening, it will depend upon the final recommendations of the Committee.

Air Services in Assam Sector

***2248. Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation is running at a loss in Assam sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not handing over the area to independent operators who are prepared to work as associates of the Indian Airlines Corporation and offer about 50 per cent. reduction in passenger fares now charged by the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). It is a fact that a number of routes operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation in the Assam area and in the rest of India show a deficit, but this cannot be deemed to be a justification for appointing independent operators as associates of the Corporation to run such routes

Shri P. C. Borooh: In view of the fact that Assam has got to depend very heavily on air transport, will Government consider taking the help of private operators, in the same manner as the A.I.I. have entered into a contract with the Sea Board and the Western Company of America in that line?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a fact that in Assam air services are required as an easy means of transport. The I.A.C. are running a large number of services, both passenger and freight in the Assam area. The losses incurred on the Assam area are one of the heaviest, that is to say, about Rs. 21 lakhs a year, only in passenger services. Under the circumstances, the proposal that an associate should be appointed does not seem to be called for.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether the loss in the Assam sector is not due to the running of Dakota planes and if so, whether the Government has examined the possibility of running a Viscount service between

Calcutta and Gauhati as a trunk service and thereby reduce the cost of operation?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure whether if the plane is changed from Dakota to Viscount, the losses will go down. But, still, the runway at Gauhati is being extended and it is proposed that when the runway is extended to the proper length, Skymasters may be put on that service from Calcutta to Gauhati.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it a fact that much of the freight which has to be carried by the I.A.C. is now being carried by private operators and that the I.A.C. has not been able to really take up a big increase in freight service? In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government propose to go into this entire question of increasing the freight especially that of the tea gardens which are now going in for these private operators?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a fact that private operators carry about 30 to 40 per cent of the total freight carried by air and there is competition between the private operators and the I.A.C. But, as far as I know, recently, in 1958-59, the proportion of the freight carried by the I.A.C. has increased and it is expected that with vigorous propaganda and other action, their proportion will further increase.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that some of these non-scheduled operators in the Assam sector have not been keeping to the rules as was seen in the Tezpur incident, may I know whether the Government is very clear in its mind that in a strategic sector like the North East border as Assam, Government is not going to allow new non-scheduled operators to operate?

Shri Mohiuddin: Whenever there is a breach of the rules, strict action and disciplinary action is taken against the private operators or any other operators. The hon. Member perhaps remembers that in 1958, a licence was cancelled of a private operator who committed some breach of the rules.

Similar action is being taken in a recent incident that happened at Tezpur. As far as the strategic area is concerned, the N.E.P.A. area has been declared a protected area and no one can fly there except with the permission of the Governor.

Shri P. C. Barooah: - May I know whether the Government propose to develop any Janata service in the Assam sector?

Shri Mohiuddin: One service was introduced from Calcutta to Agartala at a concession rate. I have already received complaints that this Janata service causes much more inconvenience. Anyhow, that service has been introduced. We are experimenting with it. We will see what are the results.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May we know whether the Government propose to increase the number of Janata services right up to Dibrugarh and other areas which have got air services?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just mentioned that this service at a concession rate is an experiment. The experiment will be watched very carefully, both regarding density of traffic as well as the reaction of the travelling public and the question of extending it to other places will be considered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I ask one question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Why was the hon. Member sitting quiet all along? Hon. Member, I know, comes from that area. I would have called him. Next question.

Manufacture of Papers and Boards

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*2249. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
 { Shri Pareekar:
 { Shri T. B. Vital Rao:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineering services and equipment for the pilot plant

for the manufacture of different types of papers and boards from indigenous raw material have since been supplied by the firm with whom a new contract was entered into in June, 1967.

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) whether any adequate safeguards to enforce the agreement were provided for in the said contract?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The engineering services, which are in the shape of drawings and specifications, have been fully supplied. Most of the equipment has also been supplied. A few items which are still outstanding are expected to be received shortly.

(b) The allocation made by T. C. M. on this account is Rs. 19,57,573. The actual amount paid to the firm so far is not known to Government.

(c) The contract was entered into by the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A. with the firm direct. The Government of India had no hand in it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government has noted the comments of the Audit report in which they have commented that because of the failure to add a penalty clause from 1950 down to 1959, the firm which had to supply us with drawings and plants has not been keeping to the schedule?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Those comments have been noted. I very much regret the delay. The delay has been beyond our control because the contract was not entered into by us. It is because of the faulty contract and because of the intransigence on the part of the suppliers that this delay has occurred, which is most unfortunate.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that September 1968 was the last date by which they had to supply both the plants and

drawings and they have not been fulfilled so far?

Shri A. P. Jain: Most of the supplies have been made. Only a part of the supply remains. We are hoping that they would be completed in a few months time.

Shri Nagi Reddy: From the reply that the Minister has given just now, it is clear that even after September 1968, the plants and some of the things have not been received. May I know the extra expenditure that the Government has been incurring from 1951 to 1969 due to the non-supply of the drawings and non-supply of the plants in time?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Government of India has not incurred any extra expenditure because this amount has been paid by the T.C.M. The T.C.M. entered into a direct contract for the supply of machines. Of course, we constructed certain buildings. The investment on these buildings has been lying idle.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao: Will this pilot plant be fully utilised or the spare capacity will be utilised for some other purpose?

Shri A. P. Jain: It will be used for two purposes: one, for experimenting and teaching and then it will also manufacture certain specialised kinds of paper.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether this pilot plant would go into production at least in 1969?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am hoping so. I have already said that I very much regret the delay. Unfortunately, it was beyond our control.

New Barrage in D.V.C. Project

***2250. Shri Aurobindo Ghosh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new barrage has been proposed to be taken up in the Damodar Valley Corporation project; and

(b) if so, where and what is the estimated cost of the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the Government is thinking of setting up a new barrage for supply of water to the lower areas?

Mr. Speaker: I think he has answered; no new barrage.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No other barrage is under consideration or under contemplation.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what decision the D.V.C. or the Government has taken with regard to the Aiyar dam?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The Aiyar dam is under discussion and is being examined for the purpose of being taken up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Have the views of the West Bengal Government been ascertained with regard to the Aiyar dam?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Most certainly.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what views have been expressed by the West Bengal Government?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No, no; that stage has not yet arrived.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. The hon. Minister and the hon. Member were too quick to each other and the House. The hon. Minister has said certainly the views of the West Bengal Government will be ascertained. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri asked the question whether their views have been ascertained. The answer implies that they have not been ascertained. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri did not evidently follow the answer, and, therefore, he asked the other question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that the expenditure incurred by the D.V.C. has not yet been divided as between irrigation, power and other things, may I know whether Government are not going to take up any other project under the D.V.C. before this is done?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Both the things will be done, that too and this one also.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that a long time has been taken already for the division of these assets, may I know whether Government will make up their mind at least in the coming three months?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Yes, it already being expedited.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Expedited for ten years.

सफदरजंग अस्पताल में मृत्यु की घटना

*२२५०—क. श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह दत्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २६ मार्च, १९५६ को जब संतोष राम नामक एक व्यक्ति नई दिल्ली के सफदरजंग हस्पताल में दर्वाई लेने के लिये गया तो उसे दर्वाई के स्थान पर कारबालिक एसिड दे दिया गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसकी मृत्यु हो गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह घटना किन परिस्थितियों में हुई; और

(ग) इसके लिये उत्तरदायी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). नई दिल्ली के सफदरजंग अस्पताल में २५ मार्च, १९५६ को सन्तोषसिंह नामक एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु

हुई पुलिस धरिकारी मामले की जांच कर रहे हैं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: (a) and (b). A person named Shri Santokh Singh died in the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, on the 25th March, 1959. The matter is under investigation by the Police authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् माननीय मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर में यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि उस व्यक्ति की मृत्यु किस कारण से हुई है। कौन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार था, प्रह प्रश्न तो बाद में उठता है, लेकिन किस कारण से मृत्यु हुई, क्या इसका भी पता नहीं लगाया गया है?

श्री करमरकर : चूंकि मामला पुलिस के हाथों में है इस बास्ते जब तक जांच खत्म नहीं हो जाती तब तक मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता था। एनियरेशन यह है

Since this is a rather important question, I should like to tell the House the actual position. Since the matter was under police investigation, I thought it proper not to give further details in order not to prejudice that inquiry. But, the allegation is this. Earlier, the patient came at about 10 p.m. for back-ache treatment, and he was brought by one Rishilal, Nursing Orderly in the Safdarjung Hospital. Dr. S. K. Kundu, casual medical officer, who was on duty, examined Shri Santokh Singh and prescribed aspirin powder and soda salicylate mixture. Immediately after this, the medical officer had to attend to another emergency case. It is alleged that Shri Rishilal, Nursing Orderly, took a bottle which contained pure carbolic acid, lying on the surgical dressing table, and

poured its contents down the throat of the patient Shri Santokh Singh; the patient took seriously ill. That is the allegation, and that is now under inquiry.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, यह अक्सर देखा गया है कि पुलिस की जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन होती है, उसमें महानों लग जाते हैं। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विभागीय कारबाई उनके विषय की है या करने का विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्री करमरकर : पुलिस की कारबाई को जल्दी करवाने की मैं कोशिश करूँगा।

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is under police investigation. What do the hon. Members want?

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: The compounder gives medicine generally, but here was an orderly giving medicine.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The orderly was giving the medicine. That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: The orderly brought the man, he took the man to the doctor, the doctor gave a prescription, but the orderly went out of the way and poured carbolic acid down the throat of that man. (Interruptions.) I am not saying one way or the other; it is none of my business. All that I am anxious to see in this House is this. As soon as an answer to a question is given, and there is nothing more reasonable to be asked for, I proceed to the next question. That is my business. The hon. Minister has said once and has said twice that the matter is under investigation. I have already allowed three questions to be asked by Shri Bhakt Darshan.

It is clear from the statement of the hon. Minister that this was what that orderly did. The hon. Minister is not justifying the action of the

orderly. The orderly must have taken the man to the compounder and then got the medicine. The compounder was not available; in that case, the doctor himself must have been asked to dispense the medicine. But that man who brought the patient killed him. Evidently, that is what the allegation is. This is a matter which is under investigation. Therefore, let nothing be done here to prejudice that investigation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: At least, departmental action should be taken against that orderly.

Mr. Speaker: Even if departmental investigation is made, that cannot overrule the police investigation, when murder is involved; it is murder or something of that kind, or it may be an accident or it may be anything. Even if they should conduct a departmental inquiry, it ought not to be an open one. Hon. Members know what the law is. Therefore, let nothing be done here to prejudice the investigation.

Shri Karmarkar: A specific question has been asked. So, with your permission, I should like to add that immediately after this happened, the medical superintendent informed the police; he has also ordered a departmental inquiry into the death of Shri Santokh Singh. So, all possible steps have been taken.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may be very much interested in this. There is no doubt about it. But the hon. Minister cannot say what the departmental inquiry is. If he says that according to the departmental inquiry, that man is absolved, that will prejudice the police inquiry. Hon. Members do not seem to appreciate the delicacy of the situation. They must leave it at that stage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Was not post mortem conducted and the cause of the death known?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, you were entirely right in the matter. In fact, you have anticipated what the fact is. The inquiry committee has not yet finalised its report, pending the report of the police authorities. So, what you say is entirely correct.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All the hon. Members should not rise like this. Shall I ask Shri T. B. Vittal Rao to put his question or should I ask Shri Nagi Reddy to put his question or allow all the questions to be put together?

Hon. Members want to know whether a post mortem examination has been held.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about that. It is not in my brief. I shall make inquiries immediately and let the House know at the earliest moment.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: Sir, you were just now mentioning, and the hon. Minister also was mentioning, the rules regarding departmental inquiry. The rules that govern a departmental inquiry are the Civil Services (Conduct, Classification and Appeals) Rules, which definitely state:

“The charged Government servant's written statement of defence should ordinarily be required to be submitted within a period of a fortnight and in no case should a period of more than a month be allowed for the purpose.”

May I know whether these rules are observed by Government when they carry out the departmental inquiry?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, we definitely observe the rules.

Shri Tyagi: In all the Ministries?

Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute

*2252. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ad hoc agreement on canal waters has been accepted by the Government of Pakistan;

(b) if so, when will this be given effect to,

(c) what programme has been drawn up for the final agreement; and

(d) whether the programme of work on Rajasthan canal will be affected as a result of the *ad hoc* agreement?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b) The agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan for *ad hoc* transitional arrangements for the period from April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960, was concluded at Washington on the 17th April, 1959 and has come into force from that date

(c) The talks at Washington have just concluded. The President of the World Bank will be visiting India and Pakistan in the next few days to discuss with the two Governments, his proposals for a settlement of the Indus Basin Waters question

(d) No, Sir

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know at what stages and in what quantities water will be made available to the Rajasthan Canal, and whether Government stand by their declared decision that no water supply will be made to Pakistan after 1962?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The quantity of water will be related to the supplies available to Pakistan from the link canals. So, every year, that quantity will be differing, and it is not possible to say today what the definite quantity for a particular year would be

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know in what respect this *ad hoc* agreement has narrowed down our differences, and whether it is at India's cost, by increasing the cost of the project?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The difference which has been made by

this arrangement is this. Take the case of 1956 10 million acre-feet water less about 1.5 million acre feet which Pakistan could replace, was given to them. But now, it will be less by 3.5 million acre-feet.

Shri Raghunath Singh: According to the new agreement, may I know how many acre-feet of water India is going to supply to Pakistan?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have said that the difference is about 3.5 million acre-feet

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total quantity of water that will be supplied to the Indian Canals, that is, the Gang Canal, the Sarhind canal feeder and the Bikaner canal in Rajasthan, and also the total supply of water for this year, and whether that supply is on the increase or would be maintainable at the last year's standard?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: As far as the supplies are concerned, I have said that they differ every year, they may be different next year also. At present, the difference is what I have already stated. The exact amount is not at my disposal at present

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know the total amount spent so far at Washington on the negotiations regarding this canal water dispute?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Notice is required for that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Statement after statement is made in this House that the supply of water to Pakistan will be decreased. May I know what actual decrease has taken place so far in the last ten years in the supply of water to Pakistan?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Previously it was only one million, now it is 3.5 million.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

Thermal Stations under D V.C

*2246 Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation proposes to set up two more thermal stations;

(b) if so, when will they be set up, and

(c) what is the power they are expected to produce?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) to (c) The Damodar Valley Corporation have suggested augmentation of their generating capacity by adding two units of 125 MW each, one at Durgapur and the other at Chandrapura. The proposal is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission

**Market Intelligence Scheme for
Manipur**

*2251. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme for the improvement in market intelligence has been implemented in Manipur, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Not yet

(b) The Administration had to examine the feasibility of implementing the scheme before formulating proposals in this regard

Rail-Road Competition in Madras

*2253. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme to meet the severe competition from the bus transport owners in passenger traffic es-

pecially within a distance of 100 miles from the city of Madras;

(b) whether Government have made any survey of the situation recently;

(c) if so, with what results, and

(d) what is the loss incurred during 1958-59 by the Southern Railway from such keen competition by the transport owners in short distance passenger traffic within 100 miles radius of Madras City?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

(d) This information is not available as no survey has been made as stated in answer to part (b) of the Question

Prices of Tobacco

*2254. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any request to the Union Government to fix the tobacco prices in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the International Market Prices, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

**Threatened Strike by Madras Port
Trust Employees**

Shri Raghunath Singh,

Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madras Port Trust Employees Union has decided to go on token strike as assurances given by Government at the time of All India Strike of Port Workers have not been honoured?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Madras Port Trust have received a letter from the Madras Port Trust Employees Union stating that, in the event of grievances listed therein not being remedied expeditiously, the Union will organise a token strike towards the end of May. The list of grievances covers various matters, two of which relate to alleged non-implementation in certain respects of the assurances given by Government when the Strike of Port Workers in June 1958 was called off.

Maulana Azad Medical College

*2256. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent upto the 1st April, 1959 for the construction of Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi;
- (b) the progress so far made in the construction of the college;
- (c) whether any order has been placed for equipment; and
- (d) if so, the value thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is given below:—

STATEMENT

A sum of Rs. 58,783 was spent on the conversion of the 120 bedded block of the Irwin Hospital for use as Physiology and Anatomy Departments and as office for the College. A sum of Rs. 45,465 was also spent on additions and alterations to the Jail buildings so that they may be used as hotels for boys and girls and as staff quarters.

Administrative approval for construction of the college building was accorded in January, 1959 and expenditure sanction was accorded on the 3rd April, 1959. Detailed plans and estimates have been drawn up and tenders are being invited by the

C.P.W.D. The work is expected to be taken up sometime in June or July, 1959.

Equipment worth Rs. 1,34,589 has been purchased for the Departments of Anatomy and Physiology and for the library. In addition equipment worth about Rs. one lakh has been transferred by the Lady Hardinge Medical College to the Maulana Azad Medical College and orders for additional equipment worth about Rs. 30,000 have been placed.

Over-Payment to Railway Contractors

*2257. **Shri Khadilkar:**
Shri T B. Vital Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of over-payment made to the contractors engaged in the construction of Rajkharwan-Barajamda doubling of South Eastern Railway on the basis of inflated classification in earth work and measurements, load and lift have been brought to the notice of the Railway Board;

(b) if so, whether these have been investigated; and

(c) with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

Acquisition of Land for Government Servants House Building Society Ltd.

*2257-A. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a piece of agricultural land in urban area of Masjid Moth, New De'hi, which was purchased in an open auction by the displaced persons for building

purposes from the Ministry of Rehabilitation in the year 1958-59 is being acquired for Government Servants House Building Society Ltd.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Delhi Administration have issued a notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 notifying their intention to acquire 1410 bighas and 3 biswas of land in villages Masjid Moth, Kharera, Shahpur, Raipur Khurd and Yusuf Sarai Jat for the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., of which about 584 bighas of land is in village Masjid Moth. This may include some agricultural land which was purchased in open auction by the displaced persons for building purposes from the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

(b) and (c). The object of the present notification is to invite public objections. The displaced persons, like other persons interested in the land proposed to be acquired, have the legal right to be heard by the Land Acquisition Collector, proceedings before whom are of quasi-judicial nature. The Delhi Administration will give due consideration to the report of the Land Acquisition Collector.

Gastro-Enteritis Cases in Delhi

*2258. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been great increase in the incidence of gastro-enteritis cases in Delhi;

(b) whether the causes of this sudden increase have been evaluated;

(c) the measures so far adopted or being adopted to prevent the spread of this disease; and

(d) whether there is a likelihood of the disease spreading in an epidemic form?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The following preventive measures have been taken:

- (i) Chlorination of Municipal water supply and of drinking water wells in urban and rural areas;
- (ii) Intensification of Cholera inoculation.
- (iii) Removal of cases of Gastro-enteritis brought to the notice of the Health Department of the Corporation to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi.
- (iv) Promulgation of regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 within the limits of the Union Territory of Delhi for a period of 8 months with effect from 13-3-1959.
- (v) Proper supervision as regards removal of refuse and filth and the use of D.D.T. and gammexine as insecticides for strict fly control.
- (vi) Intensification of Health Education measures requesting the Public to take all possible preventive measures against cholera.
- (vii) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has organised 4 Mobile Food Hygiene Enforcement Squads assisted by Police to minimise the sale of unwholesome and exposed food stuffs.

(d) No. as far as it can be foreseen.

Dues from China for Overseas Communications Services

*2259. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 893 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the nature of action since taken for recovery of the sum due from the Chinese Government relating to overseas communications services, and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K Patil) (a) and (b) The Indian Embassy in Peking has been reminding the Chinese Government from time to time, but no decision in the matter has yet been taken by that Government

Flood Control Capacity of Hirakud Dam Project

*2260. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the flood controlling capacity of the Hirakud Dam has been finally known and studied by the Central Water and Power Commission,

(b) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Government of India for deputing a team from the flood wing of the Central Water and Power Commission for studying the flood problem in the Mahanadi Delta area, and

(c) whether the Government of India have sent this team to Orissa for undertaking this study?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim)—
(a) to (c) A statement explaining the position is given below—

Statement

In October, 1958, the Minister of Works, Orissa, wrote to the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following effect

As a result of the execution of the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme the Government of Orissa are putting double embankments in many of the rivers in the deltaic area. Some

doubts have been expressed whether this will not give rise to high floods in future. Further, no clear picture of the flood controlling capabilities of the Hirakud Dam, under different conditions, is yet available. The experience of 1958 floods shows that, whereas before the Hirakud Dam came into existence, the floods were of a very short duration with the regulated release of water from the Hirakud Reservoir, the accumulation of water in the deltaic area is more persistent and this has resulted in considerable damage to the crops

2 In view of the doubts about the effects of the Hirakud Dam and double embanking of the Mahanadi river in the deltaic area, the Minister of Works Orissa, requested that a detailed study of the flood problem in this area be made by the Flood Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission. For this purpose, the Commission have requested the State Chief Engineer to furnish certain data about the various channels of the Mahanadi in deltaic reach to enable them to study the problem in details and make further suggestions. The requisite data are still awaited by the Commission. On receipt thereof, the Commission will study the problem and, if necessary, send an expert or experts to make an on-the-spot study of the problem

Standardisation of Indigenous Medicines

*2261 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S C Samanta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government contemplates to standardise the methods of preparation of Ayurvedic medicines and other indigenous drugs in the country, and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Committee recently appointed by the Government of India to assess the nature, volume and standard of Ayurvedic pharmaceutical products have made certain recommendations in this regard and these recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Reduction in Railway Board Staff

*2261-A. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) what was the number of (i) officers and (ii) ministerial staff in the Railway Board on the 1st March, 1959,

(b) what reduction in the staff of the Railway Board is contemplated and how it is proposed to be carried out; and

(c) which of the officers have overstayed the tenure period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) 245

(ii) 1022

(b) The matter is under consideration

(c) None

Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link

*2262 { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given "Starred Question No 1149 on the 12th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been arrived at with regard to the Hassan-Mangalore rail link,

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet

(b) Does not arise

(c) The matter is still under consideration

कृषि उत्पादनों का मूल्य

2263. ओ विभूति विषय : क्या लालू सचिव कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार कृषि उत्पादों और शौल्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्यों में समन्वय पैदा करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है,

(ल) यदि हा, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है, और

(ग) उमे कब कार्यान्वयित किया जायेगा?

लालू सचिव कृषि मंत्री (भी अ० प्र० ज०न):

(क) से (ग) अनेक शौल्योगिक तथा कृषि उत्पादों की कीमतों पर बहुत सी मुवन्तिक और पेचीदा बातों का प्रभाव पड़ता है, जिनमें से कुछ खास वस्तुओं से विशेष सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। इसी कारण कोई आम या खास योजना का बनाना मुमिन नहीं हुआ लेकिन कीमतों मुकरर करने में सामान्य आर्थिक दृक्काव तथा मुवन्तिक चीजों की कीमतों में कुछ समता रखने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

Pilot Service for Calcutta Port

*2264. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tonnage handled at Calcutta Port has considerably increased during the last five years,

(b) whether an increase has also been made in the strength of Pilots to handle the increased tonnage;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any representation has been made in this regard by the pilot Service Association of Calcutta Port, and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has not been any increase in the sanctioned strength of pilots, but the number of Pilots actually employed in piloting the vessels has increased from 31 in 1954 to 39 in 1958 and 40 at present

(c) The reason is that the strength of the Pilotage Service is not related to the tonnage handled but to the number of ships to be piloted. By this standard, the existing sanctioned strength of pilots is considered adequate.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. An advance copy of a memorandum dated the 21st April, 1959 submitted by the Association through the Calcutta Port Commissioners has been received by Government and the views of the Port Commissioners thereon are awaited

Suspension of Railway Officers

*2265. { Shri Khadilkar:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction) and a District Engineer of the South-Eastern Railway were suspended last week;

(b) what are the grounds for the suspension; and

(c) whether further investigations have been entrusted to Special Police Establishment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) The standard of construction work, executed under their supervision, has been found to be below the specifications laid down for such work

(c) Departmental action has been instituted. The Special Police Establishment have also been authorised to make investigations.

Surplus Machinery in Various Projects

*2266. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1112 on the 27th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the officer appointed to evolve a systematic procedure for the transfer of surplus machinery from one project to another to ensure full use of all important equipment has since been submitted; and

(b) if so, the nature of the procedure evolved?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Rail Priority for Foreign Export

*2267. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the items for export receive any priority in railway movement;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the railway allocation for metalliferous mining industry for export falls short of actual production;

(d) if so, by how much; and

(e) how Government propose to meet this shortage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. RamaSwamy): (a) Yes General goods traffic to ports for export moves under higher priority item 'D' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule. Ore for export moves according to programmes drawn up

periodically in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and State Trading Corporation

(b) In view of reply *vide* (a) above question does not arise

(c) to (e) The Railway capacity for movement of metalliferous ores (including chromite, Iron Ore, Manganese Ores and Wolfram) is programmed in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the State Trading Corporation. In the Second Five Year Plan, there is a target fixed for movement of iron ore to the extent of two million tons annually. Information available shows that the State Trading Corporation have already developed export of ore to 24 million tons. There have been occasional shortfall on the Barajamda Sector of the South Eastern Railway in the movement of ore for export. This was on account of heavy concentration of ore movement on this sector for the Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd, Burnpur, Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd, Jamshedpur and the Rourkela Steel Plant. The South Eastern Railway is making every effort to move the maximum possible quantity of ore from this area for export, consistent with their other commitments on this sector.

Damage to Railway track and property due to Floods

4022 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the extent of damage done to the Railway track and property of Ferozepur and Delhi Junctions of Northern Railway by the recent floods in October, 1958, and

(b) the action taken to repair the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil

(b) Does not arise.

Self-Sufficiency in Food

4023. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to plan for food self-sufficiency in food deficit areas, and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, a Committee called the 'Inaccessible Area Committee' has been set up to examine the question of developing inaccessible areas in the country to become self-sufficient in foodgrains within the next two years

(b) A statement showing the composition of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII annexure No 22]

P. & T. Employees

4024 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of class III and IV employees on regular establishment of Posts and Telegraphs Department on 31st December, 1958, and

(b) the number of employees amongst them who are permanent (class-wise)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is given below —

Statement

Class	Total Staff	Number of Permanent staff amongst Col(2)
I	2	3
III	161,704	109,749
IV	57,544	34,053

Foreign Tourists

4025. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of foreign tourists who visited Bhakhra Dam during 1955-56 and 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The figures of foreign tourists who visited Bhakhra Dam during the years 1955-56 and 1958-59 as furnished by the State Government are as follows

Year	No of foreign tourists
1955-56	675
1958-59 (up to 8th Feb 1959)	1,130

Ticket Checking Staff in Bikaner Division (N Rly)

4026. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that ticket checking staff in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway is inadequate for detecting ticketless travelling, and

(b) if so, the action to be taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) No difficulty has, however, been experienced in filling up some of the posts, this is likely to be only temporary as steps have already been taken to recruit the necessary staff

Sleeping Accommodation on Delhi-Bikaner Train

4027. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no 3rd class sleeping accommoda-

tion on Bikaner mail train running between Delhi and Bikaner and vice versa, and

(b) if so, the action to be taken in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) III class sleeping coaches had been provided on the Bikaner Mail between Delhi and Bikaner from 10-6-57 to 16-2-58 when they were withdrawn on account of poor patronage

There is no proposal at present to reintroduce sleeping accommodation on these trains

Amenities at Stations on Northern Railway

4028. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the nature of amenities to be provided during 1959-60 at Sirsa, Kosli, Kanina Khas and Mahendargarh Stations on Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There is no proposal to provide any passenger amenities at these stations during 1959-60

Rural Electrification in Punjab

4029. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the total amount asked by Punjab Government for Rural Electrification programme during the year 1958,

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

(c) the total amount actually utilised during the same period, and

(d) the nature of the work done?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim).

(a) and (b) No request was received

from the Government of Punjab for financial assistance in the year 1958 for the rural electrification programme in that State, nor was any amount sanctioned by the Central Government

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Corruption cases on Central Railway

4030 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of corruption cases pending on the Central Railway as on the 30th April, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 70 In addition, there are 156 reports which are also under scrutiny

Letter Boxes in Bombay Villages

4031. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages in Parbhani district in Bombay State which are not provided with letter boxes, and

(b) the time by which letter boxes will be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K Patil): (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department does not provide letter boxes in every village. The policy of the Department is to provide letter boxes in rural areas in localities which post two letters or more per day and are situated at a distance of one mile or more from the nearest post office or letter boxes. There are 167 villages in Parbhani district where letter boxes are justified. Out of these, letter boxes have already been provided in 163 villages and remain to be provided in 4 villages

(b) The letter boxes will be provided in these villages very shortly

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in Bombay Villages

4032 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages having a population of 5,000 and more which are not provided with telegraph and telephone facilities in Parbhani District of Bombay State, and

(b) the time by which such facilities will be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K Patil):

(a) Out of eight stations with a population of more than 5,000 in this District telegraph facilities exist in seven places and telephone facilities in five places. Provision of telephone facility in one more place has been sanctioned and is likely to be made available this year

(b) The question of providing telegraph facility in the remaining one place and telephone facilities in the two places is under consideration

National Highways

4033. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the National Highways in India are to be broadened during the Second Five Year Plan period and

(b) if so what are those National Highways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is presumed that the question relates to widening the carriageway. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 23]

Coaches on Metre Gauge Section of Central Railway

4034. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of first class coaches on the metre gauge section of the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): On 31st March, 1959

First Class full—4

Composites containing 1 class accommodation—38

Partial Air-conditioned coaches having 1st class accommodation—3

Selection Posts on Central Railway

4035. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether numerous selection posts are vacant on metre gauge and broad gauge sections of the Central Railway at present, and

(b) if so, how many and for how many years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) No posts are lying vacant on the Central Railway. The position, however, is that some posts have been filled as an *ad hoc* measure pending regular selections which are being gradually finalised. A statement showing the number of such posts and the period for which they have been so filled is attached.

Statement

Central Railway	No. of selection posts against which unselected persons have been promoted pending regular selections	Period for which remaining unfilled properly
(1) Broad Gauge	309	From 1 month to 4 years
(2) Metre Gauge	4	From 5 months to 3½ years.

Overbridge at Parbhani Station

4036 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to construct an overbridge at Parbhani railway station on Kacheguda-Mannad section of the Central Railway has been considered by the Railway Board, and

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme stands?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to construct a foot overbridge at this station

(b) Does not arise

Railway Protection Force

4037. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
 Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of Central Railway as on the 31st March, 1959,

(b) the total expenditure involved in maintaining the Force during the year 1958-59,

(c) the number of Chief Security Officers, Inspectors and other junior officers, and

(d) the number in each category belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 6977

(b) Rs 74,37,000 approximately

(c) Chief Security Officer	1
Security Officer	1
Asstt. Security Officers	10
Inspectors	42
Sub-Inspectors	124
Subedars	106
Havildars	584
Naiks	315
Sainiks	5514
Others	280
TOTAL	6977

(d) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31st January, 1959 is given below:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I & II Officers	Nil	Nil
Inspectors . . .	1	
Sub-Inspectors . . .	8	1
Subedars . . .	8	
Havildars . . .	69	..
Naiks . . .	51	2
Sainiks . . .	773	43
Others . . .	17	..
TOTAL . . .	927	46

Railway Protection Force on Northern Railway

4038. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection force on the Northern Railway as on the 31st March, 1959,

(b) the number of senior and junior officers; and

(c) the number among them belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 7837

(b) Chief Security Officer	1
Security Officer	1
Commandant .	1
Asstt. Commandant	1
Asstt. Security Officers .	8
Principal Training School	1
Class III & IV	7824
TOTAL	7837
(c) Class I & II Officers	Nil
Class III & IV Staff	} S. C. —475 } S. T. —Nil

Sugar Mills in Punjab

4039. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugarcane crushed in the Sugar Mills of Punjab State during 1958-59 crushing season;

(b) the rate of recovery per day in each mill during 1958-59 in Punjab; and

(c) the price of sugarcane paid to farmers in each of the mills during the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 218 lakh maunds.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 24.] The daily figures of recovery are not available and hence the weekly recovery figures of sugar obtained by each mill are given

(c) The price of sugarcane paid to farmers for cane delivered at the gate of the factories is Rs 1.44 per maund and that for cane delivered at rail centres Rs 1.31 per maund

Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh

4040. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh soliciting its help for the construction of houses for the doctors of Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) if so, what action the Union Government have taken on that request?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have not received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for assistance for the construction of houses for doctors in Primary

Health Centres in addition to that provided in the scheme formulated by the Government of India for the opening of such centres in the States with Central assistance. In accordance with this scheme, the Central Government will pay to the State Government a subsidy towards non-recurring expenditure upto a ceiling of Rs 80,000 or 75 per cent of the actual expenditure whichever is less on buildings both for the Centre and residential quarters for the staff including suitable accommodation for a Family Planning Clinic.

(b) Does not arise

Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada

4041. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have proposed to establish a Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada, and

(b) if so, when the scheme is going to be implemented?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The scheme is included in the 2nd Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh, who have made a provision of Rs two lakhs for it in their budget for 1959-60. The State Government have also applied for UNICEF assistance to secure the imported equipment required for the proposed factory. The date of starting the factory is contingent on obtaining this equipment.

Medical Stores in Andhra Pradesh

4042. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the number of Medical Stores the Central Government is having in the country,

(b) the number of such Medical Stores located in Andhra Pradesh, and

(c) the names of places where they are located?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Four

(b) Nil

(c) Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Karnal

New Railway Lines in Rajasthan

4043. Shri R. C. Vyas: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what railway lines are proposed to be taken up for construction in Rajasthan in the course of the next three years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The following new lines have been approved by the Planning Commission for taking advance action such as Final Location Surveys, formation works etc., during the Second Plan Period

(i) Udaipur-Himmatnagar (133.25 miles MG)

(ii) Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar (17.82 miles BG)

T B. Clinics in Punjab

4044. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tuberculosis clinics established with Central aid in Punjab State during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of clinics proposed to be established with Central aid during 1959-60?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Nil The Government of Punjab proposed the establishment of 7 TB Clinics during 1958-59. The question of supplying X-Ray and Laboratory equipment to the clinics will be considered as and when they are ready with buildings and staff.

(b) The establishment of 5 clinics during 1959-60 has been proposed.

Research Centre for Spices in North Kanara

4045. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that North Kanara District in Mysore

State grows large quantities of Cardamom, Arecanut and Pepper and is exporting these products worth crores of rupees to foreign countries,

(b) whether there are any Research Centres set up by the Central Government in North Kanara District to aid the growers of the District;

(c) whether any such Centre has been set up in South Kanara,

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a similar Centre in North Kanara also, and

(e) what measures the Government propose to introduce for the improvement of these valuable foreign exchange earners in the near future?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes North Kanara District is an important tract for the cultivation of Cardamom Arecanut and Pepper. No separate statistics of exports from this District are, however, available. It may also be mentioned that India is deficient in Arecanut and is importing it from other countries

(b) Yes There is one Research Station for Arecanut at Thirthalli in North Kanara. In addition, there are also nursery Centres for pepper and arecanut at Sirsi in the same District

(c) A Central Arecanut Research Station has been set up at Vittal in South Kanara District

(d) The question of locating the pepper research station at Sirsi in North Kanara District is being examined by the Mysore Government. There is also a nursery for pepper at Karkal

(e) For the improvement of pepper, arecanut and cardamom, 18 Research Schemes and 21 Development Schemes have been sanctioned by the Central Government and the Indian Central Arecanut Committee in different parts of the country

Coconut in N. Kanara

4946. Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have assessed the potentialities of growing coconut trees in the District of North Kanara, Mysore State, as a part of the Grow More Food Campaign,

(b) the reasons as to why there is no Coconut Research or Assistance Centre in North Kanara District, and

(c) whether Government propose to set up any Coconut Research or Assistance Centre in the North Kanara District or render any special assistance to the Coconut growers of that District?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Under the Grow More Food Rules, Coconut Crop does not fall within the purview of food crops. No assessment of potentialities of growing Coconut Trees in the District of North Kanara, Mysore State, has, therefore, been made by the Government of India as a part of the Grow More Food Campaign

(b) and (c) A centre for raising and distributing quality Coconut Seedlings to Coconut Growers at a concessional rate of 50 nP per seedling ex-nursery has been functioning at Kumta in North Kanara District since March, 1948, with the financial assistance from the Indian Central Coconut Committee. There is, however, no Coconut Research Station in that District nor is there any proposal to set up one as necessity for this has not been felt

रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट

४०४७ श्री भ० दी० मिश्र क्या रेलवे मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय विभिन्न रेलो में कितने रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त हैं; और

(ख) क्या वे अस्थायी हैं अथवा स्थायी और उनके बेतन आदि क्या हैं?

रेलवे उपर्यारी (बी शाहनाम ज्ञान) :

(क) ८२।

(क) सब रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी होते हैं और संबंधित रेलप्रशासनों के पास इस बात का पूरा व्यौरा नहीं रहता कि उनकी परिलिंग्विया (encloments) क्या है और वे अस्थायी हैं या स्थायी।

Sugar Production

4048. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production of sugar in India during the years 1947-48 to 1958-59, year-wise—

(i) direct from cane,

(ii) from Khandasari production,

(iii) refined from Gur; and

(b) what was the total area under cane during sugar years from 1947-48 to 1958-59 year-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 25].

Sugar Factories

4050. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of new sugar factories installed all over India, State-wise, since 1947 in each year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 26].

Crushing Capacity of Sugar Factories

4051. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total crushing capacity which has been added by expansion of existing sugar factories in Western U.P., Eastern U.P., Bihar and other States of the country in each of the years since 1947?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Government of India started licensing of additional capacity in the sugar industry from May, 1952, when the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, came into force. Since then, the undernoted additional crushing capacity has been added by expansion of existing sugar factories.

Region	Crushing capacity added by expansions (Tons cane per day)				
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
Western U.P.	1,158	2,562	500	2,405	6,625
Eastern U.P. . . . .	..	..	591	..	591
Bihar . . . . .	..	..	500	..	500
Other States	2,125	1,780	200	1,100	5,205
TOTAL	3,283	4,342	1,791	3,505	12,921

Block Capital of Sugar Factories

4052. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the value of block capital of each sugar factory which worked in the season 1958-59;

(b) the total number of workers employed by the various sugar fac-

tories in the crushing season in 1957-58, both seasonal and permanent; and

(c) their annual wage bill, in each factory in 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The required information is not available

Medical Colleges

4053 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri E. C. Majhi.

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 979 on the 5th September, 1958 and state

(a) which of the State Governments have sent their proposals for assistance in the establishment of whole-time teaching units both in medicinal, clinical and non-clinical departments of the Medical College under their control, and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have sent their proposals

(b) The State-Governments were informed that Central assistance would be paid from 1959-60

Subway at Subedar Chatram Road, Bangalore City

4054 Shri Keshva: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the stage at which the matter of construction of a Subway (under-bridge) at Subedar Chatram Road in Bangalore city stands, and

(b) what are the other proposals with the Government for the removal of congestion of traffic there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The question of construction of an over-

bridge or underbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing is under correspondence with the Government of Mysore whose decision is awaited.

(b) Nil.

Ticket Checking Staff

4055. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 480 on the 27th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether orders for upgrading of ticket-checking staff of the Delhi-Rewari-Fazlak Section have been finalised and implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnaiz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, in respect of staff in grade Rs. 60-150 to the grade Rs. 80-160 and also in grade 100-185. The promotions to grade Rs. 200-300 and above are expected to be finalised shortly. The reason for the delay is that selections for the grade Rs. 200-300 have yet to be held and thereafter persons will be promoted to that and the still higher grades

Development of Port Facilities at Paradip

4056. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1082 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the Poona Research Institute regarding development of port-facilities at Paradip; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The construction in three stages of an open Sea-port protected by two break-waters has been recommended at Paradip. In the first stage an enclosed basin protected by southern and northern breakwaters with approach channel upto 30 feet and suitable turning basin has been suggested. Port facilities have been recommended to be provided for ships drawing 25 to handle about 1 million tons of iron-ore with 2 berths equipped with four cranes.

In the second stage an approach channel of 450 feet wide to 36 feet depth below IWOST for admitting ships drawing upto 34 feet may be provided. Two fully mechanised additional berths may also be added in the enclosed basin.

Provision of a wet dock has been suggested in the third stage of development.

The report is under examination.

Development of Medicinal Plants

4057. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 767 on the 4th December, 1957 and state:

(a) what is the total amount of capital and recurring grants expended so far during the Second Five Year Plan period for development of medicinal plants;

(b) how many Herbariums are there in India and where are they located; and

(c) what is the total cost of medicinal plants exported and those used in India for manufacture of drugs during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karimarkar): (a) A total sum of Rs. 32,000, Rs. 18,000 from Health Minister's Discretionary Grant and

Rs. 22,000 under the scheme for the development of Indigenous and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine—has been sanctioned to the (i) O.H. Nazar Ayurvedic College, Surat (ii) Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, and (iii) Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad respectively for the development of Herbaria during the Second Five Year Plan so far.

(b) Information is not available regarding the total number of herbaria in the country.

(c) Government have no information.

Gate at Level Crossings on Ex-Bikaner Section (N. Railway)

4058. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no gate on level crossing on the Ex-Bikaner section of the Bikaner Division on Northern Railway and due to which accidents of serious nature take place; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide gates on level crossings on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Level crossings classified as unmanned 'C' Class are not provided with Gates or Gate-keepers. The classification of level crossings is determined in consultation with the Local Governments concerned and is dependent on the density and nature of road as well as rail traffic. There are several unmanned 'C' class level crossings on the Indian Railway where gates and gate-keepers are not provided. The provision of gates and gate-keepers at such crossings is considered on the merit of each case.

Marketing Societies

4059. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1418 on the 12th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up 1181 marketing societies during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of societies to be opened (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Second Five Year Plan provided for organisation of 1800 marketing societies. Out of these, 749 societies were organised during 1955-57 and 1957-58. The Plan for 1958-59 provided for organisation of 315 societies and the plan for 1959-60 for organisation of 414 societies. The balance of 421 societies is to be organised in 1960-61. We are addressing the State Governments for accelerating and expanding the programme and to put up a supplementary plan for 1959-60.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise break up of the 730 marketing societies provided for in the Plans for 1958-59 and 1959-60 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 27].

रुडकी-हरिद्वार सड़क

४०६०. श्री अवत बहान क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १३ दिसम्बर १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १६७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रुडकी में हरिद्वार तक की सड़क के पीपलकोटी-गुलाबकोटी और गुलाबकोटी जोशी मठ के बीच के अंश का निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ल) इस सड़क के हरिद्वार बड़ीनाथ सड़क के सकरे और उत्तरनाक मोड़ो में सुधार

करने के लिये आठ लाख रुपये का अतिरिक्त अनुदान देने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार अंतरालय ने राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क)

१—पीपलकोटी-गुलाबकोटी सड़क

इस पर काम पूरा हो चुका है जिसमें तीन छोटे और तीन बड़े पुल शामिल हैं। बैजाकुची के पास बाकी एक बड़ा पुल बनाने की काम प्रगति पर है और आशा है यह मई, १९५६ तक बनकर तयार हो जायेगा। इसके बन जाने से इस सारे सड़क का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा।

२—गुलाबकोटी-जोशीमठ सड़क

काम पूरा हो चुका है।

(ल) इस काम के लिये प्रदेश सरकार को ८ लाख रुपये का एक पूरक अनुदान दिये जाने के विषय में फरवरी, १९५६ में कहा दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मृग उपबन

४०६१. श्री अवत बहान : क्या लाल तथा कुछ मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कोटड्वार (गढ़वाल) के सभी प्रभाग नदी के दोनों तटों पर एक मृग उपबन की स्थापना करने का विचार कर रही है,

(ल) यदि हा, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस के लिये कितनी राशि मजूर की गई है ?

आश तथा कुछ मंत्री (श्री श० प्र० जैन) :

(क) इस प्रकार का मृग उपबन राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहले से ही स्थापित हो चुका है।

(ल) और (म). राज्य सरकार ने विश्वीय सहायता के लिये प्रार्थना की थी जो अनावर्तक लागत का ५० प्रतिशत तक दी जा सकती है और इस की मजूरी १६५६-५७ से दी जा चुकी है। ऐसी सभी प्रकृति संरक्षण योजनाओं (nature conservancy schemes) के लिये मजूर की हुई एक इकट्ठी राशि थी, मालान (malan) मृग उपचार के सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक राशि मालूम नहीं है।

Central Tractor Organisation

4062. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any units of the Central Tractor Organisation are proposed to be disbanded;

(b) if so, the number of units to be disbanded and their location;

(c) the number of persons who will be retrenched as a result thereof; and

(d) how many of such persons have been guaranteed alternative employment?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, one unit has already been disbanded in April 1959 and 3 more units are likely to be disbanded on the close of the operational season in June, 1959.

(b) Three of these units are in Bihar (Jasidih, Deoghar, and Giridih) and one in Madhya Pradesh (Ambikapur).

(c) It is not possible to say, as the question of acquiring more tractors for the organisation is under consideration.

(d) Efforts are made to find alternative employment for employees whenever retrenchment is resorted to.

दिल्ली में भूमि की बकाबन्दी

४०६३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या जाता तथा हृषि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के कितने गांवों में भूमि सुधार के सिलसिले में भूमि की बकाबन्दी कर दी गई है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ल) क्या इस काम के लिये कोई उप-समिति है ?

जाता तथा हृषि मंडी (श्री अ० प्र० ज०):

(क) २८२ गांव की कुल संख्या में से, जहा चक बन्दी का कार्य किया जाना है, २१० गांव में चकबन्दी का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। बाकी ७२ गांव में दिल्ली लैन्ड रिकार्ड्स एकट जैसा कि हाल ही में संसद द्वारा संघोषित हुआ है, का कार्यान्वयन होने के पश्चात् कार्य किया जायेगा।

(ल) इस काम के लिये कोई उप-समिति नहीं है।

Sugar Mills

4064. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in India which had formally served notices of closure to be effective from the 1st April, 1959 but actually did not close down;

(b) the places where they are located;

(c) the number of sugar mills which have not started again after the expiry of their closure notices;

(d) the places where they are located; and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to restart the closed mills?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) None, Sir.

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

Recovery of Sugar from Sugarcane in Punjab

4065. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the percentage of recovery of sugar from sugarcane in Punjab during the 1958-59 season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 8.5 per cent (Estimated)

Regional Coconut Research Station in Orissa

4066. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 489 on the 25th February, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Regional Coconut Research Station at Sakhigopal in Orissa State which is running since 11th January, 1955 has made any progress since then,

(b) if so, the nature of progress made so far in different aspects of coconut research, and

(c) whether any further financial assistance has been given to this Research Station either by the Indian Central Coconut Committee or the Central Government since 1956?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII annexure No 28]

(c) Yes; Rs 38,165 have been paid by the Central Government through Indian Central Coconut Committee

Scarcity in Foodgrains

4067. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where scarcity conditions still prevail, and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied by the Centre to those States during the first quarter of the year 1959?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No serious scarcity conditions are prevailing in any of the States at present. Distribution of foodgrains from Government stocks, however, is going on in certain deficit areas to augment supplies in those areas.

The total quantity of foodgrains issued from Government stocks during the first quarter of 1959 amounted to 11.4 lakh tons

Fruit Orchards in Bombay State

4068. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any assistance for the development of fruit orchards in Bombay State, and

(b) whether the State Government have submitted any scheme for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the amounts of loans and grants given by the Central Government for the development of fruit orchards in Bombay State is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII annexure No 29]

(b) Yes. A scheme for the development of fruit production has been sanctioned in Bombay State

Mulberry Cultivation in Bombay State

4069. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any aid has been sanctioned by the Central Government for mulberry plantation in Bombay State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir

Robberies in Trains

4070. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that robberies in trains on the Indian Railways are on the increase in the year

1959 so far as compared to the corresponding period in 1958; and

(b) if so, what measures have been adopted to protect lives and properties in the trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. There has been some increase in train robberies.

(b) The problem being one of Law and Order with which the State Governments are primarily concerned we have been approaching them and they have been taking necessary action. The following precautionary measures are being taken by the Railways and the State Police.

1. Night passenger trains are escorted by police personnel to ensure safety of the travelling public;

2. Close surveillance is also being exercised at important junction stations by police officers over known criminals and habitual offenders;

3. Close liaison is maintained between the Railway officers, R.P.F. and police at all levels;

4. Plain clothed staff of the R.P.F. are deputed in notorious sections to keep surveillance over the criminals.

Discipline among the Railway Staff

4071. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what special measures, if any, have been taken in 1958 to enforce better discipline and inculcate sense of responsibility among the Railway Staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A Note giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 30].

गलगण्ड का उपचार

४०७२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गलगण्ड रोग का उपचार करने के लिये १९५६ में किसी प्रभावी औषधि का अधिकार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस औषधि का नाम क्या है; और

(ग) रोग के पूरे उपचार के लिये इस औषधि को कितने दिन सेवन करना पड़ता है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरक्कर) :

(क) से (ग). गलगण्ड रोग के उपचार के लिये १९५६ में किसी औषधि का अधिकार नहीं किया गया है। गलगण्ड के प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण के लिये अब तक एकमात्र यही उपाय मालूम है कि पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को काफी मात्रा में आयोडाइज़िड नमक दिया जाये। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में आयोडीन को सबसे अधिक प्रभावशाली रोगरोधी एजेण्ट मान लिया गया है। वयस्कों के दैनिक आहार के साथ १०० माइक्रोग्राम आयोडीन देना गलगण्ड की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये काफी है।

Selection of Assistant Labour Welfare Inspectors

4073. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Divisional Superintendent, Asansol, asked 79 Railway employees to appear in written test for promotion of panel for the posts of Assistant Labour Welfare Inspector, Asansol in scale of Rs. 150—225 on the 20th August, 1958;

(b) if so, how many of them passed the test;

(c) whether the failed candidates were again asked to appear on the 4th, 5th and 6th December, 1958 and if so, for what purpose;

(d) how many employees have been selected for the posts;

(e) whether it is a fact that failed candidates numbering four either in-

written or oral test or in both have been selected for the posts;

(f) whether it is a fact that some passed candidates have been excluded; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In all 118 persons were called to appear at the written test held on 23-8-1958, but 80 actually appeared.

(b) 18

(c) The selection comprises of a written test and an interview. Therefore, all the 80 employees were called to appear for the interview.

(d) 17

(e) 3 employees who obtained the minimum qualifying marks of 60 per cent in professional ability were selected, on an overall assessment

(f) and (g) 4 employees who passed in the written test but did not obtain the minimum qualifying marks in professional ability were not selected.

Punishment for Dereliction of Duty

4074. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of Class I, II, III and IV (Class-wise) in Eastern Railways have been punished during 1958-59 on the report of the Safety Branch; and

(b) how many cases of drowsiness were reported by the Safety Branch during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) Class I: Nil; (ii) Class II: Nil; (iii) Class III: 276, (iv) Class IV: 108

(b) 211

Corruption Cases in Southern Railway

4075. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during 1957 and 1958 on the Southern Railway; and

(b) the number of such cases pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Number—

1957.	71,
1958	59

Nature—Acceptance of illegal gratification, ticketless travel and re-sale of tickets, misuse of Railway material and Railway labour, underweighment of parcels, misappropriation of Railway cash and cases of fraud, non-collection of wharfage and demurrage charges etc

(b) 84

रेलवे गवेषणा केन्द्र, लखनऊ

४०७६. श्री म० ना० सिंह क्या रेलवे मर्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) रेलवे गवेषणा केन्द्र, लखनऊ ने रेलवे सम्बन्धी विषयों पर अब तक कितनी पुस्तकों प्रकाशित की हैं

(ख) क्या इन पुस्तकों के हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इन सब पुस्तकों को हिन्दी में अनूदित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ताकि कुछ वर्षों में ये पुस्तकें हिन्दी में उपलब्ध हो सकें?

रेलवे उपर्याप्ति (श्री शाहनवाज जी) :

(क) ऐमासिक तकनीकी बुलेटिन के अलावा, समय-समय पर बहुत से तकनीकी रेल किताब की शक्ति में वृक्षाशित किये जाते हैं। एक और पुस्तक "सायल मिकेनिक्स फार रेलवे इंजिनियर्स" छप रही है।

(ख) और (ग). मे प्रकाशन बहुत ही तकनीकी किस्म के हैं। इनका हिन्दी में प्रनुवाद करने की कोई योजना अभी नहीं बनायी गयी है।

Irrigation Works in Punjab

4077. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amount allotted for irrigation works for the Punjab State for 1959-60?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): The outlay, agreed to by the Planning Commission, for the Punjab State for Irrigation Works in the Major and Medium Irrigation Sector during 1959-60 is given below:—

Rs.	
Irrigation Schemes:	272.94 lakhs
Bhakra Nangal (including power)	1085.00 lakhs

Rural Electrification

4078. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far achieved in the electrification of villages during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government have any specific proposal for the stimulation of rural electrification during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) 7701

villages have been electrified from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan up to the end of December, 1958.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to extend loan assistance to the State Governments from 1959-60 for rural electrification schemes included in the Plans of the States on the same terms as were sanctioned for the programme for the expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities, i.e., for the first five years only interest would be paid and thereafter the loan and the interest together would be recovered in equal instalments spread over 25 years. For a scheme to qualify for this assistance, it should fall into one or the other of the following categories:—

(a) rural distribution extended from grid system;

(b) in the case of urban schemes, extensions from urban area to the adjoining rural area; and

(c) small generating stations with their associated feeder and distribution lines where these are intended to serve one village or a group of villages.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यात्रियों को सुविधायें

४०७९. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या भरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में और विशेषत मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटिया गंज संचान पर यात्रियों के लिये प्रकाश, जल तथा स्वच्छता आदि की सुविधायें देने के लिये चालू वर्ष में कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना क्या है ?

रेलवे उपर्याप्ति (श्री शाहनवाज जी)

(क) जी हा ।

(क) १६५६-६० के सुविधा-कार्यक्रम (Amenities programme) में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बिन स्टेशनों पर रोशनी, पानी और सफाई की व्यवस्था के काम शामिल है उनकी तादाद नीचे दी गयी है —

किस तरह की सुविधा दी जायेगी	स्टेशनों की तादाद
(१) बिजली की रोशनी पले आदि की व्यवस्था	२०
(२) पानी की व्यवस्था	४७
(३) सफाई	२७
मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकाटियागढ़ सेक्षन के स्टेशनों पर यात्री-सुविधा के काम का व्यूहा —	
क्रम-स्टेशन का नाम	काम
संख्या	
१ मुजफ्फरपुर	(क) मालगोदाम में पानी के नल,
	(ल) पानी के ठेले
	(ग) मालगोदाम में और फाटक पर मर्करी लाइट
	(घ) प्लेटफार्म न० २ और ४ पर खत के पले।
२ सगीली	पानी के नल या हैंड पम्प।
३ माझीलिया	सेफटी टाइप की टट्टी और पेशाबधर।

Traffic Accounts Office, Secunderabad

4080. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the work in connection with the construction of buildings to house the Traffic Accounts Office, Secunderabad, has since commenced; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The contract for the construction of the building has been awarded and the preliminary arrangements to commence the work have been made. The actual work will be taken in hand shortly

(b) Does not arise

Traffic Survey of Inland Water Transport System in Orissa

4081 Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1304 on the 17th March, 1959 in respect of traffic survey of inland water transport system in Orissa and state

(a) whether the survey report has since been received;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations, and

(c) how many of them have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The report has been received by the State Government

(b) and (c) Details are awaited from the State Government.

Acquisition of Land for Railways

4082 { Shri Yadav:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land near village Jiwanpur in Moghul-Sarai (Northern Railway) is being acquired by the Railways from peasants,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the names of the villages from where the land is to be acquired,

(d) the number of the peasants from whom the land is to be acquired,

(e) the size of land proposed to be acquired, and

(f) the rate of compensation to be paid to the peasants?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The land is being acquired for construction of a fly-over at the east end of Moghalsarai Station

- (c) 1 Tarapur
- 2 Dhuskhas
- 3 Jiwanpur
- 4 Hundarha
- 5 Jalalpur

(d) to (f) Not known at present. The land is being acquired through the Land Acquisition Officer of the State Government

Hirakud Power for Bhilai Steel Plant

4083. Shri Sanganna Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached Government of India with a request to supply power from Hirakud Project to the Bhilai Steel Project, and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) The reply is in the negative

(b) Does not arise

Survey of Kollangod-Trichur Railway Line

4084 Shri V. Eacharan Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the survey of Kollangod-Trichur line in Southern Railway has been completed

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of construction, and

(c) whether the proposal relates to metre gauge or broad gauge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (c) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys were carried out in 1945-46 for both BG and MG

(b) The then estimated costs of construction were Rs 2 90 and Rs 2 47 crores for BG and MG respectively. Present day cost will be higher

Nautor Lands in Himachal Pradesh

4085. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the applications for Nautor lands are rejected in Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh,

(b) what is the number of rejected and accepted applications for Nautor land grants in Mahasu for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59

(c) what is the number of applicants relating to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, separately, under each head,

(d) what is the number of those who applied for horticulture and subsistence purposes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Applications are disposed of on merits in

accordance with the rules governing the grant of Nautors in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) 371 and 199 applications were accepted and 350 and 874 applications were rejected during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

(c) Year	Applications by members of Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes	
	Sanc- tioned	Re- jected	Sanc- tioned	Re- jected	
1957-58	127	102	50	17	
1958-59	106	375	33	22	

(d) No separate record is kept of the applications for grant of Nautors for horticultural purposes. All applications are for subsistence purposes.

हिन्दी में रेलवे "न्यूज लेटर"

४०८६. श्री म० नां० तिहू : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर सीमात रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे और मध्य रेलवे द्वारा निकाले जाने वाले "न्यूज लेटर" नामक पत्र का हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इसका हिन्दी संस्करण हिन्दी भाषी लेखों के लोगों के लिये निकालने का विचार कर रही है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी):
(क) और (ख), "न्यूज लेटर" का हिन्दी संस्करण पूर्वोत्तर और मध्य रेलों में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे इसका हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने के साथां पर विचार कर रही है, लेकिन उत्तर और पूर्व रेलों में अभी स तरह का ऐ विचार नहीं है।

कानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन का पूर्व-ताल्लुक कार्यालय

४०८७. श्री बगदीश घटस्त्रो : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन का पूर्व-ताल्लुक कार्यालय गत तीन बर्षों में कितनी बार नये सिरे से बना है;

(ख) इसको नये सिरे से बनाने पर हर बार कितना लंबा हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या इसको किर से नये सिरे से बनाने का विचार है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) दो बार।

(ख) पहली बार ३२०० रुपये और दूसरी बार ४८०० रुपये।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Quarters for Railway Staff

४०८८. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff on Railways working in shift duty are declared cent per cent essential for allotment of quarters; and

(b) if so, why the Telegraph Staff are being deprived of this privilege while they also perform equally the same nature of duty?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. Shift duty does not make a person essential for allotment of quarters.

(b) However, Telegraph staff are also provided with quarters to the extent feasible.

Movement of Oil-Cake and Potatoes

4089. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of the staff of Eastern Railway were penalised in connection with a case in regard to movement of oil-cake and potatoes from Bihar to West Bengal in 1952;

(b) whether the same staff filed a suit in the Calcutta High Court against the said order; and

(c) if so, what was the decision of the Calcutta High Court?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sankaranarayanan): (a) 22 employees were punished in connection with this case

(b) 12, out of the 18 employees removed from service, filed suits against the orders of their removal from service.

(c) The Court set aside the punishment inflicted on these employees, for a procedural defect but was pleased to grant liberty to the Railway to proceed afresh in the matter from the Show Cause Notice stage

विस्तीर्ण के गांव में पवन चक्की

४०६०. श्री अमल दर्शन : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के पास नजफगढ़ विकास खण्ड के रोशनपुरा नामक ग्राम में जो पवन चक्की लगाई गई थी, वह लगाने के चार दिन के बाद ही ठप्प हो गई थी और ग्रामीणों द्वारा बार-बार प्रार्बंदित करने पर भी भर्ती तक ठीक नहीं की गई है,

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या उस पवन चक्की की सागत, विसेषताओं और ठप्प

होने के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) उस पवन चक्की को फिर के चालू करने व भविष्य में व्यवस्थित दशा में रखने के लिये क्या कार्यकारी की जा रही है?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपर्युक्ती (बी ब० स० मर्ति): (क) स्थानीय विकोस कार्यों के अन्तर्गत रोशनपुरा ग्राम सभा ने एक पवन चक्की लगाई थी। यह लगाने के लगभग १५ दिन बाद खराब हो गई। गाव वालों ने पवन चक्की को लगाने जाने करने के उसे ठीक करने के लिये कहा लेकिन अब तक उसने ठीक नहीं की।

(ख) पवन चक्की पर बिक्री कर मिला कर ४४६२ रुपये द आने की लागत आई। गाव वालों ने १२०० रुपये दिये और बाकी ३२६२ रु० ८ शा० की रकम नहीं दी। पवन चक्की हवा के जोर पर चलती है और एक कुएं में पानी निकालती है।

(ग) काम को पूरा करने के लिये फर्म को मनाने का काम दिल्ली शासन द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

Price of Rice in Manipur

4091. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Table No. 12-1 of the Bulletin on Food Statistics issued in January, 1959, wherein no procurement prices of rice have been indicated for Manipur; and

(b) whether no procurement was done during those years mentioned in the Table?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

The omission is being made good by the issue of an addendum.

(b) There was procurement of rice and paddy in Manipur during the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54

Director of Health Services, Manipur

4092. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of a Director of Health Services has been created for Manipur and the Chief Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Imphal, has been appointed to the post,

(b) whether Government are aware that the Director is only incharge of the Civil Hospital at Imphal while all the other dispensaries and hospitals in Manipur are transferred to the Territorial Council, and

(c) if so, the justification for creating the post?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A post of Director of Medical and Health Services, Manipur, has been created and the incumbent of the post of Chief Medical Officer, Manipur has been temporarily appointed to this post pending the selection of a suitable officer by Government

(b) The Director is incharge of all Centrally sponsored Schemes like Leprosy, B.C.G., Malaria Control etc throughout the Territory besides being responsible for the maintenance of 14 hospitals and dispensaries, including the Civil Hospital, Imphal, which have not been transferred to the Territorial Council

The Manipur Administration are also concerned with the maintenance and management of asylums situated in Imphal, the Police and Jail dispensaries and the schemes undertaken in connection with the current Five Year Plan, and this work has also to be supervised by the Director

(c) The post of Director of Medical and Health Services, Manipur, is

considered essential for proper supervision and implementation of the various Development Schemes and other duties mentioned above. The Director also acts as a technical adviser to the Territorial Council

Taccavi Loans to Delhi Peasants Multipurpose Co-operative Society

4093. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Peasants Multi-purpose Co-operative Society was given Taccavi loans during the year 1958-59 for constructing wells,

(b) if so, the amount given, and

(c) the number of wells constructed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Stenographers

4094. { Shri A. K. Gopalan
 \ Shri Kunhan

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Stenographers have been filled up by unqualified and qualified Stenographers in the office of Research Design and Standardization Organisation, Baioda House Annex, New Delhi, an attached office of the Railway Board, after the results of the Union Public Service Commission Stenographers' Examination 1957 were declared i.e. since the 14th February, 1958,

(b) the number of posts of stenographers still lying vacant in the two branches of the Research Design and Standardization Organisation, New Delhi and Chittaranjan, and

(c) when and in what manner they will be filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) Rules are being framed to regulate future recruitment and till this is done the post will remain unfilled.

Delhi Peasants Multipurpose Co-operative Society

4095. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the functioning of Delhi Peasants Multipurpose Co-operative Society Limited, Ballimaran (Delhi);

(b) it is proposed to provide brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) That the society charged unreasonably high rents from its members, that it did not pass on to its member-cultivators the compensation received by it from the Delhi Improvement Trust for crops damaged by floods and that the names of the cultivators were not entered in Revenue records.

(c) These complaints were enquired into by the Delhi Co-operative Department and found to be baseless. It has been decided to explain the position at a meeting of the general body of the society to clear the misunderstanding.

Lakwa Station

4096. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Liladhar Kotek:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have received complaints about the

non-availability of basic necessities and amenities at Lakwa station in Sibsagar (Assam); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Complaints about non-availability of benches in the waiting hall at Lakwa Station have been received.

(b) It is proposed to provide benches during the current financial year.

Bridge over Kailasahar-Durgapur Road in Tripura

4097. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of a road from Kailasahar to Durgapur, Tripura, has been completed but for want of a culvert the passers-by are experiencing great difficulty; and

(b) if so, why a wood bridge or culvert is not being constructed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The existing foot track between Kailasahar and Durgapur was repaired under the Test Relief Scheme but the culvert was not constructed as the scheme provided for earthwork only. The construction of a road from Kailasahar to Fatikroy via Durgapur, including bridges, is proposed to be taken up by the Tripura Territorial Council in the current financial year, subject to availability of funds.

Repair of Roads in Tripura

4098. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 9 mile road from Dharmanager to Kurti has not been repaired since long; and

(b) if so, when the repair work will begin?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The road is under the Tripura Territorial Council, which carried out necessary repairs in the year 1958-59 at a cost of Rs 4,713. Necessary repairs during the current year will also be carried out.

Drinking Water Supply in Tripura

4099 Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of Jubaranagar of Kailashahar, Tripura have been suffering much for want of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

4100. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Union Government have issued any directives to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to purchase Medical provisions required for the Government Hospitals from the Medical Stores belonging to the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No, Sir.

Doubling of Railway Line

4101 Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of work doubling the railway line from Raipur to Nagpur has been undertaken on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether any change in the existing route is proposed to be affected; and

(c) the nature of the change?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir 68 miles of patch doubling between DRUG and KAMPTEE on the South Eastern and not Central Railway is being done.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Committees on Railways

4102. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) Rules and procedure for formation of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council, New Delhi and its zonal Committees and the Divisional and suburban Committees and who are in charge of such formation, and

(b) Rules and procedure for formation of (i) Time Table Committee (ii) Passenger Amenities Committee (iii) Catering Supervisory Committee and (iv) Book Stall Committee, Eastern Railway and who are in charge of such formation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Rules and procedure for the formation of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council, New Delhi, and the other Railway Users' Consultative and allied committees mentioned in the Question, are detailed in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 31]

The National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the centre and Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees on the Railways are formed by the Ministry of Railways.

The Divisional/Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committees, Time-Table Committees, Passenger Amenities Committees, Catering Supervisory and Book Stall Committees are formed by the General Managers of the Railway Administrations concerned.

Potato Growers in Himachal Pradesh

4102. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps to be taken by the Government to stop further exploitation of Himachal potato growers from the hands of middlemen and outside agencies and to get them reasonable and economic prices for their produce in the coming potato season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The matter is under active consideration of Government.

अमरीकी चावल

४१०४. श्री अस्सर : क्या चावल तथा कुवि बंद्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागपुर में सस्ते अनाज का दुकानों पर लोहे के कण मिश्रित अमरीकन चावल बचा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने यह जानने के लिये कि चावल में लोहे के कण कब और कहां मिलाये गये, कोई जाच की है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो जाच का क्या परिणाम निकला,

(घ) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसी ही शिकायतें की गई थीं,

(ङ) यदि हा, तो किन किन राज्यों में, और में शिकायतें किस प्रकार की थीं,

(च) क्या सरकार से अमरीकन सरकार से चावल खरीदते समय इससे साफ करवाने की साक्षाती बरती थी; और

(छ) यदि हा, तो चावल में लोहे के कण मिश्रित करने के कारण हुई हानि के लिये कौन उत्तरदायी है और सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

चावल तथा कुवि बंद्री (श्री अ० प० जैन) : (क) जी हां, एक शिकायत नागपुर में एक दुकान से अनाज दिये जाने के विषय में प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) शिकायत प्राप्त होने से पूर्व ही सब भग्नार विक चुका था । उप-आयुक्त, नागपुर, से प्राप्त हुए एक नमूने में लोहे की छोटी २ गोलियों के अतिरिक्त जोकि सुगमता से अलग की जा सकती थीं, दूसरी किस्मों के टूटे चावल भी मिले हुए थे । चावल की दूसरी किस्मो के साथ इस प्रकार के मिश्रण से तथा इस बात से कि अन्य परेशनियों और उपभोक्ताओं की ओर से ऐसी कोई शिकायत उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है, यह भालूम देता है कि यह मिश्रण केन्द्रीय कोठार से अमरीकी चावल देने के पश्चात हुआ है । बम्बई सरकार ने भी इस की जाच की, परन्तु वह भी यह निश्चय करने में कि लोहे की गोली किस प्रकार चावल के साथ मिश्रित हुई, असमर्थ रही ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं ।

(च) जी हां ।

(छ) अमरीकी चावल जैसा कि खरीदा गया था और जो कि केन्द्रीय कोठार से दिया गया था उसमें लोहे के कण मिश्रित नहीं थे । सरकारी गोदामों में अनाज का समय समय पर प्रावैधिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा परीक्षण होता रहता है, और केवल वह अन्धे जो उचित मध्यम का होता है, और जो मनुष्यों के खाने योग्य होता है, दिया जाता है ।

Telephone Connections

4105. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications are pending for telephone connections at Chandanrapore, West Bengal;

(b) the earliest date of such applications:

(e) whether some of the subscribers got telephone connections, three or four years after application; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): There is no place to our knowledge as Chandanrapore. It is presumed the question refers to Chandranagore. If so, the answers to the various parts of the query are as follows:

(3) 81.

(b) 16-2-1954.

(c) Yes.

(d) There is an accumulated demand for telephone connections all over the country and the rate of additional demand also exceeds the present rate of increase in capacity of exchanges. A considerable delay in meeting telephone demands is, therefore, inevitable all over the country. While some of the older applicants at Chandranagore will be given connections when local difficulties are overcome, it will not be possible to meet all the demands in the near future.

Aerodrome at Cherravoor

4186. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open an aerodrome at Cheruvannur, four miles from Kozhikode;

(b) if so, the number of houses to be demolished in order to enable the establishment of the aerodrome:

(c) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Cheruvannur Aerodrome Area Citizens Committee:

(d) if so the main points contained therein: and

(c) the Governments reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mehmooddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Full details are not available at present.

(c) Yes, Sir, and Government have also received a counter-representation from some other residents of the area.

(d) The Citizens Committee have stated that the establishment of an aerodrome at Cheruvannur 4 miles from Calicut will cause considerable inconvenience to the industry and population of that area, as more than 250 dwelling houses and rich paddy fields exist in this area and these might have to be demolished. They have represented that the Government might shift the venue of the aerodrome to some other place such as Chelari at a distance of about 13 miles from Calicut.

It has been stated in the counter-representation that the site already selected is most suitable for the purpose.

(e) Government have decided to have the sites at Cheruvannur and Chelari re-inspected, with a view to obtaining fresh reports on them.

Rural Electrification in Himachal Pradesh

4107. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a plan that the Karsog Elaqa of District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh was to be electrified within the First Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, why the area has not been electrified so far; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to electrify this area at the earliest?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):
(a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Electrification of this area is envisaged under the scheme entitled "Electrification of Suni, Karsog and surrounding areas" included in the Second Five Year Plan. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction to an estimate of Rs. 10 lakhs were accorded in May, 1958. Preliminary work has already been completed and the construction of overhead lines is in progress.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme

4108. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power made in Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1959 regarding Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme and state:

- (a) the financial allocation provided for the Scheme;
- (b) whether the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned any loan for the execution of the scheme;
- (c) if so, what is the amount;
- (d) whether any phased programme has been drawn up and approved for the execution of the first stage of the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):
(a) The Second Plan provision for the scheme is as follows:

	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh . . .	300 lakhs
Mysore . . .	95 lakhs
TOTAL . . .	<u>395 lakhs</u>

(b) Not so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have indicated the following phased programme:

Year	Amount to be spent
	Rs.
1958-59 . . .	42.26 lakhs
1959-60 . . .	50.00 lakhs
1960-61 . . .	150 lakhs
1961-62 to 1964-65 . . .	180.61 lakhs per year.

It is expected that the Government of Mysore will be in a position to provide the necessary matching funds for their share of the above phased programme.

Bhakra Dam Project

4109. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sought by the Punjab Government since April, 1957 up till now for the completion of Bhakra Dam Project; and

(b) the action taken to make the amount available?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):
(a) About Rs. 430 lakhs.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 418 lakhs has already been released. Applications for the balance amount are at various stages of consideration.

Family Planning

4110. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors sent to more advanced countries to study methods of birth control, country-wise during 1958 so far;

(b) the institutes where they studied the methods; and

(c) the duration of their stay abroad?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) None.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Slum Clearance in Delhi

4111 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1876 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of layout schemes since prepared by the Town Planning Commission for the clearance of slums in Delhi during 1958 so far;

(b) the names of those slum areas; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Five.

(b) and (c). The particulars of the schemes and the estimated expenditure on their implementation are as follows:

Name of the Scheme	Estimated Expenditure
(i) Development plan of Madanpur village for relocating cattle, potters, etc.	Rs. 5 83 lakhs
(ii) Proposed Bicycle-emp-Office Centre at Jhandewala for removal of Bicycle shops from Jama Masjid	60 to 70 lakhs
(iii) Neighbourhood shopping centre in the Supplementary Industrial Area (Nausigarh Road)	(estimate under preparation)
(iv) Extension of Khampur development area	25 lakhs
(v) Redevelopment Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur	78 lakhs (Capital Outlay).

Railway Protection Force

4112. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force on Indian Railways, Railway-wise as on the 31st March, 1959;

(b) the number of Chief Security Officers, Inspectors and other Junior Officers, separately, Railway-wise; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in maintaining the force during the year 1958-1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 32].

(c) Rs 5,57,14,000/-

Decrees Against Northern Railway

4113. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many decrees passed by the civil courts during the period from

the 1st December, 1958 to the 30th April, 1959 were put into execution against Northern Railway and with what results, month-wise;

(b) what was the total amount of costs of adjournment suits allowed by the civil courts against Northern Railway during the same period; and

(c) whether it was not possible to avoid such costs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) December '58	Nil
January '59	Nil
February '59	Nil
March '59	Nil
April '59	2

In both the cases relating to April '59 payment had been arranged before the receipt of the execution notice from the courts but it appears, the courts could not connect payments with the relevant suits. Action has al-

ready been taken to help courts to connect payment.

	Rs.
(b) December '58	488
January '59	867
February '59	736
March '59	967
April '59	2,096

(c) No. Sir.

Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi

4114. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India gave any grants to the Holy Family Hospital, Okhla Road, New Delhi during the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) if so, amounts thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The following grants were given by the Ministry of Health to the Holy Family Hospital, Okhla Road, New Delhi, during the years 1956-57 to 1959-60—

	Rs.
1956-57	30,000
1958-59	39,500

Sunday Duty Allowance for P. & T. Employees

4115. Shri Sabiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3073 on the 15th April, 1959 regarding Sunday duty allowance to P&T Employees and state:

(a) whether any monetary compensation in lieu of weekly off from the 7th May, 1950 upto 14th April, 1952 will be paid to any employee called on Sunday duty; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) and (b). Since orders of Government sanctioning monetary compensation were to have effect only from 15-12-1952, the question of payment of monetary compensation prior to that date does not arise.

Janata and G.T. Expresses

4116. { Shri Tangamani:
 { Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers were denied at Nagpur tickets by the Grand Trunk Express and Janata Express bound for Delhi on the 15th April, 1959 except for long distances;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether complaints have been received about hardship thus caused?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No passengers were denied tickets at Nagpur for the Janata Express. So far as the Grand Trunk Express is concerned, third class passengers are not booked for distances less than 300 miles.

(b) The distance restriction by the Grand Trunk Express has been imposed to avoid inconvenience to long distance passengers.

(c) No.

Janata and G.T. Expresses

4117. { Shri Tangamani:
 { Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether police escorted the Delhi bound Janata and Grand Trunk Expresses on the 15th April, 1959 from Nagpur; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether persons possessing platform tickets were arrested at Nagpur Station platform?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes from Nagpur to Katol.

(b) As a precautionary measure to guard against obstruction to movement of the train by the Textile Mill workers on agitation on the closure of Model Mills, Nagpur.

(c) Yes. Sixteen such persons were arrested for charges under sections 147 IPC and 120 Indian Railways Act.

Family Planning

4118. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Family Planning Advisory Board, West Bengal have sent any request to amend the Indian Penal Code in order to make sterilization operation permissible; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No such request has been received from the West Bengal Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Research Schemes in Jammu and Kashmir State

4119. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of names of the Agricultural Research Schemes financed by the Central Government which are in operation at present in Jammu and Kashmir State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is given below:

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
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1. Rice Improvement Scheme.
2. Co-ordinated Maize Breeding Scheme.
3. Fruit Research Scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
4.	Scheme for the improvement of vegetables.
5.	Medicinal Plants Scheme, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.
6.	Investigations into the methods and practices of farming.
7.	Co-ordinated scheme for research for the improvement of Wool on regional basis.
8.	Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.

Central Assistance to Medical Colleges in Punjab

4120. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance to be given to the medical colleges in Punjab State for the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provisionally allocated to the Government of Punjab as Central assistance during the year 1959-60 for the expansion of the Medical College, Amritsar.

Levy on Foodgrains

4121. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether compulsory levy on foodgrains from the wholesale dealers by the State Governments has been in force in the whole of the country;

(b) if so, the percentage being collected by the said levy; and

(c) whether there has been exemption in specified areas from this levy in U.P. and Bihar on the ground of these being deficit areas depending on supply from Orissa?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Procurement of foodgrains under a system of compulsory levy on wholesale dealers is at present in force only in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, U.P., Punjab, Madras and Mysore in respect of rice and/or paddy.

(b) A statement showing the percentage of levy in the above mentioned States is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure ure No 33]

(c) In Bihar, no area has been excluded from the operation of the levy order. About U.P., information is not available

Death of a Labourer due to Gas Explosion

4122. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 18th April, 1958, one day-labourer was killed and another seriously injured by bursting of the cylinder full of ammonia in the cold storage attached to South Sealdah Railway Station, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the family members of the deceased and to the injured victims; and

(d) if so, the amount of compensation paid?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) This was an accident inside the Cold Storage run by M/s. Sanyal & Co. lease-holder of the railway land. No report of the accident was received by the Railway Administration. Local enquiries revealed that one daily casual labourer employed by the firm died and one was injured, but not seriously;

(c) and (d). The Railway has no information whether any compensation has been paid by M/s. Sanyal & Co. to their workmen involved in the accident. The railway has no obligation in the matter of payment of compensation

Building for Jaynapore Majilpore Post Office

4123. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the building of Jaynapore Majilpore Post Office (sub-office) near Calcutta is dilapidated and congested;

(b) whether it is also a fact that work-load of this office has immensely increased during recent years;

(c) whether tender was called for and received to shift the office and also advance money was received by Government according to rules;

(d) whether the proposal to shift the office has been recently abandoned and the advance money has been returned; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) to (e). Tenders were called for in October, 1958 and the only tender received was rejected by the Postmaster-General, Calcutta owing to a procedural flaw. Fresh tenders for a new building have been called for and a decision will be taken on them in due course.

प्रस्थायी रेलवे इंजीनियर

४१२४. श्री सिहतल लिह दया रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय रेलवे में कुल कितने इंजीनियर प्रस्थायी रूप से काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन प्रस्थायी इंजीनियरों में से बहुत से १० से १५ तक नौकरी कर चुके हैं, और

(द) क्या प्रस्थायी कर्मचारियों को प्रस्थायी बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाए

वये नियम इन इंजीनियरों पर लागू होते हैं ?

ऐसे उपभोक्ता (भी शाहनाम जां) :

(क) २२० ।

(ल) जी नहीं, केवल तीन ने १० बर्च से अधिक नौकरी की है ।

(ग) इन भव्यायी इंजीनियरों के लिये कुछ स्थायी जगहें रखी गयी हैं, जिन पर इन्हें नियुक्त करने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Railway Land

4125. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how long the land acquired some years back for railway brick kiln at village Sarsar near the Railway Station Amlori Sarsar on the Savan-Gorakhpur Loop line (NER) has been lying without any use to the Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is good agricultural land and has been lying fallow ever since the kiln work was over and the demand of the local farmers from whom it was acquired as well as from landless labourers of the village for settlement thereof with them has been persistent for the last few years;

(c) whether it is a fact that while the land was under acquisition process the owners thereof were assured that after the railway work has over it would be resettled with them to the preference of other claimants; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken as to the manner in which the said land is to be settled with those desiring it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 13.77 acres of land acquired in 1945 at village Sarsar within Amlori Sarsar station limits for brick field is lying out of use since 1959.

(b) The land does not appear to be fit for cultivation as a greater part is full of deep pits caused by removal of earth for brick making and the remaining portion is occupied by the old brick kiln. The Railway has no knowledge of a demand by the local farmers and landless labourers for settlement of this land.

(c) The Railway has no information regarding any assurance given to the original owners of the land.

(d) There is no proposal at present to relinquish the land. The question of settlement with parties desiring it does not arise, as land is always leased out through State Government.

Zoo in Delhi

4126. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1908 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the admission fee of 20 nP. from 1st April, 1959 for entrance to Delhi Zoo has attracted more visitors than before;

(b) if so, the number of persons who visited during the month of April, 1959 and the amount collected and

(c) whether the concession will be extended to groups of students or groups of visitors from other parts of the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No comparison is possible as no statistics of visitors were kept before 1-4-1959.

(b) (i) 34598 adults, 8312 children (from whom gate money was charged) and 451 members of organised educational groups. Statistics have not been maintained of children below 5 years of age admitted free.

(ii) Rs. 7795.90.

(c) Yes, from any part of the country.

Industrial Estate at Badli

4127. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work in setting up an Industrial Estate at Badli (Delhi territory) has been postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No. Establishment of an Industrial Estate near Badli Railway Station in Alipur Block of Delhi Territory is in progress. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry have already released an amount of Rs. 14,495.75 nP. to Delhi Administration for payment of compensation for acquisition of land. The site plan has already been approved and estimates are under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

पूना के निकट मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उत्तर जाना

४१२८. श्री आसर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १५ अप्रैल, १९५६ की रात को दक्षिण रेलवे की एक मालगाड़ी पूना के निकट चोरची अलंदी में पटरी से उत्तर गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई था माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस दुर्घटना के बाद काफी देर तक यातायात रुका रहा;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यातायात को चालू करने के लिये राज्य परिवहन की बसों से सहायता ली गई थी; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है, कितनी बसें प्रयोग में लाई गई और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ।

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बै० रामस्वामी):
 (क) जी हाँ, १५-४-५६ को रात में लगभग १० बजकर ३८ मिनट पर जब घोरपुरी से कोरेगांव जाने वाली नं० २७८२ डाउन मालगाड़ी दक्षिण रेलवे के पूना-कोरेगांव सेक्शन में अलंदी और गोरोनी स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, तो मील २५६ पर इंजन से २३वें से लेकर २८वें तक ६ डिब्बे पटरी से उत्तर गये।

(ख) जाहिरा तौर पर दुर्घटना की वजह यह मालूम होती है कि एक डिब्बे की लदाई में संतुलन का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया था; लेकिन इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

लगभग ४८०० रुपये की रेल सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। गाड़ी से जो माल जा रहा था, उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा।

(ग) से (ङ). लगभग २० घंटे तक गाड़ियों का आना-जाना रुका रहा। यह दुर्घटना एक "कॉटिंग" में हुई थी, इसलिये सोचा गया कि बाद में आने वाली गाड़ियों के मुसाफिरों को यदि बसों से दुर्घटना के आस-पास के स्टेशनों तक पहुंचा दिया जाये, तो वे जल्दी पहुंच जायेंगे। इसलिये राज्य परिवहन अधिकारी (State Transport Authority) से १० बसें मार्गी गयी। लेकिन बसें देर से पहुंचीं, इसलिये उनका उपयोग नहीं किया गया। राज्य परिवहन अधिकारियों से अभी कोई बिल नहीं मिला है।

सामान व पार्सेलों का ठेका

४१२६. श्री जगदीश भट्टराव : ममा रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के कुछ स्टेशनों पर सामान और पार्सेलों का ठेका रेलवे पोर्टर्स कोशापरेटिव सोसाइटी सिमिटेड, सखनक को दिया गया था;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस ठेके की मुख्य कार्यों क्या हैं ?

(ग) क्या सामान और पार्सेल कर्मचारियों ने उत्तर कोशापरेटिव सोसाइटी की कार्य-पद्धति के बारे में रेलवे प्रशासन के पास कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ल) प्रयोग के रूप में इस समिति को १-३-५६ से ३ महीने का ठेका दिया गया है। यह ठेका उसी दर पर दिया गया जिस पर पिछले ठेकेदार को दिया जाता था ।

ठेके की दूसरी शर्तें वही हैं जो आमतौर पर सामान चढ़ाने-उतारने के ठेके की होती हैं ।

(ग) जी हाँ। उन भारिकों की ओर से एक अर्जी मिली है जो पिछले ठेकेदार के वहाँ काम करते थे। उनका कहना है कि उत्तर समिति में बास्तव में काम करने वाले भारिक नहीं हैं और समिति ने बहुत से पुराने भारिकों को अपने यहाँ नियुक्त नहीं किया है।

(घ) जनवरी, १९५७ से 'पहले मुशाफिरों का सामान गाड़ी तक साबे-ने जाने

और पार्सेल चढ़ाने-उतारने के लिये ठेकेदार भजदूरों का प्रबन्ध करता था। मुशाफिरों का सामान गाड़ी तक साने-ले जाने के लिये चब सीधे भारिकों को लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था बालू की गयी, तो पार्सेल चढ़ाने-उतारने का ठेका एक प्राइवेट ठेकेदार को दे दिया गया था। ठेकेदार ने इस काम के लिये नये भजदूर मर्ती किये थे। पार्सेल चढ़ाने-उतारने का ठेका अब सहकारी समिति को दे दिया गया है, जिसमें सभी भारिक लाइसेंसदार हैं और स्टेशन पर काम कर रहे हैं। समिति का ठेका देने से बास्तव में जनवरी, १९५७ से पहले की वह व्यवस्था ही फिर से बालू हुई है, जिसमें विचौलिया भर्ती ठेकेदार नहीं होता था। पहले जितने आदमी ठेकेदार के यहाँ काम करते थे उन सबको सहकारी समिति में नहीं लिया जा सका है क्योंकि समिति को जितने आदमियों की जरूरत थी, उससे उनकी संख्या कही अधिक थी।

रेलवे पुलिस के सिपाहियों हारा बिना टिकट यात्रा

४१३०. श्री आमर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) १ मार्च, १९५६ से २० प्रब्रील, १९५६ तक की अवधि में पश्चिम रेलवे के रत्जाम, नागदा और शामगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे पुलिस के कितने सिपाही देहरादून एक्सप्रेस से प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये और उन्होंने कितनी बार इस प्रकार से यात्रा की; और

(ल) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) कोई नहीं ।

(ल) सबात नहीं उठता ।

Wheat Prices

4131. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have fixed wheat prices so far; and

(b) the nature of the prices fixed (State-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Government have fixed the following prices for purchase of different varieties of wheat of fair average quality in the under-mentioned States:

State	Variety	Price per m ² . naked grains.	
		Rs.	
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Common red wheat	13	
	(ii) Pissi (White)	14	
	(iii) Sharbati & Chandausi	15	
	(iv) Malvi, Bansi, Jalalia, Safed Hansia & Kalebai	16	
Punjab	(i) Common White Wheat	14	
	(ii) Superior Farm Wheat	15	
Rajasthan	(i) Common red wheat	13	
	(ii) Common white wheat	14	
	(iii) Superior Farm Wheat	15	
Uttar Pradesh	(i) Common red wheat	13	
	(ii) Common white wheat	14	
	(iii) Superior Farm Wheat	15	

Chandabali Port

4132. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Port Officer of the Government of India has been sent to Chandabali, a minor port in Orissa to find out the feasibility for the export of rice from there; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). At the 7th meeting of the National Harbour Board held at Madras on 20-10-

1958, the representative of the Government of Orissa requested that Officer on Special Duty (Minor Ports), attached to the Department of Transport be deputed to visit Chandabali to check up the survey work of Baitarni and Dhamra rivers which the State Government had arranged. Shri I. G. Chacko, Officer on Special Duty (Minor Ports) visited Chandabali in April, 1959, and has submitted a report, copy of which has been sent to the State Government.

During the discussions at Bhubaneswar, the State Government raised the question of export of rice through Chandabali. This matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

South Asia Regional Conference on Tourism

4133. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Liladhar Kotak.

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a South Asia Regional Conference on Tourism was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the Conference to promote tourism?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. A meeting of the South Asian Travel Commission, which is one of the Regional Commissions of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO), was held in New Delhi on the 20th and 21st April, 1959.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 34]

Passengers from Tatanagar

4134. Shri M. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the average daily number of passengers travelling from Tatanagar Station towards Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The average daily number of passengers from Tatanagar station towards Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madras during the year 1958-59 was 310, 10 and 9 respectively.

Train Accident

4135. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine of Flying Mail bound for

Amritsar derailed on the night of the 23rd April, 1959 between Jandiala and Mananwala Stations seven miles from Amritsar on account of which several passengers received injuries; and

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Second Shipyard

4137. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1147 on the 12th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether a note of the Government of West Bengal on the Report of the United Kingdom Shipyard Mission for the location of the second ship building yard in India has since been received by the Government of India, and

(b) if so, what are the Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, a letter was received in January 1959 from the Government of West Bengal containing their views on the recommendations made by the U.K. Shipyard Mission and as desired by that Government the same has been placed before the Inter-Departmental Committee, appointed to consider and process the U.K. Mission's Report.

Loans for Bhakra Project

4137-A. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have submitted a memorandum to the Central Government

seeking reduction in the rate of interest on the Central loans for Bhakra Project;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions put up by Punjab Government in this regard; and

(c) the nature of the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Export of Nux Vomica Seeds

4187-B. Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how Nux Vomica seeds are being collected, and

(b) how much of it is exported to the foreign countries (country-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Nux Vomica Seeds are obtained from *Strychnos nux-Vomica*, a common and important tree in parts of Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bombay and Orissa, extending northwards to some extent. The mature fruits are broken open and the seeds washed in water to free them from the pulp, and dried when they get the silvery sheen. Seeds collected from the forest floor from the naturally rotting fruits do not have the sheen and fetch a low price. The collection is mainly from wild trees only for there are no plantations.

(b) Information for the last 2 years is given below:—

Quantity in Cwts./Value in Rs.

Name of Country	1957		1958	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U.K.	3306	41049	8934	170710
U.S.S.R.	160	2551	..	..
Germany West	1680	22355	1082	23807
France	460	7054	260	4683
Italy	90	1462	60	1537
Hong Kong	330	4454	..	..
Afghanistan	24	506	7	227
Japan	279	5045	..	..
China	900	13220	2243	37989
U.S.A.	200	2025	1244	23530
Egypt	..	..	97	3294
Libya	..	..	20	442
Canada	..	..	20	551
TOTAL	7529	99721	13967	266770

Ex-Employees of Rationing Department

4187-C. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay of all the former employees of the Rationing Department now transferred to other

Government Offices in Delhi and New Delhi has since been fixed;

(b) if so, the number of such persons;

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

(d) whether some of them have filed suits in the courts?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and when available it will be placed on the table of the House.

12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): We are glad that the discussion on Tibet has been included, and it is coming up on Friday, but the time allotted is very small taking into consideration the importance of the subject. The time allotted is only 2½ hours. We have all sent up our resolutions and I suggest that one full day may be allotted, and the whole of Saturday may be devoted for this discussion. This 2½ hours is very inadequate. Perhaps, the Prime Minister will himself need one hour. So, we will be left with only 1½ hours, and I do not think we will be able to do justice to this important subject.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Since we are sitting on Saturday also, it is better we devote the full day to this debate.

Mr. Speaker: This is a private motion. Hon. Members are aware that under our rules not more than 2½ hours can be allowed. I originally allowed two hours, thereafter increased it to 2½ hours. It is not a motion by the Government.

Hon. Members must also know that the hon. Prime Minister made a long statement here, and thereafter it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha. Whatever little remains may be disposed of here. Again and again the hon. Prime Minister has been stating that it is a delicate situation. We will have to be a little careful in dealing with this matter. Let the views of the House be expressed without, of course, offending the relationship between the two States.

Having regard to all this, I request hon. Members to confine their remarks to 15 minutes each. Whatever information they want to pass on, they may brief other hon. Members who will have an opportunity. Every hon. Member will not have an opportunity. Let us bear it in mind. We will watch, and next session, God willing, if there is any further necessity, we will discuss it.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 502, dated the 25th April, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1411/59].

REPLIES TO MEMORANDA ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS)

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) 1959-60. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1412/59]:

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AND AIR-INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (5) of Rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 a copy of each of the following papers:

- (1) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1959-60.

15289 Statement re VAISAKHA 16, 1881 (SAKA) Statement re: 15290
Agreement between
India and Pakistan
over the use of
the Indus Basin
Waters for 1959-60

New Coal Seam in
Singrauli Coalfield

- (2) Summary of Actual Expenditure for the year 1957-58, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for 1959-60 of Indian Airlines Corporation [Placed in Library See No LT-1413/59]
- (3) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1959-60
- (4) Summary of Actual for the year 1957-58 and Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for the year 1959-60 under Capital of the Air-India International Corporation [Placed in Library See No LT-1414/59]

from 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960 regarding the use of the waters of the Indus basin. This agreement has since been approved by both Governments and was signed at Washington on the 17th April, 1959, by the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan. A copy of the Agreement is placed on the Table of the House as promised in the statement made on 6th April

12.06 hrs

STATEMENT RE NEW COAL SEAM IN SINGRAULI COALFIELD

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I wish to take this opportunity of informing the House that our geologists in the Geological Survey of India, in the course of drilling from the top of the plateau in the Singrauli coalfield of Madhya Pradesh, struck a 54 foot coal seam at a depth of 140 feet some time back. While drilling for proving its extension further north, I am glad to inform the House that our geologists have now discovered a new seam which has a total thickness of 90 feet with a 15-foot parting in the middle. This is entirely a new find the existence of which was not known earlier.

The discovery of these new seams opens up the possibility of quarrying along a width of one mile. The strike length of one mile of two seams mentioned above, which may extend further, may give us quarriable reserves exceeding 50 million tons. Further drilling, however, is likely to reveal considerably larger reserves. We are, however, unable to increase the tempo of our drilling programme on account of shortage of coal drilling equipments. This quantitative assessment which may have been studied however carefully has to be taken with a note of caution because the figures of these reserves at the present stage are based only on a general assessment of the available data. The precise data

12.04 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) I beg to present the Fifty sixth Report of the Estimates Committee 1958-59 on the action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Ordnance Factories (Stores, Plant & Machinery and Production)

12.04½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN OVER THE USE OF THE INDUS BASIN WATERS FOR 1959-60

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) On the 6th April, 1959, the House was informed that the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan had under consideration draft of an inter-governmental agreement for ad hoc transitional arrangements for the period

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

relating to these reserves will be known only after the drilling programme has been completed.

This important find is likely to help in considerably stepping up the output of coal particularly from a region which is so centrally situated.

I should also like to pay a tribute to our geologists for the good work done by them which is not a mere stroke of luck or fortune favouring us but is the result of laborious and accurately scientific work put in.

12.09 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 3 BILL*, 1959

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purpose of Railways".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1959

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of

moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1958, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1958, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 6.5.1959.

† Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

12.12 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO.
3 BILL, 1959

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill".

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF FIRST PROVISO
TO RULE 74

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): With your permission, I beg to move:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee be suspended".

I have given notice of a motion for reference of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee. The reference to a Joint Committee cannot ordinarily be made, if it involves matters falling within the purview of sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution. Out of the 212 clauses contained in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, only one clause, namely clause 27, may attract sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution, as it contains a provision empowering the Central Government to prescribe a fee, not exceeding Rs. 50 for an appeal against the refusal or failure of a public company or a subsidiary of a public company to register the transfer or transmission of shares or debentures or to send notice of its refusal to register the same within two months. It is, therefore, necessary to suspend the operation of the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha before the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee can be moved. Considering the nature of some of the provisions contained in the Bill and diverse interests concerned with the proposed amendments, I am sure the House will agree that it is most desirable that the Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee. As the House is aware, the Companies Bill of 1955 was also referred to a Joint Committee.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: Do not fees come under clause (2) of article 110? It refers to 'payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered' (Interruptions) If there is a doubt, it is better to have it cleared.

Shri Kanungo: This is done by way of ample precaution

Mr. Speaker: If it is done by way of abundant caution, there is no harm

The question is.

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee be suspended"

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): On behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely — Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri H C Heda, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri N R M Swamy, Shri P T Thanu Pillai, Shri M Shankaraiya, Shri Jagannatha Rao, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri G D Soman, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri C D Pande, Shri Mulchand Dube, Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani, Shri K T K Tangamani, Shri S Easwara Iyer, Shri M R Masani, Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri G K. Manay, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Mover,

and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

Hon Members are aware that the principal act, namely, the Companies Act, 1956, which the present Bill seeks to amend was debated on the floor of this House at some length and in great detail and passed in November 1955. It was brought into force from the 1st of April 1956. As mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the present Bill, the Act had barely been in force for 13 months when Government decided to appoint a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri A V Viswanatha Sastri a former Judge of the Madras High Court, to examine the structure of the Act as well as its contents with a view not only to removing its drafting defects and deficiencies, including practical difficulties in its working but also ensuring better fulfilment of the purposes underlying the Act. The Committee submitted its report in November 1957. The Report was published and copies of it were made available to Members of both Houses of Parliament.

In its Report, the Committee referred to the usual criticisms regarding

the lay-out and craftsmanship of the Act but came to the conclusion that the common impression that the Act was of inordinate length was not quite correct since its size did not appreciably exceed that of the corresponding English Act, 1948, on which it had been largely based. They also observed that although it would perhaps be possible to have a different lay-out of the Act on the basis of a subject-wise arrangement and a regrouping and recasting of its different provisions, this would have necessitated a re-writing of large portions of the Act and a complete re-arrangement of its sections. Well informed opinion expressed before the Committee was, however, almost unanimously against such a drastic or wholesale change. After examining representations on this matter by various interests, the Committee expressed it as its considered view that it was too early to change radically either the structure of the Act or the basic policies behind it, particularly as it would cause considerable hardship to the business community and accountants and auditors who had with considerable effort just familiarised themselves with the scheme and the various provisions of the Act. In keeping with the above views, the Committee refrained from recommending changes on matters of major policy because, as they observed, "the decisions embodied in the Act on such matters were taken after great deliberation and very recently and it would be premature to alter such decisions at this stage."

As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the detailed recommendations of the Committee may be broadly classified in accordance with its terms of reference under the following heads: (i) amendments which seek to overcome practical difficulties by reducing the elements of rigidity in the statute or to ease the application of some of its restrictive provisions; (ii) amendments of a clarificatory nature designed to remove drafting defects and obscurities which had caused difficulties in interpretation; and (iii) amendments considered

necessary for plugging loopholes and removing lacunae in the provisions of the Act so as to ensure better fulfilment of the purposes underlying the Act.

The present Bill is largely based on the recommendations of the Committee which have been very carefully considered by Government, and in some particulars modified in the light of the experience of the working of the Act gained in the past three years and partly also considering the views expressed by chambers of commerce and other interested persons.

The Bill consists of 212 clauses of which 208 clauses seek to make some amendments in the substantive part of the Act and the remaining 4 deal with the amendments to Schedules I, VI and VII to the Act and the insertion of a new Schedule IA. The Notes on clauses appended to the Bill very well explains the reasons for the proposed amendments.

I may now briefly refer to some of the more important amendments sought to be made by the Bill under the particular classifications I have just referred to. As regards the amendments which are designed to overcome practical difficulties and to remove avoidable rigidity of some of the provisions of the Act, it will be noticed that the objective is sought to be achieved partly by exempting or vesting in the Central Government the power to exempt Chambers of Commerce, Clubs, Charitable Institutions and Nidhis and Benefit Societies from the strict requirements of the Act, in regard to the holding of annual general meetings, elections of directors, the age of directors and other matters of a like nature, vide clauses 9, 92 and 195, and partly by relaxing the requirements of law where compliance with its provisions may either, be needlessly difficult or involve labour and expense disproportionate to the results likely to be achieved.

There are a large number of amendments of this latter type included in

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the Bill, among which may be mentioned those dealt with in clauses 4, 30-35, 51, 107-111, 119, 155 and 196

Clause 4 of the Bill attempts to limit the scope of the present definition of the term 'relative' in section 6 of the Act. This term has been used in several other sections of the Act so as to impose certain restrictions on directors, managing agents and secretaries and treasurers with the object of preventing them from conferring any undue advantage on their relatives or taking undue advantage of their position in securing benefits from transactions entered into in the name of their relatives. It is appreciated that in many cases it may be inconvenient or even impracticable for a director of a company to ascertain whether one of the enumerated relatives is a partner or managing agent or director in any contracting firm or company with which a genuine transaction may take place in good faith. The Committee, therefore, recommended a simpler and narrower definition of the term 'relative'. Clause 4 of the Bill accordingly provides a revised definition of the term. For the sake of convenience it is also proposed to specify all the relationships in respect of which the restrictions of the Act should be applicable. Clause 210 of the Bill accordingly seeks to insert a Schedule of such relationships, Schedule IA.

Clauses 30 to 34 of the Bill carry out some amendments to sections 138 to 142 of the Act relating to the registration of charges on the properties of a company and of memoranda of payment or satisfaction of such charges. The object underlying these amendments is to dispense with the statutory requirement which section 138 at present imposes, that part satisfaction of charges should be reported by the company to the Registrar within a time limit of twenty-one days, a requirement which had caused some practical difficulties. The powers of the Court provided under section 141 are also proposed to

be enlarged so that, where through inadvertence or other sufficient reason, a report under section 138 regarding the satisfaction of a charge or the issue of debentures of a series under section 128 has not been filed with the Registrar, the Court may extend the statutory time limit.

Section 187 of the present Act empowers a corporation to appoint a representative authorising him to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the corporation including the right to vote by proxy as the corporation could exercise as a member, debenture-holder or creditor. The proposed amendment in clause 51 seeks to extend the same rights to a representative appointed by the President of India or a Governor of a State in whose name shares are now held in many companies. This would remove some practical difficulties which are at present experienced when the President or a Governor is a member of a company.

The amendments proposed in clauses 107 to 111 seek to clarify and liberalise the provisions of section 297 to 301 relating to contracts and arrangements entered into by a company with its directors or their relatives or firms and bodies corporate in which they are interested, and the maintenance of a register in which relevant particulars of such contracts etc are to be entered and seek to remove practical difficulties experienced by companies in complying with the provisions of these sections. Amendments to section 314 are similarly made by clause 119 with the like object and the changes make the section more effective.

Section 411 of the present Act requires the Central Government to consult the Advisory Commission on applications made to it under sections 408 and 409 alleging oppression or mismanagement or share transfers having prejudicial effect on the management of a company. The view

has been taken that the section as it is implied at present requires every such application, however frivolous it may be, to be referred to the Commission. This was not the intention of the Legislature when this provision was inserted in the Act and, in any case, it would not be appropriate to refer all applications under these sections to the Advisory Commission without exercising any preliminary scrutiny to decide whether they are of a sufficiently serious character to require reference to the Commission. The Companies Act Amendment Committee preferred to maintain the *status quo* on the ground that until sufficient experience was gained of the actual working of the provisions of these sections, it was premature to amend them. However, in the light of the experience of the cases which have been already dealt with by the Department under these provisions in the past 3 years, it is proposed to omit sections 408 and 409 from the purview of clause (b) of section 411. Clause 155 of the Bill seeks to do this. It may, however, be mentioned that all appropriate cases under sections 408 and 409 would still continue to be referred to the Advisory Commission before final action under clause (c) of section 411.

Special mention may be made of the amendments which clause 179 seeks to carry out in section 530 regarding preferential payments in connection with the winding up of a company. The amendment purports to include compensation payable to workmen under Chapter V(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, within the scope of the term 'wages' occurring in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 530. The effect would be that when a company is in the process of being wound up, lay-off and retrenchment compensation would rank equally with wages or salary earned by the employees of the company in respect of services rendered by them to the company to the extent specified in that section.

One other amendment of which specific mention may be made in this

context is that proposed to be made to section 621 by clause 196 of the Bill. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Magistrates in several States have been refusing to exercise their discretion in favour of the Registrars of Companies to exempt their personal attendance before the Court. As Registrars do not always have full knowledge of the facts in a prosecution under the Companies Act but have to rely on records maintained in their offices and it is not possible for them to be present personally in every court within their extensive jurisdiction, this amendment seeks to provide that the personal attendance of the Registrar before the Court trying an offence would not be necessary unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, requires his personal attendance at the trial. This will facilitate the conduct of prosecutions in company cases.

The second category of amendments to which I have referred earlier, namely, those of a procedural or clarificatory nature designed to remove drafting defects and obscurities, represent by far the largest number of amendments included in the present Bill. These do not deal with matters of any high importance and I do not propose to take the time of the House in discussing this class of amendments. I may, however, state that it is proposed to accept most of the recommendations of the Committee in regard to such amendments. The notes on clauses appended to the Bill will explain their nature.

The third category of amendments to which I have referred, comprises those considered necessary for plugging the loopholes and removing lacunae in the the provisions of the Act so as to secure better fulfilment of the underlying purposes. I shall now deal with the more important of such amendments.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to make certain amendments to section 4 of the Act and is based on the recommendations of the Companies Act Amendments Committee in para 24 of

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its report. To avoid discrimination a private company registered in India which is a subsidiary of a foreign public company is now placed on a par with an Indian private company which is a subsidiary of a public company registered in India. To avoid any unnecessary hardship to a company in which there is no Indian shareholding interests, only a private company registered in India which is a wholly owned subsidiary of a public company incorporated outside India is sought to be exempted.

Since under the pattern of the Indian Companies Act, unlike the provisions in the United Kingdom Companies Act, even companies in which the bulk of the shareholding is by other corporate bodies and not by bona fide private individuals, are treated as private companies, it was felt that all private companies were not really private in the true sense of this word. A corollary of this view is that there should be some reasonable control over the conversion of public companies into private companies, so called under our Indian law. By an amendment of section 31 of the Act clause 11 of the Bill attempts to lay down that in future any conversion of a public company into a private company would require the prior approval of Government. It is considered desirable to subject any proposal for such conversion to Government's scrutiny so as to ensure that the conversion is not resorted to merely with the object of evading the restrictions placed on the management of public companies.

Similarly, another important recommendation of the Committee contained in paragraph 23 of its report is intended to restrict the privileges and immunities of private companies which are private only in form but are really owned by the public. Clause 15 implements this recommendation with slight modification. It provides that where not less than 25 per cent of the paid up share capital of a private company is held by one or

more bodies corporate such private company shall in future be treated as a public company for purposes of the Act

It also indicates the steps that should be taken by such a company in regard to the changing of its name and altering of its articles. It is, however, proposed to exempt a private company which is either a wholly-owned subsidiary of another Indian private company or is wholly owned by one or more foreign companies from the operation of this new provision. The first exemption is considered necessary in order to avoid an obvious anomaly. The second exemption is considered necessary in order to avoid any possible discouragement to foreign participation in industrial undertakings in India.

Clause 27 seeks to make some amendments to section 111 of the Act dealing with appeals to the Central Government against a company's refusal to register a transfer or transmission of shares or debentures. The proposed amendment is designed (i) to empower the Government to prescribe a fee for an appeal made under this section, (ii) to require the company to disclose reasons for refusing to transfer or transmit shares or debentures even though its articles authorises it not to disclose such reasons, and (iii) to enforce the orders passed by the Central Government in such appeals. It is hoped that these amendments will make the provisions of the section more effective.

Clause 62 of the Bill implements the recommendation of the Committee contained in paragraph 86 of its report. It intends to give statutory recognition to the practice or prudent company managements to provide for depreciation before declaration of dividends. Opportunity has also been taken to lay down that dividends shall in future be distributed in cash. This is intended to discourage the practice of some companies which authorise declaration of dividends in

specie or pass on unmarketable shares held by them in other companies to their shareholders as payments in lieu of dividends.

Clauses 82 to 75 of the Bill are based on the recommendations of the Committee for strengthening the provisions in the Act regarding accounts and audit. They provide in particular for a proper period for preservation of company books, fix the responsibility for their due custody, enjoin that the Board's report shall be fully informative and up-to-date, require even private companies to file profit and loss accounts with the Registrar and make effective provisions for audit of branches.

On the subject of inspection and investigation of the affairs of companies it is proposed to make several amendments in the relevant sections of the Act on the lines suggested by the Committee so as to remove the defects and deficiencies of the present provisions brought to light in the course of working of the Act.

Clause 76 proposes certain amendments to section 234 which inter alia empowers the Registrar in the case specified to call for and inspect such books of accounts or documents as he may consider necessary.

Clause 77 lays down that where the Registrar has reason to believe that documents, books and papers relating to any company or its managing agents or secretaries and treasurers or their associates may be destroyed or tampered with, he may obtain the necessary authority from a first class magistrate to enter the premises of the company and seize such books and papers.

Clauses 78 and 79 propose to amend sections 239 and 240 of the Act so as to enlarge the powers of inspectors to enable them to examine the employees of the companies concerned and compel such companies to produce books and papers to him through the processes of the court. Much on the same as in the case of the Registrar,

clause 80 seeks to empower the inspector, with permission of a first class magistrate, to enter the premises of the company or companies under his investigation and seize the books and papers whenever it becomes necessary to do so.

It is considered desirable that the Central Government should also have power to effect recovery of the cost of an investigation instituted *suo motu* or of the reports of Registrars from the company or such other party as it thinks fit. Clause 82 seeks to make the necessary amendments in section 245.

On the vexed question of the cornering of shares the Committee has made certain recommendations in paragraphs 99 and 156 of its report with the object of making it more difficult for unscrupulous persons to reap the benefit of cornering. Clause 84 of the Bill is largely based on the Committee's recommendation. It is provided in this clause that when any transfer of shares considered to be undesirable in the public interest is about to take place, the Central Government can prohibit such transfer and where such transfer has already taken place it can direct that the voting power in respect of the shares shall not be exercised for a period not exceeding three years.

In this context, mention may be made of another amendment which, it is hoped, will go some way towards preventing undesirable cornering by one company of shares in another company. By clause 138 of the Bill it is proposed to make some amendments to section 372 of the Act dealing with purchase by one company of shares of other companies in the same group, not only to make the intention behind this section clearer and its provisions more effective, but also to extend the principle underlying it to all investments by the company to which section 372 now applies in the shares of another company, though the two companies may not be in the same group. This will help to counteract the growing

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evil of the misuse of company funds for inter-company loans and investments which subserve no useful purpose but merely facilitate the building up of a bad or increased concentration of wealth and/or economic power in a few hands.

In regard to the difficult problem of the interlocking of company funds as suggested by the Committee, it is proposed to amend section 370 and close certain loopholes detected in the course of the working of the Act. Clause 136 carries out the necessary amendments.

Clauses 102 and 103 seek to make certain amendments in sections 292 and 293 of the Act dealing with the exercise of powers by the Board of Directors and restrictions thereon. Most of these amendments are on the lines suggested by the Committee and are designed to liberalise the restrictions contained in these sections.

Hon. Members may, however, like to have their attention drawn to the amendments proposed to be made in sub-section (1) (b) of section 293 and the new sub-sections (6) and (7) proposed to be inserted in the section, which deal with a matter which has been raised in this House on more than one occasion. While considering contributions sanctioned by the Board of Directors of a company under this provision, the Companies Act Amendment Committee recommended that every company should be required to disclose all donations made by its directors in the year of account to any political party giving particulars of the amounts donated and the name of the person or association or party to whom or to which such donations are made. The relevant part of clause 103 of the Bill implements the Committee's recommendation with the amplification that any donation made for any political purpose to any individual or body should also be disclosed and that these provisions should be extended to all companies.

A large number of amendments, though in the main of a clarificatory

nature, are also calculated to plug loopholes in the Act of which managing agents had taken advantage. Thus clause 59 puts an embargo on a company employing more than one type of managerial personnel. As the result of the imposition of a ceiling on managing agents' remuneration provided in section 348 of the present Act and the other restrictions imposed by sections 356 to 359 on their functioning as buying or selling agents of companies under their management, soon after the commencement of the new Act, some persons gave up their managing agencies and got themselves appointed as managing directors in order to enable themselves or their erstwhile associates to be appointed as sole selling agents of the same companies on more advantageous terms of remuneration. The amendments proposed in clause 104 are designed to regulate the appointment of former managing agents or their associates as sole selling agents for the same companies. It is also proposed, on the lines of the Committee's recommendation, to lay down that no sole selling agent should be appointed in future in such industries as may be notified by Government except with Government's approval.

Clause 124 seeks to insert a new section providing that no company shall appoint or employ as its managing agent another body corporate which is itself a subsidiary of another body corporate. This provision has been considered necessary, since ordinarily a subsidiary is under the control of its holding company and possesses no initiative and freedom in any important matter of policy such as is obviously required of a company which sets out to act as the managing agent of another company. So far as the existing managing agents, which are subsidiaries of other companies, are concerned, it is proposed by clause 127 amending section 348 to take power to regulate also any changes in the constitution of the body corporate which is the holding company of the managing agency company.

Another important change which is proposed to be made in regard to the managerial personnel of a company is that dealt with in clause 80 which *inter alia* seeks to provide a definition of the term 'remuneration' in relation to the various sections dealing with remuneration payable to officers in charge of management (*viz.* sections 309, 310, 311, 348, 352, 381 and 387). This definition, together with a provision for amending Schedule VI sought to be made by clause 211(b) (ii), requiring the full disclosure of managerial remuneration including commissions or other benefits, would fill a gap in the scheme of the Act. The new sub-section to section 363 included in clause 184 by prohibiting waiver by the company of amounts overdrawn as remuneration by managing agents plugs a loophole. Two other amendments, *viz.*, those contained in clauses 125 and 126, concerning managing agents are designed to clarify that resignation of office by a managing agent would not absolve him from the liability of his acts of commission or omission during his managing agency and to prevent evasion of restrictions on transfer of his office without the approval of the Central Government, for instance by giving an irrevocable power of attorney to third parties after reserving a portion of the profits.

I would also invite attention to a number of changes in the provision of the Act regarding liquidation. Briefly they are calculated to enlarge the scope of courts in dealing with liquidation applications (*vide* sections 446, 456 and 477), to give locus stands to the Registrars to approach the courts in regard to removal or taking action against liquidators in all clauses of liquidation so as to make the control sought to be assumed by Government under section 463 more effective; to make the provisions regarding rendering of accounts by liquidators even in cases of voluntary winding up more strict (*vide* clauses 173 and 184); and, finally, strengthening the provisions for avoiding fraudulent preferences generally on the lines of insolvency law—clause 180.

Experience has shown that in spite of repeated warnings, companies often fail to submit documents in time or delay their submission inordinately. Prosecution for this default does not necessarily secure the desired result. On the lines suggested by the Committee, clause 189 seeks to authorise the Registrars to accept documents filed outside the prescribed time-limit on payment of the prescribed fee together with a penal fee. If the House accepts the proposed amendment, it is intended that comprehensive administrative instructions will be issued to the field officers on this subject laying down a graduated scale of the penal fee.

Clauses 198 and 200 of the Bill implement two other recommendations of the Amendment Committee, which would go a long way towards ensuring the effective administration of the Act. Several sections of the Act impose specific duties on company managements without laying down any sanctions. To ensure due compliance with such provisions of the Act and to strengthen the machinery for its enforcement, it is proposed to lay down (*vide* clause 198) a general provision which would render contravention of or deliberate default in complying with any of its provisions, for which no separate penalty has been prescribed, punishable as an offence. Instead of depending on the State Government prosecutors who are generally very busy officers, it is considered desirable that the Central Government should be able to appoint its own officers for the conduct of prosecutions arising out of the Act and also assume powers to direct or authorise any person to prefer an appeal from an order of acquittal passed by a court of law. Clause 200 makes a provision on these lines.

Within the limited time at my disposal, it has not been possible for me to deal with the provisions of the Bill in greater detail, though some of the other amendments are also of

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some importance and I would have very much liked to touch on them also I have no doubt, however, that the Joint Committee would consider each of the proposed amendments very carefully and suggest such modifications to them as may appear to be necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely —Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri H C Heda, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary, Shri Shivaram Rango Rane, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri N R M Swamy, Shri P T Thanu Pilai, Shri M Shankaraiya, Shri Jagannatha Rao, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri G D Somani, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri C D Pande, Shri Mulchand Dube, Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Narendra Bhau Nathwani, Shri K T K Tangamani, Shri S Easwara Iyer, Shri M R Masani, Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Surendra Mahany, Shri G K Manay, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastry and Shri Kanungo and 15 members from Rajya Sabha,

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I request that copies of the hon. Minister's speech may be circulated to hon Members

Mr. Speaker: For what purpose? Today we are finishing it

Shri Kanungo: We will do it. Is it your desire that it should be distributed to the Members of the Joint Committee or to all the Members of the House?

Mr. Speaker: It will be circulated to the Members of the Joint Committee. If any other hon Member wants a copy, he can have it from the Notice Office.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill is going to a Joint Committee and therefore, it is necessary for me at the present stage to refer only to certain matters of general interest and to express the hope that the Joint Committee will go into the provisions of this measure with the care which is naturally expected of it. We had in 1955-56 a voluminous Act, which was described to us as the biggest ever in the history of legislation in this country, with 658 sections and 12 Schedules. We have now got the present Bill which has as many as 212 clauses.

I remember how it was sought to be pointed out when the Act of 1956 was being discussed that there were many gaping lacunae in the measure in spite of the claim that it was massive and comprehensive. The fact that in 1957 the Shastry Committee had to be appointed and the fact again that early in 1959 the Minister has to come before the House with another massive measure indicate

that there is something wrong with our "comprehensive" approaches so far.

I, therefore, welcome this Bill in so far as it is an effort to rectify the defects. But I feel that the very fact of the Minister having to come before Parliament after a very comprehensive piece of legislation—I know he had to come before Parliament because many difficulties cropped up—but that very fact suggests that there are basic maladies which have to be treated radically. But I am afraid that in this measure that radical treatment of basic maladies is still absent.

I should like first of all to refer to the fact that Chapter 3 of the 1956 Act, which relates to the managing agencies is being sought to be amended not in essentials, not in a radical way but only in so far as certain in-essentials are concerned. I remember very distinctly that when the Companies Bill was before Parliament last time, it was the managing agency system which was described by speakers from all sides of the House as the villain of the piece. I do not mean to suggest that all managing agents were or are villains. Far from it. But the whole system was rotten and that was the idea which was expressed by all kinds of people. I remember in particular

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will please speak a little louder. Hon. Members, who are sitting towards the end, are not able to hear him.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is not possible for me also to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: He can come to the front.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ...men from the Congress Party, like Shri Gadgil had expressed the hope that even before.....

Mr. Speaker: He can come to the front bench.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I think my voice is loud enough.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Fortunately, today it is subdued.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will speak as loudly as possible.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask for increasing the volume of sound in the House also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I remember distinctly that Shri Gadgil of the Congress Party had expressed the hope that the managing agency system should go altogether even before 1960, which was the target date more or less tentatively suggested in the course of the discussion on the Bill. But I fear that far from going the managing agency system has been given very much more than a breathing time. The hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Shastri, had told us in Parliament at the conclusion of the debate on the Demands of the Commerce and Industry Ministry that the renewal of managing agency agreements after 1960 would be considered on their merits and while considering the question of renewal it would be necessary to consider a shorter period of reappointment instead of the full term of ten years in every case. He also told us that the remuneration of managing agents need not necessarily be the maximum of ten per cent of net profits in every case. We welcomed that announcement when he made it in this House, but in the meantime, since August 15, 1958, quite a number of fresh managing agency contracts have been proposed to share-holders or concluded for the full term of ten years and at fully ten per cent of the net profits. Now this indicates that Government has not got a very clear idea as to what it should like to do.

In regard to the desirability of having less than ten per cent of the

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net profits as the apportionment of the managing agents I feel that there ought to have been some provision in this amending Bill. If it is felt by the Government that this maximum of ten per cent being provided is usually taken advantage of by all managing agencies, all and sundry, if it is the desire of the Government to see to it that the maximum is given only in exceptional cases, then surely some kind of a provision perhaps should have been made. I think the Joint Committee might give some thought to this matter.

I know also and the Ministry knows it very well; we were given a report on the working and administration of the Companies Act where a number of abuses, which had been noticed by the Administration, were given prominence. So, it ought to be very well known to Government that the Company Law Administration that the 1956 Act had devised was intended mainly to curb the powers of managing agents, but it had only a very partial success. It enforced greater publicity and drove the abuses of corporate management underground and they took recourse to subterfuges of different descriptions. Now what is necessary I feel is that these loopholes should be plugged properly and the trouble is that in the meantime a fairly large number of managing agents have resigned and have become selling agents, which in many cases is highly remunerative. It is perhaps always impossible to regulate. I know that in this amending Bill there is a provision that there should be no sole selling agents without Government approval. Now, this is in clause 104. I feel that this is not good enough. In the first place Government approval might be wangled by people who are influential with Government. In the second place no sole selling agents can be appointed, that is to say, more than one sole selling agents might be appointed. This is an occasion for loopholes to creep in. I do hope that something is done in order to plug

this particular loophole about selling agents because this is a provision of which, I am sure, the managing agents—the leading elements among the managing agents—are going to take advantage.

I know also that the hon. Minister is very well aware of these deficiencies, but I fear that Government has not any very clear idea of the system which should replace the managing agency system. That is why they are not ready to abolish the managing agency system altogether. Now it may be that there are risks attendant upon the adoption of other systems but I wish the hon. Minister as well as the Joint Committee try to examine the question of such developments as inter-company investments and indirect interlocking which, I am told, is going on exceedingly well, as far as big money interests are concerned. So, as far as that goes, I do wish that the hon. Minister and the Joint Committee apply their mind very carefully to these matters.

We notice that since the 1956 Act nearly all the leading houses have multiplied the number of their managing agency concerns to avoid the legal limitation of ten companies under the same managing agents. Now this is a matter which has also got to be tackled. Under different names, under subterfuges of different descriptions—and if the new companies which are managed ostensibly by directors come into the picture and sometimes you cannot identify as to who these people are—the boards may be packed as they occasionally are with courtesy directors or nominees who are really puppets, who are satellites, who are individuals who might have a certain position in society. But that is sought to be exploited by the holders of big money because it is through these people, who wear a mask on behalf of the real controlling interests and who might be put on the boards of directors that such things are done. This is a way of evading the law.

essentially speaking, which also has got to be plugged. I do hope the hon Minister and the Joint Committee will apply their mind to this particular aspect of the matter also

In regard to the Company Law Administration, I feel also that very serious defaults have taken place. On this point, serious observations have been made in their comments by our newspapers. I am quoting now from the comments, which were made, though some time ago, that is, on December 23, 1957, by the Commercial Editor of the *Hindusthan Standard*. At that time it will be recalled that the exploits of the Mundhra group of companies were very much in the picture. At that time the Commercial Editor wrote—

"The Mundhra group of companies turned these provisions."

Provisions, specially of section 166 and section 210 of the Companies Act

"The Mundhra group of companies turned these provisions of the Act into a mockery. Many a fifteen months has elapsed since the last balance sheet of some of the Mundhra companies was issued. Not only that, in the case of Richardson and Cruddas the dividend declared has not yet been paid to the shareholders although section 306 of the Act clearly lays down that dividends declared by the company must be paid within three months. Penalty for violation—seven days simple imprisonment and fine."

Now, the point of this was that the Regional Directorate of the Company Law Administration did not move quickly enough. This matter has formed the subject matter of investigation later on, but the Mundhras were not the only exception. The number of such recalcitrant companies was legion. The Commercial Editor of the *Hindusthan Standard* made this further comment—

"In another instance a particular company has not issued any balance

sheet since 1952 and meanwhile its funds are being mismanaged and misused for the purchase of directors' residence and so on and so forth."

The complaint is made on several occasions by the Commercial Editor of this newspaper that letters written to the Regional Directorate of the Company Law Administration are not responded to—not even an acknowledgment is sent

13 hrs.

I know things improved a little after the Mundhra phenomena came into the picture and it was elicited by a Question in Parliament on the 24th February last year—Starred Question 444—that in 1956-57 the Company Law Administration launched 572 prosecutions, while during the nine months from the 1st of April 1957 to the 31st December 1957 there were 760 prosecutions. So, naturally I must concede there was some improvement. But, as a matter of fact, considering the gravity of the problem and the number of instances of mismanagement, which were cropping up, the work of the Company Law Administration, I fear, was not good enough and this is a matter to which, I feel, the Minister in particular should give special attention

These big groups continue to function in our country. There is the Birla Group, for example. It was told in answer to an Unstarred Question—No 1080 on the 10th March 1958—that the three Birla Managing Agency Companies managed and controlled fifty companies of which twenty were subsidiaries, and according to the latest annual accounts their annual turn-over came to more than Rs 82 crores. These companies do tremendous transactions and the way they do these transactions and cheat the country's exchequer of income-tax and sales tax and other things are sometimes exposed

Everybody has heard of the three books the *Mystery of Birla House*—two volumes, and T T K and Birla

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House. I know these books are not even permitted to be sold openly in the market. Newspapers do not accept advertisements of these books. I have told the Prime Minister about it; I have written to him; he knows about it. He told me he could not do anything about the sale of these books if there are certain interests which prevent the open sale of this kind of book. I remember once having quoted in this House an observation by foreign commentators that if this kind of book was published elsewhere, either the firm which is being maligned allegedly would come forward and sue the writer in a court of law or Government would step in and do something about it. But nothing of the sort is being done on account it is alleged of political influences possessed by certain houses.

This is the sort of thing which goes on. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of all that is said here or anywhere else, unless I have personal information myself, which I have not. But I say this kind of thing, this kind of information, is sought to be withheld from the public gaze and the Government is also prevented from taking steps which are necessary to see that the country's exchequer is not cheated of its dues by the activities of certain financial interests operating in this way.

I have noticed in this amending Bill a certain attitude of softness towards foreign companies which I recall are doing very well in our country. The flow of foreign business investment in this country has increased very significantly. In June 1948 it was Rs. 288 crores; in December 1953 it was Rs. 419.5 crores; in 1955 it was Rs. 480.64 crores and I am sure since then the volume of foreign business investment has grown. I was reading in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin lately that the return of investments on foreign companies is somewhat higher than the corresponding return

of Indian joint stock companies. And these foreign companies are still allowed to carry on their activities with impunity in so far as the interests of the Indian shareholders, wherever Indian shareholders are permitted to be there, are concerned.

I have just got some information which again has got to be investigated into with regard to the Dunlop Rubber Company, which I am told has got as one of its Indian Directors, as one of its 'mask' directors, a distinguished gentleman, who was at one time an Ambassador of our country and he is paid according to the information I have got a fairly large sum of money and is given a car in Delhi and he operates only in Delhi, while the Dunlop Rubber Company has its headquarters nearabout Calcutta. And this takes place because they get this kind of cover. And there are Indian shareholders who are hardly in a position to make their voice heard or presence felt, because they bring people from overseas by all kinds of subterfuges and put them on their Board of Directors. I am ready to send on this information I have got to the Minister and wish something is done in regard to these foreign companies who appear to treat our country as dumping ground for their own executives and who appear to continue to enjoy more facilities than they had even at the time when they were masters of India.

My hon. friend Shri Kanungo has referred in his speech to the change suggested in this amending Bill in regard to the point of contribution of the companies to the political parties. And clause 103 is now laying down that donations to political parties, subject to the amplification that any donation made for political purposes to any individual or body should also be disclosed and the provision is extended to all companies.

Now, Sir, I feel that this is not good enough. In this House as well as in the other House, non-official

Bills have been sought to be introduced—my hon. friend Shri Bharucha is here—and it was sought to be put on the statute-book that companies should not be permitted to make their contributions to political parties. This was in pursuance of certain judgments pronounced in the Calcutta High Court as well as in the Bombay High Court and at least in one of those judgments it was said very clearly that from the political or the ethical points of view, it is completely undesirable for people who are in control of large sums of money, especially of public money in the shape of shareholders' money to contribute to the funds of political parties, because if they do naturally being human they expect perhaps some kind of quid pro quo.

I remember how the Tata Iron and Steel Company when their report was published, disclosed that in 1957, the year of the General Elections, they had paid Rs. 10,30,000 to the coffers of the Congress Party: Rs. 6,00,000 to the All India Congress Committee; Rs. 3,30,000 to the Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Orissa Pradesh Congress Committee. This was openly disclosed. Now disclosure is not enough. I say this because corporate income controlled by big money, apart from what they choose to pay as individuals, should not be available as political contributions. Those who are leaders of big money interests can very well contribute to whichever political party they wish to as individual shareholders. That is a different matter. But these corporate assets which are in the control of a very few individuals,—whatever the ramifications of the Companies Act it cannot control everything as far as these companies are concerned, should not be at the disposal of people who might like to trade in them for purposes of political advancement.

This is a point which I need not labour because so many things have been said about it earlier. But I feel

the Joint Committee should try and give more attention to this matter and look up the proceedings in this House as well as in the other House regarding the non-official demand to abolish the very idea of Companies' contribution to political parties and then come to a mature judgment which we shall be later in a position to examine in this House.

I feel, therefore, that there are many lacunae in this Act and they have to be looked into and a lot more carefully than has been done so far.

I only want to refer to another point and with that I shall try to conclude. That is the myth which is sedulously circulated that there is hardly any such thing as big business in our country, that small shareholders abound everywhere and therefore we should not talk about this big money interest and all the rest of it. I remember having been told at some time that nearly half the Tata Iron and Steel Company's shareholders had holdings of less than one thousand rupees each. This kind of argument is flung in our fact to show that very small people are concerned in these companies and therefore we should treat them in a very lenient fashion. Sir, I have every sympathy with the small shareholder whose interests generally go by the wall. But even so, taking the overall interests of the country I should say that these shareholders comprise a very infinitesimal proportion of our population. Even in America, I was looking up some literature on the subject and I found that an American sociologist, Wright Mills, has estimated that 98.6 per cent of all the American workers do not own any shares. More than 90 per cent of the American population own no shares at all. And I tried to make some very rough calculation, and that is this. We have about forty crores in our country. I do not think the total number of shareholders would come to more than 4,00,000 which is about 1 per cent—it might be a little more or a little less, but it is not very much more or less than 1 per

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gent. There is talk about the interest of the small shareholder. I have every sympathy with it, but too much should not be made of it. Actually, these small shareholders are more or less victimised by the other people, the bigger people who control everything as far as the set-up of the company is concerned. And therefore I feel that this argument regarding small shareholders being in a majority in our country should not be brought forward in order to have very lenient treatment as far as the administration of companies is concerned. On the contrary, we have to have very strong, strict control of the administration and in regard to such things as the managing agency system.

I would say again that the desire of the country, the desire of the House as far as we could ascertain it last time was that as soon as ever it is possible we should do away with the managing agency system altogether. But Government does not seem to have given a thought to it, because Government does not know what alternative apparatus can or ought to be put up in the place of the managing agency system. And therefore Government is trying to control the selling agency business and so on and so forth. But that is by no means sufficient, and therefore, I do wish more thought is given to it. Anyhow, it is a very imperfect world, and the Government lacks courage and the imaginative approach which alone can bring nearer a socialist pattern of society. And therefore, we cannot expect a real basic, radical measure.

In so far as this measure seeks to rectify certain defects it is certainly welcome. But I do wish it had gone a great deal farther than it has done so far. And that is why I say that the Joint Committee should take its job a little more seriously and produce something which would be a very much changed edition of the amending Bill which the Minister has just propounded.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Damani. I will call Shri Jhunjhunwala next and then Shri Bhattacharyya and Shri Barman, one after the other. Hon. Members may take fifteen minutes each.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Sir, the Company Law Amendment Bill, 1959 has chiefly been based on the recommendations made by the Sastri Committee. There are many important amendments proposed in the Bill. Some are for clarifying and for removing the defects in the parent Act; some are for removing the difficulties in the parent Act; and some are for tightening up the Company Law.

In doing so it would be observed that the Companies Act has become more difficult with respect to some clauses. Therefore I would like to suggest that the Joint Committee should consider some of the clauses which will create more difficulties in the way of the smooth working of companies.

If we go through the 210 amendments proposed in the Bill, we can see two points there: one, distrust of the management and, second, more emphasis has been paid on safeguarding the interests of shareholders.

As regards safeguarding the interests of shareholders, there would be no two opinions. It is the duty of the management as well as the Government to do the utmost to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. But we have, while doing this duty, to keep in mind that we do not make these laws so difficult that the smooth running of the companies becomes difficult.

We should also keep in mind that the growth of the corporate enterprise is not checked, because the corporate sector has done much to develop the industries in this country, and we should provide for sufficient smoothness in the law that it can develop.

I feel the Joint Committee should consider all this, particularly, how far it will affect the smooth working of companies, how far it will affect the development of business in corporate enterprise, how far it will encourage formation of companies, how far it will safeguard and protect the interests of shareholders, and how far it will contribute to the country's all-round development programmes. These are factors to which more importance should be given, and they are vital matters, so that the progress of the corporate sector is not withheld due to difficult laws.

Clause 15 proposes to insert a new section, 43A, which says that private companies which employ public money up to an appreciable extent, that is, in which shares up to 25 per cent of the paid-up capital are held by public or private companies, will be treated as public companies. If 25 per cent of the shares is held by a private company, then it will be treated as a private company. But if in that 25 per cent, 23 per cent is held by a private company and 2 per cent is held by a public company (making it 25 per cent), in that case that private company turns itself into a public company. That will create difficulties, because a small fraction will turn a private company into a public company. I therefore want to suggest that a proper percentage of the capital held by a public company in the private company should be mentioned, so that, according to that percentage, if the capital is being held by a public company, in that case it can be taken as a public company. It should not be that the combined capital of the private company and the public company makes a private company into a public company.

In regard to the conversion of public companies into private companies, it is proposed that the sanction of the Central Government will be necessary for the conversion of a public company into a private company. If we

look into the Second Report on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for 1957-58, we will find that conversion during that year was 54, as against 227 in 1956-57. Further, the fact is that a number of companies that were so converted were originally private companies, most of them, or were *de facto* private companies. Subsequently they changed, due to the strict restrictions imposed on the public companies. Now we have tightened up the restrictions on the private companies also. Therefore, I do not think it necessary that Government sanction should be required for such conversion of public company into a private company, because, most of the rules are similar, and the rules that are applied to private companies are those which are applied to public companies and in the past, very few companies had done like this. I think the Joint Committee will go into this question.

I want to say a few words about the powers given to the Registrar. Under the proposed amendments, the Registrar has been given wide powers. Clause 64 empowers the Registrar to inspect books of companies for eight years which shall have to be preserved. I do not think such wide powers should be given to the Registrar. Because, when the account books of the company are audited by the auditors and then, the Income-tax department and other tax authorities examine them and make assessments, after all these inspections and assessments to require that the account books should be maintained for a long period of 8 years, I think, is not justifiable. I think some suitable adjustment is necessary. Otherwise, it will create many difficulties and harassment to the companies.

The Registrar has also been empowered to call for any books of accounts he might require in connection with a complaint lodged before him and seize the documents, books, papers with the previous permission of a magistrate. This power and au-

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thority is capable of being misused. I think the Joint Committee will also go into this matter and see that some more leniency is shown.

In the case of investigation by a Registrar, the expenses incurred by the Registrar are to be recovered from the company whether the complaints against the company are proved or not, and these expenses can be recovered as arrears of land revenue. I think that such drastic measures will create more harassment in the corporate sector. The expenses incurred by the Registrar can only be recovered if they find some defects in the books, papers and documents. In that case, the expenses can be recovered. If they do not find anything, why should the companies asked to pay the expenses? This should be considered; I hoped the Joint Committee will consider this aspect.

Regarding managing agency, many rules and regulations have been made and many laws have been tightened. Also regarding managing agency commissions, some alterations and suggestions have been made. Beyond that, I think the Government has not taken into consideration the most important thing and if they had taken that into consideration, that would avoid much of the difficulties. I want to suggest that a maximum limit of investment of the managing agency in the concern they manage should be fixed. In a concern that a managing agency manages, what should be their capital investment in that concern: that should be clarified. If it is clarified, many of the provisions will be not required, because, his own investment will be there and in that case, he will try to safeguard his investment to the best of his ability and that would help in many ways. I think the Government and the hon. Minister will consider this suggestion that a minimum or maximum limit for such investment should be provided.

An Hon. Member: Maximum?

Shri Damani: I mean minimum limit.

One amendment regarding loans to managing agents and their associates is contained in clause 135. Here, you find the word 'indirectly'. In this connection, I would submit that this word 'indirectly' should be clarified. Because, it is capable of being stretched by imagination. From this, many kinds of difficulties would arise. Therefore, I suggest that an explanation should be added as to how far this word 'indirectly' shall be stretched.

13.36 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

One thing we have to keep in mind. In business, money circulation is the most important thing. If, for the sake of the benefit of the concern, some advances are made to associate concerns, for development of business, such strict rules and regulations should not be framed because, business is business and everything cannot be done by law. We must consider the genuineness of the management, the persons who are handling the concerns.

One thing is surprising about the appointment of a manager. One amendment has been made in clause 147 which seeks to make the appointment of the manager subject to the Government approval. This is a most amazing amendment. Managers are appointed. According to this, the managers are placed on an equal basis with the managing director or whole-time director. I think the managers are only to help the managing directors or managing agents or whole-time directors. If the work of the managers is not liked by the managing directors, they can be replaced, or the managers can quit their office and join other concerns. There is no law for that. In that case, to

ask for the permission of Government or approval will be difficult. I do not think it is going to help. It will create so many difficulties. Therefore, I request that this should be considered and I hope the Joint Committee will consider this suggestion very seriously. Otherwise, it is going to affect very hardly.

Regarding Board meetings, I think this provision tightens the present section 285 and further sanction for exemption from the Central Government may cause delay. In view of the tightening of the definition of private companies and considering that true private companies are nothing but glorified partnerships or family concerns, to ask them to have compulsory board meetings at certain intervals will be very hard. If they have not got any business, why should they be asked to hold a board meeting and incur unnecessary expenditure? Therefore, I suggest that power should be given to the Registrar so that he can waive such rules and instead of asking the Government, the Registrar can deal with such matters in case of public companies.

It is proposed under clause 84 of the amending Bill to render cornering of shares by unscrupulous persons more difficult, and Government are seeking to take power in their own hands to restrict voting rights relating to any transfer of shares, should they consider such a step necessary in the public interest. It is provided that Government can direct that voting rights in respect of such shares shall not be exercisable by the transferee of those shares or any persons claiming through them such right, for such period as will not exceed three years.

In this connection, I want to point out that the relationship between the shareholders and a company is voluntary. During the last two years, only two or three applications were made under sections 408 and 409. So, I would say that sections 408 and 409 are quite sufficient to safeguard the

interests of the company or of the managing agents. The proposed amendment will only create difficulties and will not be helpful either to the shareholders or to the managing agents. Therefore, I suggest that this matter should be considered carefully and some improvement should be made.

I am glad that opportunity has been taken to proposed changes aimed at overcoming difficulties experienced by companies, and simplifying other provisions so that they are clearer and more helpful. The simplification of the definition of 'managing director' will remove difficulties experienced by many companies, especially banks.

In section 303 also, some most desirable changes have been made. Now, only the company in which changes in managerial personnel take place need notify the registrar, and not the other companies. That will avoid unnecessary botheration and also duplication.

Clause 118 removes the hardships under section 314, experienced by directors who lost their directorship if their relatives were appointed to an office of profit for any petty salary without special resolution. Up to a salary of Rs. 500 p.m. such appointments will not require any special resolution. This will facilitate the working of the companies, and no unnecessary difficulties will crop up in the future.

By another provision in clause 128 it is proposed to plug important loopholes by means of which managing agents could evade the restrictions as to the limit of remuneration. This is also desirable, and it will help the shareholders and the companies.

Further, clause 62 makes a very important amendment, and it says that it shall be obligatory for the company to provide for depreciation before declaring dividends which shall always be in cash. Normally speaking, this is a very sound one, since

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it involves only normal depreciation and not accumulated depreciation as provided under section 350. But in special cases there should be a saving clause whereby under certain circumstances this should be permitted.

Lastly, I must add that this is a very important piece of legislation and must not be put through in great haste. I hope the Joint Committee would consider all the points threadbare and suggest suitable improvements that may be necessary for the development of the corporate sector and for national industrial development.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur)
As my hon friend Shri H N Mukerjee has pointed out, only three years before, we had an Act of 658 sections. Now, we have before us another Bill, which will, of course, be enacted of about 212 clauses. It is really surprising how within a period of two years, Government have found it necessary to bring forward such a big Bill again after finding so many loopholes in the working of the parent Act.

I have gone through the Bill, and I find that there are many salutary provisions. There is a provision regarding the selling agency, which says that one cannot get the sole selling agency. But have Government realised in what way this provision can be circumvented, and have Government been able to check any evasion in this regard in the past?

Sir, this Bill reflects a great deal on the administration. If the administration had been all right, if the administration had been properly tightened I do not think there would have been any necessity to bring forward such a big Bill and in such a short time. Now that this Bill has been brought forward, it means that the administration has not been able to create any impression on the wrong-doers.

The administration has totally failed to create any impression on them whereby they will be afraid of doing any mischief. On the other hand, I find that the way in which the Act is administered makes the wrong-doer further emboldened to indulge in more and more wrong and anti-social activities. I do not want to dilate on this aspect. I am just giving a hint, and it is for the Joint Committee to ponder over it and find out why it has become necessary to bring forward a big Bill of this nature. It will be more useful for the proper administration of the Act and for bringing about a socialistic pattern of society, to tighten the administration and find out the loopholes in the administration rather than to find out loopholes in the law here and there. If only the administration can create an impression on the wrong-doers and the anti-social people indulging in anti-social activities the administration can do better.

This Bill has two aspects. One is that wealth should not be concentrated in a few hands. Government with the aid of this company law are trying to check that and thereby bring about a socialistic pattern of society. I would say that Government have totally failed in this. I find that the hon. Minister is taking notes since I have said that Government have totally failed, of course, he will reply later on and say that Government have not failed that they have prosecuted this person, that person and so on and that so many other things have been done. But the criterion or the test is what effect it has produced, and actually into whose pockets the money has accumulated.

There were several provisions regarding selling agency. But can Government tell me whether they have been successful in checking any malpractices in this regard in the past?

Then, again, a definition of 'relatives' has been given, and so many

restrictions have been put on the appointment of relatives, the terms and conditions of service of the relatives and so on. But Government have to find out how these things have been circumvented

There was one point which was brought out very strongly last time, and that was that there should be at least a representative of the minority shareholders in the board of directors. Of course, the voice of the majority will prevail and should prevail, I do not say that it should not prevail. At the same time, I also believe in the principle that there should not be any interference in the management of a company or a business firm. The moment there is undue interference, unnecessary interference, the business cannot run. I believe in this principle. But, in view of the way in which the management is being carried on to the prejudice of society and to the prejudice of the shareholders, it is very necessary that there should be a representative of the minority shareholders on the Board of Directors, so that at least there will be a check and they will be able to bring to the notice of the Government the things that are happening.

There is a very salutary provision which is being introduced in this Bill, that in the annual report only the speech of the Chairman of the Board should not be advertised, but the other discussions that take place at the annual general meeting should also find a place.

I said just now that Government should find out a way so that there can be representation for the minority shareholders. They should not interfere to the prejudice of the working of the company, but certainly they should put their point of view before the Board of Directors, and their views should be properly incorporated in the proceedings, so that when the time comes Government can see when the company has done wrong, or the minority shareholders

I was referring to companies being administered to the prejudice of minority shareholders or against the interests of the socialist pattern of society. Many a time the company law administration says that the management has gone to the court, the books are not shown to them, they are not allowed to inspect the books of the subsidiary companies where there are many loopholes, and that they can do nothing. I do not want to quote instances, but I have found one gentleman saying "What can I do, when the people sitting in my department in Bombay or Calcutta do not even care to reply to my letters and do not care to carry out my instructions?" Similarly, people in Bombay say "What can we do? We are doing our best here. We are putting in all labour possible here but the people sitting in Delhi are simply bossing over us and do not do the real thing." That is the state of the administration.

As I have said, there are many salutary provisions brought into this Bill, for instance regarding the issue of duplicate certificates, giving dividends within a prescribed period, in cash providing for depreciation before declaring dividend etc. All these things are there, but, as I have said, unless the administration is tightened up, and unless the companies are made to feel that they have to comply with the law though you may have an Act with thousands of sections, it will not help the situation.

I do not want to go into details. My hon friend, Shri Damani, was saying that there is a provision for recovering the money from the companies, but I say there should be a stricter provision. There are several sections under which if a company does not supply the shareholders the required information or the required documents, does not give them inspection within a particular time, does not even send them the dividend warrants, does not even send them notice of a meeting, there are penalties of Rs 50 per day, Rs 100 per day or Rs 1,000 in a lumpsum as the case

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

may be All these things are there, but what is to be done for realising them, for getting the companies penalised for such wrongs?

A shareholder holding Rs. 10,000 worth of shares has to run to Bombay or Calcutta wherever the Company's registered office is and file a petition there, if the company is in Bombay, saying that the company has not supplied him the required information or document, and that it should be punished under the particular section. I would ask the hon. Minister if it is possible for the shareholder to do that. If he approaches the company law administration, it does help him in some cases, but in cases particularly where the shareholder is poor, they say that he has got the right, and he can go to court. Is it possible for him to go to court and get the company fined? It is impossible. I would suggest for the consideration of the Joint Committee that the Registrar or the central administration here should be empowered to impose a fine and realise it from the company. If the company or the managing agent has got any grievance against the decision of the Registrar, they can go to court and say that they have been wrongly fined. If the court upsets the order, it is all right. But my submission is that the shareholders should not be asked to go to court to start with since they cannot do it.

There is a very beautiful provision here. Whatever wrong the managing agent or an officer of the company may do, the company's funds are utilised for defending him, if any shareholder or the Government brings any case against him. The interests of the company in many cases are quite different from those of the managing agent. The interest of the company is the interest of the shareholders. But there for defending a wrong-doer you are utilising the money of the shareholders. Why? If a shareholder fights, he has to find money for himself. The company does not come to his help. But here the other party,

the M.A. etc., is wasting the money of the company and goes on fighting from court to court up to the Supreme Court. I would like the Joint Committee to give its thought to this matter properly and see that a company's fund is not utilised for that purpose. Provision should be made to the effect that if a particular person or managing agent is found guilty and if it is found that it was done not in the interest of the company but for the benefit of the managing agent, he should be held responsible for it and the company's fund should not be utilised for that purpose. These two points are very important and I can say that if they are attended to, it will help a great deal in better administration and in bringing offenders to book.

I have already said that I do not want to dilate on the different clauses at this juncture. I shall do so when the Bill comes back from the Joint Committee. But I have made some general observations and I would request the Joint Committee to find out where the mistake lies, what is it that has led Government to come with such a long Bill again, whether the defect lies in the administration or somewhere else.

With these words, I support the Bill and the Motion for referring it to the Joint Committee in the hope that they will take note of the suggestions I have made.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): The Companies (Amendment) Bill is mainly drafted on the suggestions of the Companies Act Amendment Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Viswanatha Sastry. Out of 210 clauses of this amending Bill, the majority relate to procedural changes covering a very wide range. The provisions generally aim at the prevention of cornering of shares and inter-locking of companies. The important amendments relate to ensuring a more effective regulation of the managing agency system and enforcing effective com-

pliance with the provisions of the Companies Act by public and private limited companies.

Previously due to bad drafting and ambiguity in the use of words, interpretation used to vary from court to court and the offenders also used to get cover under this confusion. Public companies used to be converted into private companies in order to avoid the restrictions and limitations imposed on public companies. Duplicate shares used to be issued unscrupulously. This has come out very prominently in the Mundhra case.

Now, I am glad to find that under the provisions of the Bill, the approval of the Central Government will be necessary before this conversion. But I would have been more glad if the amendment suggested by the Companies Act Amendment Committee had been accepted in this Bill. I would draw the attention of the Joint Committee to the recommendation of this Committee on page 20 of their Report. They suggest the inclusion of a proviso to section 3(I) (iv) as under:

"Provided, however, that any private company in which shares to the extent of 25 per cent. or more of the paid up capital are held by one or more companies, public or private, shall be deemed to be a public company."

It is provided that the permission of the Central Government should be obtained before converting a public company into a private company, but the specific amendment suggested by this amending Committee has not been accepted. I would like to draw the attention of the Joint Committee to this. More than 80 per cent. of the capital of limited companies are held by middle class people. Sometimes dividends used to be given for pampering the shareholders. Profits used to be liquidated by the item of depreciation, at the cost of shareholders. Now, it is well that an obligation has been imposed on the company managements to provide for

depreciation before the declaration of dividends. Further, dividends shall have to be paid in cash instead of in the shape of shares of other companies owned by the management. In addition, the date for payment of dividend has also been fixed. The practice of deferring the annual general meeting was generally resorted to by all sorts of companies, big and small, on different pleas. On this ground, several hundred cases were filed, as we find from the Report of the Department of Company Law Administration.

I am glad that in this Bill, the liability of holding annual general meeting has further been tightened. Another prevalent vice relates to drawal of remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed by the directors. This has been stopped by inserting provisions for taking action.

As regards the system of managing agency, I would have been more glad if the system had been abolished. But still, under this Bill the system has been tried to be modified or tightened. The Bill debars a person holding the office of managing director or a public or private company from holding a similar office in another company simultaneously. Managing agents have been stopped from charging any commission from the company under their management on sales made to it by other companies under their managing agency. The appointment of firms or corporate bodies as managers has been prohibited even in the case of private companies which are not subsidiaries of public companies. The remuneration of a manager, whether in the form of salary or otherwise, shall not in future exceed 5 per cent. of the net profits. The Bill further empowers Government to recover from the companies cost of investigation under the Public Demand Recovery Act for cases instituted either *suo motu* or on the report of the Registrar, as arrears of land revenue.

Retrenchment or lay-off compensation could not be so long described as part of wages for including it as a-

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

preferential charge, under section 530 of the Act, but now the Bill has made a very welcome provision saying that compensation due to workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act shall be treated as wages for liquidation purposes.

But I have not been able to agree on one point, that is, with regard to the disclosure of donations made by companies to political parties. The grievance was not in regard to the secrecy of it, but in respect of the very principle of the system. High Courts have passed strong remarks against the system. The issue has been the subject of discussion in this House also. Every time the hon. Minister gave an assurance that it would be looked into when the next amending Bill was brought forward. But here I have been very much disappointed not to see any change in the attitude of Government to this abnoxious system. The Sastri Committee did not go into the propriety of the system because it is political. They have said on page 113 of their Report:

"Whether lobbying and financing of political parties or candidates for elections should be prohibited in the interests of the public, is a broad question of public policy. It has been the subject of special legislation in America. The case of companies could not be considered in isolation and contributions from other sources, such as bodies corporate, partnerships, societies, trusts, trade unions and even from individuals might have to be regulated or prohibited by a comprehensive enactment."

Therefore, they did not go into this matter on that ground. I would like the Joint Committee to ponder over this and consider the pros and cons of the system and see whether our public life would not be vitiated if the system is retained in our company law and the business community is allowed to make gifts to political parties for their own interests.

14 hrs.

Now, I would like to say a few words regarding the Company Law Administration Department. The duty of the department is to be like a watch-dog and see whether the companies are following or implementing the provisions of the company law. This Department, I think, should be revitalised and remodelled. We know that in the Mundhra affair no action was taken against this gentleman for violation of the different provisions of the Companies Act and all action was taken only after his main offence was detected in public

Regarding the dumping of foreign executives in foreign companies, which has been mentioned by my learned friend, Shri Mukerjee, I would also say it is true because I know some of the foreign companies where the foreign executives are given service contracts and the terms of service include passage even for their dogs to England. The companies are compelled to pay them. Not only it is so in Dunlop but in many other companies like Kilburn Meneil Berry, R.S.N., I.G.N and S.G. Co etc. If the contracts and affairs of these companies are examined many more things may be discovered

Finally, I would request the Joint Committee to weigh the amendments seriously so that we may not be called upon to bring in amendments off and on.

Lastly, the percentage of dividend which, under section 23A of the Act, has to be declared has been changed at least half a dozen times. I hope we may be saved from the accusation which used to be made about the old Greeks that they passed their laws when they were drunk and considered them when they were sober.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, first of all, I want to make a submission that in a big Mill like this, introduced only

a few days before, if the hon Minister has got to read out a note explaining the several provisions of the Bill, it would be quite useful for the Members if that note is circulated at least a day before. Today the hon Minister has read out a long note explaining certain provisions of this Bill. But it was not possible for hon Members like me to be benefited by whatever intelligence he tried to impart to us. I would only request through you, Sir, that in such cases the Ministry may be asked to circulate such notes at least a day before.

This is a Bill comprising of 210 clauses along with Schedules. And, it was not possible for us in the midst of other duties to go through it even clause by clause. I shall not, therefore, try to say anything about the various provisions of this Bill, but, I shall confine myself to one particular object to which I want to draw the attention of the Joint Committee also.

In the second annual report for the year ending March 31, 1958, it has been reported very significantly how a few capitalist owners of companies behave in such a way and manipulate in such a way that, practically, being in command of a substantial number of shares, they can use the company's fund or the company's property as they like and, ultimately, defraud ordinary small shareholders in a way which is quite patent from page 43 of this report.

I shall simply mention the salient features and say how these sorts of things go on. On page 43, in the paragraph on investigation under 247, it has been revealed by enquiry that although the shares of a company were registered in the names of certain individuals, most of them were benamidars and the true beneficiaries were some fat companies all of which belonged to a particular group and in which a single individual had a vital financial interest. The said individual was the real person who was ultimately financially interested in the success or failure of the company. Then, what did he do?

As regards the directorate, one argument is that the Board of Directors can check any kind of mismanagement or any kind of fraud that might be perpetrated by a single big shareholder. Here in this investigation, it has been revealed that although the affairs of the company were ostensibly managed by its directors, most, if not all, of them owed their directorship to the said individual and he was, accordingly, in a position materially to influence and shape the policies of the company. Although the company earned substantial profits during the period beginning from 1951 to 1954 no dividend was declared. Naturally, when the ordinary shareholders did not get any dividend for 5 years, they did not think it profitable at all to keep those shares and the value of the shares sagged so much that that said individual and his agents purchased, at prices which were in some cases much below their face value, those shares. If this sort of things had been detected in one investigation, I beg to submit that there are several such companies in which such things have occurred.

What does it lead to? In our mixed economy, when we are unable to enter into all sorts of production in the public sector, we have to rely very much on the private sector so that production in the industrial sector may increase to meet the needs of our country. For that we want share capital to be invested not only by big persons but also by small people who can invest a little in companies. But, if Government fails in protecting the small shareholders against the big who manipulate matters in this way as has been evidenced in this investigation, it will, naturally, be no incentive to any person to invest any money in our private industrial enterprise. So, was it not the duty of the Government, while coming forward with such a big bill containing 210 clauses, to make provisions so that such things may not occur? What about the companies in which these things have occurred already?

[Shri Barman]

In the course of a statement by the hon Minister, I heard him say that in order to prevent such cornering of shares certain provision has been made by clause 84 of the Bill. When I went through the provisions that have been framed, I found that it is only in future contingencies, that this clause, if enacted, can operate. Clause 84 of the Bill says as follows.

"(a) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(2A) Where as a result of transfer of shares in a company, a change—

- (a) in the composition of the Board of directors, or
- (b) where the managing agent is an individual, or the managing agent, or" and so on,

"of the company may take place and the Central Government is of the opinion that any such change would be prejudicial ..." etc

It clearly means that this clause, when enacted, can operate only in case of future contingencies. But so far as the mischief that has already been done in the past, this clause does not offer any remedy whatsoever.

Here again, I beg to submit that this provision may not be a salutary one. I do not know whether it is a salutary one. Now, in the free market, when a person who has got money purchases some more shares, it will be very difficult to say, and it would be difficult for the administration to judge, whether that person has purchased all those shares for the purpose of cornering and for having a predominant voice in the concern. He may be an honest purchaser. So, in such cases, we give an unlimited power of discretion which again is a very uncertain thing in the hands of the administration.

So, whatever might be the effectiveness of such a provision like this, my main submission is that it offers no remedy so far as the wrong that has already been done is concerned. Unless you can remove those defects in the administration of companies, the incentives for the small shareholders in the companies that are already there, will not be beneficial to them, and naturally the small shareholders will not purchase the shares in companies when they know that Government cannot do anything to remedy any wrong committed upon them by the big shareholders. I do not know how this can be set right. It is of course for the experts to devise some amendments. But my own submission is that as in the case of other fields, here also we can impose certain restrictions. The present rule is, one share one vote. I know of certain companies which existed before, where there was a certain gradation of voting rights. After the last Bill was passed in 1956, those provisions became inoperative, and at present each share carries one vote. So, as soon as any big shareholder finds an opportunity, he purchases a substantial number of shares in his own name or in the name of the *benamidars* and if he gets control of 25 per cent of the shares in the company it is sufficient for him to dominate the affairs of the company. Some of the shareholders generally do not attend meetings knowing fully well that it would not be possible for them to have any predominant voice over one or a few big shareholders. Naturally they do not come and our experience shows that though here is a general meeting, there are certain signatures of attendance practically the business is transacted only by a few who have got certain interests in it and who dominate the affairs of the company. My proposal is that if there be a gradation of voting rights attached to shares, such as, say, up to 25 shares, each share will carry one vote, and beyond that, for every 10 shares, two votes may be cast, it will

be good. Ultimately I propose that there should be a maximum voting right for each shareholder whatever might be the number of votes. If such a limitation could be introduced in the voting rights of shareholders, I do not think that will detract in anyway the incentive of private people coming in to set up companies and promote them.

I have just given an indication. The Government may decide, by their own judgment, what should be the limitation and what should be the gradation for the voting rights, but until and unless such things are done, in future also the Government would be helpless, and as in the case of clause 86, they will try to give discretionary power to the administration from time to time which the administration may sometimes use properly and sometimes also misuse it. But if such limitations are imposed in the case of company administration also, I think that will give some relief.

My friend Shri Jhunjhunwala has spoken about the socialist pattern of society. I do not think this Companies Bill can be very helpful in that regard. But, at the same time, I think that Government have some obligation and a duty to protect the small shareholders and restrict the avarice of the big capitalist. I have only submitted a suggestion of mine to you and to the House and for the consideration of the Joint Committee as to whether any remedy can be found in this regard.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्र गुप्त). उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्पनीस एक्ट, १८५६ को एड करने के लिए जो विल पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के विल की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं। उस के लिए एक कमेटी भी मुकर्र की गई है और कम्पनी एक्ट, १८५६ के तहत भव तक

जो सालाना रिपोर्टेस पेश की गई थीं, उन में भी इस जरूरत का एहसास किया गया है और इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि इस एक्ट को जरूर एमेंड किया जाए।

जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, इस एक्ट को एमेंड करने का मकान यह है कि कम्पनी एक्ट के तहत जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव भागीनी है, वह ज्यादा बजबूत और एक्षियोंट हो और कम्पनीज के ऊपर सैट्रल गवर्नरमेंट का होल्ड ज्यादा हो और साथ ही साथ इस एक्ट को सिम्प्ल किया जाए जिस से कि लोग इसको भासानी से समझ सकें और बेलेस चीट करेह ठीक तरह से पेश हो। इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि अधिकारियं बगेरह मुकर्र करने में भी गवर्नरमेंट का हाथ हो। इन तमाम चीजों को महसूस करते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो विल पेश किया गया है, यह तमाम जितनी चीजें हैं, उनको पूरा नहीं करेगा। इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मैं चन्द तजवीजें हाउस के समने पेश करना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि ज्यायांट कमेटी उन पर विचार करे जिस से कि जो डिफैक्ट्स सालाना रिपोर्टेस में बताये गये हैं, उन डिफैक्ट्स को आसानी से दूर किया जा सके।

सब से पहला सवाल यह है कि जब कमी पब्लिक कम्पनीस को प्राइवेट कम्पनीस में कनवर्ट किया जाता है तो उस सूरत में कोई ईफेक्टिव पाबन्दी या रेस्ट्रक्शन इस विल के द्वारा नहीं लगाई गई है। इस बात का जिक्र आमी मेरे दोस्त श्री बोवाल ने भी किया था और उस से ज्यादा दुःख की बात यह है कि जो कमेटी मुकर्र की गई थी और उस कमेटी ने जो सिफारियों की थी इस चीज के बारे में, उन सिफारियों को भी नहीं माना गया। कमेटी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था:—

“We therefore recommend that a proviso be added to section 3(1), Part IV, in these terms:

Provided, however, that any private company in which shares

[बी राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

to the extent of 25 per cent or more of the paid-up capital are held by one or more companies, public or private, shall be deemed to be a public company."

यही नहीं, दूसरे सैक्षण में एमेंडमेंट करने की जो तजबीज कमेटी ने की थी, उसको भी नहीं माना गया बल्कि उसको चेंज कर दिया गया है जिस का जिक्र पेज 30 पर किया गया है —

"Provided that no resolution which has the effect of converting a public into a private company shall have effect unless the Central Government approve of the same."

और जो इस बिल में सैक्षण है, उसका मत-लब यह है कि रेजोल्यूशन को पेश किया जा सकता है और इस रेजोल्यूशन पर फैसला भी हो सकता है लेकिन बाद में उसको गवर्नर-मेंट को रिकर किया जाएगा और गवर्नरमेंट की राय लेने के बाद उम पर अमल हो सकता है। लेकिन कमेटी की यह राय थी कि इस किसी का रेजोल्यूशन भी बीटिंग में गवर्नरमेंट की इजाजत के बगेर पेश नहीं हो सकता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस तजबीज को क्यों नहीं माना गया। मैं समझता हूँ और मैं इस पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस बात की तरफ सब से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह मैं इसलिये कहता हूँ कि पिछले दो तीन सालों में बहुत सी पब्लिक कम्पनीज को प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में कनवर्ट किया गया है जिस का मकसद यह कि पब्लिक कम्पनीज पर इस एक्ट के तहत जो पारंदिया लगाई गई थी, उन से बचा जाए। इस तरह से जो सालाना रिपोर्ट स पेश की गई है, उन में भी इस तरफ इशारा किया गया है और कहा गया है कि पब्लिक कम्पनीज को प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में चेंज किया जा रहा है और ऐसी सूरत में मेरी सब से पहली तजबीज़ यह है कि इन दोनों बातों पर विचार किया जाए और ज्वार्यंट कमेटी ऐसी

कोई कलास इस में जोड़े, इस बिल को इस हिंग से एमेंड करे जिस से कि पब्लिक कम्पनीज को प्राइवेट कम्पनी में कनवर्ट न किया जा सके और अगर कनवर्ट किया जाए तो उस पर भी वही पारंदिया लगें जो कि पब्लिक कम्पनी पर लागू होती है। यह बात मैं इसलिए भी कह रहा हूँ कि बहुत सी ऐसी पब्लिक कम्पनीज हैं, जिन में कि करोड़ों रुपये का सरमाया लगी है और उनको प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में तब्दील कर दिया गया है जिस का कैपिटल बहुत थोड़ा था। पिछले दिनों चन्द सकलात के जबाब में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था। डालमिया सिमेंट फैक्ट्री जिसकी बैल्यू १ करोड़ ५२ लाख के करीब थी, उसको एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी में कनवर्ट कर दिया गया, जिस का नाम स्वेच्छा निर्माण कम्पनी था और जिस का पेट्रोल एफिल तकरीबन ५०,००० था। इस बास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान देने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है।

दूसरी तजबीज जो मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ यह है कि इस कमेटी को रिपोर्ट में जो भौजुदा एक्ट के तहत जो सैक्षण २७५, का यह जिक्र किया गया है —

"Section 275 restricts the number of directorships capable of being held by an individual to 20. Section 316 restricts managing directorships to two companies and section 332 limits managing agencies to ten companies."

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लिमिट को भी कम किया जाए। इम रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि जब एविएस स पेश किया गया तो यह कहा गया है —

"There are on the other hand complaints that the limit of 20 directorships and 10 managing agencies is too high and that there is a tendency for a few

businessmen and the members of their families to concentrate in their hands enormous industrial power by virtue of their position as managing agents of a large number of public families."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस सैक्षण को भी अमेंड करने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं उन पर चन्द बड़े बड़े लोग, चन्द बड़ी बड़ी विग फैमिलीस छाई हुई हैं और इसका जिक्र अभी इस हाउस में भी किया गया है और यह चीज तभी दूर हो सकती है जब कि इस सैक्षण को भी एमेंड किया जाए। इस में यह भी कहा गया है कि यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० में इनकी तादाद बहुत कम है।

"We have been informed that in practice the average number of directorships held by an individual in the U.K. or U.S.A. is much less than the number permissible under our Act."

मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि ज्वायेंट कमेटी इस बात पर भी विचार करेगी कि जो आज इसकी इजाजत है कि बीस कम्पनियों तक का एक शूष्य डायरेक्टर मुकर्रर हो सकता है, उसकी तादाद को भी कम किया जा सके और यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस लिये भी जरूरी है कि इन कम्पनियों का जो रूपया है जो और शेयर होल्डर्स का इंटरेस्ट है वह जभी महफूज हो सकता है और साथ ही साथ कम्पनियों के इंतिजाम में और बैलेंस शीट्स में गड़बड़ी बरैरह हो जाती है वह भी जभी दूर हो सकती है जब कि इस किस्म की पाद्धियां लागू की जायें।

एक दो और बातें हैं जिन की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सी कम्पनीस ऐसी हैं जिन के लिए ट्रस्ट मुकर्रर कर दिये जाते हैं और कर दिये गये हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस एक्ट की प्राविजन्स इन ट्रस्ट्स के ऊपर क्यों लागू नहीं की जाती। आजकल बहुत सी

ऐसी शिकायतें सुनने में आती हैं कि ट्रस्ट ज्यादा तर जो बनाये जाते हैं, इसलिए बनाये जाते हैं ताकि इन कम्पनीस को इनकम टैक्स की प्राविजन्स से या कम्पनी एक्ट की जो प्राविजन्स हैं, उन से बचाया जा सके। इस वास्ते मैं इस चीज पर भी जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में एक ऐसी क्लाऊ भी रखी जाए ताकि अगर किसी कम्पनी की आमदनी के लिये ट्रस्ट मुकर्रर किया जाय तो जहाँ तक इस कम्पनीज एक्ट की प्राविजन्स का ताल्लुक है, वे जरूरी उस ट्रस्ट पर भी एप्लाई हों। दूसरे हम देखते हैं कि जितने लेबर एक्ट्स हैं वह तो ट्रस्ट्स पर अप्लाई होते हैं लेकिन कम्पनी एक्ट उन पर अप्लाई नहीं होते। उस पर अप्लाई न होने से बहुत सी दिक्कतें रास्ते में आती हैं। जो लेबर एक्ट के प्राविजन्स हैं उन का जो मकसद है वह इस की वजह से पूरे तरीके से हल नहीं होता। इस लिये मैं इस बात पर भी जोर दूगा कि इस एक्ट के सिलसिले में ज्वायेंट कमेटी इस चीज पर विचार करे ताकि कम्पनीज एक्ट, १९५६ के जो प्राविजन्स हैं वह जो ट्रस्ट्स बरैरह बनाये गये हैं उन पर भी अप्लाई हों।

चौथी बात इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि, जैसा कि अभी मेरे दोस्त श्री वर्मन ने भी जिक्र किया, और पिछले साल जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी उस के अन्दर सैक्षण २४७ के तहत जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन हुये उन की मिसाल भी दी दी उस में साफ तौर पर यह भी कहा गया है :

"*Prima facie* there were contraventions of the provision of section 49 of the Companies Act, 1956."

मैं यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया। यह ठीक है कि एक्शन लिया भी नहीं जा सकता था क्योंकि इस एक्ट में कोई ऐसा क्लाऊ नहीं है जिस की तहत आप एक्शन ले सकते इस लिये इस बात की आज सब में ज्यादा जरूरत

श्री राम कृष्ण नृपत्व

है कि ज्वार्वेट कमेटी इस बात पर भी विचार करे । अगर कोई एन्स्वायरी हो और उस एन्स्वायरी में कम्पनी के किलाफ जो इस्तामाल हैं वे साक्षित हो जायें तब भी अगर कोई ऐक्शन उस कम्पनी के किलाफ न लिया जा सके तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता की एसी एन्स्वायरी करवाने का भक्तसद क्या है । इसलिये मैं आहुंगा कि इस किस्म का क्लाऊ भी इस एक्ट में रखा जाय जिस से कि ऐसी कम्पनी के किलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जा सके । माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी हाउस में इस बात का जिक्र किया था और मैं समझता था कि जब यह बिल पेश किया जायेगा तो उस में इस किस्म का कोई क्लाऊ जरूर होगा । मैं ने इस बिल को बहुत गार से पढ़ा, लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि इस में इस किस्म का कोई क्लाऊ नहीं है ।

जो दूसरी एनुमाल रिपोर्ट है इस में यह दर्ज है।

"In course of a recent debate on the First Report of the working of the Companies Act, 1956, in the Lok Sabha the need for administrative integration of the working of the Companies Act with that of the Industries Development and Regulation Act was pressed by many Members of Parliament. The Minister of Commerce and Industry assured the Low Sabha that the problem was already under his consideration and he hoped to take appropriate action at an early date."

मैं ने यह बात इस लिये कही कि मैं इस का भलबस यही समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी के दिमाग में कोई ऐसी तज्जीब थी और वह इस एकट को इस ढंग में अमेड़ करना चाहते थे जिस से कि इट्स्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एंड रेगु-लेशन एकट के तहत वे किसी कारखाने का इतजाम बनवानें में अपने हाथ में ले सके। इस बिल में भी कोई ऐसा क्षत्राज्ञ होना चाहिये। जागर सेक्यूरिट २४५ के तहत कोई इंट्रेस्टिगेशन

हो भी वह सही तात्पुरता हो तो उस कल्पनी का इन्टरियर भी गवर्नरमेंट अपने हाथ में ले सके, यह अधिकार होना चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कल्पनिकों की हासिलत सुधर नहीं सकती भी जिस मकानद के लिये यह बिल पेश किया गया है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा इस ऐक्ट की रिप्रूविंग और रिकार्डिंग करने की नियायत जरूरत है। यह जो सालाना रिपोर्ट पेश की गई उस में भी इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया गया है। यह एक बहुत लम्बा है, इस के सेक्षण बहुत ज्यादा है। बहुत से ऐसे सेक्षण हैं जो कि एक ही सब्जेक्ट से डील होते हैं लेकिन वह अलग अलग रखे गये हैं। इस से काफी विकल पैदा होती है। मैं इस बात पर जोर दूगा कि इस को दुबारा रिप्रूप किया जाय। इस के लिये मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। मेरेजीरियल रेम्प्यून-रेशन के सिलसिले में बहुत से सेक्षन्स हैं जो कई जगह अलग अलग चैटर्स के अन्दर हैं। उन तमाम को एक जगह पर रिप्रूप करने की बात बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ज्यायेट कमेटी इस पर भी विचार करेगी और इस ऐक्ट को दुबारा इस ठग से रिप्रूप और रिकास्ट करेगी जिस से तमाम सेक्षण जो एक ही सब्जेक्ट डील करे वह इक्टो हो जाये। और इस तरह से इस ऐक्ट को सिम्प्ल किया जाय।

भालिर में मैं दो तीन बातें इस एकट के तहत जो कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मशीनरी है उस के सिलसिले में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो सालाना रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस में उन्होंने अपनी दिक्कतों का जिक्र किया है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इन चीजों का भी पूरा व्यापार रखा जायेगा। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में इस तरह से जिक्र किया है-

"The Registrars of Companies went into these complaints and

wherever necessary sought guidance from the Regional Directors. Serious cases, such as complaints about mis-management, misappropriation of funds, fraudulent dealings, manipulation and falsification of accounts, refusal to register the transfer of shares, irregular constitution of board of directors and unauthorised grant of loans in contravention of the provisions of the Act were forwarded by the Registrars of Companies"

उन्होंने आगे चल कर कहा कि यह भी है कि अब इन तमाम चीजों की तहकीकात करने की कोशिश की गई और बुक्स और बलेन्स शीट्स रजिस्टर्स वर्गरह हासिल करने की कोशिश की गई तो वह हासिल नहीं हो सके क्योंकि आयद ऐक्ट के अन्दर कोई ऐसे प्राविजन नहीं हैं। ठीक है, इस बिल में एक इस किस्म का कलाज भी है जिस की तहत अगर बुक्स वर्गरह उन को सप्लाई नहीं की जायेगी तो वह कोट के अन्दर दरखास्त दे कर उन कागजात को हासिल करने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं। मैं कमज़ोता हूँ कि जो हालात हो रहे हैं उन को मद्देनज़र रखने हुए यह अमेडमेंट काफ़ी नहीं होगा क्योंकि इस तरह से काफ़ी देर लगेगी और उन बुक्स वर्गरह को जाया कर दिया जायेगा। इस लिये मेरी यह अपील है कि इस बात पर भी विचार किया जाय और उन को पूरी ताकत दी जाय ताकि वह उन कागजात को डाइरेक्टरी बिना किसी केस को कोट में गिफ़र किये रहे हुए आसानी से हासिल कर सके ताकि सीकेट ऐड काफिडेशल डाकुमेंट डिस्ट्राय नहीं किये जा सके।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर अपील करता हूँ कि इन तमाम बातों पर ज्यायट कमेटी विचार कर क्योंकि अब इस बात की सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरत है कि जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं उन का इन्तज़ाम ठीक हो। मेरी तजबीज यह भी है कि एक ऐसा परमनेट कमिशन मुकर्र किया जाय, इस ऐक्ट में तो कोई ऐसा कलाज नहीं है, लेकिन जब यह बिल अमेड किया जा रहा है

तो उस के द्वारा यह कलाज ज़रूर रखा जा सकता है जिस से कि तमाम जो बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं, जिन के पास काफ़ी सरमाया है, उन की डीलिस्ट और उन के इन्तज़ाम के बारे में गवर्नमेंट तहकीकात कर सके क्योंकि आज जब भी किसी कम्पनी के अन्दर कोई शिकायत पैदा होती है और उस की इन्कायरी करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो उस में काफ़ी समय लगता है। पिछले दिनों डालमिया कन्सर्न्स के बारे में जो कमिशन मुकर्र किया गया, एक और कम्पनी को रेफर करने का सवाल था, उस में तकरीबन ८ या ९ महीने लग गये। अगर काफ़ी बड़ा बूसरी पार्टी को भिल जाय तो वह इस असे में तमाम कागजात वर्गरह को छिपा देता है जिस से इन्कायरी से कोई खास मतलब हल नहीं होता। इसलिये मेरी यह अपील है कि इस ऐक्ट में कुछ ऐसा सेक्षन ज़रूर होना चाहिए जिस से कि अगर किसी कम्पनी के बारे में शिकायत हो तो उस के लिलाफ़ फौरन एन्कायरी शुरू हो सके और अगर उस एन्कायरी से कुसूर साबित हो जाय तो कुसूर करने वाले हैं उन के लिलाफ़ ऐक्शन लिया जा सके। इस सिलसिले में मुझे इतना ही कहना है और मुझे आशा है कि ज्यायट कमेटी इन तमाम बातों पर ज़रूर विचार करेगी।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw attention of the hon Minister to the misuse that is just now being made of the Companies Act in the newspaper world. Parent companies are being fragmented with the result that the employees are being deprived of their legitimate dues and rights. The management, who have under their control several newspapers are setting up separate companies with little or no capital for each of the constituent newspapers. This process has commenced since the Wage Board under the Working Journalists Act announced their decision. This is being followed with a view to pass on the contingent liabilities of

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the old company to the new company. The result, as I have stated, is that the employees at a future date would be deprived of the statutory benefits conferred on them by the Industrial Disputes Act and the adjudicators' awards under the Industrial Disputes Act and under the Working Journalists Act. The shareholders of the new companies, if a scrutiny is made, will be found to be mostly belonging to the group of shareholders of the old companies and if further scrutiny is made the directors of these new companies would be found to be none other than trusted men and employees of the old companies. This has happened at Allahabad, at Delhi, at Bombay and at Madras. I do not know whether it has happened elsewhere.

The setting up of *benami* companies becomes possible only through loopholes in the Company Law. Therefore in amending the law steps should be taken to prevent the formation of such *benami* companies so that the employees may not be defrauded of the benefits conferred upon them by other legislation. The Company Law has been mainly drafted with an eye protecting the interests of the shareholders. Many of my hon. friends here have just now spoken about the protection of small shareholders. I am putting in a plea for the protection of the interests of the workers because in the running of the company the contribution that the workers make is no less important and their interests also require equal protection.

Sir, unfortunately, neither the original law nor the present amendment guarantee any effective machinery through which the interests of the employees may be protected. Certain expenditures are charged and shown in the accounts as *bona fide* expenditure, although, in practice, these payments are made to promoters or managers. This puts the workers in difficulty when they come

out with any demand for bonus or for any improvement of their working conditions. In spite of having a vast business, it is found possible for the companies and the management to show a loss. In an industrial dispute the workers find themselves pushed to the wall. Therefore, it is essential that the Company Law should be so amended as to guarantee that the workers get an opportunity to see that the accounts of the company show their real financial condition. That is my request to the hon. Minister.

Then again, the workers find themselves in difficulty when a company goes into liquidation. Although the workers' salaries have a preferential claim on their assets, in fact, the workers do get nothing. On paper their liabilities are shown, but it transpires that the machinery and other assets of the companies have already been mortgaged or a floating charge has already been created. What happens is this. The mortgagee and the charge-holder take possession and the workers are left completely stranded. This is a position which requires to be remedied.

There is one thing more in this connection. The maximum amount realisable is also very low, being Rs. 2,000. This has no relation to the present salary structure and does not do justice to the workers or to the working journalist under the Working Journalists Act. The then Finance Minister, Shri Chintaman Deshmukh in 1956 gave an assurance that he would come in with another amendment to remedy these defects in the Company law, but up till now nothing has been done and even in the present amendment excepting a small provision regarding retrenchment compensation, there is nothing proposed to remove these defects.

Sir, I have referred to the *benami* transfers which have become a great danger nowadays for the workers. Under the Industrial Disputes Act

there is a statutory responsibility on the employers to pay notice pay, retrenchment compensation, etc. These liabilities accrue from time to time, although they might be only contingent liabilities to be paid at a future date. The same is the case in respect of gratuity and other retirement benefits for some classes of employees, as in the case of working journalists under the Working Journalists Act, or by Industrial Tribunals in the case of others. In order to avoid these obligations, private enterprises, especially those who run private limited companies, enter into these questionable deals which have resulted in the employees being deprived of their legitimate dues.

The Industrial Disputes Act provides that when a concern changes hands, employees have to be paid the notice pay, compensation, etc., and other dues. But the proviso to section 25(f) also mentions that where a new owner assures the same terms and conditions of service and takes over all the liabilities and assures continuity of service, the services of the employees can be transferred to the new owner without any obligation to pay immediately all the dues. Thus the new owners take over in such cases the entire past liability in respect of the employees. What the employers do is that they transfer their business and liabilities to the new owners under *benam* ownership without corresponding tangible assets transferred to the new companies which may meet the requirements of the workers at any time that they may be due to them. Under the new Companies Act while they take over the legal liabilities, they have in fact no assets to meet these liabilities. In all these cases if the legal veil of the new companies are torn asunder, it will be found in fact that the owners are one and the same and the new owners are the *benamidars* of the old owners. They have no fixed assets and they acquire all legal obligations of the old business.

These companies have usually capital much below Rs. 5 lakhs and hence do not require the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues. That is one of the loopholes through which these companies come into existence. Being private limited companies, none of the transfers of business comes up before the Company Law Administration either at any time for scrutinising or sanction. This is another loophole through which these *benam* companies are being formed. These are, in fact, though not in law, a violation of the spirit of the company law. Being contingent liabilities, they need not be shown in the balance sheet either and hence the question of solvency of the company also does not arise on paper. In many instances the employees may not even be aware of the terms and conditions of these transfers. All that they are told is that the new owners have undertaken to employ all the employees under section 25(f) and the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act would be complied with. It is only later that they learn to their regret that the new owners have no funds or assets to discharge their obligations.

Sir, the Government of India through various legislations have conferred rights on the employees and this Parliament is a party to these legislations. We must see that these are not circumvented by unscrupulous businessmen resorting to such transactions and throwing out employees in such large numbers. The new Company Law and the amendment that is being proposed should provide that transfer of ownership or sale of a part of business should be notified to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and that Company Law Administration should also know them and their sanction would be required for such transfers. Before giving such sanction the Registrar must hear the employees and if he is satisfied that a *mala fide* transaction is envisaged, he should refuse the transaction. He should be permitted to impose condi-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya] tions that ensure sufficient assets to be transferred to the new companies to meet the statutory obligations of the old company to the workers.

Sir, in cases of closure and winding up not only the salaries, but the gratuity, notice pay, retrenchment compensation and all other benefits can be converted into cash and made the first charge to be realised from the assets of the company. What I suggest is this. The director should be made personally responsible for these payments, even if the company's assets are not sufficient and the arbitrary limit of Rs. 2,000 which as I have said has no relationship with the present salary structure should be removed. These are my submissions to the hon. Minister and the Joint Committee that is going to be formed should kindly go into the defects of the Company Law and in the interest of the workers and employees should remove them.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Companies Act of 1956 was enacted after a good deal of deliberation for a period of about two years, on the basis of a report submitted by a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Bhabha. And the Government took steps almost immediately after the passing of the 1956 Act, one year after that, to set up the Sastri Committee to see how the 1956 Act worked. I am glad to note that that committee has submitted a comprehensive report about the difficulties that are experienced in the working of the Companies Act. But my feeling is that the new Bill that is placed before the House does not take into consideration most of the serious difficulties that have been pointed out by the Committee. Not only that. The difficulties that are pointed out, the criticisms that are made in Parliament and outside, are not given sufficient weight by the Government while framing the Bill. I hope that these points will receive due consideration at the hands of the Joint Committee.

I shall make a very brief reference to three important points which, I think, the Joint Committee may take into consideration. My first point relates to the public sector companies. You know, Sir, about the development of the public sector: we have now many government companies, and many more in the future are likely to crop up. With the formation of these public sector companies there is bound to be some sort of competition, at least some apprehension of competition with the companies, in the private sector. And therefore the private sector has been looking on government companies with a little apprehension.

The Sastri Committee makes a brief reference to section 620 and says:

"It has been represented by a Chamber of Commerce that Government companies should be placed on the same footing as other companies. Section 620 is of a wide and sweeping character and it is desirable that these companies should, as far as possible, be put on the same footing as other public companies. It appears, however, that only exemptions of a minor character have so far been granted."

Whatever be the actual facts regarding the concessions that are offered to the public sector companies, the law as it stands should not give an appearance of discrimination in favour of the public sector company, having regard to our Constitution.

In this connection, to give a proper perspective and to see the other side of the picture, namely, how the public sector companies suffer in competition and in comparison with the private sector companies, I shall draw your attention to some points that have been made by the different reports of the Estimates Committee, regarding the handicaps of the public sector companies and request the Joint Committee to see if they could

do anything to remedy these defects I draw your attention to the comments contained in the report of the Estimates Committee on the two Shipping Corporations, which was recently presented to the House There, at page 12, the report discusses both the pros and cons of the public sector companies, the benefits that they derive and the handicaps that they suffer from It is stated there

"The Committee heard divergent views with regard to the relationship subsisting between the Government and the Corporations On the one hand, it was alleged that by virtue of the appointment of the senior officers of Government to manage the Corporations, the latter were treated as extensions and parts of Government departments and were given preferential treatment in various ways They were not allowed to function on commercial lines and, instead, were given full Government support, in season and out of season, thereby preventing them from growing up, on their own, into virile, self-contained, efficient and prosperous business units"

The other side of the picture is that these public sector companies are over-bureaucratized with officials who have to devote a lot of time to official business, that is to the business of their departments, and that they have very little spare time for the management of these companies, and that the rules of red-tape stand in the way of the proper functioning of these government companies

I may just read one more paragraph, paragraph 37, from the same report before I go over to the other point

"The Committee feel that there are many mis-conceptions with regard to the nature of responsibility attaching to Government in relation to the public under-

takings and the nature and extent of checks and controls that have to and can be exercised over them by Government They, therefore, suggest that the whole question may be reviewed comprehensively and a sound and well defined relationship established between the companies and the Government"

I believe that the Government so far as the legislation on the point is concerned and regarding the management itself, from an executive standpoint may look to these matters

Now I come to another point which has been a subject of keen controversy in this House I refer you to the discussion on the amendment of the Company Law, which was moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha last year, on 18th April, 1958. And the subject related to payment by the companies to political funds and parties You will remember, it was then contended that between contribution to political parties and bribery there is not much difference And the Sastrai Committee only avoided giving a definite opinion on these matters on the plea that it did not like to enter into political questions which should be tackled from the political standpoint, and that it was rather beyond the scope of its enquiry I would suggest, if you want to improve the political life of the country and set up a high moral standard, we must do something in the matter, and having regard to public opinion we must make a definite amendment that not merely any political contributions should be publicised in newspapers but we must put a definite stop to political contributions and put a complete ban on any contribution by a company to any political party

Now I come to my third point regarding the managing agency system You will see that the recommendation, the latest amendment of the Government, is that so far as the government companies are concerned,

[Shri Supakar]

in future they will have no managing agency for government companies. Regarding the other companies, however, the Government is not able to make up its mind and lay a definite policy on this subject. In this connection, may I quote from page 129 of the Sastri Committee report? It is stated:

15 hrs

"The Government do not appear to have laid down any policy regarding the future of the managing agency system. The Chairman of the Advisory Commission informed us that in considering applications for appointment or reappointment as managing agent, the Commission principally concerned itself with the question of remuneration. Further, renewals have been granted on a liberal scale and such re-appointments will not terminate on 15th August, 1960, notwithstanding the provisions of section 330. It is true that these appointments and re-appointments are made without prejudice to any action the Government may take under section 324. It is now desirable that the Government should formulate a definite policy so that by the 15th August, 1960, action can be taken under section 324 and the present state of suspense removed."

I believe it was originally understood when the 1956 Act came into being and then the attitude of the Government was, let us see how it works, by 1960, we shall be in a position to see how it works and then we shall be in a position to come to a definite conclusion. Since the 1956 Act was passed, we have covered practically three years and only one year has to go. Since the new Bill has come into being, the Government should have been able to assess the working of the managing agency system and should have been able to come to a definite conclusion. I see that, so far

as the Government companies are concerned, they are of the definite opinion that the managing agency system should go. There is no reason why they should not be and the Joint Committee should not be able to come to a definite conclusion that it should be put an end to as soon as possible even for other companies

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukundapuram) Sir, during the last session, when the annual report of the Company Law Administration was discussed in this House, when a series of complaints were raised both regarding the loopholes contained in the Act and also regarding the application of the provisions of the Act, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry gave a categoric reply that, to meet the criticisms levelled on the floor of the House in that discussion, a new amending Bill was being brought as soon as possible. The *prima facie* understanding at that time was that most of the criticisms made on the floor of the House on that day were valid criticisms with which the hon. Minister more or less agreed, and, in order to eliminate those defects in the statute on which those criticisms were based, a new amending Bill would be brought. But, when the new amending Bill has been introduced, it is a sad disappointment that most of the loopholes that were in the original Act, and most of the sections on which the criticisms were mainly based in that discussion are retained intact, even though a voluminous amending Bill has been brought, most of the amending sections relating to procedural matters

It was said that the amendments to the Companies Act would be largely based upon the recommendations made by the Sastri Committee, because it was that Committee which was to review the working of the Act since it was passed in 1957 and suggest amendments if called for. When we read the Sastri Committee's report in the light of the assurances made by

the hon. Finance Minister in 1957 during the 69 hours of discussion that took place on the original Bill on the floor of the House, I am reminded of an old Munsif in one of the South Indian princely States, about 100 years ago. A law graduate who did not practise was appointed as a munsif by the then Maharaja. He sat to hear cases. There was a suit upon a pronote where the plaintiff claimed that Rs 100 was borrowed from him and the defendant did not pay it back. The defendant's counsel contended that the money was not being taken from the defendant. The learned Munsif was so puzzled that he consulted his clerk whether the money was to be paid out of the Munsif's pocket.

So much evidence has been let in before the Sastri Committee in the light of the criticisms and also assurances made by the Finance Minister in 1956.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That must have been a very happy time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It was happy time. I said, it was 100 years ago when the times were more happy than today.

Shri Sastri, obviously with his judicial mind and his peaceful mental set up, decided that he should not traverse much into controversial problems and he should give certain indications regarding innocent procedural matters. The Sastri Committee left all questions of serious controversy, which were the subject matter of controversial discussions and assurances when the original Bill was discussed on the floor of this House to be decided again on controversies on the floor of the House. When this motion for sending this Bill to a Joint Committee is being considered, I wish to point out only certain very important aspects which are to be incorporated in the new Bill and certain defects inherent in the original Act itself, which were left by the then Finance Minister to be decided by passage of time and the behaviour of certain incorporated agencies in the country.

We could not understand why this Bill itself is being referred to a Joint Committee. A Bill, if it involves certain controversial principles, will certainly have to be sent to a Select Committee. Especially, in this Bill, when only technical procedural matters are involved and only incidentally certain basic sections of the original Act are being touched, it will be merely an elaborate process to protract the passage of the Bill that it is being referred to a Joint Committee. Anyway, the Government has taken the decision that the Bill should go to a Joint Committee. But, when the Bill goes to a Joint Committee, we have got a right to demand from the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, what is the position of the Government regarding the most important controversial issues upon which categorical assurances from the Finance Minister were there on the floor of the House in 1957.

Later on during the Question Hour and during the discussions, once I remember, the hon. Home Minister himself intervened to say, regarding accounts of foreign companies, that, if required, legislation will be brought in as soon as possible in order that the Government at least will get a correct picture of the accounts of the companies. In spite of all these things, when we see the amendments here, all those lacunae have been left as they are and nothing has been done to remedy the situation.

The first important point that I place before the Commerce and Industry Minister is the question of managing agency itself. A lot of controversy was there in the House and from all parts of the House, irrespective of political opinions, wholesale condemnation came that the managing agency system in the country has become out-dated in the present context. At that time, after elaborate speeches made in support of the managing agency system, the reply given by the then Finance Minister was a compromising reply that before we end this system, let us give it some time and see whether it is going to behave properly and a time limit has been fixed for this purpose.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

for the managing agencies to survive. Is it not the duty of the Commerce and Industry Minister, when he comes before this House to amend the Companies Act, to say how managing agency has behaved during the last three years, since the 1956 Act has come into force? Not only that. He has not told the House how the managing agencies which were the subject matter of so much criticism from all parts of the House in 1956 have behaved for three years. Our experience shows that not in a single case the managing agency has tried at least on its own efforts to improve matters. But, we are seeing deterioration on every side.

The Finance Minister, while replying to the debate on the original Bill, touched at length on the necessity of continuing the managing agency. When we are now speaking again on this amending Bill, it is necessary to submit before the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry once again that the managing agency system in India, which is not existent in any other country today, came into existence here because of certain historical reasons. They themselves said, that primarily the managing agency used to help in getting finances for the limited companies at that time; and in order to get additional finances for their business, managing agencies were necessary. Secondly, it was stated that because a single managing agency system will have under it many a company of a similar nature, the pooling of the managerial experience and the pooling of the technical personnel would be possible, and, therefore, this would economise in the working of the companies.

Now, when we see the picture of the public and private limited companies today, the nature of the business they are doing and the nature of the business that managing agencies are doing, we come to the one and the only conclusion that the managing agency system cannot fulfil either of those conditions. I shall quote one or two

examples for the hon. Minister to look into carefully and to ascertain whether the conditions which were there for the existence and continuance of the managing agency system were there at least in the case of one public limited company. I know the instances of two or three companies in my own constituency, a cross-section of which gives a glaring example of how the managing agency system is not only not functioning for the advantage of the industry concerned but is functioning for the utter disadvantage of the industry.

There is a company called the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore. That company has a capital of about Rs. 4.25 crores, of which Rs. 3 crores belong to the State of Kerala. The Madras Government also have got a share. A company from Madras was given the managing agency of that company from the very beginning, and the managing agency firm has a subscribed capital of Rs. 60,000. The Industrial Finance Corporation has given a loan of Rs. 2 crores to the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore. At no stage in the company's history, ever since the managing agents have come into power in the company, will you find that even Rs. 2 lakhs of additional working capital have been supplied by this managing agency firm. This company with a capital of Rs. 60,000 acts as the managing agency for the primary purpose of finding out capital for the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore, with a commission of 10 per cent. on the overall net profits of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore.

As regards the second condition namely whether the technical personnel and the experience of the managing agency firm is available for the better advantage of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, this company has under its management no other fertilisers company; it has got some other little companies in Madras, but no fertiliser companies at all. As a result,

the managing agents could appoint only raw hands to the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore. The raw hands have to be trained at the expense of the original company. Because of the non-availability and non-existence of properly trained technical personnel, this important company, almost in the public sector, which is so vital as far as the Plan is concerned, had to suffer to the extent of 50 per cent. in production, for the last ten years did not also make any profit till the year 1955.

As a matter of fact, till 1955, the balance-sheets of the company disclose that the company was absolutely losing. But in 1956, you will find that it made a profit of Rs. 8 lakhs, because it got subsidy for the fertilisers produced for the Government of India. Actually, the Government of India paid the profits, and because of that, profit was shown. In 1957, extraordinarily, on the eve of the application to be made for the renewal of the managing agency system, you find a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs being made; for the first time in the course of 11 years, the company has made a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs. And how is the Company Law Administration or the Government of India or any other Government competent to look into the matter as to how this company made Rs. 40 lakhs profit? It is by manipulation of accounts, by adopting a new system by which reserves, depreciation and provision for rehabilitation etc., were calculated, just on the eve of the application being made to the Government of India for the renewal of the managing agency system, that the company comes and shows a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs, with the net result that as per the agreement, the managing agency company with an invested capital of Rs. 60,000 gets 10 per cent. commission, that is, it gets Rs. 4 lakhs as profit in 1957, and that too, by manipulation of accounts and by cutting down the depreciation which really ought to go into the accounts of the company. There are so many other things left to be said about the company. But I was only pointing out how a managing agency company, which had no relation to the

fertiliser industry, which could not pool any technical personnel because it had no technical personnel, and which had absolutely no advantage in working a fertiliser factory for twelve years, and which was a managing company with a capital of Rs. 60,000 was making enormous profits at the expense of the original company. The Sindri Fertilisers, which started eight years after the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore, could run with I.C.S. officers and newly trained technical personnel and could make a profit and fulfil the quota of entire production within a few years; but we find that this company even after twelve years did not produce even 50 per cent of its capacity, and that too at the cost of the foreign exchange of the country, because this company which can manufacture such a lot of material as fertilisers is not manufacturing it deliberately, because the managing agency company did not want, in their own way, to fulfil the production target. This example shows how the managing agency in that company has certainly failed; it has worked to the detriment of the shareholders of that company. Now, after twelve years, this managing agency has made only one contribution, the contribution of manipulated accounts, and at the cost of production and also loss to the shareholders for all these years.

Then, there is another company, called the Travancore Rayons. The Travancore Rayons company with a capital of about Rs. 3 crores has got a managing agency called the M.C.T. company. The invested capital of the M.C.T. company is very small. The M.C.T. company has got no experience in the rayon industry. As a matter of fact, rayon was a new industry at that time. The M.C.T. company's directors, acting as the managing agents of the Travancore Rayons, with a small and little investment as compared with that of the Travancore Rayons, have sat tight for the last ten years as the managing agents of the Travancore Rayons. And what is the total amount of profit that they have made for a negligible investment of Rs. 50,000? The Travancore Rayons

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purchase the entire pulp from the foreign countries, at the expense of our foreign exchange, and the M.C.T. company has got enormous commission for the purchase of the entire pulp in the foreign lands. And what happens really is that the entire commission that has been paid on the purchase of the pulp is remitted in the foreign lands in the banks, in the name of the directors of the managing agency company, namely the M.C.T. company. And the directors of the M.C.T. company go to America and to Western Germany every other fortnight with family, and spend money there on business trips connected with other business, and spend the foreign exchange, also not showing actually what is the actual credit of foreign exchange that they have got.

The same M.C.T. company, under different names in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, gets the sole agency for the entire rayons produced in the Travancore Rayons, and gets an overall commission of 15 per cent on the same. Therefore, this company which has not got any experience in the rayon industry, with a very little invested capital has got the entire monopoly of importing rayon pulp for the Travancore Rayons, gets a commission in foreign exchange, remits that commission, not in the records, but by secret accounts in the banks of America and Western Germany; and the directors of the M.C.T. company are going there and staying just like any other industrialist, with family, for business connected with the managing agency firm but completely unconnected with the Travancore Rayons. Their application also is coming up before the Government of India, and they are confident that the application will be favourably considered.

These are the two classical examples. If you go into the details of other companies, you will find the very same thing, a small capital investment, sitting tight over the affairs of the company, draining out the entire profits of the company, lack of technical personnel, as far as the managing agency

is concerned, and so on. They train these technical personnel at the cost of the company; they send them to America or to Western Germany or to England every other fortnight, to the advantage of the managing agency company, because the employees who are there belong to the managing agency company.

In 1956 hon. Members from all sides of the House maintained that the managing system had become outdated and that it should not live for one moment more to the cost and detriment of industrial progress in India. I therefore hope that the hon. Minister will reconsider the position and bring in a provision in the Joint Committee whereby managing agency in the public and private companies ceases by 15th August, 1960.

The second important point is regarding the foreign companies. It is a pity that in many instances, this Ministry as well as the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Ministry of Finance, have come to a very difficult position. I myself do not understand what the real position is as far as the accounts of the foreign companies are concerned. From direct experience I can say that the foreign companies are not bound by any law to give a correct accounting to the Government of India itself. The hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel at least seven times has told me on the floor of this House that the detailed accounts of the oil companies in India have never been known to him, and one day when he said that some sort of legislation would be required, the hon. Home Minister intervened and said that if necessary, legislation would be brought forward.

Today the position is this, that the original investment of the oil companies in this country is completely unknown to anybody. The figures shown in their balance sheets which are filed, if at all filed, do not bear any relationship to the actual capital invested. These companies are keeping certain accounts which have absolutely no reality as far as the circumstances are

concerned. I will point out only one or two instances where the company's accounts do not show the real position of the invested capital to the detriment both of the Exchequer, and also, as pointed out by my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, of the workers who are said to be real partners in the industry by the Government of India.

The Burmah Oil Co., had an invested capital of Rs. 16 crores in 1948. Nobody knows whether it was brought by them. In 1956 the invested capital of the company had increased to Rs. 57 crores from Rs. 16 crores. It is an agreed fact that not one pie has been brought by the company either from Burma or Great Britain or any other place where its associated companies are situated. How did Rs. 16 crores multiply to Rs. 57 crores?—by the simple process which the company adopted last year when the new refineries were going to be taken over, namely, revaluation of the entire stock of the company. When these people are adopting this process of revaluation, and inflated capital is shown in their balance sheets, I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has got any power to control this process by which they get more and more returns in the matter of income-tax, bonus and many other advantages. What is the power with the Government if a company today with a capital of Rs. 1 crores, revalues its entire assets, which is not subject to audit, and say that their capital now is Rs. 25 crores with consequent return on that capital, interest for that and all other considerations?

The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., a mighty plantation company, which had been in the news some six months back, is controlled by the Finlay group of industries, and is a glaring example. In 1953 the capital of this company as disclosed by the Finlay group of industries was £11 lakhs. This is not the original capital, but as valued by the company. In 1955 this was £37 lakhs. How was this achieved?—by the simple process of revaluation of the land of the company. By this process the

company has increased its capital without actually bringing in any capital at all. We find there are certain cases pending in which the workers wanted the accounts of the company, and now the High Court has said that the company is not bound to produce any accounts.

In this company the General Manager gets an overall cash payment of Rs. 17,000 a month; the Deputy General Manager, with his responsibility allowance, gets Rs. 7,000; 28 other foreign managers get Rs. 2,500 each with enormous paraphernalia; 1,500 managerial and supervisory staff come within the pay group of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. This is the establishment maintained by them. The General Manager gets sumptuary allowance, car allowance and so many other allowances which are not subject to income-tax. This is the way in which they behave. What is the power in the hands of the hon. Minister or the company law administration to prevent this inflation of capital and expenditure indulged in by these companies?

This morning I read a judgment of the Supreme Court which is certainly, as far as we are concerned, most disturbing. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya has referred to it, and it is regarding the guarantees as far as the private and public limited companies are concerned regarding the claims of the workers. The learned Judges have said that as far as the balance sheets are concerned, in the case of public or private limited companies the industrial tribunals have to accept the figures shown in them, and unless extraordinary circumstances exist, the industrial tribunal has no business to look into the accounts of the company. That is a very disturbing state of affairs, especially in the case of companies which inflate their capital and expenditure, and have so many hidden expenditures. I can bring many such cases to the notice of the hon. Minister. Companies make lakhs and lakhs of rupees as profit, and ultimately the workers ask for bonus, and the balance sheets are to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the correctness of the state of

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affairs and the trading results of the company, and the workers have to go back from the court without getting a single pie as bonus. Therefore, something will have to be done, and the company law administration and the statute should have control over inflation of capital and also the expenditure of these foreign companies. Unless that is done, the workers will not get their share, the Government of India will not get their share, and these companies will go on making profit, subdued profit, without the knowledge of anybody concerned.

I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Minister that considering all these points, he will have to review the amendment that he has brought forward. Unless the amendments are reviewed in the light of the realities of the situation, apart from the report of Shri Shastri, the purpose of this amending legislation, and the intention with which it is brought by the Government, will be defeated. I therefore hope that in the Joint Committee the Government will itself take the initiative to plug these loopholes, so that the rights of the workers and the Government will be guaranteed and the thorough mismanagement of these companies will be prevented.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay (Pratapgarh) The company law was overhauled only two or three years ago. The old Act against which there were a number of complaints was repealed, and we took quite a long time in preparing the present one. But even then it was considered that if any defects were found in the working of this law, steps would be taken to amend it. It is according to that stipulation that this amendment has come before us.

What I want to submit especially in this connection is that the report of 1958 has given us almost up to date all the drawbacks in the working of the Act that have been found either by the Committee that was appointed or by the administration. I do not think

any hon. Member here could go any further in pointing out these defects, because on the most serious defects that could be expected from the complaints that we had when we were considering the law three years back, the Report is very emphatic. I would simply read out a few instances and you will find that nothing has been left out that could be said against the working of the Act.

The main point to be considered was whether there should be any restriction on the income of the managing agency which used to increase somehow or other, by hook or crook. This has been accumulating at the cost of shareholders. There was no check. Even the checks that we provided could not work successfully. Attempts were made in the Act to see that these checks could be effective, but in spite of those attempts and these provisions, we find that even now breaches of these provisions are so frequent.

They have said that even now commissions are being charged on bank overdrafts. In order to increase their remuneration indirectly, some managing agents and directors of companies have started to receive commission on bank overdrafts and other loans guaranteed by them. Then they have emphasised that instances have also come to light where relatives of directors who, by and large, were reported to be men of no substantial means have acted as guarantors and received relatively high rates of commission in lieu of the services said to have been rendered as guarantors to the loan.

These complaints were made at that time and if they are being repeated, although we have made provisions to check these tendencies, it only shows that there is some loophole. I do not know how far the provisions made in the present Bill shall be adequate for this purpose. I shall just refer to some of the drawbacks pointed out in the report. One relates to contracts with associates of managing agents. This is a contrivance to increase the income

of the managing agents. Section 348 of the Companies Act restricts the managing agents' remuneration in any year to 10 per cent of the net profits of the managed company and section 198 restricts the overall managerial remuneration in any year to 11 per cent of the net profits of the company. Sections 356 and 358 prohibit the appointment of the managing agent or his associates as buying agents of the managed company or as selling agents of the goods produced by the company. Section 360, however, requires the approval of a company to be obtained through a special resolution in respect of any contract, etc. with the managing agent or his associates in lieu of the rendering of any service other than that of the managing agents. In one case, it has been found that two associates of the managing agents were appointed on substantial remuneration as attorneys for the managed companies and entrusted with the purchase and sale of goods for the company. So they were attorneys and they were also appointed as buying and selling agents. The arrangement was approved by the company by a special resolution under section 360 of the Act. This device seems to have been adopted by the managing agents apparently to augment their own earnings.

So in spite of the fact that we have made a provision to the effect that there should be a special resolution to approve these proposals, still there has been absolutely no effective check. Sometimes the resolutions go even further than what the managing agents or the managing committee suggest. We have seen in certain cases here that the managing committee has suggested only an emolument of, say, Rs 850 for a particular person related to the directors, but the shareholders in the general body meeting have gone to the extent of saying that he should be given Rs. 1,500 per month, although he probably did not deserve even Rs 850.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): What percentage of the shareholders attended that meeting?

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: I do not know how they passed that resolution giving something more than what was suggested. So it appears that even this check made in the Act is not effective. How it is manoeuvred by them, it is very difficult for me to say. But these things are being done.

Therefore, we have to have better checks; otherwise, I do not think we can in any way restrict the income the managing agents are even now trying to make in spite of the Act we have passed.

Again, in one case, the resignation of a managing agent was accepted and he was appointed selling agent. Probably the income from being selling agent was much higher than that obtained by being managing agent on account of the restrictions we have placed. We have not placed any restrictions on the income of the selling agent; therefore, he resigns his post as managing agent and immediately becomes selling agent.

Then employment of relatives has also been mentioned. This was also complained of before and it was then considered that some provision should be made in the Act to prevent it. But it has been found that relatives who do not deserve to be in certain posts were appointed. The instance that I cited of a person who was recommended Rs. 850 and was appointed on Rs. 1,500 is one in point.

There is another instance which I find. Some shareholders who were probably relatives of managing agents were allowed to have a tour abroad. They were given travelling allowance of quite a large sum. I do not know how they could do that. These people were neither officers of the company nor directors, nor had anything to do with the management.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): They are the masters of the officers of the company.

Pandit Manishwar Dutt Upadhyay: They are the masters. In spite of the provisions made, somehow or other, they find some loophole and through that increase their income.

The definition of 'relatives' was discussed in the Report of the Committee that was appointed and the suggestion made is that it should be restricted. It may be that there may be a restriction of the term 'relatives', but I do not know if any kind of restriction would be helpful. Unless you try to cover all possible relatives, there would be some loophole through which they will employ people again to defeat the provisions we make in the Act.

Some hon. Members were making complaints, but then very serious complaints have been made in the Report itself. I think the amending Bill has tried to cover most of those complaints, although I am not sure how far it shall be an effective check on the tendencies that we see among these managing agents to increase their emoluments, still the provisions that have been made do really intend to have some sort of restriction on the increase of their income.

Only one more point and I have done. As regards the Companies Act which was passed only three years ago, the main thing that was discussed was the income of these agents and also the manner in which they were trying to become managing agents of a number of companies. By that also they increase their income.

Some cases were cited by another speaker. I think I should not take much time over it. I should say that the number of companies allowed to be managed by a particular managing agent should be further decreased. The number that is there is such that somehow or other, by direct or indirect methods, a man may have a number of companies and earn lakhs although that was not the intention of the legislation that we considered when passing the Companies Act last time. So, I would submit that there

should be restriction on that. Let us have these amendments and again let us see how far we succeed in imposing the restrictions that we want to have in this legislation.

श्री रामसिंह बाई बर्डी (गिराड) श्रीमन् कम्पनीज (पर्सनेल) बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को सौंपने के लिये जो भोलन रखा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विषय में मुझे ज्यादा बोलना नहीं है। क्योंकि जब इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को सौंपा जा रहा है, तो फिर सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही इस पर अपने विचार जाहिर करना उपयुक्त होगा, लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा सिलेक्ट कमेटी के माननीय सदस्यों के सामने कुछ बोला सा निवेदन करना ज़रूरी समझता हूँ।

जहाँ तक कम्पनीज एक्ट का सवाल है, एक माननीय सदस्य ने समाजवादी पटेन्ट की बात कही। मैं उससे सहमत हूँ, क्योंकि दर-प्रसल ऐसे ही कानून देश में काति ला सकते हैं, जिन से देश को देश की जनता को, देश के बन को और उसमें लगे हुये लोगों को कायदा पढ़ते। जहाँ तक कम्पनीज एक्ट का सवाल है हमारे देश में जो शैक्षणिक उत्पादन के साधन हैं, उनके द्वारा हमारे देश को सम्पर्क बढ़ा, देश की जनता को उसकी ज़रूरत की वस्तुएँ प्राप्त हो, उसमें लगे हुए लोगों को रोज़ी भिले और जो पूजी उसमें लगाई जाये, उस को नुकसान न पहुँचाते हुए पूजी लगाने वाले लोगों को उसका उचित मुआवजा भिले, इसको रेगुलेट करने के लिये कम्पनीज एक्ट एक बड़ी भारी चीज़ है। अगर इसमें सामिया है, तो समाजवादी पटेन्ट नहीं, पूजीवादी पटेन्ट बन सकता है—जो कि पहले था—और अगर इसको ठीक ढंग से, सावधानी से अमल में लाया गया, तो वह इस देश में समाजवाद को जल्दी से जल्दी साज़े में सहायक हो सकता है। लेकिन हमने देखा कि १९५६ में इस एक्ट में जबर्दस्त कातिकारी सुधार किये गये थे और हमें ऐसा

लगा कि इस एक्ट में जो सुधार किये गये हैं, उन के कारण प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काफी सुधार होगा, उसका कायदा जनता को, इंडस्ट्री को और काम करने वाले लोगों को मिलेगा। लेकिन श्रीमन्, अनुभव यह हुआ कि एक्ट की आराये तो बड़ी, लेकिन उनसे कायदा कुछ भी न हुआ। हनुमान जी की पूछ बड़ी भी लका को जलाने के लिये, लेकिन पूछ बढ़े और लका न जले, तो उसके बढ़ने का कोई कायदा नहीं है। यही हाल उस कम्पनीज एक्ट का हुआ है, क्योंकि व्यापारी लोग बढ़े चतुर आदमी होते हैं और उनकी चतुराई को कानून से पहचाना हमारे लिये एक समस्या है। कम्पनीज एक्ट की भी यही दशा रही है, जिसका मुझे पूरा प्रनुभव है, क्योंकि जिस तरह आर्थिक लोग गीती रामायण सिरहाने रख कर सोने हैं, उसी तरह मैं भी कम्पनीज एक्ट को सिरहाने रख कर सोता हूँ—मैं भी हमेशा बेलेस-शीट्स देखने वालों में से हूँ। जब पार्लियामेट में प्राफिक्ष-सोर्यरिंग का सिडान्ट स्वीकार किया गया है, तो मुझे भी यह देखना पड़ता है कि अमूक कारखाने ने कितना कमाया, डेप्रिसियेशन और डिविड कितना हुआ और उसमें से मजदूरों को कितना बोनस मिलेगा, उनका बेतन कितना बढ़ेगा। कम्पनियों के मचालक इस एक्ट में से निकलने और बचने के लिये जितना मिसमेनेजमेंट करते हैं, वह बेशुमार है। इसलिये मैं मानता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में जिननी खामिया है, उन सब की जबाबदारी कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के डिपाउटीमेंट की है। एक तरफ तो वह कम्पनीज एक्ट को अमल में लाने के बारे में लापरवाह है और दूसरी तरफ मालिक लोग इसका सारा नाजायज कायदा उठा रहे हैं। इस कानून की आराये हम चाहे कितनी ही बड़ाये, लेकिन उसके अमल का क्या हाल है? जब भी कोई बात उनके सामने लाई जाती है, तो हमसे कहा जाता है कि जाच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं, ऐक्शन लेने के लिये विचार किया जा रहा है और किर कहते हैं कि गवर्नरमेंट

उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करना नहीं चाहती है। इस प्रकार कम्पनीज एक्ट की आरायों के बिल्कुल विपरीत कार्य हो रहा है और हम उन बातों को हिपाटेंट के सामने लाते हैं, फिर भी और तथ्य देते हैं और बताते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ हो रहा है, तो उत्तर में हमको बताया जाता है कि हम उसकी जाच कर रहे हैं, गवर्नरमेंट उस पर विचार कर रही है और फिर हमें यह कहा जाता है कि गवर्नरमेंट उसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करना नहीं चाहती है। इसका मतलब क्या है? हम देखते हैं कि फटे भूते चुराने वालों को सरकार जेल में बिठा देती है, लेकिन जो लालों करोड़ों रुपये हजम जाते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में वह कहती है कि हम कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिये तंगार नहीं हैं। यह एक बड़ा सबाल हमारे विचाराधीन है। इस तरफ कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टाइट करने की ज़रूरत है।

मैंने एक बेलेस-शीट देखा, जो कि एक बड़े भारी उद्योग का बेलेस-शीट है। लालों रुपये कमाये गये हैं। वह बेलेस-शीट ३० जून १६५८ तक का है। जुलाई महीने में बारिश पड़ी और उसके कारण कारखाने के माल को नुकसान पहुंचा। लेकिन उन्होंने चेज करके यह दिला दिया कि ३० जून, १६५८ पर जो क्लोरिंग स्टाक था, जुलाई माह में पानी पड़ने के कारण नो लाल का नुकसान हुआ वह ३० जून तक के हिसाब में से कम कर दिया गया। भेरी नमझ में यह बात नहीं आती है। इस को देखने की ज़रूरत है। जुलाई में पानी गिरता है और माल को नुकसान पहुंचता है, लेकिन ३० जून तक के साल का जो मुनाफा और नुकसान है, उस मुनाफे और नुकसान में से, दूसरे साल के माल को जो नुकसान पहुंचता है, वह किस तरह से कम कर निकाला जा सकता है? मान सीजिये कि ३० जून तक के साल का ज्यादा प्राफिट है और उसमें से अगले साल के दस लाल आपने निकाल दिये, तो आप कम से कम नो दस लाल रुपये का इनकम टैक्स बचा

[श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा]

बहते हैं। उस का प्रभाव डेप्रिसियेशन पर भी पड़ेगा और मजदूरों को जो बोनस भिलेगा, उसमें भी कमी होती। ये मह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के बैलेंस-शीट्स को कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के रजिस्ट्रार महोदय नहीं देखते हैं, क्या वह उनके यह नहीं जाता है और जब कोई मूल्यना उनको दी जाती है, तो उस पर व्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है। बड़ा आश्चर्य लगता है कि दर-प्रसल कोई मूलने वाला नहीं है, कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

जहाँ तक डेप्रिसियेशन का सम्बन्ध है, इनकम टैक्स के नियमों द्वारा यह ठहरा दिया जाता है कि वह किस रस्तेंज में लिया जाये, भेरे पास एक बैलेंस-शीट है और भैने एक कारखाने का डेप्रिसियेशन देखा है। इबर नेपा भिल बली थी और उधर वह कारखाना बना चा। एक करोड़ रुपये का प्राक्रिट बाल में हुआ और होता है, लेकिन जब हम डेप्रिसियेशन का हिसाब देखते हैं, तो आश्चर्य होता है। यह ठीक है कि अलग अलग कारखाने होते हैं—कोई कैमिकल का होता है और कोई दूसरा होता है। उन की मशीनरी, प्लाट और बिल्डिंग बर्गरह को जो क्षति पहुँच सकती है इसलिये डेप्रिसियेशन के रेट्स में कँक हो सकता है, लेकिन एक कारखाना पाच सात बर्ष में लगी हुई लागत के करीब डेप्रिसियेशन निकाल ले, तो आश्चर्य होता है। डेप्रिसियेशन निकालने में फस्ट, संकड़ और थर्ड शिफ्ट्स का व्यान रखना होता है, लेकिन ऐसा किया जाता है कि सेकड़ थर्ड शिफ्ट चलती तो है, लेकिन उसका सिफं थोड़ा सा हिस्सा चला दिया और पूरे प्लाट का डेप्रिसियेशन निकाल लिया। इस प्रकार ८३, ८८ लाख रुपये का डेप्रिसियेशन निकाल लिया। कम्पनीज एक्ट के अनुसार डेप्रिसियेशन निकालते हुए इस बात को देखना होता है कि एक शिफ्ट चलती है, दो शिफ्ट्स चलती है या तीन शिफ्ट्स चलती है और तीनों शिफ्ट्स में जितना हिस्सा चलता है,

उसके हिसाब से ही डेप्रिसियेशन निकाली जानी चाहिये। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि नाम भाष्ट के लिये दूसरी या तीसरी शिफ्ट में वह बारह आदमी रख दिये और थोड़ा सा हिस्सा चला दिया और कह दिया कि दूसरी या तीसरी शिफ्ट के बलती है और सरी या तीसरी शिफ्ट का डेप्रिसियेशन चार्ज कर लिया। प्रगत डेप्रिसियेशन की रकम ज्योदा निकालेगे, तो प्राक्रिट का हिस्सा कम हो जायेगा और उसके कारण मजदूरों को जो बोनस का क्लेम होता है, वह उनको नहीं मिलता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और इंडिस्ट्रील कोर्ट ने बोनस का फारमूला तय कर दिया है कि डेप्रिसियेशन, टैक्सेशन और डिविडेंड निकाल देने के बाद जो रकम बचेगी, उसमें से भी बोनस दिया जायेगा। लेकिन डेप्रिलियेशन की जो रकम जमा हो, उसमें से उस प्लाट को बढ़ाया जाता है या उसके जरिये से दूसरा कारखाना लगाया जाता है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। आप एक कारखाने के दो करे, तीन करे, दस करे या हजार करे इसमें कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है। लेकिन जब आपका उद्देश्य यह है कि उसमें लगे हुये लोगों को पूरा फायदा मिले तो भेर निवेदन यह है कि आप जो भी धाराये बढ़ाये, उसके साथ साथ अपनी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी मजबूत करे ताकि वह आरें खोल कर देख सके। श्रीमान, आपने डिविडेंड ठहरा दिया है। लेकिन आज ही क्या रहा है। आज ही यह रहा है कि कारखाने प्राक्रिट करे या न करे, लेकिन जो डिविडेंड है, वह बैलेंस-शीट निकालने से पहले ही जाहिर कर दिया जाता है और बता दिया जाता है कि वह इतने परसेट देना होगा।

पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर हमारे माननीय सदस्य थोररहोल्डर्स के साथ बड़ी सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित करते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि थोररहोल्डर्स हैं कहाँ और कितने हैं?

इन शेयरों को तो आज बड़े बड़े लोग हृष्ट करके बैठ लये हैं। उग्रवग ५१ परसेट या उससे भी ज्यादा के शेयर तो मैनेजिंग एजेट या डायरेक्टर के होते हैं, उसके बूद के शेयर होते हैं और जो बाकी के होते हैं उनमें से कितने ही उनके सालों के नाम, कूका के नाम, दुशा के नाम या दूसरे रिस्टेटार्टों के नाम से होते हैं। गरीब आदमी के मुश्किल से नाम माल के शेयर होते हैं और इन गरीब शेयरहोल्डर्स के नाम से सारा डिविडेंड और सारा डेप्रिसियेशन निकाल लिया जाता है। इस सब का नतीजा आज यह हो रहा है कि जितने भी काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं तथा जो कंज्यूमर हैं, उनको इसकी भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ रही है। अगर आप एकट के अन्दर सशोधन लाना चाहते हैं तो, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी कोई संशोधन लायें ताकि ऐसी चीजों की रोकथाम हो सके। साथ ही साथ आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को महत्व देनारे।

मैं मानता हूँ कि उद्योग में जो पूजी लगी हुई है, उसका रिटर्न उनको बराबर मिले और मैं इसके विशद नहीं हूँ। अगर रिटर्न नहीं मिलेगी तो कोई पूजी लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा—आपने छ परसेट या आठ परसेट जो कुछ भी ठहराया है, या ठहरायें। यह भी आप देखे कि कारखाना चलता रहे, उसको किसी प्रकार की हानि न पहुँचे और इसके बारे में सावधान रहना भी गवर्नरेट का काम है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि कारखाने किसी मालिक के नहीं हैं, देश की जनता के हैं और ये गरीब जनता के हित में हैं कि ये कारखाने चलते रहे और इसके लिये मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर हैं या जो कंज्यूमर हैं, वे भी कारखानों को बराबर सहयोग देते रहें। लेकिन आज यह हो नहीं रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें।

आप कम्पनी एस्ट में सशोधन करने आ रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि अगर मुनाफ़ा होगा तो इस परसेट ओर अगर नुकसान होगा

तो कम से कम ५०,००० रुपया कमीशन मिलेगा। मेरे पास एक बैलेस-शीट है और उसको मैंने देखा है और उसमें यह दर्ज है कि एक डायरेक्टर साहब ने ४५,००० रुपये लिये, दूसरे ने ३६,०००, तीसरे ने ३०,००० और इस तरह से १ साल ११ हजार उन्होंने नुकसान में कमीशन ले लिया। अब आपकी जो ५०,००० की लिमिट है, वह कहा गई है। ऐसी हालत में किस तरह से इतना रुपया ले लिया जाता है, इस ओर भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। क्या इस तरह की चीज़ आपके विभाग की नज़रों में नहीं आती है, और अगर आती है तो क्या कारण है कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। यह बात नहीं है कि यह चीज़ केवल प्राइवेट सीक्टर में ही होती हो, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी होती है। मेरे पास एक बैलेस शीट भीजूद है और वह गवर्नरेट के एक कारखाने का है और उसको देखने के पता चलता है कि उसके जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर साहब हैं, वह उसमें नुकसान होने पर भी ५७,००० रुपये ले गये हैं। अब यह आपका कारखाना है और आपके वे डायरेक्टर हैं और आपकी ही सारी चीज़ है।

श्री साल बहादुर शास्त्री : कौनसा वह गवर्नरेट का कारखाना है ?

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : नेपा मिल। उसका बैलेस शीट और रिपोर्ट भी मेरे पास है।

श्री साल बहादुर शास्त्री : क्या का बैलेस शीट है ?

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : सास्ट ईयर की रिपोर्ट है और इसको भोपाल के अन्दर विवाद सभा में पेश किया गया था। यह मेरे पास है।

श्री साल बहादुर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम नहीं है कि इस कारखाने में काफ़ी परिवर्तन हो चुके हैं। कैपिटल स्ट्रक्चर बीरह बदल चुका है और प्रबन्ध इत्यादि सारे का सारा दूसरा हो गया है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा: प्रबन्ध बदलने के पहले की ही मैं बात कर रहा हूँ। मुझे मालूम है कि पहले प्रबन्ध मध्य प्रदेश और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों का मिल जुल कर था लेकिन अब प्रबन्ध बदल चुका है और इस बदली हुई प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था के पहले के बारे में ही मैं बात कर रहा हूँ। इस चीज़ को मैं आपके सामने इसलिये ला रहा हूँ कि यह पहले की चीज़ शायद आपके सामने अभी नहीं आई है और अब आ जाये।

मैं प्राफिट की बात कर रहा हूँ। आज आपने प्राफिट का एक फार्मुला ठहरा दिया है और कह दिया है कि अगर प्राफिट होगा तो दस परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जायेगा, अगर लास होगा तो ५०,००० से अधिक नहीं दिया जायेगा। अगर इसको आप कड़ाई से अमल में लायें तो कारखाने बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल सकते हैं। लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है। आज कम पैसा देने की बात भी की जाती है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को कमीशन की एक पाई भी नहीं मिले तो भी वे तैयार हो जायेंगे। क्यों तैयार हो जायेंगे यह बात भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आज उनके लिये कमाई के काफ़ी रास्ते खुले हुये हैं। ट्रेवलिंग एलाजंस के नाम से आज वे काफ़ी ले जाते हैं। इसके नाम पर मैंने देखा है कि कम्पनी के पैसे से वे लोग विलायत की सैर करते हैं, स्वास्थ्य सुधार के लिये, इलाज करवाने के लिये योरोप गये हों और जितना भी खर्च हुआ वह सारे का सारा कम्पनी के जिम्मे डाल दिया गया है। आपने उनको मोटर देने की इजाजत दे रखी है, रहने को बंगले दे रखे हैं। मैंने देखा है कि जब लड़का पैदा होता है तो उसके लिये एक दूसरा बंगला बनना शुरू हो जाता है। मैंने देखा है कि उस के लड़के की शादी होने वाली होती है और जिस बंगले में वह रह रहे थे, उसमें गुंजाइश नहीं थी तो कम्पनी के पैसे से दूसरा बंगला बनवा लिया गया और लड़के को दूसरे बंगले

में रहने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया। लास के नाम पर आज कारखानेदार एक्साइज और सेत्ल टैक्स में कमी करवा रहे हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतना अधिक मिस-मैनेजमेंट बढ़ने लग गया है कि जिसका कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं है फिर कमीशन की ज्यादा परवाह क्यों करें। अगर आप हम लोगों का सहयोग चाहते हैं तो गवर्नमेंट को इस संबन्ध में हमारी मदद भी करनी चाहिये।

मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता हूँ और जितनी भी कार्यवाही कहीं होती है वह सब की सब अंग्रेजी में होती है। हिन्दी मैं थोड़ी बहुत जानता हूँ और जो कुछ होता है उसको मैं सुन समझ लेता हूँ, देख लेता हूँ, पूछ लेता हूँ। और उसी आधार पर अपनी बात कहता हूँ। लेकिन जो फैक्ट फिर्स भैने आपको दिये हैं, उन पर मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, पूरा भरोसा है, और उसमें कोई मीन भेख नहीं निकाली जा सकती है।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक आप कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को नहीं बदलते हैं, उसको मजबूत नहीं बनाते हैं और इस खरीद और बेचान का जो तरीका आज है, उसको नहीं बदलते हैं, तब तक अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं हो सकता है। आज होता क्या है, बिल के आधार पर वाउचर बनाये जाते हैं। जब आडिटर आते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि कानून के अनुसार हिसाब किताब रखा गया है और जो बिल था उसके अनुसार रकम चुकाई गई है और वाउचर बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन देखने में आया है कि एक कारखाने के अन्दर एक चीज़ ५०० रुपये की आई और दूसरे कारखाने के अन्दर वही चीज़ और उतनी ही मात्रा में ११०० रुपये की आई। एक में ५०० की और दूसरे में ११०० के क्यों आती है? इसका कारण यह है कि जहां पर ११०० की आती है, जहां पर ११०० का बिल आता है, वहां पर मालिक ने अपने सम्बन्धी से उस चीज़ को मंगाया होता है, इसलिए उसका ज्यादा चार्ज

करते की उसको छूट दे दी जाती है। पहले जानने में हम देखते हैं कि कम्पनियों में एक हिसाब रजिस्टर होता था परन्तु और दूसरा होता था प्राइवेट। लेकिन आज परसनल एक और रजिस्टर भी होने लग गया है। आज एक की जगह तीन परिक्ल रजिस्टर होते हैं, एक प्राइवेट और एक परसनल। ये सब क्यों होते हैं, यह भी समझ में नहीं आया है।

बीमान्, मैंने थोड़े से विचार आपके सामने रखे हैं और मैं बाहता हूँ कि ज्यायंट कमेटी इन पर विचार करे और यह जो स्तरीद बेचान का तरीका है इस में भी चीज़ लावे। मैं बाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा तरीका ढूँढ़ा जाये जिससे कि एक तो कारखाने ठीक तरह से चलें, बराबर चलें, दूसरे कंज्यूमर्स को लाभ बहुत पहुँचे, तीसरे उत्पादन में कभी न आवे, राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़े और साथ ही साथ काम करने वाले जो अभिक हैं, उनको भी फायदा पहुँचे। ऐसा अगर हुआ तो हमारी पालियामेंट का सारा देश जयजयकार कर उठेगा। इस बास्ते मैं कहता बाहता हूँ कि जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है, उसके ऊपर बराबर अमल होना चाहिये और सख्ती के साथ इसकी घाराप्रों को लागू कर पालन कराया जाना चाहिये।

बी स० म० बनर्जी(कानपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल ज्यायंट कमेटी के पास आ रहा है इसके बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने तक्षील के साथ अपने विचार रखे हैं और सुझाव दिये हैं। इस बास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर बहुत सी चीज़ें मैं न ही कहूँ तो अच्छा रहेगा।

सदास केवल यह है कि जितनी भी लिमिटेड कम्पनीज़ हैं या कंसर्न्स हैं इनके बाकई में जो कुछ भी पैदा होता है, उसका एक उचित आय मजदूरों के पास जाता है जोकि वहाँ काम करते हैं? बैलेंस शीट की बात अकसर की जाती है। मजदूर आन्दोलन में रह कर जो युक्त बोड़ा तात्पुरी हासिल हुआ है और जिस की वजह से मैं यिस मालिकों के नजदीक भी आया हूँ और उसके आचार पर मैं यह सोचने के लिये मजबूर हो गया हूँ कि क्या बाकई वे बैलेंस शीट में कही तस्वीर,

कही आंकड़े होते हैं या नहीं होते हैं। यह कहता तो युनासिब नहीं होगा कि बैलेंस शीट को गंभीर तरीके से बनाया जाता है क्योंकि ऐसा कहने का भेरे पास क्षयद कोई सबूत न हो। लेकिन आम तौर पर मैंने देखा है कि इस लूटी से और इतने अच्छे ढंग से उसको बनाया जाता है कि हर एक के अन्दर यह दिखाने की कोशिश की जाती है कि जितने भी सरमायादार देख के हैं जाहे वे सूती मिल मालिक हों या ज्यूट मिलों के मालिक हों या दूसरे किसी उद्योग के मालिक हों, उनको कोई मुनाफा नहीं होता है और अगर उनसे पूछा जाता है कि वे उन उद्योगों को क्यों चलाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि देश हित में है, राष्ट्र के हित में है, इस बास्ते चला रहे हैं। लेकिन जो आम तौर से बैलेंस शीट ट्रिब्यूनल या एडजुकेटर के सामने रखे जाते हैं, उससे सावित बह हुआ है कि जो आंकड़े उसमें दिये गये हैं, उसमें काफी हिस्सा गलत है। बह इस तरीके से बनाये जाते हैं कि सही तस्वीर न सरकार को मालूम होती है और न वह कर्मचारियों के सामने आती है। उस में एक चूंचलापन हमेशा रहता है और मान लेना पड़ता है इस बजह से कि सरकार के पास भी कोई ऐसी भशीनरी नहीं है जिस से बह उस की जांच कर सके। कुछ कम्पनियों को मैं ने भी देखा। बहाँ पर हर चीज़ के सिलसिले में लोगों को परेशानी हो जाती है यह जानने में कि सही चीज़ क्या है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरक तो हम कम्पनियों को कसेशन आफ्टर कसेशन देते जाते हैं, और अगर उद्योग को जिन्दा रखना है तो सही हद तक मिलना भी चाहिये, लेकिन इस के बदले में लोगों को क्या मिल रहा है? मैं आप की पत्रकारों की मिसाल देता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि इलाहाबाद में अमृत पत्रिका चल रही थी, वह अचानक बन्द कर दी गई। मालूम हुआ कि वह एक नई कम्पनी के हाथ में चली गई। उस में “नार्दन इंडिया” जोड़ दिया गया। उस नार्दन इंडिया को बलाने वाले कौन थे? क्या कैपिटल उस के पास था? अगर इन समाम चीजों की जांच की जाए तो आप को

[बी स० म० बनार्सी]

सही तरीके से मालूम होगा कि चूकि बैज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने वाली थी और हो सकता था कि मालिकान के लिलाक पत्रकार बन्धुओं के कायदे की कुछ बात उस में हो, इस लिये उस को बन्द कर दिया गया। साथ ही दूसरे नाम से उन्होंने उस को चलाना शुरू कर दिया। आप के सामने जीती आगती भिसाल मद्रास की है। एक्स्प्रेस युप के तकरीबन ७ अखबार अचानक बन्द कर दिये गये और वह पर काफी पत्रकार बन्धु और उन में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारीगण हैं वे आज बेकार हैं। दूसरी जगह से और दूसरे नाम से उन अखबारों को चलाया जायेगा। जब भी मैं इस सदन में यह सवाल अम मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्रियों के सामने रखता हूँ तो एक लाचारी की तस्वीर, बेबसी की तस्वीर मैं उन की आखों में रखता हूँ। इस की बजह क्या है? बैज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के निकलने से पहले, मैं इस सदन के सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि मुझ से काफी पोख्य है, हम देखेंगे कि हर एक अखबार इस तरीके से नाम बदल कर या जगह बदल कर निकलेंगे और ऐसे हालात पैदा कर दिये जायेंगे कि बैज कमेटी की लिकारियों का कायदा शायद किसी पत्रकार बन्धु को न हो। "बास्टे कानिकल" की हालत यह है, दूसरे एक्स्प्रेस युप के अखबार भी इसी तरीके से चल रहे हैं। हमारे पत्रकार बन्धु यह हालत देख चुके हैं और वे समझता हूँ कि आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि ऐक्स्प्रेस युप में प्राविडेंट फंड का १० लाख रुपया जमा नहीं किया गया है। वो इनका साहूल शायद देख के ज्यादा हिन्दी हैं। उन से पूछा जाये कि आखिर यह सब क्यों हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों की जाव की जाये और जाव कमेटी में यह चीज भी आय। हम इंस्ट्री की बदल करना चाहते हैं, इंस्ट्री को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं तो साथनों के होते हुए सरकार भी उन को सुविदाये भोजन्या करें, मजदूर भी उच्चों को जिन्दा रखने के

लिये कूदानी देने को तैयार है लेकिन अगर उन कूदानी का काशदा तिक्के भालियों को हो, डाइरेक्टर्स को हो, निवेदित एकेसी को हो, और जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं ऐह कालीनी करते रहें, तो वह भी सकता भें नहीं आता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के बारे में जाव होनी चाहिये।

16 hrs.

माननीय मंत्री जी का व्याज में अपने भानपुर शहर की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। आप ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन को लीजिये। ऐब मूदडा साहूल ने उसे लिया है, लेकिन भूदडा साहूल से पहले की बात में कहता हूँ। ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन एक एकी कंसन्ट भी कि अगर किसी आदमी को वो जगह से आकर मिले मुलाजिमत करने के लिये, एक सेंट्रल नेवर्नमेंट में एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये और एक ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन में मुलाजिमत के लिये, तो मैं यह यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि दोनों जगहों में से वह शार्स पहले ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन में काम करना चाहता था। आज वह कैसा लोग हो गया है। मूदडा साहूल ने जो लोग किया वह तो किया ही, मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं उन की सट्टे बाजी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, उस से पहले जब वह कैसनं गोरे समायदारों के हाथों में था, तब उन के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स की हालत बता रहा हूँ। अभी मेरे भाई श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा ने कहा है कि नये नये बगले बना दिये गये। अगर वह मेरे साथ कानपुर चले तो मैं दिल्ली जाऊंगा कि किस तरह से लाखों १० उन लोगों ने जाया किये हैं। आज ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन जो है उस की देखिये। पहले तो राजनीति से उस का सम्बन्ध भी हो सकता था, लेकिन आज उसकी हालत इस तरह से होती जा रही है कि हमारे मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि कानपुर काटन मिल के बारे में कि दैट फैस्ट्री है जटु वी स्कैप। आखिर राजनीति सम्बन्धी स्कैप की यह प्रेरणा कैसे हुई? मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर काले और गोरे सरबायेशारों के बीच

में पढ़ कर वहाँ के कर्मचारियों की हालत आज यह हो रही है तो योक्ता आ गया है कि हमारी सरकार सही से कदम उठाये, और इस कंसर्व को अपने हाथ में ले। उस की बैलैन्स शीट्स को देखे। एन्क्वारी बैठाये ताकि आज ऐसी कंसर्व में जो हजारों सोल भूले बरते जा रहे हैं, वह आपने न हों। मैं यानीय मंत्री जी को अन्यायाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कानून में भजदूरों की गिरफ्ती हुई हालत को सम्पादने की कोशिश की। इस के लिये कानून अन्यायाद देना ही काफी नहीं होगा, मैं उन का आमारी हूँ, लेकिन इस के बाद भी आज उन की हालत सुधर नहीं रही है। मैं तो आप से कहता हूँ कि आप उन लोगों की हालत को देखिये कि उन कम्पनियों में क्या हुआ है। आज हालत यह है कि बहाँ के १० हजार भजदूरों को घरने वर्तन तक बेचने की नीबूत आ गई है। उन की फांके कशी इतनी बढ़ नुकी है कि कही ऐसा न हो कि कुछ दिन बाद वह मरण ट की तरफ प्राप्त करे। अगर ऐसी हालत हो गई हो तो क्या बक्त नहीं आ गया है कि उन कंसर्व को देला जाये।

दूसरी चीज जिसकी तरफ मैं व्याप दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह राजनीतिक पार्टीयों के बारे में है। राजनीतिक पार्टीयों के बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि, मैं पहले भी कह दुका हूँ और आज भी नज़ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और यह निवेदन इस लिये करता हूँ कि मैं समझता हूँ कि राजनीति कही ऐसी चीज न हो जाये कि देशवासियों के मन में राजनीति के नाम से खूना हो जाये। राजनीति एक पवित्र चीज है और अगर उस पवित्रता में कोई ऐसी खोट आ जाये जिससे लोगों के दिल में राजनीति के बारे में खूना पैदा हो जाय तो वह हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, किसी भी देश के लिये बहुत ही खराब चीज होगी, जिस का असर हमारे ऊपर भी और आपने वाली जनरेशन के ऊपर भी होगा। अबी चन्द दिन हुए मेरे नोपर्जिज दोस्त प्रोफेसर हीरेन मुकर्जा ने कहा था, मैं भी महसूस करता

हूँ कि हमारी स्विच पार्टी जो है आज उस के भावशौ में इतनी कमी आ गई है, उन के उद्देश्य आज इतने सराब हो गये हैं कि जिस की बजाह से वह बगीर टाटा कम्पनी से बन्द चाली के बनकर दुए डले लिये हुए चुनाव नहीं जीत सकते। क्या हो गया है उन के भावशौ को? उन के बह उच्च आदर्श, जो उन्होंने रोज चाली जी के चरणों में बैठ कर सीले थे, वे क्या हुए? उन भावशौ के रहते हुए आज उन को क्यों जहरत पड़ी टाटा कम्पनी से या इस्को से पेसा ले कर चुनाव जीतने की?

एक यानीय सदस्य कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी भी लेती है।

जी ४० अ० बलर्डी। आप कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी की बात न करे। इसी पर बहस कीजिये। आप चाहे जितना रुपया लीजिये लेकिन मंजूर कीजिये कि आप मैं यह स्वाक्षरी हैं। मैं उस पर भी आकर्षण। आप जो चाहिये कीजिये मुझे इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन इस चीज को मानिये तो। इस से पहले मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि यह तो चैरिटी है तो आपने कांग्रेस संस्था का नाम आप अनाथाश्रम या विद्यालय रखिये, हमें उस से भतलब नहीं, और लीजिये जितनी चैरिटी आप चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज यह सवाल नहीं है कि क्या करते हैं। लेकिन आप का आजादी के आने में, हिन्दुस्तान को स्वतंत्र कराने में, बहुत काफी हिस्सा रहा है। आप के पीछे एक इतिहास है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस तरीके से १० लाख रुपयों में इन चीजों और इन सिद्धान्तों को खत्म कर दें, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह आप के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। इस लिये आप को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि आप देखें कि कहीं राजनीति से हमारे देशवासियों को खूना न पैदा हो जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं दुबारा यानीय मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि कम से कम इतनी

[बी स० म० बनवी]

जूहत दो हमारी सरकार में हो कि वह इस के बारे में देखे। ईलेस बीट्स को बैक करे और विस कंसन्ट में आप समझते हैं कि मिसमीजेज्मेंट है, स्कूलेंडर है, कुनवा परस्ती है और इस तरीके से उस को आज बांटा जा रहा है, उस को आप रोके और उस के लिए उचित अधिकार करें। आज होता यह है कि यह कम्पनियां आपस में ही अपने ज्ञानदान बालों में सब कुछ बाट लेती हैं और इस के सिलसिले में भी आपका ज्ञान यहां से सीधीपत की ओर ले जाना चाहता है जहां पर कि एटलस कम्पनी है और उस में आप देखेंगे कि अगर पिता मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है तो उसका पुनर्डायरेक्टर है। जो चीजें यहा एम्पोर्ट्ड हो रही हैं और उनका जो एक दफ्तर खुला है उसके भी वहां मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं। आपको वह सुन कर ताज्जूब होगा कि एक सिक्युरिटी अफिसर जिस ने की वहां की कुछ चीजों को लेने के सामने जाहिर करने की कोशिश की थी, उसको मरवा डाला गया। वह एक एक्स बिट्टी सुपरिनेंट आफ पुलिस है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों को देखें और प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में भेद न ढालें। हमारी नीति पीसफ्ट्वर को एग्जिस्टेंस की है और इसलिए यह दोनों सेक्टर एजिस्ट करें सेकिन कम से कम यह जो चीजें हो रही हैं, गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं, मिसमीजेज्मेंट होता है और यह जो कम्पनियां कुनवा परस्ती कर रही हैं, तो इन चीजों को और नवापरस्ती को यदि आप ने द्वारा नहीं किया तो मैं आपको बेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि केवल आप को ही नहीं बरन् सारे देश को नुकसान होगा। और उस नुकसान में काफी बड़ा हिस्सा आपका भी होगा। इसलिए मैं आशा करूँगा कि मैं ने अलवारों के बाबत को बात कही है, जाननीय मंत्री उस पर अवश्य ज्ञान देंगे और जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन की बात कही है उस पर भी जाननीय मंत्री ज्ञान देंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय और सदन के सामने खात्स कर कानपुर के मजदूरों को गिरफ्ती हुई

हालत रखना चाहता हूँ। यह वही कानपुर शहर है जो कि कभी मैनेजेज्मेंट आफ ईडिया कहलाता था आज उस कानपुर में आप मजदूरों की बस्तियां यदि जा कर देखें तो आपको ऐसा मालूम पड़ेगा जैसे कि वह उचित हुई है। मजदूरों की हालत बड़ी ही बर्बाद और दयनीय है और जब वै उनको बारिश और लू, बूप में रिक्षा चलाते देखता हूँ तो दिल में दर्द होता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय को भी इन बारों को सुन कर काफी दर्द होगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन चीजों की जांच करने के बाद ऐसे कानून बनाये जायें अब वह उन में ऐसे संशोधन लाये जायें ताकि आज जो गड़बड़ी, लापरवाही और अष्टावार फैला द्वारा है वह खत्म हो।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन चीजों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे और जिन को वह सही समझेंगे उन पर चर्चें भी या उन को कम से कम लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन लाराबियों को दूर करने के लिए जितनी भी मजदूरों और श्रमिकों की कुर्बानी की जरूरत पड़ेगी, हम आपको देंगे।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

एक भावनीय सवाल : हृष्णा हिन्दी में बोलिये।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I speak in Hindi?

An Hon. Member: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the hon. Minister to choose any language he likes.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We can understand English. That is the reason why we want you to speak in English.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my colleague,

Shri Nityanand Kanungo, has already dealt with the main aspects of the provisions of this Bill. I have nothing much to add at the present stage as this Bill is being referred to the Joint Committee and I have no doubt that it will receive the closest attention of the members of the Joint Committee.

There are many minor and technical amendments proposed but besides them, there are very important and vital amendments suggested in the old provisions of the Act. I was a bit surprised to hear the hon. Member from Orissa, Shri Supakar, say that there is no provision which he considered to be important enough for this measure to be brought before the House. From his point of view he felt that it was not necessary at all for this measure to be brought before this House. To an extent Shri Menon also said the same thing.

As I said, I am somewhat surprised over that statement because if they will carefully go through the Bill they will find that we have made important provisions in the amending Bill so far as the cornering of shares is concerned and so far as inter-company transactions and loans are concerned. We have also made provisions to see that private companies do not convert themselves into private limited companies without the approval of Government. We have taken powers for inspecting the papers and documents of the companies. All these steps have been suggested through the amendments which are placed before the House. The amending Bill contains all those provisions. In the circumstances, I feel that this Bill deserves a more serious consideration by the House as well as by the Joint Committee.

I am indeed thankful to Shri Mukerjee for having made a very constructive speech, although he was fairly critical of the working of the companies, specially of the foreign companies in this country.

16.18 hrs.

[**SHRI BARMAN** in the Chair]

I must say that I am not fully satisfied with the way in which our Company Law Administration has been able to function during the last few years.—I am not talking of the last one year—and specially since the last Companies (Amendment) Act was framed, that is, in the year 1956. After that it took some time to put up the Company Law Administration on a sound footing and preliminary work had to be done. It was, therefore, not possible for them to take immediate action in regard to various cases of maladministration which prevailed in different companies. But during the last one year and a half I think adequate action has been taken, which was conceded by Shri Mukerjee himself. Large number of cases—more than 1,200 in one year were looked into and prosecutions were launched against a number of companies. But this Bill is placed before the House because—one of the main considerations of bringing forward this amending Bill is that the administration is not adequately empowered at the present moment to look into the mal-administration of companies or even inspect their accounts and other documents fully—the power has to be further given to the administration so that they can examine papers and documents more closely. At the present moment the Registrar has got very inadequate powers. He can inspect the balance sheet and the papers connected with the accounts; he cannot go beyond that. If he wants any other papers pertaining to the balance sheets or accounts, he is not entitled to ask for them, unless he gets special authority from the High Court to do so. In the amendment we have suggested that the Registrar can go into the papers concerning the balance-sheets and accounts and some other document, if he finds it necessary to look into them. It will not be necessary for him in every case to go to the High Court. He can approach the magistrate and the magistrate will give him the necessary authority. The

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

magistrate himself can make a search and find out the papers or the Registrar can ask for those papers. No extra action may be called for, if the papers are submitted as it will suffice for the purpose of the Registrar.

I am merely putting this as an example that we do not have adequate powers to deal with companies in many matters, especially in regard to the production of documents, etc. In fact, there have been considerable delays. Papers have not been submitted and the Registrar went on waiting. So, we thought this situation should be remedied. If there are delays and if the Registrar has not got adequate powers, practically the inspection comes to an end. Not only the Registrar, but we have in this amending Bill authorised the inspectors to look into cases and make necessary enquiries and see to it that the documents needed are submitted to the inspector or to the Registrar. I therefore feel that the amending Bill now before Parliament will help to remove most of the admitted deficiencies in the present law and the further steps we have taken, and we propose to take, if necessary, in future will help us in strengthening and reinforcing the administration.

The main point that has been raised by any hon. Members of the House is about the managing agency system. I would like to make it clear that the law does not enjoin any abolition of the managing agency system. It is true it empowers Government to abolish managing agencies in particular industries, if it so desired. If Government come to the conclusion that the managing agency should be abolished in a particular industry the power is there provided in the present Bill. But there is a regular procedure also provided for the same. I think hon. Members know that there has been some confusion about the abolition of the managing agencies by a particular date. The Bill merely provides that by the 15th of August 1960 all the managing agencies will come to an end, provided they do not seek

for renewal of the terms of their managing agency. So on the 15th of August 1960 the managing agency of those companies who do not come forward to renew their agencies will naturally come to an end. But those companies, or managing agencies which will conform, or which will submit or apply to Government for renewal of their agencies, their cases will have to be considered by the Company Law Advisory Commission and ultimately by the Company Law Administration and Government.

Shri Supakar: Why was that date-line fixed?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That date-line, as far as I think was fixed, because in between if Government considered it necessary it might look into, or investigate into any particular one, two or three industries or any number of industries. If such an enquiry is held and ultimately Government feels convinced by the recommendations of that enquiry that the managing agency in those particular industries should come to an end, it will come to an end, it will have to be abolished.

I might make it clear that this matter, as I said during the course of the discussion on the Demands for Grants, is receiving our serious attention. What shall we do, what are the industries in which investigations will have to be started—all these things have to be carefully considered. But I might tell Shri Mukerjee that even in the case of renewals, where we have given renewals to managing agencies, we have taken care to see that even if the period has been renewed by ten years, it is subject to the condition only if the Government does not review the position regarding the managing agencies before that period. The proviso is there. If we have given renewal to a managing agency in some sugar factory, or sugar industry, and after two years we come to the conclusion that the managing agencies in the sugar industry should

come to an end, even if we have given them ten years' life, the managing agency in the sugar industry will come to an end. We have made it quite clear in the terms of the renewal that the managing agencies will come to an end when Government have so decided. We have taken that care.

Similarly in regard to commission, to which Shri Mukerjee made a reference. It is true that in the past generally 10 per cent was given as commission to managing agencies. I made an announcement only a few days back—it is true. But even before that we had taken some action in certain cases in which the commission was reduced to 5 per cent instead of 10 per cent. I personally looked into a case in which the profits went up from a lakh and a half to about five or six lakhs. The remuneration of the managing agents was therefore rising up very high. I asked why should it be necessary for us to agree to the 10 per cent limit being sanctioned. The Advisory Commission also looked into the matter and ultimately we reduced the profits or the remuneration from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. So, we have been taking action. I do not wish to mention the name of the company, but I may tell the House that it was one of the big concerns in India. It is true that the general practice has been that of giving the maximum commission as well as the maximum period. In regard to both, we have taken the necessary precautions, as I have told the House before.

As regards remuneration in future we shall have to depend on the advice of the Company Law Advisory Commission. The Company Law Advisory Commission knows the policy of Government, and I am sure the Company Law Advisory Commission will function in that context, in the background of the policies announced by Government.

Well, Sir, as regards foreign companies I need not say much. But when Shri Mukerjee says that we have some soft corner for them or that we are somewhat lenient to foreign com-

panies, I do not think he is fully justified in saying that. I shall merely tell him that one of the amendments which we have suggested will go to show that we are trying to put the foreign companies on a par with the Indian companies. This is sought to be ensured by the exercise of regulatory power by Government. There is an anomaly at present which is sought to be removed by an amendment in clause 3 under which it is proposed to place a private company registered in India which is a subsidiary of a foreign company at par with similarly placed Indian private company. There has been a distinction and the treatment has been different between the subsidiary companies registered in India and the subsidiary companies of a foreign company, that is one which is registered outside India. So, now this anomaly is being removed. And this will prove that we want to deal with them on an equal level, we do not want to make any distinction.

As regards oil companies, I cannot say much at the present moment. It was said that these oil companies do not file their accounts before the Registrar, that they do not, as the hon Member said, properly file their accounts. As far as our information goes, they have to submit their accounts to the Registrar, but under section 594 of the Act, only the accounts relating to their Indian business will have to be filed in detail in accordance with the provisions. Simultaneously, for its world business, the accounts filed with the Registrar in the country of origin of the parent company are also filed. This is also in accordance, it is said, with the provisions of other Companies Acts like the U.K. Act. Well, the complaint that the oil companies do not disclose other details, about profits etc., is a matter to be settled by agreement with the companies where Government participates in their business; and the concerned Ministry, I hope, will take steps to get the information required.

Shri Menon also referred.

Shri Narayananurutty Menon: Regarding the oil companies, what I stated was this. The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel said that from the accounts that are filed under the statute with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies the actual trading results of the companies could not be ascertained, and the details cannot be called for because statutorily there is no provision for it. That is what he said, and he said that he will consider enacting legislation in order to have power to call for the information to know the real trading position of the companies.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not know. I will examine that. But some reciprocatory provisions may have to be made with other countries, Commonwealth countries and other countries. There might be certain intricacies. But, as the hon. Member has said, we can have a discussion with the concerned Ministry and this matter can be further looked into.

Shri Menon referred to a company of Kerala, the Fertilizer factory. I have had some discussions, about that factory and its working, with the Minister concerned in Kerala some time back and also with some of the officers of the Kerala Government. Well, there has been some dispute, some difference of opinion, which gradually increased, between the Government as shareholders and the managing agents. When they came here they themselves felt after some discussion, and I also emphasised, that if these differences could be patched up it will be helpful for the industry so that it may grow up and expand. But it seems that the differences have further widened. I am not aware fully of the latest position, but I got some paper only last night in connection with this factory and about its present working. However, I would like to tell Shri Menon that the Kerala Government has got a majority share and they can in the meetings of the board take any action they like. As majority shareholders they might do what they think proper, but, of course, as Gov-

ernment they have to keep certain things in view; and they have been taking rather a mild line because they felt that this industry must grow and it must be helped. Otherwise, as majority shareholders, they could have any resolution passed in the Board and the managing agency could be eliminated. But in any case, the 15th of August, 1960 is there, and on that day if the majority of the shareholders do not want it, the managing agency will come to an end automatically.

Shri Mukerjee said something about sole selling agents, and he said that the provision is good so far as it goes. When the Bill was drafted I had also looked into it, but just now I also felt that this matter in so far as the appointment of sole selling agents is concerned—because that word "sole" has been used—deserves further examination. Because, it might, to an extent, be misused, and instead of having one agent, there may be two or three and they may distribute the profits among themselves. So this lacuna perhaps has to be avoided. But I cannot make any definite suggestion at the present moment. However, I agree that it should be further looked into. And there is a Joint Committee which will certainly pay attention to this matter.

I might also tell him that in so far as the delay in the prosecution of companies is concerned, there is an amendment suggested under section 186 of the Bill which will help us in expediting taking action against companies or launching prosecutions.

The intricate questions of cornering of shares and interlocking of shares have also been dealt with in the Bill; and, as Shri Mukerjee said, there have been recently some cases in which cornering of shares or inter-company transactions have created a difficult situation and action had to be taken against them at a later stage. However, I agree that it is necessary to prevent them and therefore these amendments are being proposed, so that we can take action at the initial

stage. I may tell Shri H. N. Mukerjee that at the back of my mind I also have an idea about the amendments regarding interlocking and inter-company transactions to prevent concentration of economic power in a few hands.

I need not say much about the question of companies giving political contributions. I have said enough on that subject and I need not repeat the arguments that I advanced on one or two occasions in this House as well as in the other House. Shri S. M. Banerjee has given a nice sermon or lecture to us. He is entitled to do so. He said, what has happened to us, we are taking money from the Tatas. I do not know. Of course, money is contributed. But, he perhaps forgets that we used to take funds before also from these people, big or small. We were not polluted then. I am talking of the British days, pre-Independence days. Then, according to Shri S. M. Banerjee's view, we were not polluted. But, now, he thinks it will have an adverse effect on us. I am not, I must say frankly, very much enamoured of getting political contributions from companies. But, as recommended by the Sastri Committee, I have agreed that there should be disclosure of the contributions made.

So far as the maximum amount of Rs. 25,000 is concerned, from the companies' point of view, it is not a very big sum. But, it is necessary that there should be no underhand dealing, no contribution which is not put before the public. The public should know that a particular sum has been given by a particular company. It is for the public to judge merits of the members of the party which agreed to take that contribution. Once it is made public, whatever grievance or complaint there might be, practically comes to an end. Therefore I felt, let the old provision remain, but a provision for disclosure should be made so that there remains no secrecy about the contributions. I would, however, say that I have an absolutely open mind and I am not committed to any particular thing. Let the Joint Com-

mittee say, let the House consider this matter and if they want to make any changes, I shall, of course, not come in their way.

I do not want to take more of the time of the House. I hope that the Joint Committee will give thought to these matters and perhaps the Bill might come back in a form which would be more acceptable to the Members of this House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri H. C. Heda, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary, Shri Shivram Range Rane Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri N.R.M. Swamy, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri G. D. Somani, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri Mulchand Dube, Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani, Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, Shri S. Easwara Iyer, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri G. K. Manay, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri Kanungo, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

"that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

"that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

"that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House rela-

[Mr Chairman]

ting to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rayya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

The motion was adopted

16.45 hrs

COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS BILL

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of cost and works accountants, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

This Bill was discussed in this House in the last session and referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. The Joint Committee looked into every section very carefully and after detailed discussions made certain amendments in the Bill. The Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee represents the greatest common measure of agreement among the Members

Some amendments have now been moved in the Bill as emerged from the Joint Committee and I find that out of six amendments, notice for which has been received, five are from Shri Prabhat Kar who was a Member of the Joint Committee and took a very active interest in its proceedings. All the points that have been raised by him in his amendments were discussed at great length and we were unable to convince him in the Committee. It would be difficult for me now at this stage to convince

him when the collective wisdom of all the Members of the Joint Committee could not do so during the long discussions that took place there

I do not wish to state in detail the object of the Bill. It was stated by me when the Bill was discussed originally. It has also been discussed thoroughly in the Joint Committee. I only wish to point out some of the important changes made by the Joint Committee. In clause 2 of the Bill, the definition of the expression 'cost accountant' has been amended and this designation is now available to all persons who are members of the proposed Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, irrespective of the fact that they are actually in practice or not. It was demanded that the provision in this respect should be brought in line with a similar provision in the Chartered Accountants Act and it has been done

The Joint Committee was of the opinion that the Central Government should not have the power of hearing cases in regard to misconduct of members of the Institute and the provisions contained in clauses 21 and 33 of the original Bill have been amended so as to vest the power of final disposal on matters relating to misconduct, in the High Court. The High Courts will now be vested with power to hear appeals in the more important cases. Some of them will, of course, be disposed of by the Council of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants. Appeal in more important cases will lie with the High Courts

Another change made by the Joint Committee relates to clause 12 in which the tenure of the office of President or Vice President has been reduced to one year. A longer tenure was provided in the original Bill. But, there was an apprehension that it may put some men in the saddle in the Institute and they may exercise their authority in arbitrary manner.

There was a lot of suspicion about this provision. We, of course, wanted to avoid elections and to keep them to a minimum. But in order to meet the wishes of the Members of the Joint Committee, the tenure has been reduced to a period of one year. This has also been done on the lines of the provision in the Chartered Accountants Act.

Some Members expressed apprehensions that the proportion of the elected members to nominated members in the council of the institute was rather small. The Joint Committee recommended that the number of elected members on the council of the institute should be increased from eight, as originally proposed, to 12; and this has been accepted, and the Bill as passed by Rajya has already incorporated that amendment.

In clause 25 of the Bill, some amendments have been made. Fears were expressed that this clause would prevent the holding of examinations which were being conducted by some non-official bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay. In other words, if this Bill was passed, the provision as originally worded, it might disqualify those non-official bodies from holding such examinations. Clause 25 does not apply to examinations of a lower standard, but the amendment effected in this clause seeks to vest Government with power to declare by notification the examinations which do not purport to confer any competence similar to that of a member of the institute. No further proceedings against the particular institution can be initiated by either Government or the council of the institute. This has been clarified by an amendment which has been now incorporated in the Bill.

I do not wish to go again into the object of the Bill—the importance of the profession of cost accountancy etc. but I shall refer briefly to the demand that the chartered accountants should be made eligible for automatic enrolment as members of the Institute of

Cost and Works Accountants, in view of the fact that they are qualified to do some costing work. The difference between the functions of a cost accountant and those of a chartered accountant and the necessity for a chartered accountant to have proper training in cost accounting before he could undertake purely costing work have all been explained, when the motion for reference of this Bill to the Joint Committee was considered by this House. It is well known that the training and equipment of the chartered accountants, and the syllabi and curricula are not the same as are required in the case of a cost and works accountant. Little or no attention is paid to cost accountancy at present by the Institute of Chartered Accountants; it has been designed to fulfil a different purpose and for a different body of persons. Chartered accountants study at present cost accountancy as a subsidiary subject just as they study some commercial and taxation laws; and the question of their automatic admission to the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants will create complications.

It has also to be appreciated in this connection that the Bill does not affect such chartered accountants as are engaged today in the practice of cost accountancy, and does not debar them from continuing to do so. It also keeps the door open for membership of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, to chartered accountants on fulfilment of such conditions as may be prescribed by the council of the Institute or by Government. There may be some senior chartered accountants who already have sufficient experience of costing work, and on that score, justify enrolment as members of the new institute, without being required to pass more examinations. The precise nature and quantum of experience required, the extent of reciprocity in this regard between the two institutes are matters which require further detailed examination in consultation with the councils of both the institutes.

Personally, it appears to me that it would be an advantage to the

[Shri Satish Chandra]

entire profession of accountancy if some suitable reciprocal arrangements could be arrived at between the two institutes in the near future. As I indicated in the other House, it should be possible to deal satisfactorily with some categories of chartered accountants and to admit them to the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants—firstly, the senior chartered accountants who have costing experience or who have been practising as cost accountants for a reasonable number of years, and secondly, the chartered accountants who may have no costing experience but who may pass examinations on subjects which are not common in the syllabi of the two institutes. Some concessions in examinations might be considered to be justified. These arrangements, as I have said, will have to be worked out in consultation with the two institutes on a reciprocal basis. I may add that these are tentative views and may not be construed as an assurance. Different viewpoints have been expressed regarding admission of the chartered accountants as members of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, and we have to work out a solution in consultation with the governing bodies of the two institutes. These questions will be carefully examined as early as possible.

Several Members expressed, in the course of discussions, misgivings about the inadequate and unsatisfactory manner in which training is imparted to the students by the existing institute. I can only say that Government are fully alive to the need for improvement in this regard, and will give due attention to this aspect of the working of the institute, once it is put on a statutory basis. The House is aware that the present Institute of Cost and Works Accountants has been working as a private body, receiving some grant-in-aid from Government; and it has made its own arrangements. The very object of this Bill is to give a statutory recognition to that institute, so that it can by itself improve all its

arrangements regarding training, disciplinary control over its members, and raising in general the efficiency of the profession.

I have nothing much to add. I may, however, say that there is another amendment of which we have received notice, namely the amendment by Shri Shree Narayan Das and Shri D. C. Sharma that all the regulations made under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament for 30 days. That is the only amendment, apart from the amendments of Shri Prabhat Kar.

17 hrs.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): There is another list, List No. 3. I do not know whether you have got it.

Shri Satish Chandra: I am sorry I have not got it just now. Is that also from him?

Shri Prabhat Kar: No.

Shri Satish Chandra: I will find it out, but there are two lists before me. One list contains many amendments by Shri Prabhat Kar which have been fully considered, as he knows, in the Joint Committee of which he was a Member.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Which he will withdraw.

Shri Satish Chandra: There is another list in which I find one more amendment.

There is a practical difficulty in laying the regulations made under the Act before each House of Parliament for 30 days, because they are published even before they are passed by the governing body of the Council.

Mr. Chairman: He may deal with them after they are moved.

Shri Satish Chandra: I am finishing in one sentence.

These regulations are published first, then they come for Government approval. If a provision is made requiring them to be laid for as long a period as 30 days, and the House may not be in session sometimes, it

will hold up the working of the Institute, and may sometimes defeat the very object for which they are made.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukundapuram): He is prejudging the grounds on which the amendments are moved.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of cost and works accountants, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

17.02 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION—contd.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Supakar on the 5th May, 1959, namely:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958."

श्री नरेन्द्र स्नातक (भलीगड़) रत्नित, मनुष्यविद् जातियाँ : सभापति महोदय संस्कृत आयोग की रिपोर्ट कल से हमारे इस सदन में चल रही है। इहां से लेकर जैनियों पर्यन्त जितने भी अधिक और मूल हुए हैं उन सब ने संस्कृत साहित्य को रख कर हमारे देश का ही नहीं अपितु सारे विश्व का बड़ा उपकार किया है। हमारा वैदिक वांद्रमय इतना उदात्त और उत्कृष्ट है कि आज विदेशी भी उसके ज्ञान और विज्ञान को पाने के लिए लालायित हैं। वेदों के सम्बन्ध में इनपने देश के लोगों की अपेक्षा विदेशी लोगों ने अधिक जानकारी प्रस्तुत की है। इसाध्य वह है कि आज उस संस्कृत भाषा को जो कि सारी भाषाओं की जननी है उपने देश के लोग इतना नहीं जानते जितना कि विदेशी जानते हैं। आज हमें भाषावाद हुए ११, १२ साल हो गये परन्तु किर भी

संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का न सरकार की तरफ से और न जनता की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन निला है।

संस्कृत आयोग १ अक्टूबर सन् १९५६ को नियुक्त हुआ था और उसने देश के विभिन्न स्थानों का दौरा किया और वह परिषम के साथ उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की है। उस सारी रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आयोग के सदस्यों ने परिषम किया है और वह कोशिश की है कि संसद् के सदस्यों को और देश के लोगों को संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त हो।

आप जानते हैं कि तुनिया में संस्कृत के बांह्मय की बड़ी महिमा है। मानव धर्म शास्त्र में उसके प्रणेता मनु महाराज ने ठीक ही कहा है:

एतदेशे प्रसूतस्य सकाशादप्यजन्मतः
स्व स्वं चरित्रं दिक्षेत्रं पृथिव्यां सर्वं मानवाः ॥
सारे संसार के लोग हमारे देश में जान, विज्ञान और सम्यता की दीक्षा लेने के लिए आते थे, परन्तु तुम्हारी है कि आज हम दूसरे देशों की तरफ जाने को लालायित हो रहे हैं और दूसरे देशों में जाकर वहां के जान, विज्ञान और प्रादृश्यों की दीक्षा लेते हैं। आज विश्व बन्धुत्व के बारे में बड़ी बातें कहीं जाती हैं और बड़ी ऊंची कल्पनायें की जा रही हैं परन्तु हमारे यहां जो विश्व बन्धुत्व की भावना थी वह केवल मनुष्यों तक ही सीमित नहीं थी। पशुओं तक को उसमें सम्मिलित किया गया था।

द्विपदे सम् चतुष्पदे

मर्यादा, दो पैर बाले मनुष्य और चार पैर बाले जानवरों तक के कल्पना की कामना हमारे देशों में की गयी है।

आप जानते हैं कि देशों के तत्त्वज्ञान को और उपनिषदों के तत्त्वज्ञान को आज सारी तुनियां मान रही हैं। हमारे पूज्य बापू जी ने ईशोपनिषद के प्रथम मंत्र पर बहुत और

[भी नरदेव स्नातक]

विद्या है और कहा है कि भगवान् संसार का सारा साहित्य नष्ट हो जाये और ईशोपनिषद् का केवल यह एक इलोक

ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यत्किञ्चित् जगत्यां जगत्
द्वेन त्यक्तेन भूजीया मा गृहः कस्यस्वद्
चन्म् ॥

चौथ रह जाये तो फिर इसके ऊपर तारे साहित्य की इमारत लड़ी की जा सकती है । हमारा यह बेदों का और उपनिषदों का इतना उदात्त ज्ञान है इसके बारे में गाढ़ी भी ही ने नहीं बल्कि शोपनहार और शारा शिकोह जैसे विदेशियों देशियों ने भी अपनी प्रशंसा व्यक्त की है और इसकी अहिमा जारी है । उन्होंने उपनिषद के लाल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा है कि यह जीवन काल में तो शान्ति देता ही है, मरने के बाद परलोक में भी शान्ति देने वाला है । ऐसा ही हमारे उपनिषदों का तत्त्वज्ञान । और आगे चल कर उपनिषदों का मरण करके शीता के रूप में उसका नवनीत निकाला गया है जिसके बारे में कहा जाता है

सर्वोपनिषदो गावो दोग्वा, गोपालनन्दन भगवान् कृष्ण ने गीता का उपदेश देकर न केवल अपना नाम अमर किया है बल्कि हमारे देश का नाम अमर कर दिया है । जहा परिचयी तत्त्वज्ञान समाप्त होता है वहा से गीता का तत्त्वज्ञान प्रारम्भ होता है । बाइबिल को छोड़ कर गीता का अनुवाद संसार की सबसे ज्यादा भाषाओं में हो चुका है । इस भव्य का संसार में बड़ा आदर है । हमारे देश में तीन महाकवि हुए हैं । मर्हवि बाल्मीकी, कृष्ण ददैपायन, वेदव्यास और महाकवि कालिदास, इन्होंने संस्कृत साहित्य में जो कुछ निर्माण किया है वह आज संसार में भावशं स्प में माना जाता है । इन महाकवियों ने भगवान् राम, और कृष्ण के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ लिखा है उससे संसार में संस्कृत साहित्य और भारतीय सम्पत्ति का बड़ा साक्षर हुआ है । इस सम्बन्ध में रामायण

के एक इलोक का उद्धरण देने में आलाकाशी नहीं कर सकता । जिस समय भगवान् राम ने रावण पर विजय प्राप्त की और जब रावण मारा गया तब लक्षण जी बड़े खुश हुए और उन्होंने सोचा कि हमारे पिता ने तो हमें बनवास दिया, और अयोध्या से निकाल दिया, किन्तु आज रामचन्द्र जी ने रावण को मारकर सोने की लंका जीत ली है । भगवान् राम ने उनसे पूछा कि तुम इतने खुश क्यों हो तो लक्षण जी ने उत्तर दिया कि आपने लंका को जीता है, आप इसके राजा बनेंगे और मैं आपका प्रधानमन्त्री या सेनापति बनूगा इसलिए मैं खुश हूं । उस समय भगवान् राम ने कहा-

अपि स्वर्णमयी लका न मे लक्षण रोकते जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गदिपि गरीयसी ॥

उन्होंने कहा, लक्षण यह सोने की लका मुझे देंसीं अच्छी नहीं लगतीं जितनी कि मुझे अपनी माता कौशल्या और जन्मभूमि अयोध्या अच्छी लगती है, यह दोनों तो मुझे स्वर्ण से भी अधिक अच्छी लगती है । इन्हें उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण हमको अपने संस्कृत साहित्य में मिलते हैं ।

इससे भी आगे चल कर महाकवि भवभूति ने अपने प्रसिद्ध उत्तर रामचरित्र नामक नाटक में राम के बारे में एक इलोक कहा है ।

स्नेह दया च सौख्य च यदवा जानकीमपि,
आराधनाय लोकस्य मुचन्तो नास्ति में व्यदा ॥

भगवान् राम कहते हैं कि स्नेह, दया और सुख यह तो कोई चीज़ नहीं है, प्राण प्यारी महारानी सीता को भी यदि छोड़ना पड़े तो मैं जनता के अनुरंजन के लिए छोड़ने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं करूँगा ।

Mr. Chairman: Members go on reciting slokas from Mahabharata and Ramayana. There is no end to it. The 2½ hours fixed for this discussion are now practically over. We have carri-

ed over the discussion to today for further discussion. Even at present, there are 13 Members who are very eager to speak. I do not know how I could accommodate them. So I would request hon Members not to exceed in any case 15 minutes. I hope they will try to finish in 10 minutes. It is the Report of the Sanskrit Commission that is under discussion, not Mahabharata or Ramayana or Gita.

Shri D C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We are saying very interesting things.

Mr Chairman: We propose to sit up to 6 P.M.

Shri Radhesh Vyas (Ujjain): It was decided that we would sit till 8.30 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: All right. But Members should be brief. Also, may I know from the Minister how much time he wants?

Shri Narayananarkutty Memon (Mukandaspuram): He agrees with all these things.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I will need at least 15—20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: So let there be ten minutes for each Member. Shri Nardeo Snatak should conclude now.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक समाप्ति महोदय, में घपने इन उद्दरणों के द्वारा यह बताने का प्रयत्न कर रहा था कि जिस सस्कृत भाषा को देश के लोग और दूसरे लोग भी मृतप्राय समझते हैं, वह सारी भाषाओं की जननी है। वह मा है, और प्रान्तीय भाषायें (रिजनल लैंग्वेजिज) उससे निकली हुई हैं, भारत की चौदह भाषायें जिसे विज्ञान ने स्वीकार किया है उससे निकली हुई हैं। हमको सस्कृत साहित्य को, और इसके गौरव को ध्यक्षण रखना है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सस्कृत के ज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की जो विचारधारा है, वह ठीक भी नहीं है।

जीर्ण उसका उसकी तरफ बहुत अधिक ध्यान भी नहीं है। आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की है कि यदि हमारी राष्ट्र-भाषा सस्कृत बना दी जाये, तो इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं इसको बहुत अच्छा समझता हूँ और यह ठीक भी है। परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में सस्कृत को समझने वाले बहुत थोड़े लोग हैं। यद्यपि यह गौरव का स्थान सस्कृत को मिलना चाहिए या क्योंकि यह सब की मा है इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सस्कृत की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आयोग ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं, वे मान्य समझी जाये परन्तु मस्कृत राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं होनी चाहिये और मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम हाई स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सस्कृत की शिक्षा कम्प्लेसरी कर दी जाये। बिना सस्कृत को पढ़े हुए हम प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की ज्यादा जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि आज हमारे इस शासन के काम को चलाने के लिए एक विदेशी भाषा का आश्रय लिया जा रहा है। हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषायें भी फल फल रही हैं, लेकिन सस्कृत भाषा, जो सबकी मा है, की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

मैं भवी महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने हमारे गुरुकुल, विद्यापीठ और सस्कृत पढ़ाने वाली पाठ्यालयें हैं, उनको अभी तक किसी प्रकार से प्रार्थिक सहायता नहीं दी गई है। अप्रेजी राज्य से उनको प्रार्थिक सहायता नहीं मिल रही थी। परन्तु जब घपना राज्य हो गया, स्वराज्य हो गया, तो इन संस्थाओं को आशा थी कि हम को सरकार की तरफ से प्रार्थिक सहायता मिलेगी, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक कुछ नहीं मिला है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के तीन बड़े बड़े शुक्रुल हैं—शुक्रुल काशी, शुक्रुल बृन्दावन और महाविद्यालय, ज्वालापुर—

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

जो कि संस्कृत शिक्षा का प्रसार और विस्तार कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने अप्रेजी राज्य में आधिक सहायता नहीं ली। उन्होंने भील मांग मांग कर एक एक पैसा इकट्ठा कर के यह कोशिश की कि इन संस्थाओं को बालू रखा जाय और संस्कृत विद्या का प्रसार और विस्तार किया जाये। अप्रेजी राज्य में जितनी बुरी हालत थी, उससे कही अधिक बुरी हालत आज है।

डा० शा० शा० श्रीकाली : यह बात सही नहीं है। गुरुकुल को हम कभी असे से सहायता दे रहे हैं और गुरुकुल महाविद्यालय के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं और बराबर इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि जितने भी गुरुकुल हैं, उनका समर्थन कर सकें और उनकी सहायता कर सकें।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि गुरुकुलों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार व्याप दे रही है और उनकी आर्थिक सहायता कर रही है। मैं मंत्री जी का बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं फिर यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन संस्थाओं को जितनी आधिक सहायता दी जा सके वह दी जाये।

आयोग ने इतना परिवर्त्तन कर के जो रिपोर्ट संसद के सामने पेश की है, उसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद और साधुवाद करता हूँ और यह आशा करता हूँ कि संस्कृत को भूत-प्राय या भरी हुई भाषा न समझा जाय, अपितु इसको सबसे ऊंचा स्थान देना चाहिए। इसी में हमारा अपना कल्याण, देश का कल्याण और अपनी संस्कृति और सम्भवता का कल्याण है। मुझे आपसे इतना ही निवेदन करना है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकारावाद) : उन्नापति महोदय, मुझ को भीका दीजिए। अभी तक कोई बहन नहीं बोली है।

श्री बालपेणी (बलरामपुर) :

राजिनेमिष्यति अविष्यति सुप्रशार्त

भास्त्वानुदेव्यति हृसिष्यति पंकजवीः ।

इत्यं विचिन्तयति कोशगते हिरेरेके

हा हृत हृत नलिनी गज उज्ज्वहार ॥

यह श्लोक संस्कृत आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन

में प्रस्तुत किया है उन देशवासियों की व्यापा

को प्रकट करने के लिए, जो स्वतंत्रता के

आगमन के पश्चात् भी अपनी भाषा और

अपनी संस्कृति के विकास के बेतम स्वन को

चरितार्थ देखने में असफल रहे हैं।

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् इस बात की आशा की

जाती थी कि जिस "स्व" का साक्षात्कार

संस्कृत भाषा के माध्यम से सर्वोत्तम

दंग से हो सकता है, उसकी व्यवस्था की

जायगी। संस्कृत हमारी परम्परा का

पवित्र तम प्रवाह है, राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान की

कुंजी है, भारती संस्कृति का अजल

ब्रोत है। संस्कृत की प्रशंसा में जो

कुछ भी कहा जाय, थोड़ा है। जो

संस्कृत की प्रशंसा करते हैं, मैं समझा हूँ

कि वे स्वयं अपना सम्मान बढ़ाते हैं—

संस्कृत भाषा का सम्मान नहीं बढ़ाते, क्योंकि उसका सम्मान तो स्वयंसद है।

किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि संस्कृत भाषा के

पठन-पाठन के लिए, उसके प्रचलन के

लिए, हम इस समय क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

आयोग ने इस बात की सिफारिश की है

कि संस्कृत भाषा को माध्यमिक स्तर पर

अनिवार्य भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाया जाये।

एक संशोधन द्वारा मैंने भी इस प्रकार की

भाषा रखी है, किन्तु मैं यह स्पष्ट करना

चाहता हूँ कि मैं संस्कृत आयोग के इस

सुशासन से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि संस्कृत को

अनिवार्य किया जाये, किन्तु अप्रेजी को

उससे पहला स्वान दिया जाये। संस्कृत

आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में हिन्दी को पीछा

स्थान देने की जो प्रवृत्ति दिखाई देती है,

उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ।

श्री शा० शा० अद्वाकार्ण (परिषद दीक्षापुर) :

राजिनेमिष्यति ।

श्री वाक्यवेदी : मंत्री माध्यमिक स्तर पर तीन मात्राओं का फारमुला चल रहा है— एक मातृभाषा, दूसरे अंग्रेजी और तीसरी हिन्दी। अब भगर संस्कृत को अनिवार्य भाषा बनाया जाएगा तो वह जीवी भाषा होगी। यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि बालकों का कोमल मस्तिष्क चार भाषाओं का बोझ सहन नहीं कर सकेगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, इस तर्क से सहमत नहीं है। उन्होंने कई बार इस बात को दोहराया है कि बच्चों का मस्तिष्क भाषायें प्राप्त करने की अधिक अवता रखता है। उन्होंने फिल्में का उदाहरण दिया था और कहा था कि वहाँ किनिया और स्वीडिश भाषाओं के अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक छात्र को दो और भाषायें पढ़नी पड़नी है। तो यह जो बोझ की बात की जाती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। मातृभाषा संस्कृत भाषा और हिन्दी, यद्यपि इनकी सल्ला अलग अलग है और सल्ला की दृष्टि से वे अनेक दिलाई देती हैं भगर वे एक दूसरे के इतने निकट हैं, परस्पर इतनी अनिष्टता के बधन में आबढ़ है कि भगर उन्हें अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए तो छात्रों पर बहुत अधिक बोझ पड़ेगा, यह मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। नेकिन भगर आप इस बोझ को कम करना ही चाहते हैं तो इस फारमुले में से अंग्रेजी को निकाल सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी की क्या आवश्यकता है? मैं बड़ों को संस्कृत पढ़ने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह कह दिया जाता है कि देश से अंग्रेजी तो जाएगी ही भगर बीरे-बीरे जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी बीरे जाएगी? भगर आप माध्यमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी-अनिवार्य रखते हैं तो माध्यमिक स्तर से निकला हुआ छात्र जो दस वर्ष बाद जीवन संबंधाम में प्रवेश करेगा क्या तब अंग्रेजी का ऐसा ही बोलबाला रहेगा जैसा आज है?

श्री वाक्यराज सिंह (फिरोजबाद) : अधिक रहेगा भगर यही रहे तो।

श्री वाक्यवेदी : मैं समझता हूँ भगर शिक्षा मंत्री जी बल्तुतः शनैः शनैः अंग्रेजी का स्थान हिन्दी को देना चाहते हैं तो उसका प्रारम्भ यहाँ से होना चाहिये कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य न रहे और इसमें भी मैं एक सुझाव देने को तैयार हूँ कि जो आत्र विज्ञान की शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहता है या अन्य प्राविधिक विषय का अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं, वह यदि चाहे तो अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़े भगर जो बाक्यमय साहित्य है, जो अर्थ सास्त्र है, राजनीति शास्त्र है, इनके अध्ययन के लिए अंग्रेजी क्यों अनिवार्य रहनी चाहिये।

अब यह यह भी तर्क दिया गया है कि अंग्रेजी मातृभाषा है। किसकी मातृभाषा है? यह कहा जाता है कि जो हमारे देश में एंग्लो इंडियन लोग रहते हैं, अंग्रेजी उनकी मातृभाषा है। सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना है कि भारतीय संविज्ञान में एंग्लो इंडियन की जो व्याख्या की गई है उसके अनुसार एंग्लो इंडियन वह है जिस का पिता तो अंग्रेज है भगर माता भारतीय है। तो ऐसे व्यक्ति की मातृभाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती है और भगर वह कहे कि अंग्रेजी हमारी पितृभाषा है तो वह तर्क मेरी समझ में आ सकता है। भगर पितृभाषा के रूप में आप अंग्रेजी बनाये रखना चाहते हैं तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी मातृभाषा की श्रेणी में नहीं आती है। अंग्रेजी को भारतीय भाषा का रूप देने के लिए इस सदान में यह भी तर्क दिया गया कि अंग्रेजी ही बल्कि संस्कृत भी विदेशी है। क्योंकि आर्य बाहर से आये, इस बास्ते विदेशी है। ये विवार हम बहुत दिन तक सुन चुके हैं। देश के नैतिक अनोखे को तोड़ने के लिए सास्कृतिक विविजय की भावना से अभिनृत हो कर परकीयों ने, विदेशियों ने भारतीय मस्तिष्क पर इस बात को लादने

[श्री वाग्वेदी]

की चेष्टा की कि वे भारत के मूल निवासी नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो ऐसा कहते हैं उन्होंने वेदों का पाठ नहीं किया है। अगर आर्य बाहर से आये होते तो वेदों में, वेदों की शृंचांगों में जिस देश से वे आये थे, उसकी शोर्डा न बोडी शलक जरूर दिल्लाई देती। लेकिन वेदों में जहा नदियों का वर्णन है, जहा पर्वतों का वर्णन है, वे नव भारत में प्राप्त होने हैं। मनुष्य की, मानव जाति को स्मृति इतनी कमज़ोर नहीं है कि वह वेदों में उस कल्पित देश का वर्णन जिस से आर्य आये बताये जाते हैं, न करतो। इसका यह अकाद्य प्रमाण है कि आर्य बाहर से नहीं आये, वे सप्त संन्धव के निवासी थे जो अर्जेकल कर एजेंट और काश्मीर हैं जहा से आर्य लोग, जिस पर्वत से आर्य लोग मोम ला कर यज्ञ किया करते थे वह भूत्रवान पर्वत काश्मीर के उत्तर की ओर है। आर्य भारत के मूल निवासी थे, आदि निवासी थे, अनादि निवासी थे और उनकी भाषा भारत की भाषा थी। इस बास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अग्रेजी और संस्कृत की तुलना नहीं हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, भाषा के साथ भावनायें चलती हैं और भावनाओं के पीछे संस्कृत जुड़ी हुई है। आज सरलता का नाम निया जाता है। मैं दो शब्द आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक कल्चरल एफेयर्स के एक मिनिस्टर है, पता नहीं वह देश की संस्कृति को उसके विशुद्ध रूप वे कितना समझते हैं लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर विद्यार्थी संस्कृत नहीं जानता है तो वह संस्कृत का अर्थ नहीं समझ सकता है। संस्कृति "हुँ" बातु से बनी है जिस का रूप "कर" होता है, किर होता है, फिर प्रहृति होता है, फिर विहृति और किर संस्कृति। इस बास्ते अगर संस्कृत का ज्ञान नहीं होता है तो इस भेद को समझा नहीं जा सकता है। कल्चर जो नक्की बोती होता है उसको कल्चर्ड बोती कहते हैं। तो कल्चर तो नक्ल का नाम है। अग्रेजी में वर्ष में लिये भी कोई शब्द नहीं है। आज हमारे

देश में खात्रों में अनुशासन लाने के लिये नैतिक जीवरण उत्पन्न करने के लिये सदाचार की शिक्षा देने की, धार्मिक शिक्षा देने की चर्चा हो रही है। लेकिन कुछ लोग वर्ष के नाम से बैठकते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने अग्रेजी पढ़ी है। उनका मत है कि वर्ष यानी रिलिजन, रिलिजन यानी पूजा पाठ, कर्मकाण्ड, सम्प्रदाय। लेकिन वर्ष मौने पूजा पाठ नहीं है। धारणा वर्षभित्याहु। इस मूर्च्छा की जो धारणा करता है, जो समृद्धकर्ष और नि शेष का पथप्रशास्त करता है, वह वर्ष है। लेकिन वह वर्ष में अग्रेजी के माध्यम से नहीं समझा जा सकता है। अगर हम भारत की संस्कृति को उठाना चाहते हैं तो हमें समझ लेना चाहिये कि संस्कृत कोई विषय नहीं है, यहू तो जीवन की पद्धति है।

कल प्र०० मूर्जी के भाषण को मैंने सुना और उस से उन्होंने जो संस्कृत के शब्दों की पाठ किया, उस से मुझे बड़ी खुशी और धानन्द हुआ, लेकिन जब संस्कृत को अनिवार्य विषय बनाने का प्रश्न आया तो वह उसमें पीछे हट गये। मेरे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत के शब्दों के पाठ से संस्कृत की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। आज जो संस्कृत पढ़ता है, उसे बेकारी का मुह देखना पड़ता है, उसके जीवनोपायं का कोई जरिया नहीं है संमाज में उसकी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में कौन संस्कृत पढ़ेगा? मेरे पास आवड है जिन से प्रकट होता है कि संस्कृत पढ़ने वालों की सूख्या कम होनी जा रही है। यह कम यो ही रही है? कम इमलिये हो रही है क्योंकि पंडि लिल बर, वह कहा नौकरी पा संकेगा कहा कोई पट प्रहण कर संकेगा और पा संवेगा या नहीं, इसका उसे विश्वास नहीं है। क्योंकि नौकरी मिलेगी नहीं, इस बास्ते संस्कृत कोई लेता नहीं है। जहा तक संस्कृत के शिक्षण का सम्बन्ध है, उनके तथा दूसरों के वेतनक्रम में बर्दीन आसमान का अन्तर है।

17.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जो संस्कृत पढ़ता है वह पड़ित समझा जाता है और पड़ित आजकल पर्यायवाची शब्द हो गा।

है कि वह कुछ बुद्ध है। यह वारणा बदलनी होगी। लेकिन यह तब तक नहीं बदली जा सकती जब तक सरकार नौकरी के लिये सस्कृत का ज्ञान अनिवार्य नहीं करेगी। आज कलकारतानों में सस्कृत के विद्वान् नहीं रखे जायेंगे, लानों में नहीं रखे जायेंगे। आज पञ्चिक सैकटर बड़ रहा है, भगव उस में सस्कृत शिक्षा आवश्यक नहीं है। सस्कृत शिक्षा जहा आवश्यक हो सकती है, वे हैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस, फारेन सर्विस, सरकारी नौकरी और इन में सस्कृत का ज्ञान अनिवार्य कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

भगव शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि सस्कृत को माध्यमिक शिक्षा के स्तर पर अनिवार्य विषय बना दिया जाये तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो भारतीय भाषाओं की शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उस में कम से कम यह प्रयत्न किया जाये कि उन भातू भाषाओं के साथ साथ मस्कृत का एक पर्चा अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये, मराठी, बंगला, गुजराती इत्यादि पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी यस्कृत भी अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ें। यह उन्हीं की भाषा के धनतर्गत आ जाये तो उनकी जो भाषा है वह भी पुष्ट होगी और वे भी मस्कृत वा ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। इससे देश की एकनांकी शक्तियां भी अभिवृद्ध होगी और देश में जो भारतीयता का, परानुकरण का, आत्मविस्मृति का वातावरण चल रहा है वह भी नष्ट हो जायेगा।

मस्कृत भायोग के श्लोक में जिम हाथी पा उल्लेख किया गया है जिस ने स्वतंत्रता के प्रभात के उदित होने से पूर्व ही जनसानस के कफन को उलाड़ कर फेंक दिया, वह हाथी कोई नहीं है, विदेशीयता का, अप्रेजियत का, अभारतीयता का, आत्मविस्मृति का हाथी है। समय आ गया है कि अब हम उम्मके बागूल से गपने को निकाल लें और देश की सस्कृति के शब्दार पर देश का निर्माण करे और यह सस्कृति सस्कृत भाषा के साथ जुड़ी हुई है,

अलग नहीं की जा सकती है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि सस्कृत को अनिवार्य बनाने का विरोध कोई किस प्रकार कर सकता है। मैं व्यावहारिक कठिनाइया समझ सकता हूँ। यह राज्य का विषय है, यह भी मैं भानता हूँ। लेकिन कोई न कोई ऐसा मार्ग निकालना चाहिये जिस से सस्कृत की शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी जाये। मैं सस्कृत भायोग के इस मुक्ताव से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि अप्रेजी को बनाये रखा जाये। अप्रेजी को कोई बनाये नहीं रख सकता। अप्रेजी का युग बीत गया, अप्रेजी की आयु समाप्त हो गई। अप्रेजी शिक्षा का स्तर निर रहा है। देश का वातावरण बदल गया, जीवीन बदल गई, आस्मान बदल गया, भगव अप्रेजी के मानसपुत्र अभी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। अप्रेज चले गये भगव मानसपुत्र छोड़ गये हैं। लेकिन उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप देश के वातावरण को समझें। भगव हमें राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये देश के जन जन के अन्त करण में राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करनी है जो कि कभी से कथा लगा कर तुलनिमाण के यज्ञ में अपना हाथ बटा सकें तो इस के लिये राष्ट्रीय नवोन्मेय करना होगा, राष्ट्रीय मस्कार जागृत करने होये। उस में विज्ञतिया आ गई है उन्हें हम निकालेंगे।

अभी सदन में दो प्रकार के विचार प्रकट किये गये। मेरे मित्र थीं भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा कि सस्कृत को राजकीय भाषा बना दिया जाय और हमारे प्रोफेसर हीरेन मुकर्जी सस्कृत को अनिवार्य भाषा बनाने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं, और दोनों ही बागभाषी हैं। दोनों दो सिरों पर खड़े हैं और मैं बीच का रास्ता निकालना चाहता हूँ। सस्कृत को हम माध्यमिक स्तर पर अनिवार्य बनायें। इस अनिवार्यता का रूप क्या हो, यह शिक्षा मंत्री राज्यों के परामर्श के साथ तय करे। हमारे सदन की भावना यह है जो कल और आज के बाद-विवाद से प्रकट हो गई, और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस भावना का समावर करना चाहिये। सस्कृत की जो उपेक्षा

[भी बाज देती]

तो रही है वह हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुकूल नहीं है। वह राष्ट्र के निर्वाज में भी बाजक है और समय आ गया है कि हम संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में अपने वृद्धिकोष में आमूल परिवर्तन करें।

नई वित्ती में एक विद्यालय अधिकार बनाया जाय जिस में संस्कृत के सभी प्राचीन ग्रंथों को, जो बाज कल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, एकत्र किया जाय। जो विदेशी वहा पाते हैं उन्हें हम बाज तो दिखाते हैं, यहार बाज तो उन के महां भी बहुत बढ़े हैं। हमारे देश का वैशिष्ट्य क्या है? विशेषता क्या है? उसमें इस का प्रदर्शन कर के उन को विद्याये। आज इडिया रेडियो देशों के कठपाठ के रेकार्ड तैयार करे। और औरे कठ पाठी समाप्त हो रहे हैं, राज्य द्वारा उन का सम्मान नहीं होता। जनीवारी मिट गई, हमें इस का कोई दुःख नहीं यहार यह संस्कृत भाषा बिना राज्यशास्य के नहीं पनपेगी। हम संस्कृत के दरवाजे लोल रहे हैं। मुझे भालूम है कि हमारे परिणित बच्चों को शिकायत है कि प्राचीन काल में उन्हें संस्कृत पढ़ने से रोका गया। वह गलती ही और सारा हिन्दू समाज उस के लिये प्रायशिचित कर रहा है। लज्जा से हमारा सिर कुक जाता है कि इस देश में उन को संस्कृत नहीं पढ़ने दिया गया। इस लिये भाज संस्कृत की ओर यह चारणा ठीक नहीं है। संस्कृत सब की भाषा है, सब को पढ़ना चाहिये। रामायण का प्रसग है कि जब लक्ष्मण जी और रामचन्द्र जी बनवास में थे तो हनुमानजी उन से मिलने आये। उन वह मिल कर चले गये तो भगवान राम ने लक्ष्मण से कहा—तुम ने देखा, हनुमान कैसी व्याकरणशुद्ध संस्कृत बोलते हैं? यह बाल्मीकि रामायण का प्रसग है। इस का भर्य यह है कि संस्कृत कोई हनुमान जी की भाषा नहीं थी, यहार उन्होंने सीखी थी। संस्कृत के प्राचीन नाटकों के जो दास होते हैं, भूत्य होते हैं, वे संस्कृत समझते जहर हैं। बोलते अपनी भाषा में हैं, लेकिन उन से संस्कृत में कहीं हुई बात नहीं होती है। तो संस्कृत तो सारे देश में छाई

हुई थी। संस्कृत हमारे रक्षत में सभी हुई है। संस्कृत का भर्य भारत है और भारत संस्कृत है।

(Interruption by Pandit K. C. Sharma)

सर्व जी कुछ बिगड़ रहे हैं। यहार मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अंग्रेजी का भसर है। यह और-औरे दूर होगा। यह समय आ रहा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत भायोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशों की है, उन पर गम्भीरता से सरकार विचार करेगी। स्वदंभता के १२वें वर्ष के बाद यह संस्कृत के भाय जागे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी देर नहीं है और यहार हम ठीक रास्ता अपनायेंगे तो संस्कृत भाषा के साथ साथ हमारे राष्ट्रीय आगरण के प्रयत्न भी सफल होंगे।

श्री राजे भाल अय्यास (उज्जैन) अध्यक्ष महोदय, शासन ने संस्कृत भायोग की नियुक्ति कर के एक बहुत ही शुभ काम किया और संस्कृत के योग्य और विद्वान् ।

Mr. Speaker: There is not much time. By the consent of the House, 10 minutes were allowed for each Member. That was the announcement. Within these ten minutes, I would request hon. Members to indicate whether they support or oppose any particular recommendation. Every recommendation need not be taken up. Some of the recommendations may be referred to as to whether Sanskrit ought to be made compulsory or otherwise in the secondary stage.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Some slokas have got to be recited!

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary though I would myself like to hear some slokas. There seems to be excess of it, and they may be reserved for another occasion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: They are all interested.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I am only anxious to see that hon. Members should try to impress on the House as to whether they agree or do not agree,

for one reason or other, with the recommendations.

श्री रावे लाल व्यासः यह सदन भीर हमारे सभी देशवासी संस्कृत भाष्योग और उस के विद्वान् सदस्यों के बहुत ही आभारी है कि उन्होंने इस विषय का काफी गहन अध्ययन कर के एक बड़ी प्रच्छी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत की है। संस्कृत भाष्योग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो सब से पहले एक महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश की थी वह यह भी कि संस्कृत कल्मिका की रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशन जिस समय हो उस के साथ साथ उस रिपोर्ट का संस्कृत में अनुवाद करा कर वह भी प्रकाशित किया जाये। वे भाननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस का संस्कृत अनुवाद किया गया या नहीं, और यदि नहीं किया गया तो वह दुर्लभ क्षणों किया गया। जब कि इस पर जोर दे कर एक सिफारिश की गई थी तो उस की उपेक्षा क्षणों की गयी।

दूसरा निवेदन में यह करना चाहता हूँ....

Mr. Speaker: As I understand, the main thing is, whether at any particular stage, Sanskrit should be made compulsory or not, and if it is to be made compulsory, in what places and stages. Objection has been raised to having four languages; that a student has to read four languages. Shri H. N. Mukerjee spoke in favour of Sanskrit all along and ultimately said that so far as the question of making it compulsory is concerned it is rather difficult. It may be so in West Bengal and other places where they will have to learn four languages and where Hindi is not the mother-tongue. Possibly, where Hindi is the mother-tongue Sanskrit may be made compulsory. These are the things on which hon. Members could make some suggestions. There need not be one rule for the whole of India, though in some shape or other Sanskrit may be introduced. It may be part of the course. Some marks may be allotted

to it. Gradually, it may go on. Some tangible thing may be suggested. It is not as if the hon. Minister has made up his mind. He is also trying to find out how best to implement this. I think that is what the hon. Minister thinks.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure there is no one individual in this country who does not feel that much of our ancient literature is found in Sanskrit; that most of the languages have derived most of their words from Sanskrit; and that our cultural and tradition etc., are enshrined in Sanskrit. Each country is proud of its own language and its heredity. All these are common. The point is, how best can we give effect to the recommendations, consistent with the latest developments in the world. That is the only point. Whether to load the children with too many languages or not is also a question. How to solve this problem? Hon. Members will think on these lines.

Shri Simhaan Singh (Gorakhpur): The Speaker has taken part in the debate!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In continuation a sloka may be uttered by you.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

श्री रावेलाल व्यासः रिपोर्ट तो हमारे सामने आ गई, लेकिन जिस बात की ग्रन्थ सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है वह यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशों की गई है उन को जल्दी से कोई अमली रूप दिया जाय। ऐसा न हो कि उन सिफारिशों के बारे में फिर एक कमेटी बने और वह जो सिफारिशें दे उन पर फिर एक कमेटी बने। इन कमेटियों दे जाल में जिन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जाना है उन में विलम्ब नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

[श्री रामेश्वार म्यास]

संस्कृत के पठन पाठन के सम्बन्ध में अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में काफी बातें कही हैं। इस के पूर्व भी जो डा० राधाकृष्णन की मूनिवरसिटी एजुकेशन रिपोर्ट थी उस में भीर सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन रिपोर्ट, जिस के अध्यक्ष डा० मुदालियर थे, उस में, भीर उम के बाद आकिशल लैन्वेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट, जिस के अध्यक्ष थी लेर साहब थे, इन सब में काफी और दे कर कहा गया है कि संस्कृत का पढा जाना तो स्वयंभूम देश के हित में होगा और उस से देश को बहुत लाभ पहुंचेगा। तो इन सारे विद्वानों के मत के आगे के बाद कोई मतभेद नहीं रहता है, कोई आपत्ति नहीं कर सकता है कि संस्कृत न पढ़ाई जाय। लेकिन सबाल यह है इस को जल्दी से जल्दी किस तरीके से लागू किया जाय। इस पर हमें चर्चारता से विचार करना चाहिये।

मेरे मित्र श्री वाजपेयी ने जो लोक पठा वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। जहा जहा भी कमिशन गया, उस बे पाया कि लोगों की आकांक्षा है कि अब भारत स्वाधीन हो गया है तो इस संस्कृत के उत्पान के लिये, संस्कृत भाषा की आवाना से कुछ न कुछ ठोस कदम उठाया जाय। आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दु ल के साथ कहा है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद दूसरी भाषाओं की तरफ जहा काफी व्यान गया है वहा उस के बाद संस्कृत बहुत पीछे रही है और उस के शासन की ओर से जो भ्रोताहृषि भिलना चाहिये वह नहीं भिला और यह शिकायत जल्दी से जल्दी दूर की जानी चाहिये। अब कुछ सफारियों जो कमिशन ने की हैं उसमे प्रमुख पह है कि पुराणा जो हमारा तरीका संस्कृत पढ़ने का है, पाठशाला पद्धति का है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक ढंग से और व्यव स्थत रूप से चलाया जाना चाहिये और इन पाठशालाओं और संस्कृत विद्यालयों में संस्कृत के साथ ही जो आधुनिक साइंस है गणित है अथवा ड्रेसरे विषय है वे भी पढ़ाये जाने चाहिये। शाज ८५ देखते हैं कि संस्कृत के विद्वान तक

शास्त्र के विद्वान, व्याकरणाचार्य और आपूर्वाचार्य ५०, ६० या ७०, ७० वर्षों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है, उनकी कोई कहा नहीं करता और संस्कृत विद्यालयों से जो पढ़ कर निकलते हैं उनको कही नौकरीयों में स्थान नहीं विद्यता है। इसलिये यह चल्ही है कि जो कोई पाठशालाओं आदि में पढ़ाया जाय वह पूरे समय का हो और उस में सभी साहित्य और विषय पढ़ाये जायें और वहां से पास होकर निकलने वाले विद्यार्थियों की योग्यता बी० ए० और एम० ए० के समकक्ष मानी जाय और जो सिविल सर्विस की परीक्षाए होती है उन में उनको पूरा स्थान दिया जाय और यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत की तरफ अधिक से अधिक लोग आकर्षित होंगे और उस को अपनायें।

संस्कृत पाठशालाओं का जहां तक सबाल है कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि यहां भी एक अच्छी लाइब्रेरी हो, पाठशालाए सभी जगह हो। दिल्ली में एक बड़ी लाइब्रेरी हो, एक सेंट्रल इस्टीचूट आफ इनडौलोजी हो और संस्कृत मूनिवरसिटी हो। अब सबाल यह है कि यह कहा हो और इनके लिये उपयुक्त स्थान कहा है इनको देखने की जरूरत है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि संस्कृत के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान दिल्ली नहीं हो सकती है। सेंट्रल इस्टीचूट आफ इनडौलोजी के लिये आपको उपयुक्त स्थान देखना होगा। संस्कृत का विकास सबसे अधिक कहा हुआ और उसके लिये कौन सा उपयुक्त स्थान है?

एक भावनीय सवाल : उज्जेन है।

श्री रामेश्वार म्यास : जो हां जहा और स्थान है वहा उज्जेन भी है। संस्कृत पाठशालाए हरिद्वार, ऋषिकेश, काशी, तिरुपति, काशीवरम्, अयोध्या और इलाहाबाद में हो सकती है और उज्जेन में भी हो सकती है। निवेदन में भी संस्कृत पाठशालाएं हो सकती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उज्जेन का इतिहास इतना उज्ज्वल है कि उसके बार में मैं भ्रपको

क्या निवेदन करु । रामायण और महाभारत काल में भी उज्जैयिनी का वर्णन आया है । यह वह स्थान है जहां पर महाभारत काल में सान्दीपनी भूति के पास कृष्ण और बलराम वे विद्याभ्यन किया और उनके शिष्य कृष्ण ने आगे चल कर ससार को पीता का ज्ञान दिया और जो कि दुनिया के लोगों को प्रेरणा दे रही है । उनके बाद भी कहीं बेद्वान यहां पर जन्मे हैं । गुणोदय यहीं पर हुए जिन्होंने कि भ्रातृ कथा लिखी और जो कि रामायण और महाभारत के बाद सब से अधिक ससार प्रसिद्ध प्रथा है । गुणोदय अवन्ति के राजा थे । उसके बाद भ्रतहरि, कालिदास, अमरतर्सह, वराहभिर, आदिवन, रत्न, हर्ष आदि विदानों का नाम कौन देशवासी ऐसा होगा जो कि न जानता हो बल्कि यह तो ससार प्रसिद्ध विद्वान् हुए हैं । यह सारे विद्वान् भी वही हुए थे और वहीं पर उनकी कृतियां भी फली फूली थीं

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think it would be better if the hon Member explains why the University of Ujjain is not making satisfactory progress

श्री राधे लाल व्यास उज्जैन युनिवर्सिटी इसलिए तरक्की वही कर रही है क्योंकि शासन की उसकी तरफ उपेक्षा है । उज्जैन कोई मध्यभारत या मध्यप्रदेश का ही नहीं है बरन् उस पर तो सारे भारत को गंभीर होना चाहिये । यह वह स्थान है जिसने कि भारतीय इतिहास को स्वर्ण मुग दिया है और जो कि भारतीय सत्सुन्नति का एक महान् केन्द्र रहा है और उचित तो यह था कि उसकी और केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी व्यान जाता और वह भी उसकी व्यवस्था करती और उसको राज्य सरकार के भरोसे ही न छोड़ दिया जाता जैसा कि किया जा रहा है । उज्जैन में इस वर्ष हमने कालिदास जयन्ती मनाई और अध्यक्ष महोदय भाषप स्वतं वहां पर पवारे थे और कालिदास जयन्ती समारोह के अध्यक्ष पर तमाम देश भर के विद्वान् वहां

पर एकत्र हुए थे और इस समारोह को मनाने में सारे राज्य के मन्त्रियों और राज्य सरकारों ने भी योग दिया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कभी उस उज्जैयिनी की ओर व्यान दिया और क्या उसको कभी किसी तरीके से वहां पर कालीदास की अवधारणा को हमेशा कायम रखने के लिए कोई स्मारक के रूप में पैसा देने की भी क्या कोई योजना बनाई ? आज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विक्रम युनिवर्सिटी को अवधारणा भाषपको चलाना है तो उसको एक केन्द्रीय युनिवर्सिटी बना लिया जाय । उस विक्रमयुनिवर्सिटी की कल्पना एक सस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी के रूप में आयोग ने की है । आयोग ने कहा है कि वह एक अद्वीतीय युनिवर्सिटी है और यह युनिवर्सिटी केन्द्र को चलानी चाहिये । सस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी को राज्य शासन नहीं चला सकेंगे । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यह युनिवर्सिटी अभी नई है और सस्कृत के साथ साथ सब विषयों के अध्ययन की वहां पर व्यवस्था रखिये । ५० लाख रुपया गणाजनी फड़ से ग्रालियर नरेश ने दिया है है वह भी उसके साथ मिल जायगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बहुत से और फड़ है और उनको लगा कर इसको एक बहुत युनिवर्सिटी बना दें और उसको अपने हाथ में ले ले । आप उस युनिवर्सिटी को अपने हाथ में लेकर और उसके लिए बन की व्यवस्था करके उसे एक आदर्श युनिवर्सिटी बनायें, यह मेरी अपील है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार बड़ी प्रसन्नता के साथ उसको उन्हें देने को तैयार हो जायगी ।

अभी कालिदास स्मारक वहां बन रहा है । विक्रमी कृति मंदिर बन रहा है । अब हमारे देश में कितने ही मठ हैं और कितने ही धार्मिक संस्थान हैं जिनका कि आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया है और जिनकी कि करोड़ों रुपये की निविष्ट है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब का उपयोग सस्कृत प्रसार में

[राष्ट्रे लाल व्याप]

‘किया जाय। लालन को अच्छे स्थानों पर संस्कृत पाठ्यालाभों की स्वापना करनी चाहिये और देश में संस्कृत प्रसार की लालन को एक निश्चित योजना बनानी चाहिये और यदि उसमें उज्जैन का भी एक तरीके से स्थान रहे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित ही होगा। अब उज्जैन युनिवरिसिटी जो अभी तक तरकी नहीं कर रही है और ठीक से नहीं चल रही है तो उसके लिए कई कारण हो सकते हैं और जिसके लिए कि हम सब जिम्मेदार हैं। एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि राज्य की उपेक्षा उसके प्रति रही है और उसका जितना सम्मान होना चाहिये और जिस भावर की दृष्टि से उसको देखा जाना चाहिये भर, नहीं देखा जाय। हमें इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये कि भाज वहां पर संस्कृत का जैसा अध्ययन और प्रचार होना चाहिये सो बैसा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? हम यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि अतीत काल में यही उज्जैन नगरी संस्कृत का प्रमुख केन्द्र रही है और वहां पर संस्कृत के एक से एक प्रकांड पंडित हो चुके हैं। हम देखते हैं कि महाकवि कालिदास और भृत्यहरि वही हुए। हर्ष भी वही हुए जो कि संस्कृत के बड़े विद्वान थे। इसके अतिरिक्त वाणभट्ट, दंडी, महाभास्कर, महाकवि धनपाल, गुणशर्मा, महाकवि भारदी, आचार्य दडी, आचार्य भद्रवाहु, परमार्थ और कुमार महेन्द्र, संचिनिका हुए हैं जिन्होंने कि सीलोन में जाकर के बौद्ध धर्म का प्रचार किया था। सिद्धसेन दिवाकर, भूंज, धनपाल, धनंजय, भोज और महाकात्यन सरीखे विद्वान वहां पर हुए और मैं समझता हूँ कि एसी पावन स्थली पर लोगों को जाकर संस्कृत का अध्ययन करने में विशेष प्रेरणा मिलेगी। उज्जैन के अतिरिक्त और भी कई एक स्थान हैं और महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है जिनकी कि भी यदि लालन व्याप दे और उनका संस्कृत अध्ययन करने और प्रसार करने में उपयोग करे तो उससे देश को लाभ होगा।

६८ मिनट में और लूगा और वह यह

कि संस्कृत शाहित्य के विद्वानों का काम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्राइवेट एरिया में संस्कृत प्रचार के लिए धार्थिक से धार्थिक उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये। इस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि हमारे जो फैक्ट्र हैं उनका उपयोग रामायण, महाभारत और गीता का उपयोग अगर इन विद्वानों द्वारा दिलाने की उचित व्यवस्था की जाय तो हमारे देश में एक नई जाप्रति पैदा हो सकती है, एक नई जेतना और एक नई प्रेरणा फैलेगी और भाज जो अनुशासनहीनता और अकर्मणयता देश में दिलाई दे रही है इन सब को दूर करने के लिए यदि कोई परम भौतिकि है तो हमारी संस्कृत भाषा ही है। हमें संस्कृत भाषा का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग करना चाहिये। संस्कृत भाषा में हमारी अदूट निषिद्धि है और उसके अध्ययन भाषा से अनुष्य प्रेरणा लेता है और उसके दिल में एक हलचल सी पैदा हो जाती है और उसके दिल में अच्छे और पावन भाव उठने लगते हैं। नई भावनाएं उसको मिलती हैं, नई जेतनाएं मिलती हैं। मुझे आशा है कि यह तमाम सुझाव जो कि इस संस्कृत कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में दिये हैं उनका उपयोग शासन करेगा और इस और भी ध्यान देगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान छोड़ने चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकारावाद) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय,

‘निराश्रया न शोभन्ते पंडिता : वनिता: लता:
संस्कृत एक शक्तिशाली भाषा है और अध्यक्ष महोदय, जूँकि संस्कृत आपको अत्यन्त प्रिय है इसलिए मैंने आरम्भ संस्कृत श्लोक से किया। अब समझने की चीज यह है कि संस्कृत और संस्कृति अलग-अलग नहीं हैं। संस्कृत एक शक्तिशाली भाषा है और वह तेमाम प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की जननी है। भाषा के साथ भाव चलते हैं और भाव के साथ संस्कृति जूँड़ी रहती है। अगर हमारे देश का विद्यार्थी संस्कृत नहीं जानता तो वह भारतीय

संस्कृत भी नहीं आता । विना संस्कृत के भाषा के भारतीय संस्कृत का भाषा भी नहीं और अचूरा है ।

संस्कृत को अपनाने व उसे शिका वे अनिवार्य विषय का होने से प्रारंभिक ए प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को किसी प्रकार की भी हानि नहीं पहुँचने वाले, है व्योमिक प्राचिर वे उनका आदि लोत तो संस्कृत ही है ।

संस्कृत तो बच्चों से हमारे बड़ों के धन्दर बेटी ही है और जब ही हमारी बहनें आहे उनका यथं विकुल ठीक तरह से न समझती हों वे किन वे संस्कृत इलोक पढ़ती हैं और अपने बच्चों को भी याद कराती हैं, गीता आदि यदै पुस्तकों के इलोकों को अपने बच्चों को सुनाती हैं । हमारी भौतिक तो अक्सर संस्कृत के भजन गा गा कर बरवालों को सुनाती है जिन्हे हमारे बड़े बड़े भाइयों को यह संस्कृत के भजन आदि नहीं आते हैं और मैं कुछ विहृत स्वरूप आपको बताना चाहती हूँ ।

कल से यहां पर संस्कृत के बारे में बच्चों हो रही है । हमारे बहुत से आनंदित सदस्यों ने संस्कृत के इलोक पढ़े । कुछ सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि बच्चों को अगर संस्कृत पढ़ाई जायेगी तो यह उनके लिए बड़ा बोझ हो जायेगा । लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि संस्कृत हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं से अलग नहीं है । वह बच्चों के लिए बोझ नहीं हो सकती । कुछ मानवीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि संस्कृत का प्रचार करने से हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषायें खराब हो जायेंगी । मैं समझती हूँ कि यह घारणा सही नहीं है । संस्कृत से प्रान्तीय भाषायें अलग नहीं हैं । प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में तो संस्कृत मिली ही है । मैं उदाहरण के लिए आपके सामने कुछ वाक्य खड़ती हूँ जिनसे आप समझ सकेंगे कि किस प्रकार संस्कृत हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में मिली ही है । हमारे यहा कहा जाता है :

“बालकों प्रात काल उठो, उपाध्याय या गुरु के पास जाकर पाठ पढ़ो” आप देखें

कि इस वाक्य में संस्कृत के कितने शब्द हैं । परन्तु आज कल जो भाषा कोली जाती है वह इस प्रकार की है :

“बाय गैट थप, टीचर के पास जाओ और आजकर लैसन लो”

इस प्रकार की भाषा के लिये से हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषायें खराब हो रही हैं । तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस प्रकार संस्कृत से हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषायें खराब हो सकती हैं ।

मुझ में यहां आ रही थी तो एक बेबर साहब बोल रहे थे :

“पस्टरडे लैटर आया है युजे एट बन्स आना है”

इस तरह की भाषा से किस प्रकार प्रान्तीय भाषा की उन्नति हो सकती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । अक्सर कहा जाता है कि “लेडीज डिस्केशन में पाठ लेती हैं” । इसमें आप देखें कि कितनी अद्यती है और कितनी संस्कृत है और कितनी प्रान्तीय भाषा है ।

तो मैं कहती हूँ कि आजकल हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषायें इस तरह से खराब हो रही हैं । स्पीकर साहब जानते हैं कि जब अध्येत यहा मेरे तब कितनी संस्कृत पढ़ायी जाती थी । पर आज पाठशालायें खराब हो रही हैं क्योंकि कोई सहारा नहीं है । मैं कोई पुराण की बात नहीं कहना चाहती पर इस विषय में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ । संस्कृत नारियल के टुकड़े की तरह है जिसको केवल मूर में डाल लेने से मजा नहीं मालूम पड़ता, उसको चबाने से ही उसका मजा मालूम होता है । संस्कृत पढ़ने वाने पाच बजे उठकर गुरु के पास जाकर इलोक पढ़ते हैं तब उनको संस्कृत आती है । उससे उनका चरित्र बदल जाता है । यह नहीं है कि इबर उबर से नोट लिख लिये और शरबत बना कर पी लिया । संस्कृत ऐसी भाषा नहीं है । आजकल वह

[वीमती संक्षीलन]

हमारी भाषा खत्म हो रही है। अभी भी ऐसे पडित भौजूद हैं जिनको रामायण, महाभारत आदि ग्रन्थ कठस्थ हैं। उनको किताब की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर वह पाठ करना शुरू करें तो चार चार घटे तक बिना किताब की सहायता के पाठ करते चले जा सकते हैं। ऐसे हमारे सस्कृत के बिदान हैं जो कि बहुत में उठकर, चार बजे उठकर गगा स्नान करके अच्छी हवा में बैठकर अध्ययन करते हैं। आजकल के लोग क्या करते हैं। रात को ११ या १२ बजे तक सिनेमा देखते हैं और सबेरे बस बजे तक सोते रहते हैं और बिना मुह खोये ही बैंड काफी पी लेते हैं। बगैर मुह खोये नाश्ता कर लेते हैं। हमारे मन्त्री महोदय तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन रुपया तो खर्च हो जाता है लोगों का कैरेक्टर नहीं बनता। पिछले दो भी साल से हमारे कैरेक्टर गिर रहा है, दुश्मनों ने उसको गिराने की बराबर कोशिश की है। हम को स्वतंत्र हुए १२ साल हो गये। हमको इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आजकल हालत यह है कि जब नीतियों के लिए सिलेक्शन होता है तो सस्कृत के पडितों को उतना भी बेतन नहीं दिया जाता जितना कि एक मैट्रिक पास लड़के को दिया जाता है। इससे वे पडित बहुत निराश होते हैं और उनके दिल में दंद होता है क्योंकि उनको कुछ भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता। आप एक लड़के को इजियरिंग पढ़ाने के लिए १५० रुपया महीने का स्कालरशिप देते हैं और साल भर में उसको २,५०० से ज्यादा रुपया देते हैं और इस प्रकार आप उसको तीन साल तक स्कालरशिप देते हैं। लेकिन सस्कृत के पडितों को आप क्या प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं? यह सब होते हुए भी अभी सस्कृत के पडित खत्म नहीं हो गये हैं और अपसर बहुत रामायण और महाभारत और गीता को अच्छे कपडे में बाष कर रखती है और पढ़ती है। ऐसा औरतें बहुत कर रही हैं। इस चीज को बढ़ाने के लिए आपको कुछ खर्च करना चाहिए।

यहां पर बहुत से सस्कृत के बड़े बड़े पडित बोले हैं और उन्होंने बहुत से सुझाव दिये हैं। मेरे भी कुछ सुझाव हैं कि मिडिल स्कूलों में सस्कृत भानिवार्य कर दी जाये। इससे सस्कृत की बहुत उन्नति होगी। इससे प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को टानिक मिलेगा, हमको इससे डरना नहीं चाहिए, सस्कृत रखने से प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की बहुत उन्नति होगी।

यहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब को सस्कृत यूनिवरसिटी के लिये बहुत सुझाव दिये गये हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है। लेकिन आपको यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि यूनीवर्सिटी से जो पडित निकलेंगे वह क्या करेंगे। अभी आप उनकी उतनी भी कद नहीं करते जितनी कि एक मैट्रिक पास लड़के की करते हैं। ऐसा आगे नहीं होना चाहिये। आपको यह सोच लेना चाहिये कि पहले साल में यूनिवरसिटी में कितने बच्चे आयेंगे, दूसरे में कितने आवेंगे और किस प्रकार उनको बाद में काम में लगाया जायेगा।

आजकल पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन के सिलेक्शन में जो लड़के स्पोर्ट्स में अच्छे होते हैं उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। लेकिन आगर कोई मस्कृत का पडित है तो उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं किया जाता। इसी का परिणाम है कि आज लाएंगे का चरित्र गिरता जा रहा है। अगर आप नीम बोयेंगे तो आप कैसे उगेंगा। नीम बोने से तो नीम ही पैदा होगा। आज कैरेक्टर बनाने के लिये ठीक वातावरण नहीं है, कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। जैसा कि बाजपेयी जी ने कहा आप कल्वरल श्रीशाम बनाने में बहुत सा रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। मेरी ममक में नहीं आता कि इन प्रोप्रामों से कैसे हमारे बच्चों का चरित्र बन सकता है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि आप सस्कृत की यूनिवरसिटी बनावें। आपके पास नाइट स्कूलों की भी स्त्रीम है। मेरा सुझाव है

कि नाइट स्कूलों के बजाय आप इन स्कूलों को १२ बजे दिन से ६ बजे तक रखें तो ज्यादा लाभ होगा । इन में पढ़ाने के लिये अच्छी अच्छी किताबें बनावें और इन स्कूलों में श्रीरत्नों में संस्कृत का प्रचार करे । अगर श्रीरत्नों को संस्कृत का ज्ञान हो जायेगा तो वह इस ज्ञान को बच्चों के कानों में ढालेगी । इन स्कूलों में संस्कृत पढ़ाने के लिये संस्कृत के बिद्वानों को रखा जाये । जैसा पुराने जमाने में संस्कृत सिखाने का प्रबन्ध या बैसा ही अब भी होना चाहिये । गैं मरी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि वह कल से बहुत अद्भुत से हमारी बातों को सुन रहे हैं और काम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । अगर यूनिवर्सिटी बनानी है, तो वह एक अच्छे बातावरण में बनाई जानी चाहिये । मैं अभी अभी हरिदार, अधिकेश गई थी । वहां पर कितना अच्छा बातावरण है, कितनी ताकत है । वहां पर हर एक साथ सन्यासी मेरे घर बना रखा है और हर एक साथ सन्यासी ने बड़े बड़े मन्दिर बना कर रखे हुए हैं । नया बगला बनाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं । एक अच्छे बातावरण में—जैसा कि कुमारसम्प्रद ने हिमालय के बारे में कहा गया है—संस्कृत की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाय । वहां से पढ़ कर अच्छे अच्छे लोग निकलेंगे, तो हमारे देश के लिये अच्छा होगा ।

18 hrs.

श्रीरत्नों के लिये इस की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाय । संस्कृत के पंडितों को मान दे कर उन की ताकत बढ़ानी चाहिये । अगर प्रालिक सर्विस कमीशन ने संस्कृत ज्ञानने वाले होंगे, तो उसकी अभिवृद्धि होगी । एक भेरा सुनाव यह है कि बहुत सी सरल किताबें होनी चाहिये । हमारे भान्ध प्रदेश में बहुत सी किताबें तालपत्रों में लिखी हुई हैं—हजारों किताबें हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । संस्कृत की अच्छी और सरल पुस्तके आपने में मदद

करनी चाहिये । इन विषय में पंडितों को बुला कर उन की राय लो जानी चाहिये ।

ये मेरे सुझाव हैं । मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना हूँ ।

ओ यादव (बागबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से संस्कृत आयोग की रपट पर बहस हो रही है । कुछ माननीय मंदस्यों ने आयोग की रपट की प्रशंसा करते हुए मंस्कृत को अनिवार्य विषय बताने की बात की भी रुक्ष माननीय सदस्य इस हृद तक बढ़ गए कि संस्कृत को राष्ट्र-भाषा बनाया जाय । चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे भाषा कमेटी की रपट हो और चाहे संस्कृत आयोग की रपट हो, इन तीरों को जब हम पढ़ने हैं, तो एक ही प्रश्न उठता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र-भाषा क्या हो । यह प्रश्न इनके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । कल मैं ने देखा और इस रिपोर्ट को भी पढ़ा, तो यही पाया कि अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजी का प्रतिक्रिया बादी और हिन्दू समाज को दूषित करने वाले और वर्णश्रम जैसी व्यवस्था कायम कर के आज हिन्दुस्तान में तनजुली का रास्ता लोने वाले की सन्तानों की आज बकालत है संस्कृत की, यह मैं माफ कह देना चाहता हूँ । चाहे फैक एचनी हाँ, चाहे राजगो-पालाचारी हाँ, चाहे सुनीतिकुमार चटर्जी हाँ, उन सब लोगों की ओर से संस्कृत और अंग्रेजी को किसी न किसी रूप में हिन्दुस्तान के जन-साधारण पर, जिन का इन भाषाओं से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, लादने की पूरी कोशिश की गई है । और असलियत में देखा जाय, तो ये सभी लोग एक सिन्धे के दो पहनू हैं, जो कि संस्कृत के पोषक हैं और अंग्रेजी के पोषक हैं । वे चाहते क्या हैं ? एक ही तात्पर्य है । क्या ? यह कि किसी न किसी तरह से

[श्री यादव]

एकाधिपत्य हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर कुछ दिल्लियों का या कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों का हमेशा के लिए कायम रहे, जाहे वह संस्कृत के द्वारा हो और जाहे अंग्रेजी भाषा के द्वारा । मैं राजाजी को क्यों दोष दू और सुनीति कुमार चटर्जी को ही क्यों दोष दूं ?

** ** **

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): On a point of order, Sir, what the hon. Member says has no bearing. Persons like Rajaji and Suniti Kumar Chatterjee should not be vilified in this way. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member evidently has no arguments to back the points he is making. Why should he indulge in abuse? What I would say is, hon. Members will understand or at any rate, address themselves to the point at issue on merits whether Sanskrit is necessary. We are discussing the report. Let him say, we are not going to accept this. He may say, even it may be reactionary and going back to ancient times. I have no objection.** The hon. Member may not be in favour of it. Let him say, this is going back, this is not a language which ought to be helped or assisted and so on. Let him say so. Let there be no such thing said here. After all, the entire House has to move amicably. Let nobody abuse another.

Shri Yadav: ** ** **

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may, without using such expressions, say as strongly as he likes that Sanskrit ought not to be revived. I have no objection.

Shri Narayanan Kutty Menon: He says that it should be revived.

Mr. Speaker: No, he is opposed to it.

Shri Yadav: Yes, quite so.

श्रीयादव, आप ने जो निर्णय दिया है, उस के विषय में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है ।

कल यह तर्क दिया गया कि संस्कृत एक प्रवेश को दूसरे प्रवेश से जोड़ती है । वह किस से किस को जोड़ती है? वह ऊपर के लोगों—सामनी लोगों को जोड़ती है । हम ने तो इस सदन में और सरकार की प्रवृत्ति यही देखी है कि जिस चीज से एकाधिपत्य कायम रहे, उस पर जोर दो । आज यूनिवर्सिटी मान्दस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आती है, जिस में कहा गया है कि अंग्रेजी पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये । भाषा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है और उस में अंग्रेजी को १९६५ तक कायम रखने की बात कही जाती है और अगर संस्कृत आयोग की रिपोर्ट और उस की सिफारिशों को देखें, तो मालूम होता है कि हर जगह संस्कृत और अंग्रेजी का प्रेम साथ साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और हिन्दी का नाम लेने की एक तरह से ऐसी कोशिश की गई है कि जैसे कोई हिन्दू श्रीरह अपने पति का नाम नहीं लेती है, उसी तरह से सुनीतिकुमार चटर्जी साहब की जो रपट है, उस में उन्होंने हिन्दी से बराबर दूर भागन की कोशिश की है ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The report is not merely of Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterji. The report is submitted by some of the masterminds of India. Why does the hon. Member name Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterji repeatedly?

श्री यादव : माननीय सदस्य पहले ही बोल चुके हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All this is unnecessary.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The report is signed by all the persons from different parts of India. So,

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

why should Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterji's name be repeatedly mentioned?

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

Shri Yadav: He is the chairman of the commission and he represents the commission.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: No, he does not. The hon. Member can say 'all the members of the commission'.

Shri Yadav: Yea, I say, all the members of the commission, including Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterji.

Mr. Speaker: I would call upon the hon. Member to resume his seat if he continues like this. Let him not refer to any particular member. The report is there, and the hon. Member may attack the report impersonally as much as he likes, and say that this is not a language which ought to be revived, and these are all the arguments, or that no compulsion ought to be there; if anybody wants to study, let him study; or if the hon. Member even goes to the length of saying that nobody should study Sanskrit, I have no objection.

Shri Yadav: Not that.

Mr. Speaker: But let him not refer to any individual member of the commission.

I think he must conclude now.

श्री यादव : श्रीमन्, मैं ही अकेला इस के विरोध में बोल रहा हूँ। और सब ने इस के पक्ष में अपना मत व्यक्त किया है। कम से कम हमें अपना तर्क तो रखने दिया जाये, जब कि माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सा समय ले लिया है।

प्रभ्लक भाष्यक: अच्छा, ठीक है।

श्री यादव: मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पीछे क्या है। संस्कृत और अंग्रेजी को ले कर उत्तर और दक्षिण का प्रश्न उठाया

जाता है। आज इस सम्बन्ध में एक माननीय सदस्य से आत हुई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर संस्कृत को राष्ट्र-भाषा मान लिया जाये, तो उत्तर दक्षिण का प्रश्न हल हो जाये। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो उत्तर दक्षिण का प्रश्न उठ रहा है, वह दक्षिण भारतीयों का नहीं है। इसलिये नहीं है कि मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल में और भारतीय में—दक्षिण में बहुसंस्कृत जातियों का संस्कृत से कितना ताल्लुक है और कितना उन का अंग्रेजी से ताल्लुक है। कोई नहीं जानते, लेकिन उन पर यह लादने की कोशिश क्यों? इसलिये कि आज राजगोपालाचारी और सुनीतिकुमार चटर्जी और दूसरे लोग

अभ्यक्त भाष्यक: आप फिर एक बार क्यों उन का नाम ले रहे हैं?

श्री यादव : उन का नाम कवीशन की रिपोर्ट में है। कैसे न लिया जाये?

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary.

श्री यादव : मैं बताऊं कि ये लोग दक्षिण भारतीय नहीं हैं। उन के पूर्वज सभी उत्तर भारत के हैं। ये सब उज्जैन के और यही के रहने वाले हैं और दर-प्रसल ये सब बंगाल में जा कर क्या करना चाहते हैं कि वहाँ की जातियाँ जैसे धोष, नाशूद जातियाँ जो हैं, जो भारी संस्कृता में हैं उनके ऊपर एकाधिपत्य अंग्रेजी या संस्कृत के द्वारा कायम रखना चाहते हैं। इसी प्रकार से राजाजी भी जहाँ पर नाडर, पैवर, मुदालियर इत्यादि जो दक्षिण में बहुत अधिक संस्कृता में हैं, उन पर संस्कृत या अंग्रेजी भाषा के द्वारा एकाधिपत्य कायम रखना चाहते हैं। सरकार का मन भी एकाधिपत्य में लगता है। जब एकाधिपत्य दूटता है तो सब को डर लगना चूँह हो जाता है। इन मुट्ठी भर लोगों को डर लगना चूँह हो जाता है। आज यही मुट्ठी भर लोग, द्विज स्वार्थी, व्यापार पर, सरकारी नौकरियों पर, रोजगार पर, राजनीति पर आदि हुये हैं और अपना एकाधिपत्य कायम रखना चाहते हैं।

[श्री यादव]

श्रीमन्, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जोश का प्रश्न नहीं है। संस्कृत के नाम पर अभी भीरी बहन ने भी वकालत की। इसी को शूद्र समझ कर संस्कृत नहीं पढ़ाई जाती थी और यह दूर का वाका नहीं है बनारस विश्वविद्यालय का वाका है जहाँ पर कि एक कायस्य महिला को संस्कृत पढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई और उन्होंने इसकी वकालत की।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No, no. That is wrong.

श्री यादव : श्रीमन्, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भाषा को पढ़ने की शूद्रों को इजाजत न हो, वह क्या कभी लोक भाषा बन सकती है, कभी नहीं बन सकती है। जिस में कर्मकाण्ड करने के लिये शूद्रों को गुजाइश न हो वह कभी लोक भाषा नहीं हो सकती है। यह कदापि नहीं हो सकती है, यह एक वाहियात बात है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सीता को याद किया जाये। शम्बूक की तरफ भ्राप भ्यान दें, उसे मार दिया गया था और इसलिये मार दिया गया था कि वह कर्मकाण्डी करता था। यह भी तक दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी या दूसरी जो भाषायें हैं, वे जगली भाषायें हैं और जो संस्कृत भाषा है, वह बड़ी सुसंस्कृत और सम्य भाषा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जनतंत्र को चलाना है, लोकतंत्र को चलाना है तो लोक भाषा को हमें ध्यण करना ही पड़ेगा और जब तक उस भाषा को भ्राप नहीं अपनायेंगे, यह चीज़ चल नहीं सकती है, यह असम्भव है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी इसके बारे में कुछ कहा है। उनकी क्या बात करनी हुई? वह तो बालिग मताधिकार के भी खिलाफ़ है और उसके खिलाफ़ उन्होंने अपनी राय दी थी कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये। वह तो पुरानी संस्कृति को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने तो ब्राह्मणों के पाव धोये थे.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.
Nobody quote the President.

श्री यादव : मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के बह कर डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद कहे देता हूँ। इस में दी कोई आपति की बात नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly hear me. Nobody is entitled to quote the President's opinion here for or against any particular point that is being discussed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Yesterday it was quoted.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, it ought not to have been done, because, *Under the rules hon. Members will kindly read the rules again—the President ought not to be brought in for any discussion one way or the other. Anyhow if it has been done, possibly it has been inadvertently allowed. I do not want any reference to be made to the Rashtrapati. He is above all this.*

श्री यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair has referred to it. I am reading from the proceedings of yesterday. The hon. Deputy Speaker said:

"The President's name should not be used to influence the debate.

Shri Panigrahi may also have three or four minutes".

Shri M. C. Jain was evidently referring to the President, and the hon. Deputy-Speaker said that the President's name ought not to be brought in for the purpose of the argument.

श्री यादव : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो इतना प्रेम अंग्रेजी और संस्कृत से करते हैं उनके मन्दर एकाधिपत्य की भावना है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि १९५६ में पिछ्के अं

भाषण की रिपोर्ट आई थी, लेकिन कूँकि उससे एकाधिपत्य दूर होता है, इस बास्ते आज तक उस की सिक्षारियों को लागू नहीं किया गया और लागू करने की बात तो दूर रही, उस पर यहां बहस करने तक का अवसर नहीं दिया गया । इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि एकाधिपत्य कायम रखने की भावना इस सब शीष के पीछे काम कर रही है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि जनतंत्र पत्ते, तो लोक भाषा को आपको अपनाना होगा । मैं नहीं चाहता कि यहां पर विदेशी भाषा रखें और अगर छिप कर काम न किया गया या कोई सांविशा न की गई तो हिन्दी देश की राष्ट्रभाषा बन कर रहेगी । सांविशा के बावजूद भी मैं समझता हूँ कि वह राष्ट्रभाषा बन कर रहेगी । तभील, बंगला, गुजराती आदि जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, जोकि हिन्दी की बहनें हैं, वे हिन्दी को अवश्य स्थान देंगी ही । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहूँगा कि आओ हम कोशिश करें भले ही आज तभील हो जाये, बगला हो जाये या कोई और भाषा हो जाये लेकिन अंग्रेजी को तो खत्म करें और अंग्रेजी को खत्म करके उसकी जगह संस्कृत को तो न दो ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

श्री यादव: एक दो मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ । मेरा सारा समय इंटरप्रेशन में चला गया है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एकाधिपत्य की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये । यहां पर अनिवार्य रूप में विद्यालयों में पढ़ाने की बात की जाती है, डा० काटजू की बात की जाती है, संस्कृत विद्यालयों का नाम लिया जाता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां पर विचित्र ढंग से लोकतंत्र चल रहा है और लोकतंत्र के विपरीत बात करने वाले लौग भी हैं । हमारे डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी ने सो यहां तक कहा है कि जब तक पंचवर्षीय

योग्यार्थ समाप्त न हो जायें, तब तक चुनावों को ही समाप्त कर दिया जाये । एक अजीब बात उन्होंने कही है और उनके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि वह संस्कृत के प्रकाराती है । इस प्रकार से एक विपरीत बारा ही हमारे देश में चल रही है । हम देश रहे हैं कि इस सदन की गैलरी में लोग भा कर बैठते हैं और कारंवाई को सुनते हैं । मैं उन की बाज़ नहीं कहता हूँ जो टाई, सूट बूट पहनते हैं, मगर उन द्विजों की बात करता हूँ जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, गरोब हैं, घोटी बांधते हैं, उनकी बात नहीं कहता हूँ जो सफेद फूल लगा कर आते हैं . . .

एह. व्यतीर्णी-व्यतीर्ण-व्यतीर्ण-व्यतीर्ण ।

श्री यादव: वे यही समझते हैं कि अपने दूर में रहते हुए वे इसके मालिक नहीं हैं, व्यवने देश में वे बेगाने हैं क्योंकि लोक कार्यक्रम, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का सारा काम काज अंग्रेजी में चलता है । आज जब ऐसी बात है तो किंतु संस्कृत की बात कैसे चल सकती है । जिस तरह से देहात के लोग भोजा की बात को नहीं समझते हैं, उसी तरह से . . .

अध्यक्ष व्यवोचन : दोनों भाषाये बराबर हैं ।

श्री यादव : अंग्रेजी और संस्कृत आज हिन्दुस्तान की सामन्ती भाषायें हैं, सामन्तवाद को कायम रखना चाहती है, और गरीबों को दूर रहे लोगों के चंगूल में बांधे रखना चाहती है ।

Shri Baghunath Singh: He has taken 18 minutes. Others were allowed only 10 minutes each.

श्री यादव : मैं भभी खत्म किये देता हूँ ।

मगर मैं साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत को अगर कोई ज्ञान के लिए पढ़ाना चाहता है तो मेरा यह विचार है, कि उन पर रोक नहीं लगनी चाहिये लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको एक अनिवार्य विषय बनाना विद्यार्थियों पर बोझ डालना नहीं

[श्री बालच]

धीर उनके साथ अन्याय करना होगा और यह उसी विचारबारा का प्रतीक होगा जोकि अधिकारियों को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। यह बात मैं समझता हूँ कि साधिता का ही एक बात है।

एक और बतारे की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान लीचना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर भारत में और लास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश के लियाकत अली जां ने पाकिस्तान बनवाया और आज उत्तर भारत से ही जा करके दक्षिण की पोषक धारण करके राजाजी वहाँ के गरीबों में जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं, मस्कुत व अंग्रेजी की बकालत करके हिन्दुस्तान का बटारा चाहते हैं। मैं यह बात सकेत के तौर पर कह रहा हूँ। इस बास्ते मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश को बचाना है तो तत्काल अंग्रेजी को स्वत्म करना होगा और संस्कृति को राष्ट्रभाषा या अनिवार्य विषय बनाने की कोशिश को त्यागना होगा।

Mr. Speaker: How many more hon. Members want to speak?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): I want only five minutes.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाच सज्जनों के भाषण हुए हैं और १३ माननीय सदस्यों से भी अधिक सदस्य ये जिन को मौका देने का बचन दिया गया था।

Mr. Speaker: We agreed to sit till 6.30 P.M. today. I thought of calling the hon. Minister now and giving him 20 minutes. But if the House agrees, we can discuss it tomorrow also for an hour or an hour and a half. I have no objection.

Some Hon. Members: Yes:

स्वामी रामलाल जास्ती (बाराबकी—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने

मुझे इस विषय पर पोस्ते का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। संस्कृत के विषय में माननीय सदस्यों ने भिन्न भिन्न विचार प्रकाट किये हैं और उसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं भी दो बातें कहना चाहूँगा। कुछ लोग कहने हैं कि संस्कृत के प्रन्दर बहुत उदारता है, कुछ कहते हैं कि उसके प्रन्दर संकुचित वृत्तियाँ हैं। इन दोनों बातों के बारे में बहुत सी भी वैदिक आपके सामने पेश की गई हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि बीच काल में जिस प्रकार की बातें संस्कृत में आए, वे ऐसी भी कि बहुत ही स्वेच्छनक थीं। यदि कोई शूद्र वेद पढ़ने जाता था तो उसके कान में सीसा गला कर डाल दिये जाने तक की बात हो जाती थी। लेकिन उस के बाद शूद्र दयानन्द जैसे महापुरुष आये। उन्होंने यह भी बता दिया कि वेदों को पढ़ने का अधिकार मनुष्य मात्र को है जो पागल नहीं है। उन्होंने यो कहा।

“यदेमा बाच् कल्याणीमावदानी
जनेभ्य ब्रह्मराजन्यन्या, शूद्राय, चारणीय
चारणा च ॥”

यजुर्वेद के २६ अध्याय में यह मंत्र है। उस में कहा गया है कि वेद की वाणी को मनुष्य मात्र को पढ़ने का अधिकार है, जाहे वह शूद्र हो, अतिशूद्र हो, मजदूर हो जाहे वह कोई भी काम करता हो। लेकिन यदि वह पागल है, उस को बुढ़ि समझने लायक नहीं है, तो वह नहीं पढ़ सकता। पागल नहीं है तो पढ़ सकता है बरना नहीं। हमारे पूर्व वर्षता महोदय ने कुछ बाते कही। लेकिन बात तो यह है कि राजा शोज ने जिस बक्त ऐलान किया कि अगर देरे राज्य में कोई संस्कृत नहीं जानता है तो वह इस राज्य से चला जाय उस बक्त ऐसे आदमी को लोग ढूँढ़ने लिके तो एक कुम्भकार भिला, जिस को कुम्भार कहते हैं, वह उस समय

अपने घड़े बना रहा था । उस बदल कहा गया कि यह तो शूद्र है और सकृत भाषणों की भाषा है, इसलिये यह ज़कर संस्कृत नहीं जानता होगा, इसे निकाल दिया जाय तो उस ने एक श्लोक पढ़ कर सुनाया

'व्याकरण करण लिपिशास्त्र
वेदपुराण पुरुद्वर जालम् ।
सर्वमिद विद्युशामशनाय तेन
धमामि धमामि धमामि ।'

वह कुम्हार कहता है कि व्याकरण, ज्योतिष, गणित, वेद, पुराण और इद्वाल यह सब विद्योपत विद्यानों की चीजें हैं, उन सब को मैं जानता हूँ । लेकिन मैं अपने उद्वर पूर्ति के लिये धमामि, धमामि, धमामि । मैं इस चत्र को चलाता हूँ और अपने घड़े बनाता हूँ । जब यह स्थिति थी तो हम कंसे कह सकते हैं कि वह सब की भाषा नहीं थी ? दूसरी जगह चलते हैं तो एक जुलाहा कपड़ा बुन रहा था । उस बदल उन्होंने कहा कि यह जुलाहा जो है उस को निकाल दिया जाय, क्योंकि यह कवि नहीं है । वह जुलाहा एक श्लोक पढ़ता है । वह कहता है ।

"काव्य करोमि नहि चारनर करोमि
यदि यत्नात् करोमि चारुत करोमि ।
भूपाल पूर्वमणिमण्डित पाद पौठाहि
साहसाध कवयानि वदामि यामि ।"

वह कहता है मैं कविता करता हूँ और अगर उस में 'क' निकाल दो कवामि रह जाता है यानी मैं बुनता हूँ और यदि उस में से 'व' भी निकाल दो तो यामि रहेगा यानी जाता हूँ । उस ने किस प्रकार से एक श्लोक के बन्दर इस भाव को बताया । तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यमी पिछले दिनों जब दुन्नानिन साहब आये तो उस के जो अनुबादक थे उन्होंने रसी भाषा का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया । मैं भी संस्कृत जानता हूँ, मैं ने शास्त्री बनारस में ही पास किया है । आप ईशानिक शब्दों के लिये संस्कृत को सब के समीप पायेंगे । मेरे

कहने का भवलब मह है कि अगर आप हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनायें हैं तो आप संस्कृत का सहारा लिये बिना ईशानिक शब्द नहीं निकाल सकते । हमारे यहा व्याकरण इतनी विशाल चीज है जिस से हम दुनिया भर के शब्द बना सकते हैं । बहुत से शब्द हमारे यहा रुद्धि के रूप में आ गये हैं जैसे स्टेशन है या मास्टर है । मास्टर शब्द हिन्दी का नहीं है, यह अंग्रेजी का है और हिन्दी में रुद्धि के रूप में आ गया है । इसी तरह से सिकारिश शब्द हमारा बही है लेकिन हम ने उसे मान लिया है । ऐसे शब्दों को तो हम मान ही नहें । मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि हम संस्कृत को जितना अधिक प्रोत्साहन देंगे उतनी ही हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा मजबूत होगी ।

श्री तूषकार (मन्दिरपुर) आप "सिकारिश" की निकारिश करते हैं ?

स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री मेरा अभिप्राय यह था कि सिकारिश शब्द जो है वह उद्दृ का होने हए भी हम ने उस को हिन्दी में स्थान दिया है । इसी प्रकार मास्टर शब्द जो है वह अंग्रेजी का है लेकिन आप तौर पर लोग अव्यापक न कह कर मास्टर ही कहते हैं और उस को भी हम ने मान लिया है । इस प्रकार के बहुत से शब्द हैं जिन को हम ने हिन्दी में लिया लिया है तो अगर हम आज हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनायेंगे और ईशानिक शब्दों का अनुवाद उस में करेंगे तो उस में हम को संस्कृत का सहारा लेना ही होगा और इसलिये संस्कृत का पढ़ना पढ़ाना आवश्यक है ।

एक और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और वह यह है कि संस्कृत को बीच के काल में हम ने लोगों को पढ़ने नहीं दिया । जैसा यमी मैं ने बताया अपने स्वार्थ में आकर हमने दूसरे आदमियों को उस को पढ़ने नहीं दिया और उस को ढब्बे में बन्द रखने का प्रयत्न किया । हम ने लुद भी नहीं पढ़ा और दूसरों को भी नहीं पढ़ने

[स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री]

दिया । लुद भी हम युलाम बढ़ गये और इस प्रकार से भावा का नाश किया । जैसा कहा गया और संस्कृत में कहीं कहीं है भी कि अगर लुद संस्कृत पढ़े तो उस के कान में सीसा डालो । जहां जहां पर ऐसे शब्द हैं संस्कृत की पुस्तकों में उन को कानून बना कर भारत सरकार को बहां से हटा देना चाहिये । पालियार्मेंट के अन्दर बिल ला कर, सोक सभा के अन्दर बिल ला कर के, ऐसे शब्दों और श्लोकों को जोकि संस्कृत की पुस्तकों में हैं उस को निकाल देना चाहिये । हमारे भारतीय संविधान की जो १७ वीं आरा है, जिस में कि अस्पृश्यता का अन्त किया गया है, उसे जड़ भूल से निकाल दिया गया है, उस के अनुसार हम को जो इस प्रकार के श्लोक आदि हैं उन को किताबों में से निकाल देना चाहिये । आज यह चीज बहुत आवश्यक हो गई है, नहीं तो आज संस्कार ऐसे बनते जायेंगे कि आगे चल कर इन श्लोकों को सामने रख कर, कानून की अवहेलना कर के लोग दूसरों के साथ छुआछूत का बरताव करने लगेंगे । इसलिये जरूरी है कि हमारे विकास मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ध्यान रखें । यदि वह इस का ध्यान रखें तो मैं सत्य कहता हूँ कि आज कल जो छुआछूत गांवों में चल रही है वह समाप्त हो जायगी । आज देहातों में जो छुआछूत है वह बहुत प्राचीन काल से नहीं है । यह अधिकतर चीज के काल की है । लुद पुराने जमाने में हमारे जूहि और मुनि लोगों को संस्कृत पढ़ाते थे । इस के अनेक उदाहरण हैं । सब से प्रसिद्ध उदाहरण तो सत्यकाम जावालि का है । वह विष्णुलादि जूहि के पास संस्कृत पढ़ने गया । जूहि ने उस से पूछा कि तुम्हारा गोब्र क्या है, तुम किस जाति के हो, तुम्हारे विष्णु का नाम क्या है? उस ने कहा कि यह मैं स्वयं तो नहीं जानता, मैं इपनी मां से पूछ कर आता हूँ । वह मां से पूछने गया । मां ने कहा कि मैं तो एक साथारण बरतन मलने वाली हूँ । मूँहे पता नहीं तुम्हारे पिता कौन

है । उस बालक से इसी प्रकार जा कर जूहि से कह दिया कि मूँहे बाप का नाम नहीं पता । जूहि ने कहा कि चूंकि तुम्हारी मां का नाम जावालि है इसलिये मैं तुम्हारा नाम सत्यकाम जावालि रखता हूँ, पिता का नाम नहीं मालूम तो न सही । और जूहि ने उस को विचार्यास कराया । मेरे कहने का भत्तलब यह है कि यह जो चीजें हैं वे चीज के समय की हैं । इसलिये जो इस प्रकार के द्वलोक आदि आ गये हैं उन को संस्कृत में से निकाल देना चाहिये और नये प्रकार से सब चीजों को सामने रख कर कोर्ट बनाया जाना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जोरदार शब्दों में यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि सेन्टर में एक संस्कृत विद्यालय होना चाहिये और पिछले कमिशन ने या दूसरे कमिशनों ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उन के अनुसार संस्कृत को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये । अभी राष्ट्रपति का जिक्र किया गया । मैं उन का जिक्र नहीं करता चाहता लेकिन यदि इस प्रकार की चीजें हैं तो उन के सम्बन्ध में अधिक न कह कर केवल आप से इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो बातें हमारे संविधान की आरामों के प्रतिकूल हैं और यहां पाई जाती हैं उन को कानून बना कर निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये और इस के लिये यहां पर संशोधन बिल रखना चाहिये ।

श्री रमनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने केवल भारतीय दृष्टिकोण को इस सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया है । मैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ ।

आर्य जाति की आर्य भाषा संस्कृत है । यह भाषा कैसेपियन सागर से ले कर ऐतिहासिक योग्यता तक पैदी हुई थी । इस के बोलने वालों में आर्यों आर्यात् ईरान, आर्यान आर्यत् अफगानिस्तान, आर्यार्त

प्रथम् हिन्दुस्तान, कम्बोज प्रथम् पामीर, यानी भारत के ब्रेस्ट साइड के जितने देश है उन सब की राष्ट्रभाषा संस्कृत थी। उन के शिला-क्लिक संस्कृत में मिलते हैं क्योंकि उन की राष्ट्रभाषा संस्कृत थी। इसी तरह से पारस्परियों के आदिवास गाष्ठा की भाषा एक प्राचीन ऐदिक भाषा है, जिन्दग्वस्ता की भाषा भी अपश्रेष्ठ संस्कृत है। गाष्ठा और जिन्दग्वस्ता की भाषा को नहीं समझा जा सकता प्र.र संस्कृत व्याकरण का ज्ञान नहीं है। अब ये आप को पूर्व की ओर के चलना चाहता है। दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में कम्बोज प्रथम्, कम्बोडिया, चम्पा प्रथम्, वियट नाम, स्वर्णदीप प्रथम्, इंडोनेशिया, श्याम प्रथम्, थाईलैण्ड, इन सब की राष्ट्रभाषा १२वीं शताब्दी तक संस्कृत थी। अगर आप कहें तो मैं उस में से कोट कर के दिक्षा सकता हूँ कि थाईलैण्ड, बर्मा, और कम्बोडिया के बीच में संविधां हुई है वे सब संस्कृत में ही हुई हैं। थाईलैण्ड, बर्मा और चीन के बीच में गाष्ठा और कौशाम्भी प्रवेश थे उन की राज्य भाषा संस्कृत थी। विएटनाम प्रथम्, चम्पा, थाईलैण्ड प्रथम्, श्याम, कम्बोडिया प्रथम्, कम्बोज और स्वर्णदीप जिस में कि कमंरंग (निवार), नगदीप (निकोबार), बालूक (सुमात्रा), बली (वाली), भलयदीप (भलाया), कटाह-द्विप (केदाह), बुरुण द्विप (बोनियो) के देश हैं और इन का नाम संस्कृत वाग्मय में स्वर्णद्विप रखा गया है उन की भाषा संस्कृत थी। उन तमाम देशों की जोकि कैसियन सागर से पैसेफिक सागर तक फैले हुए हैं उन की भी भाषा संस्कृत थी। जो महान् आर्य जाति एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक फैली हुई थी उस महान् आर्य जाति की महान् भाषा संस्कृत थी। यही मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। इसी तरह दक्षिणी चीन में गाष्ठा, कौशाम्भी आदि राज्य ये प्रथम् वर्तमान यूनान राज्य, इन राज्यों की राजभाषा भी संस्कृत थी। आज जो हमारे भाई यह कहते हैं कि संस्कृत को कभी किसी भी

देश की राजभाषा होने का गौरव प्राप्त नहीं था उन को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैसियन सागर से पैसेफिक सागर तक फैले हुए देशों की राजभाषा संस्कृत थी और इन के ही हुए भाज हम किस मुह से यह बात कह सकते हैं कि संस्कृत भाषा राजभाषा होने के योग्य नहीं है या संस्कृत में कभी कोई भाषण नहीं देता था या कोई संस्कृत नहीं बोलता था। यह ठीक है कि जब घरब में इस्लाम उठा और जब भरवी भाई तो उस के साथ आर्यवंजा ईरान हो गया, प्रार्यना अफगानिस्तान हो गया, कम्बोज पामीर हो गया और हमारा आर्यवंत हिन्दुस्तान हो गया। यह ठीक है कि जब इस्लाम का झंडा उंचा उठा और भरवी का प्रचार हुआ, फ़ारसी का प्रचार हुआ तो लोगों ने हिन्दू चर्म को त्याग दिया, आर्य चर्म को त्याग दिया और उसी के साथ साथ अपनी संस्कृत भाषा को छोड़ कर भरवी और फ़ारसी को अपनाना शुरू कर दिया। निरत्तर संस्कृत का हास होता गया। आज मैं ललकार कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत समस्त आयों की भाषि भाषा है। लैटिन, स्लेव, चुव्हनियन यह भाषाएं कहा से आई? मैं आप की बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन भाषाओं का इट भी संस्कृत में है। जितने भी आर्य लोग अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया अथवा न्यूज़ीलैण्ड, यूरोप, अफ्रीका में हैं उन की मूल भाषा संस्कृत भाषा ही थी। संसार में जहाँ जहाँ भी आर्य जाति के लोग हैं उन की मूल भाषा संस्कृत थी। उन की जाति एक थी। चर्म एक था। उन की भाषा एक थी। वे विवर गये। उन की भाषा बिनाई फिर भी जिन में आर्यन लोग हैं उन की मातृभाषा की इट संस्कृत में है।

श्री यादव ने कहा कि संस्कृत तो सामन्तों की भाषा थी। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से इस की बोलणा करना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत कदापि भी सामन्तों की भाषा नहीं थी। संस्कृत जनता

[ओ रघुनाथ तिहु]

की भाषा थी। आज भी भगव भाष्य ताम्र-पत्रों और शिलालिखों को देखें तो भाष्य को पता चल जायेगा कि जिस तरह आज हिन्दी भाष्यका उद्भव में रहनामे और बयनामे लिखे जाते हैं प्राचीन काल में संस्कृत में इसी तरह के रहनामे और बयनामे लिखे जाया करते थे। पुराने जमाने में संस्कृत भाषा में ही तमाम सेल डीड्स वरीरह लिखे जाते थे। वह जनसाधारण के प्रयोग में आने वाली भाषा थी। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि संस्कृत भाषा का स्थान बहुत ही ऊँचा है। डाक्टर श्री अणे साहब ने कहा है कि संस्कृत भारतवर्ष की तमाम भाषाओं की जननी है लेकिन मेरा तो कहना है कि संस्कृत केवल हिन्दुस्तानी भाषाओं की ही माता नहीं है बल्कि यह संसार में बसने वाले दो तिहाई भाषाएँ ६० परसेंट लोगों की मातृभाषा की

जननी है और आज वह जो वह भाषा बोलते हैं उस की रुट संस्कृत में ही है।

मैं संस्कृत कमिशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। आयोग की रिपोर्ट को हम ने बहुत ध्यान से देखा। वही समय कम है इसलिये मैं केवल दो, तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय भाष्य जानते हैं कि सन् १७८१ में कलकत्ते में बारेन हेर्स्टमैड के समय में भरती का एक मदरसा क्रायम दुष्पा था

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member is likely to take some more time; he may continue tomorrow. 18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 7, 1959/Vaisakha 17, 1881 (Saka).

[Wednesday, May 6, 1959/Vaisakha 16, 1981 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS 15161-15202	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.	Subject	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2240	Ganga Barrage Scheme	15161-64	2259	Dues from China for Overseas Communications Services
2241	Ford Foundation experts for Food Production.	15164-68	2260	Flood Control Capacity of Hirakud Dam Project
2242	Doctors for anti-T.B Work	15169-73	2261	Standardisation of indigenous medicines.
2243	Road Accidents in Delhi	15173-80	2261A	Reduction in Railway Board Staff
2244	Sambalpur - Titilagarh Railway Line	15180-82	2262	Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link
2245	Rice Mills in North Bihar	15183-87	2263	Prices of Agricultural Products
2247	Traffic Survey of Buckingham Canals	15187-89	2264	Pilot Service for Calcutta Port
2248	Air Services in Assam Sector	15190-92	2265	Suspension of Railway Officers
2249	Manufacture of Papers and Boards.	15193-94	2266	Surplus Machinery in Various Projects
2250	New Barrage in D V C. Project	15194-96	2267	Rail Priority for Foreign Exports
2250A	Casualty at the Safdarjung Hospital	15196-15200		15214-15
2252	Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute	15200-02	U.S.Q No	
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		15203-87	4022	Damage to Railway Track and Property due to Floods
S.Q. No.		15203	4023	Self-sufficiency in Food
2246	Thermal Stations under D V.C.	15203	4024	P & T Employees
2251	Market Intelligence Scheme for Manipur	15203	4025	Foreign tourists
2253	Rail-road Competition in Madras	15203-04	4026	Ticket Checking Staff in Bikaner Division (N Ry)
2254	Prices of Tobacco	15204	4027	Sleeping Accommodation on Delhi-Bikaner Train
2255	Threatened Strike by Madras Port Trust Employees.	15204-05	4028	Amenities at Stations on Northern Railway
2256	Maulana Azad Medical College	15205-06	4029	Rural Electrification in Punjab
2257	Over-payment to Railway Contractors	15206	4030	Corruption Cases on Central Railway
2257A	Acquisition of Land for Government Servants House Building Society Ltd.	15206-07	4031	Letter boxes in Bombay Villages
2258	Gastro-enteritis Cases in Delhi	15207-08	4032	Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in Bombay Villages
			4033	National Highways

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
4034	Coaches on Metre Gauge Section of Central Railway.	15221
4035	Selection Posts on Central Railway.	15221
4036	Overbridge at Parbhani Station.	15222
4037	Railway Protection Force.	15222-23
4038	Railway Protection Force on Northern Railway.	15223
4039	Sugar Mills in Punjab.	15224
4040	Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh.	15224-25
4041	Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada.	15225
4042	Medical Stores in Andhra Pradesh.	15225-26
4043	New Railway lines in Rajasthan.	15226
4044	T.B. Clinics in Punjab.	15226
4045	Research Centre for Spices in North Kanara.	15226-27
4046	Coconut in N. Kanara.	15228
4047	Railway Magistrates.	15228-29
4048	Sugar Production.	15229
4050	Sugar Factories.	15230
4051	Crushing Capacity of Sugar Factories.	15230
4052	Block Capital of Sugar Factories.	15229-31
4053	Medical Colleges.	15231
4054	Subway at Subedar Charram Road, Bangalore City.	15231-32
4055	Ticket Checking staff.	15232
4056	Development of Part Facilities at Pradip.	15232-33
4057	Development of Medicinal Plants.	15233-34
4058	Gate at Level Crossings on Ex-Bikaner S. Section (N. Railway).	15234
4059	Marketing Societies.	15234-35
4060	Roorkee-Haridwar Road.	15235-36
4061	Sanctuary in U.P.	15236-37

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
4062	Central Tractor Organisation.	15237
4063	Consolidation of Land holdings in Delhi.	15238
4064	Sugar mills.	15238
4065	Recovery of Sugar from Sugarcane in Punjab.	15239
4066	Regional Coconut Research Station in Orissa.	15239
4067	Scarcity in Food-grains.	15239-40
4068	Fruit Orchards in Bombay State.	15240
4069	Mulberry Cultivation in Bombay State.	15240
4070	Robberies in Trains.	15240-41
4071	Discipline among the Railway staff.	15241
4072	Cure for Goitre.	15241-42
4073	Selection of Assistant Labour Welfare Inspectors.	15242-43
4074	Punishment for dereliction of Duty.	15243
4075	Corruption Cases in Southern Railway.	15244
4076	Railway Research Centre, Lucknow.	15244-45
4077	Irrigation Works in Punjab.	15245
4078	Rural Electrification.	15245-46
4079	Passenger Amenities on N.E. Railway.	15246-47
4080	Traffic Accounts Office, Secunderabad.	15248
4081	Traffic Survey of Inland Water Transport System in Orissa.	15248
4082	Acquisition of Land for Railways.	15249
4083	Hirakud Power for Bhilai Steel Plant.	15249-50
4084	Survey of Kollangod-Trichur Railway Line.	15250
4085	Neutor lands in Himachal Pradesh.	15250-51
4086	Railway "News Letter" in Hindi.	15251

15465

[Date/ Dated]

15466

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contdU S Q
No.

4087 Enquiry Office, Kanpur Railway Station. 15252

4088 Quarters for Railway Staff. 15252

4089 Movement of Oil-cake and Potatoes 15253

4090 Wind Mill in a Delhi Village 15253-54

4091 Price of Rice in Manipur 15254-55

4092 Director of Health Services, Manipur 15255-56

4093 Taccavi Loans to Delhi Peasants Multi-purpose Co-operative Society 15256

4094 Stenographers 15256-57

4095 Delhi Peasants Multi-purpose Co-operative Society 15257

4096 Lakwa Station 15257-58

4097 Bridge over Kanlaa-har-Durgapur Road in Tripura 15258

4098 Repair of Roads in Tripura 15258-59

4099 Drinking Water Supply in Tripura 15259

4100 Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh 15259

4101 Doubling of Railway Line 15259-60

4102 Committees on Railways 15260

4103 Potato Growers in Himachal Pradesh 15261

4104 American Rice 15261-62

4105 Telephone Connections 15262-63

4106 Aerodrome at Cheruvannur 15263-64

4107 Rural Electrification in Himachal Pradesh 15264-65

4108 Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme 15265-66

4109 Bhakra Dam Project 15266

4110 Family Planning 15266-67

4111 Slum Clearance in Delhi 15267-68

4112 Railway Protection Force 15267

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contdU S Q
No.

4113 Decrees against Northern Railway 15267-69

4114 Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi 15269

4115 Sunday Duty Allowance for P & T Employees 15269-70

4116 Janata and G T Expresses 15270

4117 Janata and G T Expresses 15270-71

4118 Family Planning 15271

4119 Agricultural Research Schemes in Jammu and Kashmir State 15271-72

4120 Central Assistance to Medical Colleges in Punjab 15272

4121 Levy on Foodgrains 15272-73

4122 Death of a Labourer due to Gas Explosion 15273

4123 Building for Jayapura Majipore Post Office 15274

4124 Temporary Railway Engineers 15274-75

4125 Railway Land 15275-76

4126 Zoo in Delhi 15276

4127 Industrial Estate at Badli 15277

4128 Derailment of Goods Train near Poona 15277-78

4129 Contract for Luggage and Parcels 15279-80

4130 Ticketless Travel by Railway Police Constables 15280

4131 Wheat Prices 15281-82

4132 Chandabali Port 15281-82

4133 South-Asia Regional Conference on Tourism 15283

4134 Passengers from Tatanagar 15283

4135 Train accident 15283-84

4136 Second Shipyard 15284

4137A Loans for Bhakra Project 15284-85

4137B Export of Nux Vomica Seeds 15285-86

4137C Ex-employees of Rationing Department 15285-87

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....

15288-89

The following papers were laid on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 502, dated 25th April, 1959 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (2) A copy of the Statement containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) 1959-60.
- (3) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of Rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:
 - (i) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1959-60.
 - (ii) Summary of Actual Expenditure for the year 1957-58, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for 1959-60 of Indian Airlines Corporation.
 - (iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of Air-India International Corporation for the year 1959-60.
 - (iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1957-58 and Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for the year 1959-60 under Capital of the Air-India International Corporation.

Report of Estimates Committee presented
Fifth-sixth Report was presented

15289

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS.....

15289-91

- (i) The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim) made a statement regarding the

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—contd.

Indus Waters Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan for the period from the 1st April, 1959 to the 31st March, 1960 and also laid on the Table a copy of the Agreement.

- (ii) The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding discovery of a new Coal Seam in Singrauli Coal-field.

BILL INTRODUCED 15291

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1959.

BILL PASSED 15291-93

(i) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

- (ii) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagdish Ram) moved that the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 15294-95

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved the motion re. Suspension of the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 to a Joint Committee. The motion was adopted.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO A JOINT COMMITTEE 15295-15407

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved that the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 be referred to a Joint Committee. The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) replied

15469

(DAILY DEBATE)

15470

**MOTION TO REFER BILL
TO A JOINT COMMITTEE**

—contd

to the Debate and the motion
was adopted.

**BILL UNDER CONSIDERA-
TION**

15407—13

The Deputy Minister of Com-
merce and Industry (Shri Satish
Chandra) moved that the Cost
and Works Accountants Bill,
1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha
be taken into consideration.
The Discussion was not conclu-
ded.

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF
SANSKRIT COMMISSION** 15413—60

Further discussion on the
motion re: Report of Sanskrit

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF
SANSKRIT COMMISSION**

—contd

Commission was resumed. The
discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR THURSDAY.
MAY 7, 1959/VAISAKHA 17,
1881 (SAKA)**

Further consideration of the
Cost and Works Accountants
Bill and consideration of the
Census (Amendment) Bill, as
passed by Rajya Sabha and passing
of the Bills. Further dis-
cussion on the motion re: Report
of Sanskrit Commission and also
on the motion re: English Report.