

Third Series, No. 3

Wednesday, November 20, 1963
Kartika 29, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

Wednesday, November 20, 1963/Kartika
29, 1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cochin Oil Refinery

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- *61. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in setting up of the fourth oil refinery at Cochin; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Approximately Rupees one lakh. Commitments to the extent of about Rs. 1.76 crores in foreign exchange have been made by the new company.

STATEMENT

Progress made in setting up of the refinery

1. A Government Public Limited Company was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, on 6-9-1963.

2. The selection and soil testing of the site has been completed.

3. The Government of Kerala have been addressed to provide facilities
1428 (Ai) LSD-1.

like road improvement, approach roads to the refinery and strengthening of bridges.

4. Process design of the refinery has been completed and submitted to Cochin Refineries Ltd. for approval. Work on mechanical design and equipment specifications etc. is progressing.

5. Arrangements for obtaining foreign exchange loan have been approved.

6. An industrial licence for engaging in the business of refining/production of petroleum products, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been obtained by Cochin Refineries Ltd.

7. A list of equipment/materials required by the project is presently under discussion with the Department of Technical Development for obtaining their clearance, before arranging imports.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is said that the Government of Kerala has been addressed to provide facilities like road improvement, approach roads to the refinery and strengthening of bridges. May I know whether all these facilities are already provided by the State Government?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): They are in the course of providing them. I visited the place recently. Certain roads have to be upgraded and widened and some bridges have to be strengthened to take heavy loads. The Kerala Government is attending to these matters.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the sharing of the equity capital in the project has been finally

decided and, if so, what are the details?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. Government will have 51 per cent, Philips 25 per cent, Duncan Brothers 2 per cent and balance of 22 per cent is thrown open to the public.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the portion of shares reserved for the public will be reserved for the State or it will be available for individuals and private corporations?

Shri Alagesan: We have asked the LIC to take an interest in these shares. The State Government also will be welcome to take shares in this company.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the American firm which is the partner of the Cochin Refineries Limited, will be the purchasing agent of the refinery for crude oil for a period of fifteen years from the beginning of the commercial operation of the refinery and, if so, may I know the basic reason for giving monopoly rights to this American firm for such a long time?

Shri Alagesan: All this forms part of the agreement which was entered into by Government with the Philips Company. Since that company has sources of supply for crude, it was agreed that it may be permitted to supply crude. But it will be on competitive basis.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It was announced by the previous Minister that this refinery will begin production within a period of thirty months. May I know whether the Government still thinks that the target can be achieved?

Shri Alagesan: The schedule still holds good.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What type of products will be imported for production in the refinery?

Shri Alagesan: Only crude oil will be imported.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: When this refinery goes into production, how far will it be able to satisfy the needs of our country?

Shri Alagesan: The capacity of this refinery is 2.5 million tons. To that extent, it shall satisfy the needs of the country.

Oil Exploration Equipment from Russia

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*62. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Koya:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract of Rs. 9 crores between Techno Export of Russia and Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been signed for the supply of oil exploration equipment to India;

(b) if so, the main equipments likely to come; and

(c) when?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri O. V. Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. The value is, however, Rs. 7.84 crores.

(b) Drilling rigs and auxiliaries as well as production, transportation, geophysical and geological equipment.

(c) Within 12 to 36 months.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether these machineries are imported for use only in Assam or elsewhere also for oil exploration?

Shri Alagesan: It will be used in Assam, Gujarat and also in other places. I am not able to indicate the quantum that will be used in each of the areas.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Bihar will also be included in that?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir.

Indian Oil Company

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*63. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profits made by the Indian Oil Company in 1962-63;

(b) the number of pumping stations in the country at present; and

(c) the steps proposed to have more pumping stations in the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) The Indian Oil Company has made a profit of Rs. 59,60,697.74 (Rupees fifty nine lakhs sixty thousand and six hundred ninety-seven and Naye Paise seventy four only) in 1962-63 after providing for taxation.

(b) and (c). While it may not be in the commercial interest of the concern to disclose the number of pumps, it may be stated that Indian Oil Company is making vigorous efforts to install more pumps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that during 1961-62 no profits had been made and whether they had sustained a loss; if so, to what extent?

Shri Thimmaiah: In the year 1961-62 the company had incurred a loss to the extent of Rs. 13,95,528|08 nP. The reasons for the loss is that the Price Inquiry Committee suggested that the company should surrender some discount by way of customs and excise duties which the company did not include in the selling price. Another reason is that the company had to pay high rail freights for the Nunmati products which was also not included in the selling price. A third reason is that we give certain concessions to co-operative societies who are selling our oil. All these things amounted to a certain loss which is common in the initial stages for the public concerns.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question only relates to further steps proposed to be taken for more pumping stations in the country. I would like to know—it may not be in the commercial interest to disclose the total number—whether pumping stations are likely to be increased or whether some of the existing pumping stations owned by other oil companies are to be taken over by the IOC.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): As stated in the original reply, we do not want to give the number of pumps existing and the number of pumps that have been planned to be installed; also, the Indian Oil Company is making vigorous efforts to install consumer pumps as well as dealer pumps. There is no question of taking over the pumps of other companies, but we will install our own pumps.

Shri Daji: On a point of order, Sir. How can we allow the hon. Minister to withhold information in commercial interest? After all, we have to be vigilant about our rights. He has

repeatedly used the words 'commercial interest'. The commercial interest of a company cannot be the public interest.

Mr. Speaker: The words 'commercial interest' are not used anywhere. It cannot be said that in commercial interest he would not disclose any information.

Shri Alagesan: We used this phrase after some thought. Even in the report of the Ministry we gave the number of pumps but now the IOC.....

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that I can only allow the hon. Minister to withhold information simply on the basis of public interest; otherwise, there is no provision. Unless he takes shelter under that, I cannot help him.

Shri Alagesan: To the extent that this company is a public company its interest becomes public interest..... (Interruption).

Shri Daji: Can the hon. Minister claim privilege under commercial interest and say that commercial interest is public interest? This is a limited company. It may be a public limited company; there are so many other public limited companies. A public limited company cannot claim other privileges.

Mr. Speaker: What he says is that the company being a public company even the commercial interest of that company is public interest. The hon. Minister might clarify it.

Shri Alagesan: As I was saying, we gave the number of pumps installed, I think, in the report of the Ministry issued at the time of the Budget but the IOC has requested the Ministry that in view of the fact that it has to contend and compete with long-established and very powerful foreign marketing foreign companies, it would be better not to disclose these facts.

Shri Tyagi: Therefore it is public interest.

Shri Alagesan: I leave the decision in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to handle him roughly if he is in my hands. But the point is that he can only withhold information in the public interest and not on any other account. If he wants to keep that back, then he has to plead that it is in the public interest. If he does not plead that, then he will have to give the information.

Shri Alagesan: I would like to plead that it is in the public interest.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि अब तक जो पम्पिंग स्टेशन तकसीम किये गये हैं, वे बगैर किसी क्राइटेरियन के भाई-भतीजों में बांट दिये गये हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या वे मंसूख किये जायेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that there were no criteria fixed for allotting the pumps and that allotment has not been done on merits but it has been done to show favouritism to certain relatives or individuals.

Shri Alagesan: If he can indicate any such case, I am prepared to enquire into it.

Shri Warior: May I know what is the percentage of oil supplied by the India Oil Company in relation to the total requirements?

Shri Alagesan: The IOC distributes oil products that it imports from Russia and other countries and also the products that are produced at the refinery in Gauhati. As regards the proportion, it will be perhaps—I have not got the actual percentage—between 10 to 15 per cent.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The India Oil Company and also the private companies have made much more profits this year as compared to last year. In view of that, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of reducing the prices of petroleum and other products for the reason that there are some areas where the entire transport is carried through automobiles?

Shri Alagesan: The pricing of these products has been based on the recommendations of a committee and that pricing holds good. As far as the question of reduction of prices is concerned, it has to be considered on an overall basis and we do not have any such proposal now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the great shortage of lubricants that is felt by the people of our country, may I know if the IOC is going to import some lubricants from abroad?

Shri Alagesan: Lubricants are being imported now. It is also proposed to put up a lubricant plant which will go to meet to an extent the requirements of the country.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Just now the Parliamentary Secretary stated that distribution is being done in co-operative sector also. May I know whether it is a fact that co-operatives are not being properly encouraged with the result that they are not faring well so far as distribution work is concerned?

Shri Alagesan: Co-operatives are being encouraged as much as possible.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि लागत और बिक्री की दर क्या है, जिसके आधार पर यह फायदा हुआ ।

Mr. Speaker: What is the cost price and what is the selling price by which this profit was earned?

Shri Alagesan: Those figures I do not have.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त मिनिस्टर साहब के पास यह सूचना नहीं है ।

दिल्ली का राजनैतिक ढांचा

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{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री पें० वेंकटामुब्बया :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत शा आजाद :
श्री बारियर :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री ज० बं० सिंह बिष्ट :
*६४. { श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० '० लास्कर :
श्री बुलेश्वर मोना :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के भावी राजनैतिक ढांचे के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर तीव्रता से विचार किया जा रहा है । आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में इस पर निर्णय हो जायेगा ।

[(a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration. A decision is expected to be taken in the near future.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे समाचार पत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि दिल्ली के राजनीतिक ढांचे के लिए किसी महानगर परिषद् के निर्माण का निश्चय किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समाचार में कहाँ तक सत्यांश है।

श्री हजरतबीस : इस तरह से विचार किया गया है और वह विचार चल रहा है, लेकिन उस की तफ़्सील अभी तय नहीं हुई है। यहां पर एक तरह की मैट्रोपॉलिटन कौंसिल स्थापित करने का विचार गवर्नमेंट के सामने है, लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई निश्चय नहीं हुआ है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो महानगर परिषद् सरकार के विचाराधीन बताई जाती है—समाचारपत्रों से प्रतीत होता है कि उसके बारे में कोई निर्णय किया जा चुका है—क्या वह परिषद् वर्तमान नगर निगम के सदस्यों में से चुनी जायगी या उसमें सीधे जनता के प्रतिनिधि चुने जायेंगे ?

श्री हजरतबीस : जिस वक्त इस बारे में कोई निर्णय हो जायगा, तो सदन के सामने कोई कानून (बिल) रखा जायगा। लेकिन जब तक इस सम्बन्ध में विचार पूर्ण नहीं होता है, उसके सदस्यों आदि के बारे में कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether before coming to any conclusion regarding the ultimate set-up of the Administration of Delhi, Government propose to elicit public opinion so as to know the reactions of the people to the proposals of Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): A certain amount of consultation has already taken place, and some more steps in that direction are intended to be taken.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far the two ideas, namely securing public co-operation in the administration and closer co-ordination between the different public utility services are going to be realised?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This is mainly for the purpose of more efficient administration of the areas, and all considerations bearing on that certainly have to be taken into account.

Shri Warior: May I know whether there are any very important considerations or issues involved on which a decision could not be taken, and if so, what those issues are?

Shri Nanda: Since it is intended now to make a change, and the change concerns several aspects of the administration, there are differing views, and because there are differing views, it takes time to iron them out or straighten them out and make a new scheme.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the leaders of Delhi are very keen and they have demanded again and again that there should be a popular set-up in Delhi and an Assembly as has been given to various other places, keeping in view the growing problems of Delhi?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member may raise the question again and again, but it has received full consideration, and a new direction has been given which does not embrace that.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: May I know when the final decision will be finally taken?

Shri Nanda: As I have indicated, it is under active consideration in the sense that discussions are proceeding. There are certain other persons and parties who will also be brought into this consultation, and it should not take very long.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are those parties and agencies with which dis-

cussions are being carried on even now, and what are those parties and agencies which have had their final say on the subject so far?

Shri Nanda: I do not think that I can say on behalf of the others that they have had their final say. We consulted the representatives of the corporation, the Chief Commissioner, and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, and now it is intended to bring into the picture representatives of other parties, that is, of the corporation, say, the Jan Sangh and whosoever else is represented in the corporation that is, all the parties including the Congress and the others.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any proposal to set up an elected Legislative Assembly as it functioned five years ago?

Shri Nanda: I have already said 'No'.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the proposed set-up is viewed by Government only as a stage in the progressive introduction of self-government in Delhi with the ultimate view of creating a separate State of Delhi?

Shri Nanda: No. that is not the idea.

Search for Oil in Iran

Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Warior:
*65. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Oza:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India proposes to participate in the search for oil in Iran; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel: (Shri Alagesan): (a) The question of participation in exploration for crude oil in Iran has been under examination for some time and in this connection a delegation from India also paid a visit to Iran in October this year.

Shri Hem Barua: At a time when India is seeking massive foreign aid for her development, is it not odd to go in for an overseas venture of this sort that involves substantial investment in foreign exchange? If so, may I know whether this aspect of the problem was pointed out by the Planning Commission to the Ministry or not, and in case it was pointed out, what are the basic reasons for going against the counsel of the Planning Commission?

Shri Alagesan: The need for petroleum is very great in this country, and the indigenous production for some time is not expected to meet the requirements. So, it is in our interest, in the national interest, to seek sources of petroleum elsewhere also. When there was a possibility of getting such a source of supply by ourselves participating in the exploration, it was thought that it was in our interest, and with the consent of the Planning Commission, it was decided that we should go ahead and explore the possibilities of such a proposal.

In that connection, a delegation visited Iran. I should like to tell the House that they had talks which are very encouraging. Though I am not prepared to disclose the nature of the talks, the talks were very encouraging. Iran also has agreed to send another delegation to further carry on the talks.

Shri Hem Barua: Arising out of what the Minister has said, is it a fact that India, on the basis of this exploration programme, is going to own in partnership with a Middle East Government large deposits of oil in the Persian Gulf? If not, what are the basic reasons for adopting this programme?

Shri Alagesan: That is also one of the proposals. But even otherwise, in order to meet our internal requirements, we will have to import crude, which will again mean considerable outgo of foreign exchange. So if we can enter into participation with the Iranian governmental agency in exploration, it will very much reduce the outgo of foreign exchange.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is not replied to. Are we going to own substantial deposits of oil in the Persian Gulf as a result of this exploration? I suppose you will agree it was a very specific question.

Shri Alagesan: I answered it is one of the proposals, that we could enter into partnership with the Iranian governmental agency in the task of exploration.

Shri Hem Barua: What about owning of the deposits?

Mr. Speaker: He asks whether we shall be 'owning' some part of it.

Shri Alagesan: I said 'in partnership', not ourselves entirely. In partnership, we shall be owning the business of exploration and production. That is one of the proposals.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Which are the other countries or parties which will participate in the joint scheme of survey and exploration of oil in Iran's Persian Gulf waters, what will be the cost involved, what will be the share of ONGC and how is it going to be met?

Shri Alagesan: The seismic survey is done by a European expert company and the cost of the survey is expected to come to \$ 4 million. This will be shared among the bidders.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How long will it take to finalise the whole programme, as it is going to be a very useful and beneficial one for both countries?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to indicate the date. As I said, the Iranian Government has agreed to send a delegation. We shall have to hold further talks and finalise many matters before I can give a definite date.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to reports which have appeared, in order to participate in the bid for prospecting rights later on, it is necessary to participate in this preliminary survey. Is it a fact that the ONGC will have to compete in this survey work with about six or eight other private companies which are also bidding for it? If so, is it the intention of Government that the ONGC should go into partnership with private oil companies for this survey work so that they can qualify for prospecting rights later on? If so, on what basis?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, the survey work itself is undertaken on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company by a European expert company. It is not being done by companies who will be eligible to bid. The results of this survey will be placed in the hands of the eligible companies.

Shri Warior: In the final decision, will it only be an Indo-Iranian venture or will some other countries also be included in this as a joint venture?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to indicate that at present.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What will be the extent of partnership?

Shri Alagesan: I said I shall not be able to indicate that now.

Shri Hem Barua: How is it that he refuses to divulge such a very simple piece of information—the basis of partnership?

Mr. Speaker: If it is really something that at this stage cannot be disclosed?

Shri Hem Barua: Then he should say that it is not in the public interest to disclose it.

Mr. Speaker: Members should not always insist. If it is within the country, we can insist perhaps. At the present stage I do not think Parliament has the right to have all that information, though it must have that information ultimately. There might be stages at which it may not be advisable to press for the information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By the next session the stage would have arrived.

Shri Hem Barua: I am quite sure you will agree with us that we have not got any information so far.

Mr. Speaker: Probably this is not the stage. As Shri Kamath said, by the next session perhaps we will have that.

Koyali Refinery

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*66. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that detailed project report for the Koyali Refinery has been received from the Soviet Union;

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

(c) when the Koyali Refinery in Gujarat is likely to go into operation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The refinery will consist of two Atmospheric Units each of 1 million tonne capacity, a Catalytic Reforming Unit and 24 M.W. Thermal Power Station. The refinery will have capacity to refine annually 2 million tonnes of crude oil.

(c) First one-million tonnes by end 1964 and the second one million tonnes by middle of 1965.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : क्या रूस सरकार ने टैक्नीकल तथा आर्थिक सहायता देने का कोई आश्वासन दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो वह आश्वासन क्या है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, Sir. We are expecting to get about Rs. 10 crores under the Indo-Soviet Agreement.

Shri P. R. Patel: The refinery will be of 2 million tons. I want to know whether we shall get sufficient oil for this refinery only from Ankleshwar.

Shri Thimmaiah: No. Both from Ankleshwar and Kalol areas we get the required crude oil for the refinery.

श्री यशपालसिंह : रशिया के अलावा किसी और देश से भी इस मामले में क्या वात-चीत की गई थी ?

Shri Thimmaiah: No, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether, after having the bad experience of repeated teething troubles and occasional breakdowns in the first public sector oil refinery in Nunmati..

Mr. Speaker: I have a grievance that Members make speeches when they have to put questions. It should be very short, no arguments, no inferences, no innuendoes, no defamation, simple straight question asking for information.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the project report of the Koyali Refinery makes sufficient provision to train Indian personnel to handle all the machinery and all items of work in running the refinery that is going to be built?

Shri Thimmaiah: This is being done.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether the Government of Gujarat is a partner with the Indian Government in this refinery?

Shri Thimmaiah: No, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the project report of the Koyali refinery incorporates the latest and modern, up-to-date, design, more advanced than even Barauni and Nummati?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): The design of a refinery is based on several considerations. First of all, it relates to crude. Having in view the nature of the crude that will be available for refining in this refinery, the project report has been prepared.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury: May I know whether, besides our own crude, Soviet crude will also be available for refining in this refinery?

Shri Alagesan: This refinery will refine our own indigenous crude.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if big machinery parts are already being imported and received from the Soviet Union and if Government is not able to transport them to the site of the refinery due to the fact that the railway lines have not been laid to connect the nearest station with the Koyali site?

Shri Alagesan: Some equipment has already arrived, and other equipment will be arriving. We have to make a railway siding which will take these things to the refinery site. There is some dispute about the acquisition of a bit of land, and I understand the parties have gone to court. As soon as that is settled, we shall be able to make the siding and things can be transported.

Student Indiscipline

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 *67. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi;**
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Swell;
Shri Krishnapal Singh;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of students' strikes, and of alleged student indiscipline which came to the notice of Government during the last year.

(b) whether any study of the circumstances and the behaviour pattern in such cases has been made; and

(c) the specific measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent student indiscipline?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No specific incident was referred to the Government of India by the State Governments or the Universities during the last year.

(b) Yes, Sir. The problem of student indiscipline has often been studied and the latest study was by a Committee set up by the University Grants Commission under the chairmanship of Dewan Anand Kumar. The Committee went into the causes which led to incidents of student indiscipline and made a number of recommendations to remedy the situation.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee were brought to the notice of the State Governments, Union Territories and Universities and a number of steps have been taken to tone up the conditions prevalent in Universities and colleges. These include reorganisation of the educational system, reform of examinations, reduction of over-crowding, improvement of teacher-pupil ratio, improvement of library and laboratory facilities, improvement in the qualifications, quality and status of teachers, etc.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to know whether the Government of India have given any thought to the all India character of the problem and whether Government have proceeded to bring together various State Governments to implement the various recommendations about enforcing student discipline all over the country and if so whether the response of the State Governments has been satisfactory?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In one sense it is an all India problem but the incidence is not the same in different areas. All State Governments are concerned about this. They give full co-operation in trying to improve the conditions.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How would the Government of India account for progressive increase in student indiscipline in spite of the implementation of various recommendations by the State Governments? Do the Government of India think that the implementation is satisfactory?

Shri Humayun Kabir: While I admit that the situation requires careful attention, I do not think that the hon. Member is right when he says that there is progressive deterioration. If we keep in mind the enormous expansion in the number of students and the failure to a recruit correspondingly sufficient number of teachers, I think the situation has not really deteriorated. We have been able to hold the position; I hope that, with some of the measures adopted in the last two or three years definite improvement will be seen very soon. In institutions with better teacher-pupil ratio and where the subjects of study lead to profitable employment immediately, the incidence of indiscipline is low. So, we are now considering whether we could not give a greater technical and vocational bias at the secondary level itself; I think the problem will to a large extent be tackled if that is done.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या मन्त्री जी को यह बात मालूम है, जैसा कि उन्होंने अभी कहा भी, कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली ही इस प्रकार की है कि वह अनुशासन हीनता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, और शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों के आपस के सम्बन्ध जैसे होने चाहिए वैसे नहीं हैं, यह भी इसका एक प्रधान कारण है। ऐसी हालत में जितनी बातें उन्होंने अभी बतलायीं कि की जा रही हैं, क्या मन्त्री जी बतला सकते हैं कि उनमें से कितनी बातें केवल कागज पर हैं और कितनी की जा रही हैं, और वे की जाएं इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will divide the question of the hon. Member into two parts.

Mr. Speaker: If it is divisible, any one part may be answered.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In that case the answer to the first part of the question—whether the present system of education is responsible for indiscipline—is an emphatic no; my hon. friend is evidence that this system is giving good results.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मेरे सवाल के दूसरे हिस्से का कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत सी बातें मिला दी गयी थीं, इसलिए मुझे उम्मीद भी नहीं थी कि पूरा जवाब आएगा।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How far has the co-operation of students' unions functioning in the institutions been enlisted to reduce the incidence of indiscipline?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It will interest the House to know that several years ago we had a very interesting seminar where every university union was asked to delegate one student, every university was asked to delegate one teacher, and we had the seminar where they met for about a week and there was a free and frank

discussion between the students and the teachers, and some very interesting conclusions were arrived at that seminar. This will indicate that we are trying to get the support and the help of the students' unions also in maintaining discipline.

श्री त्यागी : क्या गवर्नमेंट यह अनुभव करती है कि सिक्यूलर स्टेट होने के कारण जो धार्मिक शिक्षा स्कूलों और कालिजों में दी जाती थी उसके हट जाने के बाद कोई इन्टि-जाम नैतिक शिक्षा देने का नहीं हुआ है, यह भी एक कारण है इन्डिसिप्लिन का ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : मेरे ख्याल में नैतिक शिक्षा स्कूलों में नहीं दी जा रही है यह इसकी वजह नहीं है, पुराने जमाने में भी ऐसी नैतिक शिक्षा या धार्मिक शिक्षा स्कूलों में नहीं दी जाती थी, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बात सही नहीं है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: When the hon. Member said that it is not correct, probably in his days religious instructions may have been a part of the curriculum, but in my days it was not. I am speaking from direct experience. Therefore, I would say that at least for a long period, religious instruction has not been a part of the school curricula. But my hon. friend Shri Tyagi is correct when he says that there has been a general deterioration in ethical standards, and one of the major reasons for it is loss of sympathy and contact between the teacher and the taught.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Minister said that in order to instil discipline among the students, there has to be a vocational bias in the studies. That is what he said. I want to know what time it will take for the Government of India to introduce a system of education in which this vocational bias will be achieved?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We made a beginning about four years ago by starting Junior Technical Schools and in a very recent conference of Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors which was held in Delhi, it was agreed that these junior technical school curricula may be introduced into ordinary secondary schools. Our aim is to try to provide for about 10 to 15 per cent of students at the secondary level vocational technical training by the end of the fourth Plan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister be pleased to state that, in view of the fact that wherever this indiscipline has been noticed the hand of ruling party in instigating students for this indiscipline has become apparent, . . . (Interruption).

An Hon. Member: It is the other way.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: . . . extra-collegiate influence shall not be allowed to interfere with education, (Interruption) . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: . . . and will the Government take steps to see that these unions are not allowed to enter into politics?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The assumption on which the question is based is incorrect, but it is a fact that where any political party unduly interferes with student activities the results are unhappy. I shall be very glad if the hon. Member will co-operate in this regard and see that no political parties take part in student activities.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will very gladly co-operate if you like.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. At least for the present, he should!

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether, apart from the pragmatic aspect of the problem to which the hon. Minister has just now referred and to which he has suggested that there is a remedy, namely, giving a

vocational bias to our educational curricula, during the investigations which the Government have conducted, they have gained any basic insight into the true nature of the psychic conflicts which beset the modern generation of our students and, if so, what is the appraisal of the Government and proposed remedy?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is true that we are living in a transitional age and therefore the students are also affected, and we are trying to devise measures where a greater ethical content will be brought into the school curricula without any definite reference to any particular religion.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should realise that it is becoming increasingly difficult for me to call so many Members, . . . (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: There is no discipline here.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी गया है कि विद्यालयों के अधिकारियों और विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ विद्यार्थियों को इम्तिहान में पक्षपात, नम्बर बढ़ाने और फेल करने की शिकायतें रही हैं, और अधिकारियों ने इनको नहीं सुना है, यह भी एक कारण है हड़ताल का ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Wherever there is any genuine case of grievance, it will be looked into. The hon. Member has referred to certain cases where examination results are tampered with. If that is a fact, it is most regrettable.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether it can be called student indiscipline in cases where there have been strikes by students in some of the universities last year?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have myself stated a little while ago that this is a transitional stage and there is a good deal of unrest. Therefore, all of it is not due to indiscipline. Some of it is due to the general unrest in the country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the Government has found as a result of its investigations that the conditions are worse in those universities and centres of education where most of the recommendations that have been made have been implemented and the teacher-pupil ratio is the highest?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not think that that assumption is correct. Universities where some of the recommendations have been implemented show a better state of discipline than those which have not.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know from which agency the Minister—who would not be Education Minister any longer—got this information about student indiscipline when he says that they have received no report. There has been a four-week strike by students in Hoshiarpur only recently and he says he does not know anything. May I know from which source he gets his information? Is it not a fact that the source of information should be made as proper and adequate as possible?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In my reply I have said that no university or State Government has referred any such cases to us. That is the source of information I referred to.

श्री प्रकाशबोर साहू : क्या दीवान आनन्द कुमार कमेटी ने यह जानने का यत्न किया कि विद्यार्थियों में यह अनुशासनहीनता दक्षिण के राज्यों में अधिक है या उत्तर भारत के राज्यों में अधिक है, यदि हाँ, तो उस दीवान आनन्द कुमार कमेटी ने मुख्य रूप से क्या क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस चीज में जाना कि अनुशासनहीनता कहां अधिक है और कहां कम है, ठीक नहीं है।

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would not like to compare the different regions in India. That is why I said that the incidence of indiscipline varies, I would not go into details. But I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to two steps which were taken by the Ministry of Education in 1954, 1955 and 1956. A series of letters were written to all the State Governments in which specific suggestions were given on various points and a number of them were adopted by certain States. The Dewan Anand Kumar Committee has reiterated some of those recommendations and we have again requested the State Governments and the universities which are primarily concerned to implement them.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We have spent about 12 minutes on this question, I was getting apprehensive that indiscipline is increasing here! Next question.

Whitley Councils

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- *68. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Swell:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Heda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Basumatarl:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs

be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by Government regarding the setting up of Whitley Councils for Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarna-vis): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a machinery to provide for joint consultation and compulsory arbitration for the Central Government employees. A copy of the scheme drawn up for the purpose is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1847/63]

Copies of the scheme were forwarded to all the Ministries and Departments who were requested to supply copies to the principal employees' organisations concerned. Broad outlines for giving effect to the scheme are being worked out and each Ministry and Department will invite the representatives of the principal employees' organisations for consultations with regard to the implementation of the scheme.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसके निर्माण में आखिरी तारीख कोई सरकार ने दी है कि कब तक हम उसका निर्माण कर देंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा): इसमें कोई लम्ब असें का सवाल नहीं है। लेबर आरगनाइजेशन्स को खबर दे दी गई है। उनके पास यह स्कीम पहुँच चुकी है। मिनिस्टरीज यह अपने डिटेल्स वगैरह फँसला कर रही हैं और कुछ दिनों तक उनके नुमायन्दों को बुलाया जायगा और उसके बाद चर्चा करके उसका फँसला कर दिया जायगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन डिपार्टमेंट्स के कर्मचारियों के पास पहले से ही सैल्फ सफिशिएंट कमेटीज हैं और

किसी तरह का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, वहाँ भी इनकी स्थापना की जायगी ?

श्री नन्दा : जो मशीनरी अभी जारी है उसको बन्द करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

Shri J. B. S. Bist: With reference to para 5(iii) of the scheme, may I know what necessitates a separate Council for that Ministry?

Shri Nanda: Like other sections of the employees they would also need the services of a Council.

Shri P. C. Borooah: With the setting up of these councils the staff councils will of course become ineffective. May I know whether they will be abolished?

Shri Nanda: Their associations will function but, of course, these other councils need not be there.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: From item (d) of para 1 of the statement it is clear that the employees of the Union Territories will not be covered by this scheme. May I know the reason why they have been deprived of this benefit?

Shri Nanda: This scheme is meant for the Secretariat services, for the Central Government employees. It is not that all the States are being covered by this machinery. That can be separately considered.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Has the Government considered the various changes suggested by the National Federation of Railwaymen through their Working Committee's resolution dated 30-10-1963 in the proposed scheme of Whitley Councils formulated by the Government of India to make it acceptable by the railway workers; if so, may I know what is the result of that?

Shri Nanda: The Railway Ministry has separately taken it up for consultation with the representatives of the railway unions and it has already devised some scheme which will cover

the details and the procedures in dealing with the railway employees' organisations.

Shri Swell: One of the conditions for membership of these councils is abjuration of strike on the part of a workers' organisation. May I know whether the workers' organisations are reacting favourably to this condition and how many of them have expressed their readiness to abjure strikes?

Shri Nanda: When, at an earlier stage, I had initial discussions with the representatives of these bodies I thought that the response was favourable. Now we will know it when there are again discussions between these representatives and the officials of the Ministry concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the scheme that while on the one side it is laid down that representation in all these various councils from the side of labour will be on the basis of nominations by recognised unions or recognised organisations, at the same time the scheme says that no person who is not an employee shall be a member of the Joint Council. May I ask the Minister whether it is not a contradictory position in which the basic rights of the unions and associations which have some non-employees as office-bearers are being encroached upon?

Shri Nanda: The point may be considered on its merits. There is no contradiction so far as the way in which this clause or the scheme has been formulated. In the case of nomination, it is restricted to their members. There is also a further explanation that a member who has left service would still be permitted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It categorically excludes non-employees in para 5(3).

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says there is no contradiction.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He said that some rights are given. On the other

hand, non-employees who are members of recognised unions are categorically excluded.

Shri Tyagi: Only politicians.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the intention of this scheme is to make strikes superfluous and not to ban it?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member has precisely interpreted the intention. There is no question of banning strikes. Otherwise, there would have been a legislation to prohibit strikes. We did not go ahead with that.

Education of the Blind

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- *69. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bishanchander Seth.
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Poltekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to launch a project of expanded educational facilities for blind children and also to train blind adult in farming;

(b) the number of training centres for the blind in agriculture going to be started; and

(c) the amount Government propose to spend on such Centres?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) (a) to (c) The project has not yet been finalised. But, it is hoped to initiate the scheme for the integrated education of the blind during the next financial year.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Does Government expect to cover all the blind persons in India by the end of the current Plan or by the end of the Fourth Plan at least?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I wish I could give an affirmative answer. But, since we are covering only about one per cent now that would be too optimistic a picture.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether there are any social organisations which are giving training to the blind in agriculture and, if so, whether the State Governments are giving them any financial help?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not to my knowledge, but we are proposing to start during the coming years—perhaps next year or the year after that—certain training centres where the blind will be given training in agriculture.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What prompted the Government to prefer blind agriculturists to agriculturists with their eyes wide open?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of preferring blind agriculturists. It is only an attempt to integrate the blind into the community. The general experience is that if the blind are taught in their natural surroundings and if they are fitted into the society in which they were born, they can do better than if they are given a different surrounding.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गृहस्थियों के भलावा अंधे बच्चों और अंधे एडल्ट्स को गृह उद्योग और कुटीर-उद्योग की शिक्षा देने की कोई स्कीम सरकार के पास है या नहीं, यदि है, तो उसके अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनों की शिक्षा दी गई है और कितनों को काम में लगाया गया है ?

श्री हुमायुन् कबिर : अभी हिन्दुस्तान में अन्दाज़न १०० स्कूल हैं, जिनमें ४०० लड़के और १००० लड़कियाँ हैं और उनको चेयर केनिंग, वीविंग, वास्केट-मेकिंग, कैंडल-मेकिंग,

नेट-मेकिंग, और निटिंग वगैरह यह सब सिखाया जाता है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कितनों को काम में लगाया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। श्री कछवाय।

श्री कछवाय : क्या यह सच है कि इस समय ग्रंथे बच्चों के लिए जो कुछ विद्यालय हैं, उनको ठीक प्रकार से सहुलियतें नहीं मिलती हैं और क्या भविष्य में बच्चों के अलावा और भी लोगों को शिक्षा देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : अभी जो विद्यालय हैं, वहां तो कुछ सहुलियत दी जा रही हैं, लेकिन इसमें खर्च बहुत ज्यादा होता है और इसी लिए सारी दुनिया में अब यह ख्याल है कि जो मामूली स्कूल है, जो आडिनरी स्कूल है, उन्हीं में ग्रंथे बच्चों को तालीम देने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। इसलिए हम भी यह रुख बदल रहे हैं। एडल्ट्स के बारे में इस वक्त देहरादून में कुछ काम हो रहा है, जिसको हम मदद देने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री जी को दिल्ली के पंचकुइयां रोड के ग्रंथे बालकों के विद्यालय के मैनेजमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी; यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : यह तो इस सवाल में नहीं आता है, लेकिन आनरेबल मेम्बर को मालूम है कि उस पर कार्यवाही हो रही है ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री और कृषि मन्त्री के बीच इसके बारे में कोई सलाह हुई है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में अभी बेरोजगारी की संख्या बहुत कम है, इसलिए ग्रंथों से भी कृषि की वृद्धि हो ?

1428 (Ai) LSD—2

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस सवाल का तो मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं।

डा० गोविन्द वास : क्या इन की शिक्षा प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विशेषज्ञों से और प्रान्तीय सरकारों से भी राय ली गई है और क्या इस पर भी विचार किया गया है कि इन को इन की मातृभाषा में ही शिक्षा दी जाये ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस बारे में तो हमेशा हर एक के साथ सलाह की जा रही है और आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसको जरूर याद रखा जायेगा।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education whether, apart from giving education to the blind people, any special instructions are given to schools to supply children, specially those who are semibind, or who, because of mainutrition, are going blind, with the particular vitamins so that their eyes are not affected at a young age.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Again, this does not strictly arise out of this question.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I know.

Shri Humayun Kabir: But we are trying to see that in ordinary schools some teachers are specially trained to deal with the blind. The definition of the blind includes those who do not see completely.

Searches of Film Studios

- *70. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
 Shri Kachhavaia:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri D. D. Mantri

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 743 on the 18th September, 1963 regarding searches of some film studios in Bombay and state;

(a) whether the investigation has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Investigation into the case is continuing.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By whom is the investigation being conducted, by the ordinary Police or the SPE or is the CBI also being called in?

Shri Hajarnavis: The investigation is being carried on by the Bombay Police organisation at the instance of the Calcutta Police. It is not being handled either by the SPE or by the Intelligence Bureau.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in reports circulating in the capital to the effect that some top-ranking Ministers and one or two ex-Ministers are taking an unhealthy interest in the affair, are trying to interfere with the course of investigation and to hush up the matter because of services rendered by some of the persons involved, to the Government?

Mr. Speaker: The "because" does not come in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There is absolutely no basis, no foundation for the imaginative rumours which the hon. Member has heard.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is there but he would not admit it.

श्री कछवाय : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जांच की गई, क्या इसके लिए कोई विशेष कमेटी बनाई गई थी और जिन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में जांच की गई, क्या

उनके साथ किन्हीं विदेशी राष्ट्रों का हाथ है; यदि हां, तो किन किन विदेशी राष्ट्रों का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तहकीकात हो रही है। कमेटी का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know whether this particular case had any connection or link with the subsequent discovery of espionage activity by Pakistani officials in this country?

Mr. Speaker: It is still under investigation; so, how can that be answered? Shri Shastri.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will ask the question in another form then. Were any of the people accused in this case linked with those who have been found to be guilty or who are accused or suspected in subsequent espionage case?

Shri Nanda: I do not propose to give any information on this matter. The matter is under investigation.

Mr. Speaker: He can only state whether those that are accused in this case are also accused in some other case of espionage.

Shri Nanda: Not as far as I have seen so far; but I do not want to be categorical.

Shri Ranga: At what stage or at what level is this investigation going on? Have facts connected with this investigation been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry at all; if so, at what level?

Shri Nanda: From time to time we receive reports. We have received reports earlier and on the basis of those reports I gave the information to the hon. House earlier. We enquired very recently from the Maharashtra Government as to the latest position and the answer which came just two or three days ago was that they will not be able to say anything more definite at this stage. The investigations are proceeding.

Shri Ranga: At what level? At the Government of India's?

Mr. Speaker: That has been given. The Police there is doing it.

Shri Ranga: Only the Maharashtra Government's.

Mr. Speaker: That information has been given.

Shri Tyagi: Some efforts were made by some of the accused to bring pressure upon the Home Minister to withdraw the case. I wonder if the Home Ministry has received any such representation from them and, if so, what is the result?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is reinforcing my question.

Shri Nanda: I am not aware of any such effort being made that there should be any withdrawal of any case.

Mr. Speaker: He should be aware if some pressure is brought upon him.

Shri Nanda: There is no such pressure.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Has the Government been able to find out if there was any connection between these film stars and the then Defence Minister on the one hand and the leakage of information about our logistics to China through Pakistan with which these film stars were....

Mr. Speaker: This is not allowed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know from the Home Minister if he is aware of the fact that as soon as the Calcutta Police was down in Bombay, the ex-Defence Minister ran from Delhi down to Bombay in connection with this matter and came back and tabled a motion here and before it was admitted by you....

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a fact, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Home Minister aware of the fact?

Mr. Speaker: According to the information with the Minister, are these facts which he has stated correct?

Shri Nanda: Which facts? What is being asked? The question whether any ex-Minister asked me to do anything in favour of anybody is wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not the question. I just wanted to know whether he is aware of the fact....

Shri Nanda: What fact?

Shri Hem Barua: The fact is this: whether he is aware that as soon as the Calcutta Police was down in Bombay in connection with this case, the ex-Defence Minister ran from Delhi down to Bombay and came back and tabled a motion here and before it was admitted by you, Sir, the things came out in Blitz and there was some discussion about it.

Shri Nanda: This is unconnected. He refers to the answer which I gave to Mr. Kamath. That answer stands. I do not keep any watch on the movements of all the ex-Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Prices

- *71. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 145 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the proposal to increase prices of coal;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(c) the reasons for increasing coal prices?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

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

India Office Library, London

- *72. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the India Office Library in London;

(b) the steps the Government of India have taken to expedite the matter; and

(c) whether the copies of the correspondence exchanged between the two Governments will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs: (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Correspondence is still going on between the Governments of India, Pakistan and the U.K.

(b) The other Governments concerned have been requested to take an early decision.

(c) This cannot be done without the consent of the two other Governments concerned.

शारीरिक शिक्षा मनोरंजन तथा युवक कल्याण

- *७३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री ब० कु० दात :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री बृजेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री २१ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या २०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डा० हृदय नाथ कुंजरू की अध्यक्षता में कुछ वर्ष पूर्व शारीरिक शिक्षा, मनोरंजन तथा युवक कल्याण की विभिन्न योजनाओं में समन्वय करने के लिए जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी उसने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर): (क) मे (ग). समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अन्तिम रूप से तैयार कर ली है, किन्तु कुछ सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर अभी होने बाकी हैं। सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र कार्यवाई की जाएगी।

'Carry Forward' Rule

- *74. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 742 on the 18th September, 1963 and state:

(a) Whether the implications of the Judgement of the Supreme Court declaring "Carry Forward Rule" of 1955 giving reservation of posts in the public services for members of the Backward Classes as unconstitutional have been examined; and

(b) If so, the result of such examination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The matter is still being examined.

Rashtriya Panchang

*75. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government follow the Rashtriya Panchang published by themselves, in fixing holidays for Hindu festivals;

(b) names of festivals in which Rashtriya Panchang had been thus followed from 1955 to 1963 year by year; and

(c) if the Rashtriya Panchang had not been followed on any occasion the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) and (c). The normal practice is to observe holidays on the dates as given in the Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac (Rashtriya Panchang) for the relevant year. However, when the dates given in the Almanac differ from those on which the festivals are actually observed by the people in a particular place, Government of India Offices are closed on that day.

(b) The Rashtriya Panchang was first published in 1957 for the year 1958. From 1958 onwards, except for the festivals given below, the dates indicated in the Rashtriya Panchang have been followed:

Year	Festival
1960	. Diwali
1961	. Janam Ashtmi
1962	. Janam Ashtmi
1963	. Dussehra and Diwali Maharishi Balmik's Birthday.

D.I.R. Detenues

*76. {
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Chattar Singh:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bibhutji Mishra:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
 Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of all those detained under the Defence of India Rules are to be reviewed;

(b) the number of persons still under detention;

(c) the State-wise break-up of the detainees; and

(d) the number of persons released since September, 1963, State-wise?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda): (a) Under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, every detention order shall be reviewed by the concerned authority at intervals of not more than six months.

(b) 515 (as on 8th November, 1963).

(c) and (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1848/63]

सामान्य शिक्षा का इकायिकन

*७७. {
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री पं० बंशटामुख्यया :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री भागवत सा आजाव :
 श्री बारियर :
 श्री विष्णु प्रसाद :
 श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विशेषतया माध्यमिक स्तर में हुई प्रगति का जो मध्यकालीन अवलोकन किया गया, उसमें पता चला कि देश में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय सोचे गये हैं ;

(ग) इस अवलोकन से और किन कमियों का पता लगा है ; और

(घ) इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

बैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर): (क) बहुत से राज्यों में तथा विशेषकर कुछ विषयों में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की कमी है ।

(ख) इस स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए सोचे गए उपाय निम्नांकित हैं :-

(i) और अधिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएँ स्थापित करना ;

(ii) वर्तमान संस्थाओं में भर्ती की संख्या में यथासंभव बढ़ोतरी करना ; और

(iii) बहूदेशीय स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय कालेजों की स्थापना ।

(ग) एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कमी जो ध्यान में आई वह थी बढ़ती हुई संख्या के विस्तार को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा के स्तर को कायम रखने तथा उसे सुधारने में कठिनाई ।

(घ) इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को सूचना भेज दी गई है जो १९६४-६५ से तैयार होने वाली अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में इन कमियों का दूर करने के बारे में उपाय सुझायेगे ।

Oil Refinery at Haldia Port

*78. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Port trust has made any proposal to set up oil refinery at Haldia Port site;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any consideration to this proposal; and

(c) the advantages that are likely to accrue therefrom?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

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

National Biological Laboratory

*79. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to set up a National Biological Laboratory in India;

(b) if so, the nature of the Soviet assistance promised in the matter; and

(c) where the Laboratory will be located?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

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

Infiltration of Pakistanis

- *80. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration of Pakistani nationals into India both in the Eastern and Western sectors is going on unabated; and

(b) the number of Pakistani nationals residing in India without valid documents who have been arrested since April last and how the cases have been dealt with?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Coal Target

- *81. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Heda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Swell:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fourth Plan coal target is termed to be very ambitious and cannot be achieved as is pointed out by Lord Robens Chairman of Britain's National Coal Board; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Government have not yet fixed the Fourth Plan coal production target. What Lord Robens presumably had in mind was the figure of 180 million tonnes which was a very preliminary estimate of consumer demand for coal by 1970-71, and which is presently under close scrutiny. Government will ultimately fix a realistic target for coal, keeping in view the expected growth of the industries that are based on coal and the capacity of the coal industry to develop additional production. Once the target has been fixed, necessary steps will be taken to work progressively towards the achievement of the said target.

Oil in Cauvery Basin

*82. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to search for oil in Cauvery Basin; and

(b) the prospects to start oil drilling operation before the last year of the Third Plan?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Geological mapping and gravity-cum-magnetic surveys have been carried out. Some seismic surveys have also been carried out. The Seismic work will be resumed in March next year. A structural well, projected to a depth of 1050 metres, is being drilled near Pattukottai, for obtaining sub-surface geological information.

(b) Arrangements for drilling of a deep exploratory well near Karaikal area are in hand. Drilling work is likely to start in January, 1964.

Compulsory Primary Education

- *83. { Shri Rishang Keishiang:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the States and the Union Territories where compulsory primary education has been introduced;

(b) the reasons why in the rest of the States and the Union Territories, compulsory primary education could not be introduced so far; and

(c) the time by which compulsory primary education will be introduced in every State and Union Territory in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Compulsory primary education has been introduced in selected areas in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir, and in Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The usual policy is to start with provision of educational institutions, in intensive educative propaganda and schemes to offer the required incentive to poor and needy children. Compulsion by legislation is introduced after substantial success is achieved through these methods.

(c) As soon as conditions permit.

Mortal Remains of Bahadur Shah 'Zafar'

*84 { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether he has any scheme regarding the transfer to Mehrauli of the mortal remains of Emperor Bahadur Shah 'Zafar' which are interned in Burma in view of the celebration of the centenary of Bahadur Shah's death?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No, Sir.

Women's Education

*85. { Shrimati Renu Chakaravartty:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to encourage women's education during the Third Plan;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any improvement in the sphere of women's education and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the amount so far spent by the Centre in this connection?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Apart from special programmes for expanding educational facilities for girls and establishing Polytechnics for Women, a National Council for Women's Education has been set up, similar Councils have been set up in States, Deputy or Joint Directors of Education for girls' education have been appointed in the States, and voluntary organisations working in the field of women's education have been helped.

(b) Enrolment of pupils in 1960-61 exceeded the Plan estimates by over 4,00,000 at the age level 6—11, by about 2,00,000 at the age level 11—14. It is expected that by 1965-66, 63.3 per cent in the former age-group and 18.2 per cent in the latter age-group will be in schools.

(c) Apart from the amounts spent for general education, including girls' education, a sum of over Rs. 3 crores was spent for these special programmes during 1962-63.

House Rents in Delhi

*86. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 281 on the 6th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that house rents are still very high in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken to check the rise in house rents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) No. It was stated in the answer to part (b) of Starred Question No. 281 on the 6th March, 1963 that it was not a fact that rents in Delhi were exorbitant due to paucity of houses and that the rents in Delhi were controlled under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. The same position continues to obtain at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniform Wage Patterns for Engineers

***87. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to evolve a uniform wage pattern for engineers throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and the stage at which it stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Mizo National Movement

***88. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the main demands and grievances of Mizo leaders;

(b) whether Government have considered their grievances; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). The question of an administrative set-up and the grant of full autonomy to the Hill Districts

of Assam, including the Mizo District, was discussed by a delegation of the representatives of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference with the Prime Minister on the 4th and 5th October, 1963. The representatives of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference have again asked for an interview with the Prime Minister for a further discussion of the proposals for the grant of full autonomy to the Hill Districts, including the Mizo District.

Imperial Gazetteer

***89. Shri Bade:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Sri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to revise the Imperial Gazetteer of India published fifty years ago;

(b) if so, to whom the work has been entrusted; and

(c) the policy and programme of such revision?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. Mono Mohan Das): (a) Yes, Sir. The first four volumes are being revised and brought out as the "Gazetteer of India: Indian Union."

(b) The work has been entrusted to the Central Gazetteers Unit of this Ministry.

(c) The main objective of such a revision is the preparation of a book for the general reader which will give an adequate and comprehensive pic-

ture of India in all her aspects: Physical, Historical, Cultural, Economic, Social and Political. The first volume was sent for printing in June 1962 and the second volume is expected to be ready for the press by June, 1964.

Palam Incident

- *90. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that some violent incidents took place on the 12th September, 1963 at Palam Airport involving some policemen and press photographers when the bodies of victims of I.A.C. plane crash near Agra on the 11th September, 1963 were brought to Palam; and

(b) if so, the nature of the incident?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). No violent incident occurred. As Palam Airport has been declared a 'protected place' under the Defence of India Rules, the police authorities had to restrain press photographers from taking photographs.

Birth Centenary of Bahadur Shah Zafar

163. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the birth centenary of Bahadur Shah Zafar is being celebrated in November, this year;

(b) whether any date has been fixed for the celebrations and if so, whether the dates have been checked historically; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to commemorate the last Indian Emperor of Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Bazm-e-Zafar Committee, Delhi,

celebrated "Zafar" day on the 7th November, 1963 as the 101st anniversary of the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar. As the celebrations were not organised by the Government the question of checking of dates did not arise.

(c) A road in the city of Delhi has been renamed as Bahadur Shah Zafar Road.

University at Madurai

164. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a University at Madurai (Madras State);

(b) if so, when it would be established; and

(c) the financial allocation made for this purpose by the University Grants Commission?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Madras Government have appointed an Expert Committee to examine the question.

(c) No financial allocation is made by the University Grants Commission for the establishment of new Universities.

Technical Scholarships in Uttar Pradesh

165. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of merit-cum-means scholarships allotted to each technical institute in Uttar Pradesh during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that state for the said purpose during the same period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1849/63]

Legal Aid for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh

166. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether legal aid has been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount spent during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Political Sufferers of U.P.

167. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount distributed to political sufferers of U.P. upto the end of September, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Rs. 1,67,830.00 nP.

Grants to Colleges in Orissa

168. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Colleges in Orissa which received grants from the University Grants Commission during the Second and Third Plan periods upto date; and

(b) the names of the Colleges and details of the grants received by them?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 28 colleges.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1850/63]

Pending Cases in Andhra High Court

169. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of pending

cases in the Andhra High Court till the end of September, 1963?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

170. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) details of the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes formulated for Orissa by Central Government in the Third Plan Period; and

(b) the schemes that have been completed so far and the total amount spent on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) This information was laid on the Table of the House in reply to part (a) of Unstarred question No. 1195 by Shri Ulaka on 14th May, 1962.

(b) All the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during the Third Five Year Plan are continuing schemes and so the question of any of the schemes having been completed so far does not arise.

Cyclone in Orissa

**171. { Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were killed and those whose properties were lost as a result of the recent cyclonic rains towards the end of September, 1963 in Orissa and the extent of loss caused; and

(b) the help given by the Central Government to those affected by this calamity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Thirty-two persons lost their lives; while 38,911 houses and 102,683 acres of crop area were damaged. The extent of loss due to this cyclone has been estimated by the State Government at about Rs. 55 lakhs.

(b) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide relief in such cases. The Central Government are approached only if their assistance in any specific matter, like supply of food-stuffs, blankets, etc. is required or if the expenditure on relief measures is in excess of the funds set up by the State Government for this purpose. No request for help was received from the Government of Orissa in the present instance.

Department of Library Science in Utkal University

172. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has given any assistance to the Utkal University (Orissa) to start the Department of Library Science; and

(b) if so, the total amount so far given for the purpose during the last five years?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

School Librarians

173. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have directed the State Governments to implement the recommendation made by the Secondary Education Commission regarding school librarians; and

(b) the number of States who have so far undertaken this programme of appointing full time librarians in their Secondary Schools?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) This recommendation, like others on which State Governments have to take decisions, has been communicated to the State Governments for their consideration.

(b) The information is not available with Government of India.

Loans for Studies Abroad

174. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who went to foreign countries for higher studies after taking loan from the Central Government under the schemes administered by his Ministry during 1962-63;

(b) the number of such students who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of those who belong to Orissa; and

(c) the total amount given to all students during the above-mentioned period and the total amount given to each of the Orissa students?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 5.

(b) (i) Castewise information is not called for.

(ii) Nil.

(c) (i) Rs. 10,000.

(ii) Does not arise.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

175. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether prosecution launched against some officials of Sangeet Natak Akademi have been completed; and

(b) if so, the number of persons prosecuted and sentenced?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The case is still continuing in the Court.

Scholarships for S. C. & S. T. Students of U.P.

176. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned as scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for 1963-64 for U.P.; and

(b) whether this amount is less than that which was sanctioned in 1962-63?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A sum of Rs. 35,52,400 has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Education to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the award of scholarships to Scheduled Caste students. The State Government's additional requirements of funds, if any, will be met by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

Coal Reserves of Assam

177. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimated coal reserves of Assam, the State as a whole, would come to

about two thousand million tons; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take towards the exploitation of these deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The present coal production in the State is of the order of 0.8 million tonnes. The main problem in regard to expansion of coal production in Assam is to find an adequate offtake for all the coal produced in that State. Keeping the above factor in view, the question of further development of production in Assam coalfields is presently under examination in the context of the 4th Plan target for coal.

Qualifications of University Teachers

178. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that there has been an attempt on the part of the executive Government to lay down the requisite qualifications for University teachers in any State;

(b) if so, whether the university or the universities concerned have taken any exception to this and if so, with what result; and

(c) the attitude of the Central Government and the University Grants Commission in this matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have laid down qualifications for the post of Lecturers and Readers in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Law in the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University wrote to the State Education Minister requesting the withdrawal of the Government order. In so far as the Lucknow University is concerned, the matter is

under the consideration of its Academic and Executive Councils.

(c) The University Grants Commission has taken the view that the schedule of qualifications laid down by the State Government will not lead to the selection of teachers most suitable for teaching and research. The Commission is further of the view that if it is considered necessary to lay down minimum or general qualifications for teaching posts, it should be done by the Universities themselves and that the qualifications prescribed by the Delhi University, which seem to be generally satisfactory, may be brought to the notice of the State Government and the Universities of Uttar Pradesh.

कच्चे लोहे की खानें

१७६. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में काफी मात्रा में कच्चे लोहे की खानें हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९६३ में कच्चे लोहे का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितना कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया ?

खा : तथा ईंधन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जनवरी १९६३ से लेकर अगस्त १९६३ तक लोहे के धातु का उत्पादन और निर्यात निम्न प्रकार था :

(मिलियन मीटर टन)
उत्पादन निर्यात

(१) भारत (गोआ को शामिल नहीं करते

हुए) ६.८७० २.५६३

(२) गोआ ३.७५ ३.१७५

दिल्ली में प्रविधिक शिक्षा

१८०. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकुल प्रसाद :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रविधिक शिक्षा के लिये तृतीय योजना काल में दिल्ली के लिये और धन मंजूर किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितना था और आगे कितना और किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस वक्त कितने स्कूलों में प्रविधिक शिक्षा दी जा रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कदिर) : (क) और (ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तकनीकी शिक्षा की योजना के लिए खर्च की रकम को बढ़ा कर ११४.५ लाख रुपयों से ३६७.० लाख रुपए करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है, जिस में दिल्ली पोलिटेक्नीक के विकास के लिए होने वाला ५०.० लाख रुपयों का खर्च शामिल नहीं है ।

(ग) इस समय दो जूनियर टेक्नीकल स्कूल और तीन पोलिटेक्नीक हैं, जिनमें से एक महिलाओं के लिए है ।

India Foundation Poona

181. { Shri Bade:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Foundation with Head Office at Poona is sending out Indian students to foreign countries for higher studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have helped these students or the Foundation in any way so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government have no official information.

(c) No, Sir.

Civil Servants joining Commercial Firms

182. { Shri Bade:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired civil servants (I.C.S., I.A.S. and I.P.S.) who applied to Government for permission to accept jobs in commercial firms during 1963 so far;

(b) the number out of them who were given permission; and

(c) the number employed by foreign and Indian firms and on what salaries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, Sec No. LT-1851/63]

Exploitation of Coal at Talcher

183. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey mission of the overseas Technical Cooperation Agency of Japan has suggested more exploitation of coal at Talcher; and

(b) whether any special projects are under consideration for mechanising the existing coal mines and new ones at Talcher?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Besides the three existing collieries viz. Talcher, Durlbera and South Balanda, which are already mechanised, the National Coal Development Corporation has plans to open two other mines, Jagannath and

Nandira, in the Talcher coalfield. The Jagannath mine, with a capacity of 1 million tonnes, will be an open cast mine using modern draglines and shovels. Nandira, an underground mine with a capacity of 0.6 million tonnes, will be developed with Polish assistance by adopting the mechanised "long-wall with caving" method.

Processing Industrial Waste

184. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nagam:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Building Research Institute in Roorkee has evolved new methods of processing industrial waste such as blast furnace slag and furnace residues into useful building materials, which can be used as substitutes for the conventional type of building materials which are in short supply these days; and

(b) if so, the types of building materials that are being made from industrial waste at this institute, and how the cost of these materials compare with the cost of conventional type of materials already in use these days?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Work on some industrial wastes has been carried out at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

(b) The following types of useful material have been tried in the laboratory and also on pilot plant scale:

(i) Fly Ash for the production of portland pozzolana cement; as a mix to partly replace cement in concrete; and for manufacturing sintered light weight aggregate.

(ii) Blast Furnace Slag in the manufacture of portland blast furnace cement; foamed or expanded slag as light weight aggregate; and lime-slag-sand mortars in place of conventional mixes.

(iii) Cinder (or Clinker) of certain grades in making plain light weight concrete. It is reported that cost of all these concrete favourably both in terms of money and saving of conventional building materials.

Gauhati Refinery

185. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Swell:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how far Gauhati Refinery has been working to its rated capacity and whether any of the units developed any trouble during the last three months;

(b) the total production of the refinery from the different units during each of the past three months, and

(c) how much of gas from the refinery has been burnt out as waste during each of these months?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Angasan): (a) The refinery has been working on full or near full throughout since August 1963. The Units have also operated satisfactorily except the Kerosene Refining Unit which was restarted after major overhauls and repairs with effect from 25th August 1963. The refinery was shut down from 26th October, 1963 due to the water supply crisis occasioned by the Brahmaputra river changing its course thereby entailing difficulty in pumping water to the Pumping Station maintained by the refinery. The Coking and the Distillation Units restart-

ed operation on 15th and 16th November 1963 respectively.

The Kerosene Refining Unit is likely to be restarted soon.

	Tonnes
(b) August 1963	42,693
September, 1963	44,913
October, 1963	56,847
(c) August, 1963	863
September 1963	69
October "	60

Part-Time Engineering Courses

186. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn out for providing part-time engineering courses for people working in industry;

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

(c) the financial implications of the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). In addition to the earlier schemes for part-time National Diploma and National Certificate courses and part-time instruction for preparing students for the examinations conducted by various recognised professional bodies, the following schemes have recently been formulated:—

(i) Scheme of part-time courses for State Diplomas in Engineering;

It is a 4-year part-time course for preparing students for State Diplomas examinations in engineering. This course is specially meant for people working in the industry and other technical establishments for advancement in their respective occupations. It is proposed to start 25 centres in

the country on an experimental basis, out of which 10 have already started functioning and 12 others have been approved. These centres will be located in the existing polytechnics. Each centre will have an admission capacity of 100 students in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The estimated cost of each centre will be as follows:

Non-Recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.
50,000	1,70,000

(ii) Scheme for part-time Degree courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

A tentative scheme has already been drawn up by the All India Council for Technical Education for providing facilities in engineering education at the degree level for diploma holders in respective branches who are engaged in industries and other technical establishments. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government.

Waste Gas of Noonmati Refinery

187. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn out for the supply of gas from Noonmati Refinery, which is at present burnt out as waste gas for domestic use in Gauhati and Shillong after refining it;

(b) if so, the extent of the gas available; and

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) 6,000 tonnes per year.

(c) A Detailed Project Report is being prepared by Indian Refineries Ltd., giving the total capital investment involved, the economics of the scheme and other relevant material information.

1428 (Ai) LSD—3.

Welfare Board in NEFA and Ladakh

188. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1038 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the result of the studies conducted by the Central Social Welfare Board into the needs of the border areas including NEFA and Ladakh;

(b) whether moral and cultural affinities of the border people in NEFA with the people in the surrounding areas in India has been a subject of study by the Central Social Welfare Board, and if so, with what result;

(c) the number of Multipurpose welfare Extension Project Centres so far started in NEFA and whether strengthening of the ties referred to in part (b) above would be one of the objects of those centres; and

(d) whether the border areas of Uttar Pradesh also have been surveyed and the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) As a result of the studies conducted by the Central Social Welfare Board, the social welfare needs of the border areas including NEFA and Ladakh have been broadly assessed.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Ten Welfare Extension Projects have been sanctioned for NEFA out of which five Projects, with one Centre each, have already started functioning. It is hoped that with the successful implementation of this programme, the moral and cultural affinities of the people in border areas with the rest of the country will be strengthened.

(d) No. Sir.

Mountaineering Institutes at Manali and Darjeeling

189. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have been going on between his Ministry and the Punjab Government for merging the Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Manali with the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay of Section officers

190. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1962 on the 29th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to provide a substantial increase in pay to Section Officers in the 7th year in revised scale of pay prescribed for them;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c) It has since been decided that the existing scale of pay for the merged grade of Section Officers which was fixed on the recommendations of the second Pay Commission should not be modified.

Supreme Court Judgment in Dr. Pratap Singh's Case

191. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 746 on the 18th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the Supreme Court Judgment in Dr. Pratap Singh's case has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter was carefully considered in consultation with the legal advisers of the Government. It is the considered opinion of the Attorney General that under the provisions of the Constitution the Central Government have no authority to intervene in the matter.

रिहन्द बांध

१९२. श्री भक्त वंशर्न: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारान्कित प्रश्न संख्या ३३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रिहन्द बांध में उत्पन्न बिजली के वितरण के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों के मध्य जो समझौता हुआ था, क्या उस संबंध में कार्यवाही को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस समझौते की शर्तों आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हजरनवीस): (क) तथा (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों के बीच मध्य प्रदेश को रिहन्द बांध से बिजली देने के बारे में मध्य-क्षेत्रीय परिषद की पिछली १ और २ जुलाई १९६३ को नैनीताल में हुई बैठक में एक समझौता हुआ था। इस समझौते की शर्तों, आदि निम्नलिखित है:—

“उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को वर्ष प्रति वर्ष रिहन्द से उत्पन्न होने वाली बिजली का पन्द्रह

प्रतिशत भाग देगा। ये बिजली रिहन्द बिजली घर के स्टैंड-अप-सब-स्टेशन के अन्तिम छोर से दी जायगी। ये बिजली असली लागत और खस पर ५ प्रतिशत लगाकर दी जायगी और ये कीमत श्री एम० आर० सचदेव के सभापतित्व में एक समिति द्वारा जिसमें कि केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग के चेयरमैन और बिजली से सम्बन्धित मेम्बर भी होंगे, दोनों राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के विचार सुनने के बाद निर्धारित की जाएगी। इस तरह निर्धारित की गयी कीमत इससे संबंधित सब को मान्य होगी और हर बस साल में एक दफा उपरोक्त तरीके से पुनरीक्षण की जायगी।

बनारस और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय

श्री भक्त वंशतः :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
१९३. श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय तथा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साम्प्रदायिक नामों को हटाने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि अभी तक कोई निश्चय नहीं हो पाया है तो इस में इतनी देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायुन् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). विषय अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

सर्वे आफ इंडिया

श्री भक्त वंशतः :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
१९४. श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सर्वे आफ इंडिया और नेशनल एटलस आर्गनाइजेशन संबंधी समिति की रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : रिपोर्ट की ४१ मुख्य सिफारिशों में से ९ के बारे में फैसला किया जा चुका है और उन्हें अमल में लाया जा रहा है। बाकी सिफारिशों पर विचार हो रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा

१९५. श्री भक्त वंशतः : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ११ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये पहिले से अधिक वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायुन् कबिर) : प्राथमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकारों को तुरंत सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को १९६३-६४ के दौरान ५०.५७ लाख रुपये की राशि अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में नियत की गई है। कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को इतनी ही राशि अपने साधनों से जुटानी होगी।

Excavations at Bedrajarh in Darbhanga

196. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and

Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of finds from excavations undertaken at Belirajgarh in Darbhanga district during 1962-63;

(b) whether the excavation is continuing or will be continued further during 1963-64;

(c) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to preserve the finds there;

(d) whether it is proposed to build a museum; and

(e) the names of the important sites in that place which are to be taken up for excavation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Northern Black Polished ware and red ware sherds, terracotta figurines, beads of semiprecious stones, copper coins, bone objects and terracotta plaques etc.

(b) The excavation will be continued during 1963-64.

(c) The finds are with the Archaeological Survey of India and will be preserved.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The rampart wall of the fort of Balirajgarh which is important from the point of view of construction of forts in the centuries before the beginning of the Christian era.

Secondary Education in Madras

197. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have decided to make secondary education free for all children;

(b) if so, the precise nature of proposals of the State Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Central Government have been in any way associated with the proposal; and

(d) if so, the nature of such association?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No intimation to this effect has been received from the Government of Madras.

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

Discount Rate to I.O.C. Dealers

198. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the margin of profit allowed to dealers of Indian Oil Company is less as compared to the margin of profits allowed by private companies;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to revise the rate of discount to the Indian Oil Company dealers; and

(c) whether there is any difference in price of petrol and diesel oil sold by Indian Oil Company and other private companies?

The Minister of Mines & Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (d). It is not in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Company to disclose this information.

(c) No.

Cultural Agreement with Afghanistan

{ Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
199. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while on his recent tour to Afghanistan, a cultural agreement was signed with the Afghan Government by him on behalf of the Government of India;

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

(c) how long will the agreement be valid?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To strengthen the relations between the two countries by promoting cultural, educational and scientific exchange; by arranging concerts, lectures, art and scientific exhibitions, by organising visits of scholars and students; by encouraging collaboration between learned societies; by establishing chairs in universities and other institutions of higher learning; by dissemination of information through books and periodicals; by exhibition of films; by exchange of archaeological specimens and through radio broadcasts; by arranging sports competitions and by collaboration between Scouts and Guides Organisations.

(c) The agreement will come into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, and remain in force for a period of five years, and thereafter until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the Contracting Parties shall give notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

M. V. Andamans

200. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 70 passengers lodged common complaints in the ship's official complaint book during Culcutta|Port Blair voyage of M. V. Andamans between 18th and 23rd July, 1963; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to redress bunk passengers' difficulties and grievances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Remedial measures, wherever necessary, were taken by the shipping

Corporation of India; except in one complaint which is under examination.

Government Higher Secondary School in Port Blair

201. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who appeared in the Higher Secondary Examination 1963 from Government Schools at Port Blair, Andaman Islands;

(b) the number of students who passed the examination; and

(c) the reasons for poor pass percentage?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 42.

(b) 12.

(c) Wrong choice of Science subject by students, difficulty in getting qualified teachers and suitable books from the mainland, gap in school session and examination, etc.

Passenger Fares in Ships in Andamans

202. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands' Administration has recently enhanced passenger fares by 15 per cent for travel by Government ships plying between the mainland and the Islands; and

(b) the reasons for increasing the bunk fare which was previously Rs. 35 only to Rs. 41 while the new fare worked out to Rs. 40.25 nP. only.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes.

(b) In view of the huge losses incurred in the running of these ships the bunk fare was increased by 15 per cent which works out to Rs. 40.25 nP. This was rounded off to Rs. 41. Even this increase is substantially lower than the fare structure in other services in the coastal or adjacent sea routes of the country.

Survey of Iron Ore Belts

203. { Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been asked by the Planning Commission to draw a scheme for undertaking surveys of the iron ore belts of the country in order to provide efficient road facilities for transport of ore at a reduced cost;

(b) if so, what is proposed to be covered by such surveys; and

(c) when the operation is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Drilling Operations in Punjab

204. { Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of drilling operations in Punjab;

(b) the total cost of these operations upto September, 1963;

(c) the number of wells drilled and the number of those that are found successful and number of those where deeper drilling is considered worthwhile; and

(d) the new areas proposed to be explored?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) A rig is being assembled at Jawalamukhi to drill the second deep well in that area. It is also proposed to drill a second deep well at Janauri near Hoshiarpur.

(b) The cost of drilling operations was not worked out project-wise upto 31-3-1961. As such the expenditure incurred on drilling operations in Punjab upto 31-3-1961 is not available. The expenditure incurred by the projects in the Punjab Region from 1-4-1961 to 25-9-1963 works out to Rs. 81 lakhs approximate.

(c) Five exploratory deep wells and eight structural wells have been drilled so far. Except in one well (Jawalamukhi well No. 1), direct evidence of Hydrocarbons has not been encountered in any well. However, all these wells have given useful geological information.

The two new wells now proposed to be drilled at Jawalamukhi and at Janauri will be deeper than those drilled previously in those areas. Further programme will depend on the results of these wells.

(d) Exploratory drilling in new areas would depend upon the results of deep drilling in the two areas mentioned above.

National Loan Scholarships Scheme

205. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 636 on the 21st August, 1963, and state:

(a) the State-wise allocation of the sum of Rs. 1,32,40,000 placed at the disposal of the States under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme and

(b) the amount which has already been distributed to students in various states?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A statement showing the State-wise allocation of the sum of Rs. 1,32,40,000 earmarked for award of National Loan Scholarships is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1852/63].

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,29,02,960 has been placed at the disposal of the various State Governments for disbursement to selected scholars. No amount was however paid to students till November as the response to the advertisements inviting applications was poor and the last date for submission of applications had to be extended.

उच्च शिक्षा के लिये अध्यापकों की कमी

२०६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उच्च स्तर के शिक्षकों का अभाव है;

(ख) क्या यह अभाव दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहा है; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ ।

(ग) अध्यापन-व्यवसाय में योग्य व्यक्तियों को आकर्षित करने तथा उन्हें वहाँ बनाये रखने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं । इन में, विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के अध्यापकों के वेतन मान बढ़ाना, विश्वविद्यालयों में ऐसे उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना जहाँ उत्कृष्ट छात्रों को शिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान के अवसर मिल सकें, अध्यापकों को अपनी व्यवसायिक योग्यता सुधारने के लिए अनुसंधान अनुदानों की व्यवस्था, डाक्टर संबंधी अनुदान तथा उत्तर

डाक्टर-संबंधी अधिछात्रवृत्तियाँ, प्रमुख रिटायर्ड प्रोफेसरों को वित्तीय सहायता का अनुदान ताकि विश्वविद्यालय/कालेज उन की सेवाओं का लाभ उठा सकें, अपने अपने क्षेत्र में नवीनतम घटनाओं की जानकारी रखने के लिए अध्यापकों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों और सेमिनारों में भाग लेने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का अनुदान शामिल है । अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने के लिए, आवासीय स्थान की व्यवस्था, पेंशन-एवं-उपदान-एवं बीमा और विश्राम-छुट्टी जैसी अन्य कार्रवाइयों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि अध्यापन व्यवसाय को अधिक आकर्षक बनाया जा सके ।

Exchange of Professors between West Germany and India.

Dr. S. C. Samanta;
207. { Dr. Subodh Hansda;
Dr. P. N. Khan;
Dr. M. L. Dwivedi;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for exchange of Professors between India and West Germany has been given effect to;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) how many professors have since been exchanged and in which subjects?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

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

भांसी की रानी का महल

{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
२०८. { श्री स० च० सामन्त :
{ श्री ब० कु० दास :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भांसी की रानी के महल को जब से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खाली कर

दिया है उस समय से पुरातत्व विभाग ने अपनी देख रेख में उस महल को क्यों नहीं लिया;

(ख) इस महल को सुरक्षित रखने की दिशा में पुरातत्व विभाग ने क्या किया है; और

(ग) जितने दिन यह महल बिना चौकी के खाली पड़ा रहा उस समय में इस महल को कोई क्षति पहुँची, यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमन्त्री (डा० मनमोहन दास) :
(क) आर्क्योलॉजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया ने यह स्मारक ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६२ को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से ले लिया था ।

(ख) महल की सुरक्षा और सफाई के लिए कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं । महल की मरम्मत के लिए खर्च का तकमीना लगा लिया गया है और काम जल्दी शुरू हो जायेगा ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के नियंत्रण और आर्क्योलॉजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया के नियंत्रण के बीच कोई समय नहीं लगा । जब महल को हाथ में लिया गया उस समय उस की दशा अच्छी नहीं थी और कई दरवाजों वगैरह की हालत गिरी हुई थी ।

One more University in Kerala

209. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state: (

(a) whether there is any proposal to start one more University in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A proposal of the State Government of Kerala for establishing two new Universities in

Calicut and Ernakulam is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission, on a reference by this Ministry.

Carrying of Night Soil

210. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2533 on the 5th June, 1962 and state the names of the States which have not utilised the grants given by the Home Ministry during 1961-62 and 1962-63 for assisting the Local Self Governments, Zila Parishads and Municipal Boards to put an end to the practice of carrying night-soil as head loads?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): A statement showing the allocations made to the various States and the expenditure incurred during 1961-62 and 1962-63 on the scheme of "Improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers" is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1853/63].

Welfare of Physically-Handicapped Children

**211. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2100 on the 18th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the amounts of grants given to various voluntary organisations for the welfare of the blind, the deaf and dumb, the mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped children category-wise and State-wise, during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in the grants during 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1854/63].

(b) The reason for shortfall in the grants during 1961-62 was that the operation of the Scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped" was being reviewed and the revised scheme was approved only towards the end of 1961.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act

212. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons arrested in Delhi under the Suppression of Immoral Trafficking in Women Act during 1961-62 and 1962-63 and the number of women and brothel keepers among them, separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The number of persons arrested under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 in Delhi are as follows:—

Year	Men	Women	Brothel-keepers among them
1961-62	88	113	12
1962-63	26	97	14

हिन्दी शब्दकोष

२१३. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त कोई हिन्दी शब्दकोष

न होने के कारण हिन्दी अनुवाद में कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, क्योंकि पहले ही कई प्रामाणिक शब्दकोष बाजार में उपलब्ध हैं। तकनीकी सामग्री का अनुवाद करने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने शब्दावली तैयार की है जो "पारिभाषिक शब्द संग्रह" नामक प्रकाशन में मिल सकती है।

अनुवाद की समस्या

२१४. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री ४ सितम्बर, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १४२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय विश्व-विद्यालयों तथा विश्वविद्यालय आयोग को जो अनुवाद की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया था उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : कुछ विश्व-विद्यालयों ने विशेष कोर्स शुरू करने में अपनी असमर्थता बताई है दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के जवाबों का इन्तजार किया जा रहा है।

Delhi Police Personnel

215. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether police personnel including traffic control staff are authorised to take free rides in the buses plying in the Delhi city; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to prevent policemen from taking free rides in D.T.U. and other buses in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Surprise raids are organised by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Delhi Police from time to time, to detect if any police personnel are taking free rides in the public vehicles plying in Delhi. The defaulters are suitably punished.

Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

216. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to poor result shown by Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi in the last Higher Secondary Examination;

(b) whether any attempt was made to analyse the cause of this poor result and whether any steps are being taken to remove the shortcomings; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in some of the Government Schools where the pass percentages were as low as 30 percent, no steps have been taken to improve teaching standard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The average pass percentage of Government Schools at the last Higher Secondary Examination (including Compartmental Examination) was 66.1 against the Board's average pass percentage of 69.8.

(b) As indicated in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 599 answered on 21-8-1963, a Committee has since been constituted to investigate the causes of poor results in the case of those Government Schools where the pass percentage was less than 40 with a view to devise ways and means to improve their results.

(c) No, Sir. Remedial teaching has been introduced for weak students in those Schools. Seminars are also being organized to improve the teaching of English in which a majority of the students had failed. It is also proposed to organize Vacation Study Camps and provide temporary hostel-facilities for the students of rural areas for supervised studies.

Basic Education

**217. { Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that basic education be combined with agricultural or farm education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the new scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No Sir, but agriculture has always been recognized as one of the crafts used for educational purposes in the system.

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

Indian Students to America

218. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one hundred students who have passed S.S.C. examinations, the Senior Cambridge or pre-degree course examinations are to be selected for one-year study course in America by India Foundation in collaboration with American Field Service; and

(b) if so, how these students will fit in after their return for further studies?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Government have no official information.

(b) Does not arise.

Minerals in Assam

219. { Shri Swell:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India working jointly with the Directorate of Geology and Mining of the Government of Assam has recently reported discoveries of large deposits of various valuable minerals in the autonomous districts of Assam;

(b) if so, the names of the minerals their estimated quantities and the places of their occurrence; and

(c) whether Government have any schemes for their exploitation?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No new discoveries were made in the investigations which were carried out jointly by the Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Geology and Mining of the Government of Assam.

(c) Does not arise.

एम० ए० और बी० ए० परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी

२२०. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के किस विश्वविद्यालय में सबसे अधिक विद्यार्थी एम० ए० और बी० ए० की परीक्षा में वर्ष १९६३ में अनुत्तीर्ण हुये; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण थे ?

बैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Indian Science Congress

221. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research

and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani delegates to the Indian Science Congress withdrew without attending the deliberations of the Congress and its various Committees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayan Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Image of Buddha at Kusinagar (Deoria)

222. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the image of Buddha which is lying at Kasaya (Kusinagar) District Deoria, U.P. and its temple is deteriorating fast and a meeting of Buddhists of various countries assembled at Sarnath in the second week of October, 1963 requested Government to take immediate steps to protect them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No, Sir; the temple enshrining the Mahaprinirvana image of Buddha is already a Centrally protected monument and is in a good state of preservation.

Geological Survey

223. Shri Balkrishna Wasmik: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been conducted in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes. The results of the investigations con-

ducted from 1956 onwards are as follows:

Manganese ore	Bhandara Nangpur	12.19 million tonnes of ore with 40% and more of manganese.
Dolomite	Nagpur	186 million tonnes.
Iron ore	Puser, Chanda	268,000 tonnes with high grade ore.
	Lohara, Chanda	21.3 million tonnes.
Chromite	Nagpur	0.485 million tonnes of ore with 33.94—52.48% Cr ₂ O ₃
Limestone	Yeotmal	43.69 million tonnes.
Coal	Wardha	5000 million tonnes.
	Walley, Bandar.	108 million tonnes.

Mineral Resources of Kerala

224. **Shri Kappen:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently made a survey of the mineral resources of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes. The survey carried out so far by the Geological Survey of India has revealed the following important occurrences;

1. Good quality Clays at Kundara, Quilon and Varkala.
2. Cement grade Limestone at Pandaretu, Chemmanthimalai and Nettuvangai. Reserves estimated are at 350,000 tonnes.
3. Bauxite at Trivandrum and Quilon districts.
4. Glass sand at Shertallai. Reserves are estimated at 68 million tonnes.

5. Graphite at Parantholi. Good concentrations upto 0.6 metre from surface and as disseminations upto 4.5 metres.

6. Kaolin at Aakulam, Arumanur, Murkumpuzha, Puttankottai and Varkala. The occurrences are extensive and of good quality.

7. Iron ore at Ettakkad, Kacheri, Malapram, Nadu Vallur, Nilambur and other places in Kozhikode and Palghat districts. A total of 17,000,000 tonnes of iron ores with 32 to 38 per cent iron have so far been estimated.

8. Occurrences of Peat at Vembanad Lake and Gold at Nilambur have also been recorded.

9. In addition, occurrences of Ilmenite, Shell limestones, Chrysoberyl, Lignite and Mica have also been recorded but are not of any economic importance.

Asian Languages in Banaras Hindu University

225. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Banaras Hindu University has started a pilot scheme to teach eight Asian languages; and

(b) if so, the help Government contemplate to extend in this connection?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University has not so far approached the Government for the purpose.

कोयले का स्टॉक

२२६. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या खान और ईंधन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक ऐसा आदेश निकाला है कि पत्थर का कोयला रखने के लिये या स्टॉक रखने के लिये व्यापारीगण अब ज्यादा मात्रा में कोयला ले सकते हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक व्यापारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितना कोयला ले सकता है और क्या वह कोयला बगैर परमिट ले सकता है ; और

(ग) क्या यह आदेश सभी राज्यों को भेज दिये गये हैं ?

खान तथा ईंधन मन्त्री (श्री अलगेसन) :

(क) से (ग). कोयला नियंत्रक ने सारे राज्यों और केन्द्रीय प्रयोजक अधिकारियों को कहा है कि वे अपने सामान्य कोटा के अलावा कोयले की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के नियतन के लिये सिफारिशें भेजें ताकि कोयले को इकट्ठा करने में सुविधा हो। कोयले के प्रेषण से पूर्व परमिट को प्राप्त करना निस्संदेह जरूरी है। ऐसी आशा है कि कोयले के पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन और रेल परिवहन की पर्याप्त उपलब्धि के कारण परमिट बिना रुकावट जारी किये जा सकेंगे। केवल इतना ही प्रतिबन्ध होगा कि कोयले के विशेष ग्रेडों के लिये उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकार में सामान्यता छूट नहीं होगी।

Regional Engineering College, Jaipur

227. { श्री Karni Singhji:
श्री V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and grants-in-aid advanced upto date for the Regional Engineering College, Jaipur; and

(b) the special reasons for selecting Jaipur as the location of this Institute to the exclusion of other erstwhile capitals against the general policy to reduce disparities in the development of States?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No loan for construction of students' hostel/staff quarters has so far been advanced to the college. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned as an advance "on account" grant-in-aid to the College.

(b) The location of Regional Engineering College at Jaipur has been decided in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan.

Drilling Projects

228. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the drilling projects proposed to be taken up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during 1963-64;

(b) the countries which have promised aid to different projects; and

(c) the particulars of technical help and material promised?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Drilling operations were/will be undertaken in the following areas:

(i) Gujarat region:

- (1) Ankleshwar;
- (2) Olpad;
- (3) Dadhal;
- (4) Kim;
- (5) Atali;
- (6) Cambay;
- (7) Nawagam;
- (8) Kalol;
- (9) Sanand;

(10) Wavel;

(11) Mehsana.

(ii) Assam Region:

(1) Sibsagar;

(2) Lakwa;

(3) Teok.

(iii) Ganga Plains:

(1) Ujhani;

(2) Kasganj;

(3) Tilhar;

(4) Raxaul.

(iv) Punjab Region:

(1) Jawalamukhi;

(2) Janauri.

(v) Cauvery Basin:

(1) Pattukkottai;

(2) Karaikal.

(b) Technical and/or financial aid for the drilling work has been made available/promised by USSR, Italy and France.

(c) USSR has made available a large credit, under which the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has been obtaining drilling rigs and materials for drilling, as well as the services of technical personnel.

Italy has provided a credit, for carrying out deep drilling operations in the Ganga Plains and the Punjab, through an Italian contractor.

France has provided a credit for carrying out structural and deep drilling operations (as well as seismic work and direction and supervision of oil exploration work) in the Jaisalmer area through French contractors.

Archaeological Find at Barani Village (M.P.)

229. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pre-Asokan seal and some terracotta bear-

ing inscriptions of Buddhist stupas and sutras have been discovered in the Barani village of Datia District of Madhya Pradesh which is said to be an old pre-Asokan town; and

(b) if so, the full details and significance of the discovery?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No Asokan or pre-Asokan seals have been discovered in or near Barauni village (which is the real name of the village). In the light of the recently explored finds, the site does not appear to be either pre-Asokan or Asokan town.

(b) Does not arise.

Study of Para-psychology

230. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of para-psychology has been started in this country on a scientific basis;

(b) the universities where the study has started and the progress made therein; and

(c) whether the Central Government have given any grants towards development of this study?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). While there is no separate Department for the study of Para-psychology in any University so far, the University Grants Commission has in principle agreed that a centre for research in Para-psychology be set up, preferably at Andhra University, as an experimental project. A detailed proposal from the University in this behalf is awaited. The Rajasthan University has, in the meantime, sent a proposal to the Commission for the setting up of a Research Institute in Para-psychology and the proposal is under examination.

2. It is understood that the Seth Sohan Lal Memorial Institute of Para-psychology at Sri Ganganagar, Rajas-

than, is engaged in some work on Para-psychology.

Northern Zonal Council Meeting

231. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the various items that were discussed in the Northern Zonal Council meeting held at Chandigarh in October 1963;

(b) the decisions taken thereon and how are they going to be implemented; and

(c) whether the matters relating to Inter-State Transport and Inter-State Sales Tax were also discussed and if so, the conclusion thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) to (c). A list of the items discussed in the last meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held at Chandigarh on 14th and 15th October, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1855/63]. The proceedings of the meeting embodying the decisions taken thereon by the Council will be placed in the Parliament Library for the information of the Members of Parliament, as usual, as soon as they are finalised.

Pak Espionage

232. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conspiracy has recently been discovered in the Basirhat sub-division of West Bengal to transmit to Pakistan military secrets endangering India's security;

(b) whether the persons connected with this espionage ring have been apprehended; and

(c) whether it is a fact that persons arrested so far are Indian citizens?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Eight Indian nationals have been arrested in this connection, and the case is *sub judice*.

Industrial Estates for Universities

233. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether under "the earning while learning" scheme any industrial estate has been started in the neighbourhood of any university; and

(b) if so, the details of working of such an estate?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir; one pilot Production-cum-Training Centre has been started at the Roorkee University.

(b) This Centre has a Carpentry Shop, a Foundry Shop and a Fractional Horse-Power Motor Manufacturing Shop with a small Die and Tools Room. The Carpentry and Foundry Shops have started functioning.

The capital grant sanctioned for the carpentry and foundry shops is Rs. 3,21,300 and for the fractional horse-power motor manufacturing shop Rs. 3,47,000.

About 50 students have joined the carpentry shop and 12 students have joined the foundry shop. The manufacture of fractional horse-power motor has not yet been started.

Colleges

234. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for limiting establishment of Arts Colleges in the country; and

(b) whether there is any alternative proposal to absorb surplus students in technical training institutes?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Last year, immediately after the declaration of National Emergency, it was proposed that the opening of Arts colleges should be postponed for the time being and additional requirements for admission may be met by an increase in the capacity of existing smaller colleges. This did not however constitute a directive against the establishment of new Arts colleges. Surplus students, if any, could thus be absorbed, for their attainment would not generally entitle them to admission in technical training institutes.

Archaeological Excavations

235. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
 { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of excavations undertaken by the Universities Research Institutes and the departments of Archaeology during 1962-63;

(b) the results achieved by those excavations;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to conduct a survey of the regions connecting the United Arab Republic and India to establish whether civilization was common to these countries;

(d) if so, whether U.A.R. Government have accepted the proposal; and

(e) when the work on this project is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Twenty-nine excavations were undertaken in India during 1962-63.

(b) They threw light on different periods from the neolithic through protohistoric and megalithic to historical periods.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No reference has yet been made to the Governments of the regions concerned.

(e) It is too early to say. Work can be started only after a decision has been taken in the matter.

Zinc in Sikkim

236. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits of economically exploitable zinc have been found in Eastern Sikkim by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the approximate quantities of the deposit; and

(c) whether exploitation of the zinc concentrates has been started?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Survey of Monuments in Punjab

237. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the monuments of Punjab has since been completed;

(b) the steps taken for the preservation of the monuments; and

(c) the annual grant sanctioned for preservation keeping in view their national importance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for the preservation of only the Centrally protected

monuments of which there are 136 in the Punjab. Repairs to these monuments are carried out as and when necessary.

(c) A provision of Rs. 38,150 exists in the budget of the Archaeological Survey of India for the current financial year for repairs to such monuments.

Social Defence (Care) Schemes in Punjab

238. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Punjab Government by the Centre for the implementation of Social Defence (Care) Schemes in the State during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-sekhar): (a) Rs. 47,450 were given to the Government of Punjab during 1962-63 for Social Defence (Care) Schemes. For the year 1963-64, Rs. 80,000 have been allotted tentatively; expenditure sanction will, however, be accorded towards the end of the financial year on the basis of figures of actual expenditure incurred during the first three quarters and of estimated expenditure for the fourth quarter of the financial year 1963-64, to be received from the State Government.

(b) For 1962-63 the figures are:—

(i) Probation Services for Offenders	Rs. 29,430
(ii) Welfare Services in prisons	9,665
(iii) Protective Home	8,355
	<hr/>
	47,450
	<hr/>

Regional Industrial Research Laboratory in Orissa

239. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a regional industrial research laboratory in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the laboratory; and

(c) when the laboratory is expected to be set up?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The setting up of a Regional Research Laboratory has been recently approved and a Planning Committee to prepare plans and programme of work as also cost estimates is being set up.

Botanical Gardens

240. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish eight more botanical gardens in the country has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sites selected for the new gardens?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No. There is no concrete proposal under consideration now to set up eight more botanical gardens in the country. However the question of setting up a garden in Delhi and Goa is under consideration at present.

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

Scientific Survey of Himalayas

242. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received an offer from German Scientists for a joint survey of the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the nature of the survey to be undertaken; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) According to available information, no such offer has been received.

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

Dhebar Commission's Report

243. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any machinery at the Centre or at the State level to supervise the implementation of the recommendations of Dhebar Commission; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in the implementation of the Commission's recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). At the Centre, there is an Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Home Affairs who is examining the various recommendations in consultation with the State Governments and Central Ministries. At the State level, the Secretary in charge of the Department of Welfare of Backward Classes supervises the implementation.

As the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission primarily fall within the sphere of action by the States, a Conference of State Ministers

in charge of welfare of Backward Classes was convened on the 26th and 27th July 1962. A statement of the conclusions reached at the Conference was placed on the table of the House on 28th August, 1962. State Governments are taking necessary steps while formulating annual plan programmes and implementing welfare schemes. They are also required to submit periodical progress reports on the progress of implementation.

Anti-Corruption Officials' Conference

244. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the main conclusions arrived and recommendations made at the anti-corruption officials' conference held recently at Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavs): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Conference of the Central Bureau of Investigation and State Anti-Corruption Officers, 1963, have not yet been received by Government.

Oil Find in Raigarh (Bhopal)

245. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been discovered in a well in Raigarh in Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the details of the find?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mica Mines

246. Dr. U. Misra: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of mica mines in Bihar have closed down due to uneconomical prices of mica; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the mica industry from the present crisis?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). According to the notices received by the Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, a total number of 42 mica mines are reported to have been temporarily closed and 4 mines permanently closed against 36 mines re-opened and 17 new mines opened, during the period January to September, 1963. Thus the number of mines opened during the period is more than the number of mines closed down. The price level of the various varieties of mica taken as a whole is reported to have been more or less stationary during the period.

Drilling in Tanjore

247. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploratory drilling is being carried out at Aladikuvilai village in Tanjore; and

(b) if so, the result achieved so far?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A structural well is being drilled near Aladikuvilai village, two miles north of Pattukottai, with the object of obtaining information regarding the nature of the sub-surface rock formations. The well will be drilled down to a total depth of 1050 metres. The results can be assessed only after this depth is reached.

Museums

**248. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Museums Advisory Board has sanctioned some amounts for the museums of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance sanctioned; and

(c) the museums which will be benefited by this assistance?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). On the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Museums, a sum of Rs. 3,15,000/- has been allocated by the Government of India for the development of Museums in Madhya Pradesh during the 3rd Plan period. Out of this allocation, a sum of Rs. 39,500/- has so far been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on the basis of their requirements.

(c) 1. M. G. Museum, Raipur.

2. Central Museum, Indore.

3. Central Museum, Gwalior.

4. State Museum, Dhubela, Nowgong.

5. District Museum, Dhar.

6. Government Museum, Vidisha.

7. Shivpuri Museum, Shivpuri.

8. New Museum at Bhopal.

9. New Museum at Jagdalpur.

Anniversary of Purandara Dasa

249. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme at Government level to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Purandara Dasa,

poet-saint of Karnataka, which falls in 1964; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, are considering holding a function in 1964 in Homage to the Poet-Saint.

Indian Students in Soviet Universities

250. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals studying in Soviet Universities and higher institutions for the degree of 'Kandidat' and/or other Post-M.A., M.Sc. Diploma courses;

(b) the subjects in which they are seeking to specialise; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps regarding recognition of the academic achievement of Indians studying in the U.S.S.R.?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There were about 175 Indian scholars studying in various parts of U.S.S.R. in July, 1963.

(b) Most of the scholars are specialising in scientific and technical subjects such as semi-conductors, growth of crystals, mechanical and electrical engineering, geology, botany, chemistry, physics, soil conservation, cotton breeding etc. Some students are also studying political economy, Russian language, choreography, history, etc.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students

251. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment's Scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, are not available to the students, living outside specified areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. The Scheduled Tribes students living outside the specified areas are treated as 'Other Backward Classes' and awarded scholarships as admissible to such classes.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

PROCEDURE RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

Mr. Speaker: Calling Attention Notice. Shri Mohan Swarup.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, before you proceed with the Calling Attention Notice, I want to make a submission on this subject which is pertinent not only to this Calling Attention Notice but also to certain practices which have come to be observed in this House in connection with the Calling Attention Notices.

Of late, it has been almost established as a draconian practice that in the matter of Calling Attention Notices, only those persons whose names are given on the Calling Attention Notice are entitled to ask a question. I have, therefore, gone into this question in detail and consulted the rules. I find that Rule 197 under which the Calling Attention Notice is given does not contemplate any such restriction. Rule 221 is not applicable because it concerns only the timely completion of financial business. Then, there comes Rule 378 which relates to preservation of order and enforcement of decisions. I think this would hardly justify the type of restriction which has been placed in these matters. Again, there is Rule 350 which relates to the speaking of

Members only when they are called upon. This is a general rule and I do not think it is applicable here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not refer to all those rules at this moment.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am finishing my observations. I am covering the whole ground so that you can give your direction with facility.

Mr. Speaker: He is covering the whole ground and it would become impossible for me to refer to all those things.

Shri Kapur Singh: I find that either in the Rules or.....

Mr. Speaker: With a proper notice, I am prepared to discuss it. He need not now at this moment refer to all those things.

Shri Kapur Singh: Neither in the Rules nor in the Directions which the Speaker has given on the rules, I find any justification for imposing a restriction of this kind. I am not here contending that everybody should be allowed to put questions or that you should be in no position to exercise control. I concede your discretionary powers apart from the Rules or the Decisions that are there. Therefore, you may, whenever you so decide, place suitable restrictions in each case. My only submission is that this rule that nobody else may put any question whatsoever on the Calling Attention Notice, unless his name is there already on the Notice, is a little too hard and restricts not only the rights of the Members but detracts somewhat from the advantages which a Calling Attention Notice seeks to obtain.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will recall that the practice has been that whenever a calling attention notice is given and the Minister makes a statement, the procedure does not allow the putting of any questions. Under you have said merely reinforces the

rule 197, there can be no questions and no debate, and no questions are allowed.

It was only in the beginning of this Parliament when we began that I had put it before the House that instead of giving notices of adjournment motions which really contained an element of censure, whenever the Members wanted to have a statement, they might resort more and more to calling attention notices. So, really, there was nothing in the rules in regard to putting of questions on calling attention notices, and I relaxed it a little; it is not that I placed restrictions, but I relaxed them, and I said that I would allow those Members whose names were there to put one question each, and that was agreed to by the whole House.

If now it is desired by hon. Members that that relaxation should be withdrawn, then, I do not think that the Members would want their own rights to be curtailed. I did not place restrictions, but rather I gave greater opportunities, but only to those Members who had taken the trouble of tabling those notices.

Therefore, the other rules that have been cited by the hon. Member have no connection here. It is only rule 197 which is applicable, and under that rule, it is not permissible to put questions; the hon. Member might say that it has not been made clear there, but the putting of questions by Members is not permitted there.

This is how we have been interpreting it so far. If he wants a change in the rule, he might give a notice, and we shall refer it to the Rules Committee, and if a modification is suggested by them, I shall place it before the House and then it can be done.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would make only two observations on what you have just now said. One is that what

[Shri Kapur Singh]

primary request that I have made and I argue this on the ground as you say that now the scope of the Calling Attention Notices has been widened to include also certain other types of motions which are of a more serious nature.

Therefore, I say that relaxation of this restriction is justified. Secondly that the relaxation of this restriction should benefit only those whose names are already there on the Notice is somewhat, to say the least, hard on those who wish to take proper interest in the proceedings of this House.

Mr. Speaker: If they want to take proper interest, they should give notices also.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I make one submission? Instead of closing the discussion at this stage, would it not be better, if you would kindly call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and invite all the leaders of the various groups for a discussion of this matter there? For, I am not convinced about what you said that you relaxed the rules and extended the privileges of the Members of the House. Therefore, I think that it would be better that we meet in your Chamber and discuss this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has only referred to one part of my statement. I said that I relaxed that rule and the House approved of it. The House can always do it. It was not a case of, I should say, my discretion; I did not exercise my powers in any special capacity, but I put it before the House that if the House agreed we might just do that, and it has been done in pursuance of that decision.

If a change is needed, of course, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting today, and anyone can take it up, if he wants to.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I submit very respectfully that

you have really widened the scope of the calling-attention-notices? Formerly, if anybody had tabled a calling-attention-notice or if a group of Members had tabled a calling-attention-notice, then it was up to the Speaker to decide whether he should call any of them or not. But, now, under your dispensation, anyone who has submitted a calling-attention-notice is asked to put a question, and I think that that has worked very much to the advantage of those persons who take the trouble of sending in those calling-attention-notices, and it has also enabled the House to understand the question in all its aspects.

I therefore think that no further discussion is needed on this point. I think the whole House is satisfied with your ruling and it is working very well. I do not think you need call the leaders of Groups to review this question.

Mr. Speaker: Incidentally, I might say—now that this question has arisen—that even in a question—we are now referring to calling attention notices—there has been such a large number of other Members also, who have not given notice of question, whose names have not been included in the question, but who desire to ask supplementary questions. That placed me in great difficulty.

Shri Ranga: Even leaders of groups were there.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Though I am very very glad that the number of Members taking interest in these matters is growing—that is a welcome sign; in some questions there have been 20, 30 and 40 and in one 53, Members clubbed together—it becomes very difficult for me to satisfy all. On the one hand, we desire that more and more questions should be covered; on the other, I find myself unable, whatever may be my desire, to go beyond 10 questions. So the real purpose is not served, and most of the time we find that the supplementaries that are

put are very long and there are arguments and other things. (An Hon. Member: And quotations.) If only straight questions are put, we might be able to do more work.

In this connection, I might also add—though that does not support my argument—that in England it has now been found—lately I read about it; that report was placed before me—that whereas at one time there were 100 questions covered in one hour, now there are only 40, 35 or 30 disposed of. They have gone into the reasons. They say that the supplementaries that are put now are more lengthy and argumentative. That is the reason. They are looking into this question.

Therefore, I will request hon. Members also to keep that in mind.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We can discuss that.

Mr. Speaker: I have agreed we can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Mohan Swarup.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before we take up the calling attention notice, I would like to say this. My name was there along with that of Shri Daji. In our notice, we had also referred to the recent developments along the cease fire line in Kashmir and in the Dumabari-Lathitilla area in Assam. I have been told that there is a question on the latter subject coming up on the 25th; so it is not included here. Now that question may or may not come up. I would only request you.....

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him that opportunity. He might see me separately or write to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister while answering may be asked to cover both these matters.

Mr. Speaker: He might write to me. I will ask the Minister if it could be done separately.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THE CEASE-FIRE LINE IN KASHMIR

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : मैं प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के प्रश्नों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना अवतव्य दें :

काश्मीर में युद्ध-विराम रेखा पर हाल में हुई गतिविधियाँ ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Pakistan Press has been indulging for several weeks..

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इस सदन में यह तै हो चुका है कि जो हिन्दी में प्रश्न उठे उसका उत्तर हिन्दी में हो, और बगल में ही डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं जो कि हिन्दी में उत्तर दे सकते हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Pakistan Press has been indulging, for several weeks, in intensive propaganda on the so-called concentration of Indian troops on the cease-fire line. Newspaper headlines have tried to make out that India was planning to use, against Pakistan, the arms and equipment that she has received from friendly countries for her defence against Chinese aggression across her borders. To give an air of reality to these allegations, Pakistan has attempted to build up tension along the cease fire line.

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

2. On October 16, the Pakistan Ministry of External Affairs handed over a note to our High Commission in Karachi alleging, *inter alia*, that Indian troops were stepping up their activity on the cease fire line, particularly near village Chaknot, which is situated some miles east of Keran. It was also alleged that the Indian authorities had indulged in what was described as "Spasmodic eviction of Muslims", particularly from village Chaknot, which, according to Pakistan, had always been administered by the so-called Azad Kashmir Government, though they admitted that the village was situated on the Indian side of the cease fire line. The note went on to warn India that if a forcible seizure of Chaknot was attempted, the so called Azad Kashmir Government Forces would be compelled to take whatever steps they might consider necessary to defend themselves and maintain the *status quo*. The threat held out in the Pakistan Note was supported by intemperate statements by Pakistan Ministers, even questioning the legality of the Cease Fire Agreement in relation to the conduct of civilians and civil administration.

3. On October 22, Pakistan stopped the flow of water on their side of the cease fire line in the power channel, which feeds the hydel generator situated in the town of Poonch. When to continue the supply of the water to the power house our workmen attempted to build a diversionary power channel, on our side of the cease fire line and well away from the 500-yard demilitarized zone, they were fired upon from the Pakistan side, and one of our workmen was injured by rifle fire. With considerable difficulty the work on the diversionary channel was completed by November 2 and the hydel generator began to function again. In this case also, Pakistan newspapers carried false reports of an attack by Indian troops and the resistance offered by

the so-called Azad Kashmir Forces. This stoppage of water in the power channel to Poonch, we maintain, is a clear breach of the Indus Waters Treaty. This power channel takes off from the Betar Nallah on the Pakistan side of the cease fire line. The firing incident on the power channel was reported by us to the U.N. Observers and the question of the breach of the Treaty has also been taken up with Pakistan, officially, by our Indus Commissioner.

4. More recently, another report has been given wide currency by Pakistan newspapers and the Pakistan Radio, alleging that Indian troops have been active in village Polas, which is situated a few miles north-north-west of Poonch and the so-called Azad Forces are said to have been ordered to resist them.

5. All these Pakistani allegations are, of course, completely baseless. There is no concentration of Indian troops along the cease fire line. We have, at no point, near village Chaknot, or near village Polas, increased, in any manner, our defence potential. All activities along the cease fire line are under the constant scrutiny of the United Nations Observers. The U.N. Observers, we are informed, have visited Chaknot, and they have also visited the Betar Nallah near Poonch, in response to our complaints against Pakistan's violations of the Cease Fire Agreement. Their awards are awaited. We have exercised complete administrative jurisdiction in all villages on our side of the cease fire line and we shall continue to exercise such legitimate jurisdiction, without in any manner transgressing the Cease Fire Agreement. If Pakistan has any complaints of any military build-up on our side, at any point along the cease fire line, she is free to ask the U.N. Observers to go into the matter and report the results of their enquiry, after a verification on the spot, as they are authorised to do under the

Cease Fire Agreement. If Pakistan does not seek the assistance of the U.N. Observers we can only conclude that she is motivated by nothing but a desire to indulge in propaganda to malign India.

6. We want to live in peace with our neighbour, Pakistan. As we have repeatedly stated in the past, the arms we are receiving from friendly countries are not being used and will not be used against Pakistan. We have also repeatedly stated that although we claim and will continue to claim full and complete sovereignty over the whole of Jammu and Kashmir, as a result of State's accession to the Indian Union, we have always hoped for and worked for a peaceful settlement of all disputes with Pakistan. But Pakistan has, all along, spurned our overtures of friendship and goodwill. This does not mean that we will change our policy of wanting friendly and co-operative relations with our neighbour.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मोहन स्वरूप ...

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस सिलसिले में श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने ठीक ही अभी यह सवाल उठाया था कि इस तरीके से कोई एक कन्वेंशन बन जाय और उस पर यदि अमल न किया जाय तो फिर ठीक से इस सदन का काम नहीं चल पायेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो यह भी है कि कभी कभी हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी में पढ़ दिया जाता है। तो उसका तुर्जमा अंग्रेजी में होता था लेकिन अब जबकि मूल प्रश्न आदि हिन्दुस्तानी या हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा में किया जाय तो उसका जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया जाय और उस अंग्रेजी जवाब का हिन्दी में अनुवाद भी नहीं हो, अब श्रीमन्, इस तरह से कैसे यह काम चल पायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बारे में देखूंगा। अंग्रेजी जवाब का हिन्दी अनुवाद आप को दे दिया जायेगा। मैं करवाये देता हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हिन्दी में किये गये प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी में जवाब दिया जाना माना जा सकता है यदि किसी मंत्रालय में ऐसा मंत्री हो जो कि न तो हिन्दी जानता हो, जिसे राष्ट्रभाषा न आती हो, और इस देश की कोई बोली न आती हो लेकिन इस मंत्रालय में उप विदेश मंत्री हैं जो कि हिन्दी जानते हैं और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री वहाँ मौजूद हैं, वहाँ पर इस तरह से काम चले तो इसका साफ मतलब है कि यह सरकार जानबूझ कर इस देश की मातृभाषाओं को उपेक्षा या अवहेलना करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें : मैं उसका जवाब देता हूँ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, I do not think that whatever the protagonists of Hindi say should go unchallenged. Everytime Hindi is used, we put up with it; we do not quarrel with it. If simply because English is used some persons begin to complain every time, that is not a happy psychology for the growth of Hindi.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब उन्होंने यह बात कही ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें, मैं खड़ा हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बैठ जाओ (इंटरप्शंस)।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं झुंड के इस तरह से बैठ जाओ कहने से बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ। (इंटरप्शंस)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब, आप बैठ जायें, मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, मुझे बात कहने दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप का हुक्म मैं माना करता हूँ लेकिन अगर इस झुंड के हुक्म के साथ साथ आप का भी हुक्म

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

होता है तो फिर मैं क्या करूँ ?

(इंटरप्शन) ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हिन्दी कानून में है (इंटरप्शन) ।

श्री मुहम्मद इलियास (हावड़ा) बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : शट अप । तुम कौन होते हो बैठने के लिए कहने वाले ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सवाल हिन्दी का नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेजी का खत्म करने का सवाल है (इंटरप्शन)

श्री मुहम्मद इलियास : हिन्दी हम भी चाहते हैं मगर ऐसी नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : तुम हिन्दी नहीं बल्कि रूस और चीन की गुलामी चाहते हो । (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के झगड़े का फैसला इस तरीके से हम करेंगे ? (इंटरप्शन) ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : (सम्बलपुर) : अगर आप पहले से मंत्री जी से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जवाब देने लगा हूँ लेकिन बीच में इस तरह से आप सब लोग खड़े हो जायें और एक दूसरे पर चिल्लाने लेंगे तो इस तरह से कोई फैसला नहीं होगा, न ही इससे मुल्क की एकजुती चल सकेगी और न हम इकट्ठा रह सकेंगे । इस शोरशराबे का आखिर मतलब क्या है ? इतने जिम्मेदार आदमी इस तरह से बर्ताव कर के सारी दुनिया को अपना तमाशा दिखा रहे हैं ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस भय से कि कुछ लोग हिन्दी पर एतराज करते हैं हम इस देश की बोलियों को प्रोत्साहन

न दें और अंग्रेजी को ही इस देश पर सदा के लिये लादे रहें । हम सिर्फ अंग्रेजी का बहिष्कार करना चाहते हैं । खाली कोई हिन्दी बोलवाने का सवाल नहीं है । अंग्रेजी को छोड़ कर आप हिन्दी, तामिल, बंगला या मलयालम बोलवाइये, कोई भी देश की मातृभाषा बोलवाइये लेकिन अंग्रेजी का बहिष्कार कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Shri Yadav has said that if she did not know Hindi, she can speak in any other language. . . . (Interruptions.) Is Hindi the only Indian language? They must be knowing it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: They have a different point of view. (Interruption). There was nothing to be agitated about. I do not know why this uproar has been created in this matter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मलयालम बोल सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मलयालम नहीं बोल सकते हैं । यहां मलयालम बोलने की इजाजत नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बोल सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी इजाजत नहीं है । डा० साहब आप बैठ जाइये । यहां दो ही जवानों में चर्चा चल सकती है और वह हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी । जब कोई दूसरा आदमी सिर्फ प्रश्न के लिए या जब वह स्पीच देता है तो उसके लिए उसको खास इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है । यहां मलयालम में बोलने की इजाजत नहीं होगी । इस तरह से अगर हम चौदह जवानों में बोलना शुरू कर दें और एक

दूसरे को समझें नहीं तो यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है और यहां ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अंग्रेजों भी सब नहीं समझते हैं । (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । न समझें मगर आप को याद रखना चाहिए कि आज तक चूँकि कार्यवाही चली आयी है अंग्रेजों में इस वास्ते . . . (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री बागड़ी : अंग्रेजों के गुलामों . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । श्री बागड़ी अपनी जगह पर बैठ जायें । क्या इस तरह से आप इस का फैसला करना चाहते हैं ? जो सवाल है मुझे उस पर आने दीजिये । यह जो सीन हम ने क्रीएट किया है यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है क्योंकि सारी दुनिया देखेगी, अखबारों में यह सब जायगा ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमें इस अंग्रेजी की गुलामी को भी तो तोड़ना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां इस तरह से आपस में लड़ने से क्या अंग्रेजी चली जायेगी ? मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ और इस तरह से बीच में एक दूसरे पर चिल्लाना बहुत ही नामुनासिब है । मेरे बार बार मना करने पर भी कोई शांति से मेरी बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जबरदस्ती अंग्रेजी थोपना चाहते हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have to take stern action, whoever the Member might be. I am standing for so long a time and Members have not cared to listen to me. They have been standing, one

after the other, getting up and rising in their seats. I cannot tolerate that.

सवाल सिर्फ यह उठाया गया था कि पहले हम यह कोशिश करने रहे हैं कि अगर हिन्दी में कोई सवाल या कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस या कोई दूसरा दिया जाय तो उसका जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाय, हमेशा हिन्दी में जवाब देने की कोशिश की जाय । उसमें भी एक्स्पेशन माना गया है कि अगर कोई मिनिस्टर हिन्दी न जानता हो तो वह अपना जवाब अंग्रेजी में दे दे लेकिन यहां ऐतराज सिर्फ इस बात पर किया गया है कि इस मिनिस्टरी में एक मिनिस्टर है जो कि हिन्दी जानते हैं और वह हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकते थे लेकिन जवाब हिन्दी में नहीं दिया गया । यही सवाल है न आप का ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा सवाल यह है . . (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें । इस तरह जोश दिखलाने से क्या होगा । यह बात बिल्कुल दुष्ट है कि आज तक हम इस पर अमल करते चले आये हैं । अगर मिनिस्टरी में कोई ऐसा हो जो कि हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकता हो तो हिन्दी में सवाल पूछने वाले को हिन्दी में जवाब देने की जरूर कोशिश की जाय तभी हम इस को चला सकते हैं । अगर हम ने आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हिन्दी को वृद्धि देनी है, हिन्दी को उन्नत करना है तो इस तरह से हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए । अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर जवाब दे सकते हों तो वे दे दें । यहां कहा गया कि उन के एक दूसरे मिनिस्टर भी हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकते हैं । अब मुझे मालूम नहीं कि क्या कारण हुआ कि इसका जवाब हिन्दी में न दिया जाकर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया । अब अगर यह उनमें आपस में बांटा हुआ भाग हो और यह श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

के जिम्मे हो और इसका उनको जवाब देना पड़ता हो तो इतना तो मੈम्बर साहबान को टोलरेट करना ही चाहिए। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं उसका तर्जुमा करवा कर दे सकता हूँ। मैं फिर द्वारा कहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की जरूर कोशिश करें कि जब नोटिस वगैरा हिन्दी में आयें तो उनका जवाब भी हिन्दी में ही देने की कोशिश की जाय। हिन्दी सवालें, और कौलिंग एटेंशन आदि का जवाब हिन्दी में देने की अवश्य कोशिश की जानी चाहिए तभी हम आगे चल सकेंगे।

An Hon. Member: Please speak in English also. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Nobody understands. Even the Speaker must be Hindi-speaking.

Mr. Speaker: Then, of course, when it is desired that the Speaker must be Hindi-speaking—and my Hindi is not of that standard—I must quit and some others must come.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): You will have to quit when these people feel like that. They will make you quit.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Both Hindi and English must be there. It is not necessary to develop this Hindi phobia. It is enough that the Anglo-phobia has been developed to some extent and the reactions have been felt. But, at the same time, this Hindi phobia that is being developed by some people like Shri Frank Anthony is going too far.

Mr. Speaker: There should not be such attacks made personally against each other. Expressions are being given to that. I am very sorry that this situation has arisen.

I have said, so far we have followed this practice that if there is a Minister who can answer in Hindi and the question or enquiry is made in Hindi, an attempt should be made to answer it in Hindi. That has been what we have been following. Here the objection taken was, in this Ministry there are Ministers who can answer in Hindi and therefore, they ought to have answered. But that could have been said very quietly and I would have asked them if there was no special reason, they ought to have answered it. Now that the answer has come, I will try to see that the answer is also given in Hindi. I have again repeated that the Ministers would kindly see that when the question or any enquiry is made in Hindi, if the Minister-in-charge can speak in Hindi, then he should try to answer in Hindi.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) मुझे अफसोस है कि श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन ने जो बयान पढ़ा, उस का हिन्दी अनुवाद इस वक्त हमारे पास नहीं था। वह आज सुबह तैयार हुआ है। मैं उस का हिन्दी अनुवाद आज तीसरे पहर तक तैयार करवा कर आप के सामने पेश कर दूंगा और आप ने जो हिदायत की है, आईन्दा वह याद रखी जायगी और उस पर अमल होगा।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: May I make a submission?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा ख्याल है कि अब इस बात को खत्म किया जायें।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Not that I go against your ruling, but there is a serious implication involved and I want you to kindly take that into consideration. If this convention is followed—not that I question it; I merely bring it to your notice and for the consideration of the House-non-Hindi-Speaking Ministers cannot make any important statement or speech with reference to any subject. (*Interruptions*). If there is interrup-

tion, it is not going to convince me. It is the argument that is going to convince me.

Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, whose mother-tongue is not Hindi, spoke in English. It was an important statement. If your convention is to be followed, everytime an important question is asked in Hindi, it has to be relegated to the status of a Deputy Minister, with the result that ultimately the convention will so work that no top Minister can be a non-Hindi man. It has a very serious implication and I want the House to take it into consideration.

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of order, Sir. You did not give a ruling, but I wish to spell out what the hon. Member has said. It means a deliberate elimination of the non-Hindi-speaking people from the highest echelons of the treasury benches.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members to exercise patience.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is a deliberate elimination of the non-Hindi-speaking people from the highest echelons of the treasury benches, or even if they are put there merely as a sop to the non-Hindi people, it means in effect they will be relegated to third-class status on the treasury benches.

Mr. Speaker: I do not agree with the hon. Member there that English would be relegated simply by this. For the present, the number of those who are putting their questions and other enquiries in Hindi is rather smaller. There are many more Members who are giving their notices in English and they would always be getting their answers in English. But I am not going to just go back upon the stage which we have reached up till now. If we certainly have to achieve the objective that we have placed before us, we will have to move forward and not backward.

Shri Ranga: Surely I do not know what the objective is and what you mean by going forward. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: There is a constitutional provision and I will only abide by that. If any transgression is made on my part, then Members can point it out. But if it is according to the Constitution and the law that we have passed, then certainly we will have to abide by that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I remind you, Sir, that in the last session you had told the House that you would take it up with the Government and have arrangements made for simultaneous translation from Hindi to English and vice versa.

Mr. Speaker: I have tried to have it introduced as soon as possible. I have taken all measures that were possible.

We will soon be getting that and that difficulty would be removed. I have assured the House that I am taking all steps to have simultaneous translation introduced.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : २७ अक्टूबर के नवभारत टाइम्स में यह खबर छपी है कि भारत ने पाकिस्तान को काश्मीर में युद्ध-विराम रेखा न पार करने की चेतावनी देते हुए कल जो पत्र लिखा, वह पाकिस्तान द्वारा कल शाम को ही यह कह कर लौटा दिया गया था कि इस की कुछ बातें पाकिस्तान के लिए अपमानजनक हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण इस संबंध में क्या है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस पर और कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई। उन्होंने वापस कर दिया था, लेकिन उन को मालूम हो गया कि हम ने क्या कहा है। उस को पढ़ कर उन्होंने वापस किया। उन को इत्तिला करनी थी, वह हो

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

गई और उन्होंने वापस कर दिया। उस के बाद हम ने और कोई कार्यवाही उस सिलसिले में नहीं की।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, I want you to translate it into English. I want what the Prime Minister has said to be translated into English (*Inter-ruption*).

Mr. Speaker: For the time being I would only appeal to hon. Members to exercise patience in this respect.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे आपत्तिजनक बातें क्या हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि उस में और कोई कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई। उन्होंने जो पत्र लौटा दिया था, उस के बाद और कुछ नहीं लिखा गया।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : काश्मीर की संधि पर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच बराबर आरोप और प्रत्यारोप लगाए जा रहे हैं। अभी हाल में जो यू० एन० आबजर्वर टीम आई थी, उस का एवार्ड अभी तक नहीं मिला है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस का एवार्ड मिलने के बाद क्या यू० एन० ओ० के ऊपर भरोसा कर के हम बैठेंगे या हमारी सरकार कुछ प्रत्यक्ष कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार कर रही है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यू० एन० आबजर्वर के सामने ऐसी बातें रखी जाती हैं। ये छोटे छोटे वाक्यांत हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इस का कुमूर है या उस का कुमूर है। जहां तक उस के बाद कोई कार्यवाही करने का सवाल है, आज तक तो कोई कार्यवाही का सवाल उठा नहीं है। मालूम नहीं माननीय सदस्य कैसी कार्यवाही समझते हैं। एक एक्सिडेंट हो चुका है। उस पर उन्होंने राय दी कि इस में पाकिस्तान का कुमूर था या

हिन्दुस्तान का कुछ कुमूर था। बात वहीं खत्म हो जाती है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मेरे सवाल का पूरा उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। मेरा मतलब यह है कि यू० एन० आबजर्वर टीम अगर किसी को दोषी ठहरा देती है, तो क्या उस को उस से कोई सजा मिल जायेगी। जब तक यू० एन० ओ० डिसाइड न करे, या यह सरकार डिसाइड न करे कि वह कोई कार्यवाही करेगी या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि यह रिकार्ड पर रहता है। जिस को वे दोषी ठहरायें, वे लिख देते हैं। अगर मामला फिर उन के देखने का होगा कि किस देश ने कितने दोष किये, तो उस वक्त उस का रिकार्ड देखा जायेगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि लाटोदीला और दुमवागी के एरिया में, जहां पर पाकिस्तानियों ने गोली चलाना बन्द कर दिया था — कम से कम कहा यह गया था —, उन्होंने अपनी सेनाओं को भेज रखा है और वहां पर ट्रैचिज और खन्दकें वगैरह खोद दी हैं। यदि ऐसा है, तो वहां पर क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है कि उस का मुकाबला किया जाये, ताकि वहां पर कोई ऐसी बात न होने दी जाये और उस एरिया से उन को हटा दिया जाये, जहां पर वे मौजूद हैं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां, कुछ खाई-खंदकें खोदी गई हैं उधर और उन से कहा गया है कि वे हटाई जायें। इस तरफ उन की तबज्जह दिलाई गई है। माननीय सदस्य की तजवीज यह है कि एक फौजी जरिये से उस को बन्द किया जाय।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा। जो कच्चा कर रखा है उस लोगों ने, सीज़-फायर के बाद वे वहाँ से हट हैं या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहाँ तक मुझे इल्म है, उस खास कोने में वे शायद अभी हैं और इस बात पर दारो-मदार है, जो हम कह रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी बाइंडर की लकीर खींच दी जाये — उन के और हमारे लोग मिल कर खींचें, तय हो जाये, वे अपनी तरफ रहें, हम अपनी तरफ, क्योंकि, यह बात बहम की है कि वह इलाका किधर है।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): If the proceedings go on in Hindi, what is the use of our sitting here? Sir, you may kindly request the Prime Minister to give the answer in English.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Shri S. M. Banerjee knows English very well and still he is putting his question in Hindi. The Prime Minister, who knows English, is answering questions in Hindi. Then, what is the use of non-Hindi-knowing people from the South sitting in this House and unnecessarily wasting their time?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have made an appeal to all hon. Members not to raise this controversy.

Shri S. Kandappan: Please give the answer in English. Otherwise, how can we follow the proceedings?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This matter has come up in such a form that I do believe that you should call a meeting, at least of some representatives of this House, in order to find out what should be done. I quite understand that when the Prime Minister makes a statement, which presumably is important, those Members who do not understand Hindi have a very valid reason for a grievance, but

I do also think that because some Hindi enthusiasts are very prone to be vociferous in this House, they can get away with it, while the DMK Members cannot, because they are numerically small. This kind of discrimination is being practised in this House because of the pressure put by a certain section which has Hindi fanaticism in its blood and something has got to be done about it . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Daji.

Shri Daji (Indore): In view of the mounting tension in the cease-fire area in Kashmir, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that Pakistan Air Force is being recently re-equipped with fast moving jet planes and, if so, has the Government of India taken the issue with the Government of the United States that it will upset the military balance in the area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how far Pakistan Air Force is being re-equipped. Possibly, some re-equipment may be going on; to what extent, I cannot say. We have repeatedly pointed out to the United States Government that in view of Pakistan's general attitude and policy, it would not be very desirable to set a kind of arms race between them and us.

Mr. Speaker: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1842/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:

(i) The Mineral Concession (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1214, dated the 20th July, 1963.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1243, dated the 27th July, 1963.

(iii) The Mineral Concession (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1278, dated the 3rd August, 1963.

(iv) Notification No. G.S.R. 1451 dated the 7th September, 1963 making certain amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1579/63].

(ii) a copy of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2569, dated the 7th September, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1737/63].

ALL INDIA SERVICE (LEAVE) AMENDMENT RULES AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTEMPT OF COURTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(1) The Madhya Bharat Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council (Reorganisation) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2522 dated the 7th September, 1963, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter State Corporations Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1737/63].

(2) The All India Services (Leave Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 1470 dated the 14th September, 1963 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1444/63].

(3) Report of the Committee on Contempt of Courts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1445/63].

12.43 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1963, has passed the following motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1963:—

MOTION

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report

of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 be extended upto the 2nd December, 1963.' "

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTYSEVENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.44 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the two motions on the Committee on Public Undertakings moved by the Minister of Industry. Dr. Lohia may continue his speech

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, निजी धंधों ने सरकारी धंधों से बदइतजामी सीखी है और सरकारी धंधों ने निजी धंधों से लूट सीखी है जिसका नतीजा हुआ है कि मुझे श्री बिड़ना के धंधों में और श्री नेहरू के धंधों में कोई अन्तर नहीं दिखाई पड़ता। निजी धंधों की आत्मा और उसका शरीर सरकारी धंधों के अन्दर है। खाली सरकारी धंधे एक ओढ़नी ओढ़ कर रहते हैं सार्वजनिकता की, लोकप्रियता की लेकिन इसका नतीजा बहुत खतरनाक हुआ है। मैं आपका ध्यान खींच रहा था उन उपायों की तरफ जिनसे सरकारी धंधों की आत्मा पवित्र बनाई जा सकती है।

एक उपाय मैंने समता के चित्र का बताया था और कुछ उदाहरण इसके बताये थे। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि अंकों के अनुपात पर सोचा 1428(Ai) L.SD.—5

जाए, अंकों पर नहीं। उन अंकों को ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए अब मैं सुविधा की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचता हूँ। कुछ लोग केवल नौकरी पर ध्यान देते हैं, सुविधा पर नहीं। लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊँ कि एक अफसर जो अढ़ाई हजार रुपये महीना कमाता है, सुविधा के रूप में साधारण तौर पर दस हजार रुपये राज्य का खर्च करता है। इसमें मैं बहुत ऊँचे जो लोग हैं, उनकी सुविधा को नहीं ले रहा हूँ। वह लाखों में मामला जाता है। यह मैं एक औसत बात बता रहा हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब कभी गैरबराबरी की बात आप किया करे तो कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में केवल वेतनों के फर्क की बात न किया करें। वेतनों को छोड़ कर बड़े लोग अपने लिए चीगनी और छः गुनी सुविधाएँ ले लिया करते हैं और उन सुविधाओं के रहते बहुत कुछ कानून भंग भी हुआ करता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन लोगों के नाम नहीं लूँगा। खाली मैं इतना बताये देता हूँ कि किस तरह से कानून भंग होता है। एक बहुत बड़ा सरकारी अफसर है इन सरकारी धंधों वाला जो दिल्ली में काम करने लग गया। अपने कुटुम्ब के लिए उसने बम्बई में सरकारी खर्च से बंगला रखा। उसी तरह से एक और बड़ा अफसर है जो हमेशा यहाँ बम्बई से दिल्ली टेलीफोन किया करता है व्यक्तिगत मामलों में और वह अफसर हर हफ्ते एक बार हवाई जहाज में यहाँ सफर भी किया करता है।

उसी तरह से रोमानिया और हिन्दुस्तान के मामले में जो समझौतों का तोड़ हुआ, उस पर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचता हूँ। गोहाटी में जो तेल साफ होता है, वहाँ की केरोमीन इकाई जा है, वह बहुत दिनों से बन्द पड़ी है, कभी साल भर में ८० दिन काम करती है, कभी ५० दिन काम करती है। आजकल भी बिल्कुल बन्द है। मुझे इतिला मिली है कि रोमानिया और हिन्दुस्तान का जो समझौता हुआ था उस समझौते की शर्तों को तोड़ करके और जंग लगा माल ले कर

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

यह सारा कारखाना कायम किया गया है। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि कौन सी सुविधा हिन्दुस्तानी अफसरों को मिली और अगर मिली तो बड़ी खतरनाक सुविधा रही होगी। कानून बहुत ज्यादा टूट रहा है। मैं आपको और भी बहुत से उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ लेकिन इसको बन्द कर के खाली मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ सरकारी धंधों के सम्बन्ध में कि यह वृत्ति सारी दुनिया में देखी गई है कि सब अफसर कानून तोड़ते हैं और एक दूसरे को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। रूस को भी इसका बहुत ज्यादा सामना करना पड़ा था। ये सुविधायें बन्द करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि सरकार की एक मंशा है कि वह भी अपने अफसरों को उसी तरह रखे जिस तरह से निजी धंधे वाले अपने अफसरों को रखते हैं। मैंने सुना है कि कई बार प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि अगर टाटा, बिड़ला आदि अपने अफसरों को शान से रखते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान का राज भी अपने अफसरों को शान से रखना चाहता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यही सब से बड़ी खराबी है कि शोकीनी और फिजूल खर्ची का मन बनता चला जा रहा है, समता का मन नहीं। इसका सब से बड़ा उदाहरण स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री देते हैं। वह हमारे सरकारी धंधों का उद्घाटन करते हैं और जब वह या उनके जैसा कोई मंत्री जाता है तो वह देखें कि कितना खर्च होता है। एक बार सिर्फ उन्होंने कहा कि अब से मैं उद्घाटन नहीं किया करूंगा कोई मजदूर उद्घाटन करेगा और एक मजदूरनी ने उनके सामने उद्घाटन भी किया। वह ढोंग फिर बाद में कभी नहीं हुआ है। वह हमेशा उद्घाटन के लिए पहुँच जाते हैं और खर्च करते हैं।

मैं आपका ध्यान खींचूँ कि हीराकुड और राउड़केला के इलाके में जो सिर्फ पचास साठ मील का इलाका है, तीन हवाई अड्डे हैं। ये किस लिये हैं? सिर्फ इसलिये कि

प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्रियों की शान और शौकत में फर्क न आ जाए, उनकी शान और शौकत के लिए ये हवाई अड्डे बना दिये गये थे और अब उनसे कोई काम नहीं होता है, न माल ढोया जाता है और न कोई और जाता है। आप देखें कि यह शान शौकत की फिजूल-खर्ची कितनी बढ़ गई है।

अब मैं दाजी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों वह आरती उतारते हैं सार्वजनिक धंधों की, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ सब तर्क उसके खिलाफ देते हैं? इसका सबब यह है कि उन्होंने रूस के बारे में ज्यादा सोचा नहीं। रूस में बड़ा अत्याचार हुआ, बड़ा जुल हुआ। मैं उसको नापसन्द करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की शोकीन पसन्दगी को भी बहुत नापसन्द करता हूँ और अगर यह काम रूस में हुआ होता जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले १५ वर्षों से चल रहा है, तो न जाने कितने नौकरशाह और न जाने कितने मंत्री दीवार के सामने मुँह करके उड़ा दिये गये होते। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर कि मैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस पर कहिए कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के लिए कमेटी बने या न बने।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हाँ, बने। लेकिन मैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने १३ मिनट तो कल लिये थे और आज भी

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कल तो मैंने पाँच सात मिनट ही लिए थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आपने १३ मिनट लिये थे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सार्वजनिक धंधों पर बोल रहा हूँ, और सार्वजनिक धंधे किस तरह से चलाए जाने चाहिए इसका कमेटी को थोड़ा बहुत ज्ञान होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझसे मैं आप इसको कहें तो कह सकते हैं, लेकिन आप ने तो एक बहस शुरू कर दी। यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जानता हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय। मैंने केवल एक बात कह दी कि मंत्रियों और नोकरशाहों को रूस में गोली से उड़ा दिया गया होता। यह एक ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि जिस पर कि उनको आपत्ति हो सकती है। मैं उसको पसन्द नहीं करता। मैं उसको अत्याचार समझता। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शौकीनी बहुत खराब हो रही है और अब समता का मन कायम किए बिना हिन्दुस्तान में सार्वजनिक धंधों को चलाने से बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होगा। यह पहली बात है जो मैंने आपसे कही।

उसके साथ साथ जहाँ तक लोकतंत्र का हिसाब है, मजदूर और मालिक के रिश्तों के बारे में भी इतना ही कहूंगा कि निजी धंधों में मजदूर इतना असन्तुष्ट नहीं है जितना कि सार्वजनिक धंधों में है।

और लोकतंत्र के बारे में एक विचित्र घटना आपको बताता हूँ। टाटा नगर कंपनी नगर, करोड़पतियों का नगर है, लेकिन चित्तरंजन तो ऐसा विचित्र नगर हो गया है कि उसके अन्दर घुसने के लिए परमिट लेनी पड़ती है। इस तरह का लोकतंत्र चालू है। मेरे पास उदाहरण तो सैकड़ों हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी फिर आपसे दरखास्त है कि सवाल तो इतना है कि

जिस तरह से अभी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी देख रख करती है, इसी तरह से चलती रहे या इसके लिए एक अलाहिदा कमेटी बनाई जाए

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कोई कमेटी बनेगी और उसके सामने ये बातें नहीं होंगी तो हम लोक सभा वाले करेंगे क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, आपको जो कहना था आपने कह दिया और मैंने उसको सुना।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक ही वाक्य में जो सार्वजनिक धंधों की कमियाँ हैं व्यापारिक दृष्टि से उनको बताये देता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सारी कमियाँ अब नहीं आ सकतीं। सवाल यह है कि इस वक्त जिस तरह से अभी काम चल रहा है उसी तरह चलता रहे या एक नयी कमेटी कायम की जाए। तो उस पर आप कहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नई कमेटी कायम की जाए, लेकिन वह क्यों कामय की जाए, इसके बारे में तो मैं अपने तर्क दूंगा अब मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को चाहिए कि वह खूद मुझ से वे उदाहरण ले लें जिनसे कि सार्वजनिक धंधे बिगड़े हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, अब खत्म कीजिए। एक एक मेम्बर को १५ मिनट देने हैं। आपको कल १३ मिनट दिए और दस के करीब आज भी हो रहे हैं। आपको जो कहना हो वह मुझसे मैं कह दें। अगर आप मिसालें देंगे तो बहुत वक्त लगेगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि आपके पास बहुत मसाला है और वह जरूरी मसाला है। लेकिन यह तो देखिये कि जो हमारे सामने मौका है उस पर उनको कहा जा सकता है या नहीं। अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ। जो मसाला मेरे पास है उसे छोड़े देता हूँ।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो फौलाद बिक रही है उसका दाम सस्ता होना चाहिए। क्योंकि लोहे और कोयले के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान स्वर्ग है। हम अपना कच्चा लोहा जापान को चार छः हजार मील दूर भेजते हैं और जापान अपना फौलाद यहाँ सस्ता बेचता है लेकिन हमारे फौलाद के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि निजी धंधे वाले इस बात को पसन्द करते हैं कि सरकारी धंधों के सबब से दाम ज्यादा रहें और वह भी मुनाफा उठा सकें।

ये सारी चीजें सार्वजनिक धंधों के मामले में हो रही हैं। अगर निजी धंधों में यह होता तो उनका दिवाला निकल गया होता लेकिन सार्वजनिक धंधों में दिवाले की बात नहीं रहती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को एक संकल्प दे रहा हूँ कि वह अपने यहाँ लागत हिसाब जरूर जारी करें। लागत हिसाब में ये सब चीजें सामने आती रहेंगी कि कौन कहां कानून को भंग कर रहा है, कौन दोषी है। दोष के मामले में भी अच्छा हो कि सरकार ध्यान दे। जब कोई दोषी पकड़ा जाता है तो उसकी जगह दूसरा दोषी सामने आ जाता है। अब नए मंत्री आए हैं, उन्हें पता चल जाएगा। कभी वित्त मंत्री दोषी समझे जाते हैं, तो फिर पाटिल साहब दोषी समझे जाते हैं, फिर कामत साहब दोषी समझे जाते हैं और इस तरह से दोषी पकड़ा नहीं जाता। इसलिए दोषी पकड़ने के बजाए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए इस तरफ कि दोष को कैसे दूर किया जाए।

अन्त में मैं एक ही वाक्य कहता हूँ। जितने मंत्री लगे हैं, ये सरकार में नहीं रहेंगे तो ये सारे के सारे निजी धंधों के उपासक और हिमायती बन जायेंगे। केवल मेरा जैसा आदमी सार्वजनिक धंधों का हिमायती रहेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, are you continuing this for the whole day?

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not. I will call the hon. Minister at 3 o'clock. I am finishing with it. Now will reduce the time limit on speeches. The same things are being repeated and certain irrelevant things are being said. I will request hon. Members that they should try to finish their speeches within ten minutes so that I will be able to call more hon. Members.

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा (पटना) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री श्री कानूनगो साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ कि, देर से ही सही, उन्होंने पब्लिक सेक्टर के क्षेत्र में पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी के निर्माण का मोशन पेश किया।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस कमेटी के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी सदस्य को एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। इस कमेटी के निर्माण का सुझाव काफी विलम्ब से आया है। आज यहाँ पर यह तर्क देना युक्तिसंगत नहीं और मौजू भी नहीं कि बरतानिया में ऐसी कमेटी के निर्माण में चार वर्ष लगे थे। आज हमारे भारत को औद्योगीकरण के क्षेत्र में योजनाओं के सहारे बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़ना है और जिन तमाम लक्ष्यों को यूरोप में सदियों में प्राप्त किया गया उन्हें हमको चन्द वर्षों में पूरा करना है। ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हमारा आगे बढ़ना उतना ही विकट हो जाएगा।

आज इस कमेटी के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सदन के सदस्यों ने हर दृष्टिकोण से विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारा लोकतंत्र समाजवाद से जुड़ा हुआ है और इस लिए हम समाजवाद के प्रति बफादार सिपाहियों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में एकीकृति और लोकोपयोगिता

साकर उसको उन्नति का एक खम्बा साबित करें, और इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस क्षेत्र में प्राइवेट क्षेत्र के मुकाबले में एकीकृत, प्रोडक्शन, इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स में प्रगति दिखाई दे। हमारे देश की जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाने का सवाल और अन्य अनेकों सवाल इससे जुड़े हुए हैं। हमको पबलिक सेक्टर के द्वारा देश के सामने एक नमूना रखना होगा। लेकिन आज जो पबलिक सेक्टर की हालत है वही आगे भी रही तो यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य होगा और ऐसा होने पर हमारे समाजवाद पर लोग उंगली उठा सकते हैं। तो मैं इस कमेटी के निर्माण के सुझाव का समर्थन करते हुए कोई सस्ती आलोचना यहां पर नहीं रखना चाहती। कागजात से यह स्पष्ट है कि इस क्षेत्र में सुधार की काफी आवश्यकता है।

मेरा पबलिक सेक्टर के श्रमिकों से ताल्लुक रहा है और मैं ने पबलिक सेक्टर के बकिंग को देखा भी है। मैं ने देखा है कि वहां पर बेशुमार गड़बड़ियां हैं। करोड़ों का खर्च है जिस पर पूरा नियंत्रण नहीं है और अफसर लोग इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स के बारे में मनमानी करते हैं। तो इन पबलिक सेक्टर के उद्योगों में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए जिससे हमारी जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा हो सके, यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि इस तरह की एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया जाए। पबलिक सेक्टर में केवल पबलिक रिलेशन्स के मामले में ही नियमों का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है। मैं चन्द बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहती। हथिया और रुरकेला जैसे पबलिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में भी इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स टाटा के मुकाबले के नहीं हैं। और सरकारी आदेशों का पालन तो दूर रहा, जो श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में स्टेट्यूटरी प्रावीजन्स हैं उनका भी उल्लंघन होता है।

आज आवश्यकता यह थी कि पबलिक सेक्टर दुनिया के सामने एक माडल एम्प्लायर का नमूना पेश करता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो

सका है। मैं इस कमेटी के निर्माण का समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इस कमेटी के अधिकारों पर रुकावट न लगायी जाए। यह बात सत्य है कि यह कमेटी गवर्नमेंट की मेजर पालिसी के बारे में दस्तन्दाजी न करें, लेकिन पबलिक सेक्टर के धन्यों के डे टु डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वहां इसके अधिकार को सीमित करना ठीक नहीं होगा। गवर्नमेंट का यह कदम बहुत ही समाजवादी और प्रगतिशील है किन्तु इसका क्षेत्र सिर्फ बड़े बड़े कारखानों तक ही सीमित न रख कर सभी सरकारी उद्योगों पर लागू किया जाये।

13 hrs.

इस कमेटी के अधिकारों को केवल चन्द पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग्स तक ही सीमित न कर उनको वही अधिकार देना चाहिए जो कि आज पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी को है। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ एक बार फिर इस सुझाव का समर्थन करूंगी और कहना चाहूंगी कि आज हमारे देश का भविष्य या यूँ कहा जाये कि देश का औद्योगिक भविष्य पबलिक सेक्टर में चलने वाली बड़ी बड़ी अंडरटेकिंग्स की सफलता पर निर्भर करता है। यदि पबलिक सेक्टर में हम सफल हुए तो हमारे देश का औद्योगिक विकास सफल होगा। करोड़ों रुपयों की लागत पर हम देश को जो एक मजबूत किला बना कर दुनिया के सामने खड़ा करना चाहते हैं तो उसका तात्पर्य अच्छे उत्पादन से है, जनता के अच्छे लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड से है, एफिशिएंसी से है और उसके साथ कंज्यूमर्स के हित से है। हम चाहते हैं कि श्रमिकों के उचित व न्यायोचित अधिकार हों। इसलिए मैं उस कमेटी के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि केन्द्र यदि राज्य सरकारों को भी इस तरह की कमेटी के निर्माण का सुझाव देता तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this motion

[Shri Morarka]

that the hon. Minister has been pleased to make before this House. This motion has not come a day too soon. As a matter of fact, you will be surprised to know that this motion has taken almost ten years before it has been presented to this House.

There are two main reasons why this Committee is proposed to be constituted. One is that the public sector is growing and the Industrial Policy of the Government has assigned a definite task, an increasing task, to the public sector. As many hon. Members pointed out here, already about Rs. 1200 crores have been invested in the public sector and much more money is going to be invested. But more than that, it has been felt that the parliamentary control, the parliamentary accountability of these public sector enterprises is not adequate. For that purpose, I would like to quote that what the Estimates Committee said in 1959-60. In the 73rd report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha), this is what the Committee had to say:

"Considering the huge investment of public funds in the public undertakings, the existing methods available to Parliament of keeping itself fully informed about these undertakings are neither adequate nor satisfactory. Under the existing arrangements, Parliament does not get a comprehensive picture of these undertakings."

Now, this is the background of why this separate Committee was recommended. Besides, the late Shri Mavalankar, the then Speaker, in his letter, to which the reference was made by the hon. Minister, had said:

"It is also clear that the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee are already over-burdened with the work assigned to them and they have very little time to go into the working of these corporations."

The reason for proposing a separate Committee was that the Public Ac-

counts Committee and the Estimates Committee were already over-burdened with other work and, therefore, a separate Committee of this House was to be constituted. It is not a sort of compromise; it is not that they wanted to do it for any other reason. But it is for practical considerations that because the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee did not have enough time to go into the working of these public undertakings, they wanted to constitute a separate committee. That is all right. Now, when a separate Committee is being constituted and this Committee is expected to take over the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, I do not know why the constitution of this Committee is sought to be made different. First of all, as you know, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are constituted or elected every year by the House and there has been no difficulty at all in the election of Members to those Committees. Nothing by way of complaint has come to your notice. Then, I do not know why a separate method is suggested for this Committee. The period of three years is being suggested for the Members of this Committee. Why can't the election take place every year? What is the difficulty? The proportional representation system, if it has to succeed, has a condition precedent that the elections of the entire Committee must take place at one time. Unless all the Members are elected at one time, the different Parties are not likely to get the proportional representation. I do not see any reason why the election of this Committee cannot be put at par with the election of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. Since this Committee is going to be a permanent Committee of this House, I hope the hon. Minister would reconsider this and put this Committee at par with the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee so far as the election and other procedures are concerned.

Then there is the second point. What would be the functions of this Committee? Parliament says that there is a need for more control and better scrutiny of these public undertakings. Is it that Parliament should have more rights or is it that Parliament should have less rights? As it is, Parliament has full rights through its Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee to go into any aspect of the public undertakings. Now those powers will be taken away and instead a new Committee is constituted to which these powers are given. Why should there be any diminution of those powers. At least the powers which are at present being enjoyed by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee should vest in this Committee.

It has been said that these commercial and industrial undertakings must enjoy autonomy. True. They must have autonomy, autonomy for functioning. But autonomy and accountability are two different things. They are not inconsistent with each other; they do not come into conflict with one another. A concern may be fully autonomous, yet it may be fully accountable to Parliament. Autonomy means that there should be no interference in day-to-day working, that there should be no pin-pricking. That is all right. But it does not mean that it should not account for its success or failure to the House.

The hon. Minister said that many of the companies are floated under the Companies Act and since the Companies Act is a comprehensive Act—there are so many sections—they are properly regulated. I do not want to go into the details. But if you see the Estimates Committee's report, it says that the annual reports of some of these companies are placed on the table of the House in as many as 35 months after the year is closed, whereas the Company Law requires that they should be placed on the table of the House within 9 months.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): That was before the

amendment of the Company Law that came in 1960.

Shri Morarka: The provision of the Companies Act, 1956 requires.....

Shri Kanungo: 15 months.

Shri Morarka: 9 months. It requires that the reports of these companies should be placed on the table of the House within 9 months and that only in exceptional circumstances the extension may be given. As against that, some of the companies are taking 35 months. May I enquire from the hon. Minister what action has he taken or his Company Law Department has taken against those companies which have taken 24 months or 25 months or 35 months? Had he written even one letter to them saying that such delay should not be caused?

Shri Kanungo: That situation has been corrected now.

Shri Morarka: Then, take another instance. If you incorporate a corporation, then the Bill is introduced by the Minister and Parliament gets a chance to examine the various provisions of the corporation bill and then decide whether those provisions are adequate or inadequate. But when a company is floated under the Company Law, there is no such opportunity available to us. Without any reference to this Parliament, a company can be registered and floated. For the capital of the company, only the Minister has to come to Parliament. When does he come? He comes either at the time of the general demand of the Ministry, at the time of the annual budget, or at the time of the supplementary demand of the Ministry. There are so many other big and small things that are put altogether. May I ask: Does this House really get a chance at that time to examine whether the demand of the hon. Minister or the Ministry for that company is proper or improper. The Supplementary Demands for Grants are discussed in two or three hours; so many subjects are there, so many Ministries are there,

[Shri Morarka]

and so many Members are there who want to speak that it is very difficult for anyone to apply his mind properly to the details of those provisions and to find out whether there is a justification for floating that company, whether there is a justification for giving a particular activity of Government to an autonomous corporation or not, and so on. So, from all these points of view, it is vital, in the interests of the public sector itself, in the interests of parliamentary democracy and in the interests of the Ministers that there should be a proper scrutiny and a proper examination by this House and by the committee of this House.

I was saying that there was no conflict between autonomy and accountability. These are not only my views. This is what Professor Galbraith has said. He has said:

"Though the society should be wholly tolerant of errors that are within the framework of success, it should be wholly intolerant of failures to achieve the specified goals. Indeed, the non-achievement of goals, not the individual mistake, is the meaning of failure. Autonomy does not mean less public accountability. On the contrary, it means more. But it is accountability not for method, procedure or individual action, but for results."

As long as you make the corporations or the public authorities accountable for the results, from the point of view of whether the goals have been achieved or not, I think it should not be called interference in the day-to-day management or interference in the autonomy of those concerned.

When I look at this motion, I find that it is unnecessarily lengthy. First of all, there is no necessity for prescribing the functions of this committee. It could easily have been said that the functions of the committee would be the same as those which are performed by the Public Accounts Committee and

the Estimates Committee at present. As it is, under clause 2(d) of the motion, Government have vested the power in you, Sir, as the Speaker to allot the functions. Clause 2(d) reads thus:

"such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to the Public Undertakings specified in the Schedule by or under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time."

Why should the Speaker allot these functions from time to time? I can understand that in special circumstances and in special cases. But the functions which are already vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee should automatically vest in this new committee also.

Then, there is a proviso to this clause, and I object to this proviso more vehemently. It reads thus:

"Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely:

(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the Public Undertakings;...."

That is, the committee will not examine and will not have the right to say whether there should be a public sector or not. That is a major Government policy decision. I quite agree. But then, what are the policies that each individual concern is following? What is the price policy? What is the profit policy? What is the purchase policy, labour policy and so on? The committee must be able to examine all these things. Otherwise, the work of the committee would be incomplete.

and the committee would exist only in name and not in substance.

Then, the proviso reads:

"(ii) matters of day-to-day administration;"

What are matters of day-to-day administration? The General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant is now empowered to make purchases, without reference to anybody, up to Rs. 50 lakhs, of any one item. That would be a routine power for him, and that would be a matter of day-to-day administration. If this committee would not have the right to examine these purchases and to see whether that power is properly and judiciously exercised or not, then the functioning of this committee would be seriously hampered.

I now come to Parts I, II and III of the Schedule. I do not know why this is divided into three parts. This is a committee on all public undertakings, that is, public undertakings as exist today, and public undertakings as they would come into existence tomorrow. All those public undertakings must come within the framework of this committee. By putting this Schedule, Government have limited the scope of this committee. Tomorrow, if more corporations are incorporated or more companies are registered, unless you amend the Schedule, you cannot bring them within the purview of this committee. That is not a very satisfactory arrangement. I seriously and sincerely appeal to the hon. Minister to make the Schedule a simple one by saying that the list will consist of all those public undertakings the report of which is placed on the Table of this House.

As was pointed out yesterday by some of the hon. Members, so far as Part III of the Schedule is concerned, in view of the latest amendment, it has become redundant. I heard the hon. Minister's speech carefully, and the only purpose of keeping this Part III is that so far as the Defence companies are concerned, they should not be

examined by this committee like all other companies, but some sort of special procedure should be adopted or some sort of restraint should be exercised in their case, and for that purpose it has been stated that the affairs of these companies may be examined in such manner as the Speaker may direct. I quite agree with the intention of the hon. Minister, but the Schedule as it stands now requires a definite amendment. Otherwise, concerns like the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., etc. would be completely outside the purview of this committee.

In conclusion, I would just say one word about those companies in which Government have not got 51 per cent share but 50 per cent or 49 per cent or a lesser percentage of shares. Under the scheme proposed, those companies would not be touched at all. According to me, it does not make any difference whether Government have got 51 per cent shares or 50 per cent shares. For example, take the Burmah Oil Co. The investment of Government in the Burmah Oil Co. is 50 per cent. But the Burmah Oil Co. would be completely outside the scope of this committee.

Shri Warior: I believe my hon. friend means the Oil India Ltd.

Shri Morarka: Similarly, take the case of the TELCO. The entire production of the locomotives by TELCO is purchased by Government. The share capital also is substantial, so far as Government are concerned. Government are the single largest shareholder of that company. In regard to any company where Government are the largest single shareholder, I think that there is justification for that company to be brought within the purview of this committee.

I hope that the hon. Minister would kindly consider the few points that I have made, and the House will take note of them and do whatever is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Radhelal Vyas. I would request hon. Members

[Mr. Speaker]

to be very brief now because most of the points have been made already.

श्री राबेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रस्ताव माननीय मंत्री जी लाये हैं, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इस का उद्देश्य सिवाय इस के कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है कि चूँकि इन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में बहुत कुछ सरकारी पैसा लगा हुआ है, इस लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उस पर पालियामेंट का कुछ नियंत्रण और देख-रेख रहे। यद्यपि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी मौजूद है, लेकिन उन के पास इतना अधिक काम है कि वे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के साथ न्याय नहीं कर सकते। यहाँ पर कई दफा यह सवाल उठा कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स की जांच-पड़ताल के लिये और उन पर निगरानी रखने के लिये कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये। इस दृष्टि से यह प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है।

सब से पहले मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ तक मेम्बरशिप का प्रश्न है, जो दस और पाँच, कुल पन्द्रह, की मेम्बरशिप रखी गई है, वह बहुत कम है, क्योंकि अध्यक्ष महोदय, खुद आप का मालूम है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी भी अलग अलग विषयों के लिये सब-कमेटीज बना कर काम करती हैं। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स की संख्या दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है और बड़ी बड़ी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं। अगर हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि जो कमेटी बनाई जाती है, वह ठीक ढंग से काम करे और जिस मकसद के लिये वह मुकर्रर की जा रही है, वह मकसद हासिल हो, तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उस में ज्यादा मेम्बर रखे जायें, ताकि वह कमेटी अलग अलग पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के लिये अलग अलग सब-कमेटीज बना कर उन की देख-भाळ

और छानबीन करे और पालियामेंट को समय समय पर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि लोक-सभा के बीस मेम्बर और राज्य-सभा के दस मेम्बर उस कमेटी में होने चाहियें। ऐसी कमेटी अगर बनेगी, तो वह अपना काम ठीक ढंग से कर सकेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : राज्य सभा तो परमानेंट बाडी है।

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : तब क्या? इसकी मियाद जो रखी है, वह जब खत्म हो जायेगी तो मेम्बरशिप भी खत्म हो जायेगी।

इस कमेटी का फंक्शंस जो सीपे गये हैं उस में कहा गया है कि जो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी काम करती है और उनके जो अधिकार हैं, वे भी इस कमेटी को प्राप्त होंगे। कल ला मिनिस्टर माह्व ने बताया था कि पी० ए० सी और ई० सी० भी काम करती रहेगी और यह भी काम करती रहेगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि दोनों चीजें कैसे सम्भव हो सकती हैं। इन सब कमेटियों के अगर अधिकार समान रहे और जो उनको ये तीनों कमेटियाँ देखती रहें तो क्या यह सम्भव नहीं कि जो रिपोर्ट पेश की जाय उस में मतभेद हो? इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस कमेटी की तरफ केवल पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का ही काम रखा जाये और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का जो काम है, इनके सम्बन्ध में, वह सब इसके सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के परब्यू से वह काम निकाल लिया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह का संशोधन होना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब एक बात मैं प्राविंसो के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका कई माननीय सद-

र्यों ने जिन्न किया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस प्राविसो की क्या आवश्यकता है। इसको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये। इस प्राविसो को रख कर मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कमेटी अपने अधिकारों का अच्छी तरह से प्रयोग कर सकेगी और ठीक तरह से काम कर सकेगी, इफैक्टिवली और एफिशिएंटली काम कर सकेगी। इससे तो जिस प्रकसद के लिये यह कमेटी बनाई जा रही है, वह ही फीत हो जाता है, वह ही पूरा नहीं होता है। इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। अविश्वास की इस में कौन सी बात है। पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है, मालिक है। क्या उसको यह अधिकार न हो कि वह आपके काम की जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये छानबीन कर सके? अगर उसको यह अधिकार है तो क्यों उसके इस अधिकार को छीना जाये और क्यों प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय। इससे तो जो उद्देश्य है, वह ही नष्ट हो जाता है। डे-टू-डे मूवमेंट को देखने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। मान लीजिये कि कोई जनरल मैनेजर गड़बड़ी करता है, एग्जाइटेमेंट्स में, अपने रिस्तेदारों को भर लेता है और कमेटी डे-टू-डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में नहीं जा सकती है तो उसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकल सकते हैं। इन सब चीजों से खराबियां पैदा होती हैं, माल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन होता है, एफिशेंसी पर असर पड़ता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इसके द्वारा छानबीन किये जाने के रास्ते में किसी तरह की कोई रुकावट डाली जानी चाहिये। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो प्राविसो है, इसको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये। आपको मालूम ही है कि एग्जिटमेंट्स कमेटी पालिसी के बारे में विचार कर सकती है, उसको बदलने के बारे में अपने सुझाव दे सकती है। ऐसी सूरत में समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब उसको तथा पी०ए०सी० को अधिकार है। और वे सब अधिकार आप इसको दे रहे हैं तो फिर क्यों मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि अधिकार इस कमेटी को न रहें। यह चीज बिल्कुल

नियमों के विरुद्ध है और जो उद्देश्य होना चाहिये उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है, बिल्कुल असंगत है। अगर पालिसी के बारे में यह सुझाव दे सकती है तो उसके लिये यह जरूरी होगा कि छानबीन करे क्योंकि वगैरह उसके वह दे नहीं सकती है। इस में जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है और जो रुकावट डालने की कोशिश की गई है, इसको हटा दिया जाना चाहिये। इसको कतई नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये।

बन फिफ्थ मैम्बरजें रिटायर हों, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। हमने देखा है शुरू से ही कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एग्जिटमेंट्स कमेटी . . .

श्री कानूनगो : उसका एग्जिटमेंट पेज हुआ है, उसको जरा पढ़ लीजिये।

श्री राबेसाल व्यास : : इयूरेशन आफ दी लाइफ आफ दिस हाउस, ऐसा आपने कर दिया है।

दूसरे मामलों में आपने कहा है कि रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर इस हाउस के लागू होंगे। लेकिन उस में एक अधिकार आपको दिया है। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि आप वह अधिकार लेना पसन्द करेंगे कि आप कोई वेरिफिकेशन या माडिफिकेशन कर सकें। इस तरह की कोई रेस्ट्रेंट लागू हो, ऐसा आप भी नहीं चाहेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि आप से पूछ कर यह किया गया है। आप भी इसको पसन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इतना अधिकार आपको दे दिया आये कि आप बरी कर दें या माडिफाई कर दें। यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि आप जैसी एक विभूति यहां मौजूद है कि जिन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ सकता है किसी आदमी का। लेकिन कल या फिर कभी कोई कमजोर आदमी चेंबर पर आ जाये तो शासन चाहे जब उन से देरी करा सकेगा। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस से डिफिकल्टीज एराइज हो सकती हैं, बाधा उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

श्री कानूनगो: रेजिडुअरी पावर्स स्पीकर की हैं। पार्लियमेंटरी कमेटी के रूलज पढ़ लीजिये।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : वह ठीक है। जो रूलज हैं वे लागू होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उनको दोहराया गया है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास: जो रूलज हैं वे तो हैं ही, फिर मेशन करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। शैड्यूल का जो पार्ट २ है, उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहंगा।

Public Undertakings which are Government Companies formed under the Companies Act.

इसके नीचे जो इबारत लिखी हुई है

Every Government Company whose annual report is place etc.

इसको डिलीट करने की जरूरत है। इसकी क्या जरूरत है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। इतना ही काफी है

Public Undertakings which are Government Companies formed under the Companies Act

जितनी भी कम्पनियां हैं उनको अपनी रिपोर्ट रूलज के मुताबिक सदन में रखनी हैं। पड़ती हैं। अगर कम्पनी एक्ट के तहत कोई कम्पनी रजिस्टर होती है तो उसके लिये यह लाजिमी है। हमारे मुरारका जी ने कहा कि अगर पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कोई अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं रखता है तो क्या हम उस अंडरटेकिंग को डिसकस नहीं कर सकेंगे? मैं, आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मशीन टूलज फैक्टरी शुरू में जब कायम हुई, उस में प्रोडक्शन शुरू हुआ, उसकी एनुअल रिपोर्ट आनी शुरू हुई, उससे पहले वहां पर बड़ी गड़बड़ी सी रही और काम की शुरुआत बड़ी देरी से हुई। आज उसने बहुत काम कर लिया है, बहुत तरक्की कर ली है। अब तो तीन चार

मशीन टूलज फैक्ट्रीज और बनाने में वह समर्थ हो गई है। लेकिन प्रारम्भिक स्टेज के उसके इतिहास को देखें तो वह अच्छा नहीं रहा है। अगर पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी या एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी शुरू से उसको देखती जिसका उसको अधिकार था तो मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी गड़बड़ी शुरू में हुई, जितनी डिले शुरू में हुई जितना पैसों का दुरुपयोग हुआ, अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग हुआ ...

श्री कानूनगो: रुकावट नहीं थी।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास: यह ठीक है। लेकिन पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के पास अधिक काम था और वह हर एक के लिये समय नहीं निकाल सकती थी। अब मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में यह चीज आये और उसको केवल इसी का अधिकार रहे और यह जरूरी नहीं होना चाहिये कि रिपोर्ट आये, उसके बाद ही वह देख सके। शुरू से ही उसको देखने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। जैसे ही वह कम्पनी रजिस्टर हो, जैसे ही प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रहा हो, जैसे ही ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम शुरू हुआ हो, मशीनरी आ रही हो, कांटेक्ट्स दिये जा रहे हों, बिल्डिंग बन रही हो, उसको देखने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। जितनी भी गड़बड़ी होती है, जितनी भी खराबी होती है, प्रारम्भिक स्टेज पर ही होती है और बाद में कुछ चैक उस पर लग जाता है। अगर इसको इस तरह से रखा गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी जो है, वह प्रारम्भिक कार्रवाई को देख नहीं सकेगी और उन पर अपना नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकेगी।

ये जो जोड़े से सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, इन पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी इस में संशोधन दिये हैं और उन सब पर विचार करके ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिये जिससे वाक में जो उद्देश्य है, वह हासिल हो और ठीक तरह से काम चले।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, the only explanation for the delay in constituting this Committee on the part of the administration is that they are accustomed to procrastination and slow thinking. It appears quite evident that the Committee is being constituted now in response to a sustained and clamorous demand in the House. You would recall that week after week, session after session, year after year, many of us had to repeat this demand for the constitution of a Public Sector Undertakings Committee. I am glad that officially the Government have conceded the demand and have also proceeded to actualise the concession.

I am, however, sorry that I am not in a position to welcome the Committee as officially proposed, although I am strongly in favour of the principle of constituting a separate Public Sector Undertakings Committee in order to secure effective accountability of public sector undertakings to Parliament. I would say that the Minister and the Government have taken too long to conceive, and then this Motion had to be brought out, it appears, by a Caesarian section. The many surgical thrusts which have been applied in the process appear to have deplorably distorted the appearance and the body of Shri Kanungo's Motion which is before the House. This brain child of the present Minister, it appears, suffers from congenital defects and disabilities and in my humble submission, if these defects and disabilities are not cured before it is finally delivered, this institution is not likely to thrive, whatever the care the paediatricians and the progenitors may want to bestow later on. I think something ought to be done at this stage to rescue this Motion from the many maladies with which it is sought to be delivered.

Mr. Speaker: From the observations he has made, the hon. Member appears

to be a good doctor. He should suggest the remedy.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am thankful to you. Though I am not really a medical doctor, I have pretensions to be a legislative physician....

Mr. Speaker: He should help in the right and correct delivery of the child.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: As a matter of fact, this Parliament is supposed to be a good doctor because it has quite often to conceive and equally often to deliver, the goods to this country.

Mr. Speaker: For the present, the hon. Member has been called to deliver!

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The motion is so wholly unsatisfactory that I had to bring forth a full-fledged substitute motion. There are unexplained departures in the official motion. There are indefensible innovations and omissions in this motion.

I would like, in this context, to refer to the two drafts which came up before the House on earlier occasions. The draft of Shri K. C. Reddy, the then Minister, though not wholly unexceptionable, was far superior, it provided very clearly that the joint committee would have powers to send for persons, papers and documents, though this power was sought to be somewhat restricted. I do not see any reason why this power should not have been expressly incorporated in the motion which Shri Kanungo has now brought before us. The draft of Shri Reddy also provided that the members of the joint committee shall hold office for a period of five years.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The draft as originally moved by Shri Kanungo in this House provided that

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

the tenure of this committee would be five years, but that election to this committee would be each year and by rotation. I am very glad that the Minister has finally made a concession to commonsense in agreeing to have the tenure of this committee coterminous with Parliament and not to insist on retirement by rotation and election each year of one-fifth of the membership, because, if that had been permitted, I am quite sure that it would have been quite contrary to the principles of parliamentary democracy. The basic tenet of parliamentary democracy is that the opposition should not be oppressed, that there should be an effort to secure a proper interchange of ideas and views. If by the device of retirement by rotation and election every year of one-fifth of the membership, Government had intended to secure ultimately the elimination of all Members of the Opposition, it was certainly a sinister design.

The present Motion also seems to be a concession to obduracy and intransigence on the part of the other House. I do not intend to cast any aspersions or reflections, but it does appear quite clearly that the Minister had agreed to this only because the other House refused to consider in utter intransigence the earlier drafts which had been placed before this House. What other reason can possibly be attributed to this change which has been brought about? It had been a matter of prolonged discussion in this House, and I would only cite before you some of the observations made in 1961 when a similar motion for the constitution of a committee on public undertakings was brought before the House. At that time it was clearly stated by the hon. Speaker:

"The second point is whether the Rajya Sabha should be associated or not. He (the Law Minister) says that already the Rajya Sabha Members are asso-

ciated in the Public Accounts Committee. Now he wants them to be associated in this Committee also. The other objection raised is that they have the right to vote. He says they will be associate Members, because the Rajya Sabha also has a right to discuss these matters. They will be here, they will merely discuss and give advice. They will not vote so far as this matter is concerned. Is it not so?"

I would pose the same question and would like to have an affirmative reply to this question from the Minister once again to reassure us in the enjoyment of powers which have been customarily ours.

Now I shall pass on to the various limitations sought to be enacted in this motion. The first limitation inherent in this motion is that it seeks to constitute a committee only of 15 Members, out of whom only ten Members would be elected from this House. Business, economic and industrial matters are complex. There is coming into existence in this country a vast framework of public undertakings. At all strategic points the public sector proceeds to intervene and to occupy the pivotal position. In such circumstances it is incumbent upon Parliament and the administration which proclaims its commitment to democracy, that there should be effective machinery for securing adequate accountability from these public undertakings. A committee consisting merely of 15 Members would again suffer from the same defect of insufficiency of time, of insufficiency of expertise and of relative want of resources and inclinations to probe into many undertakings, because it is impossible, in the nature of things, for a small committee to really exercise its functions over the vast framework of public undertakings which have been brought into existence in this country.

I have, therefore, suggested that there should be as many as 21 Members, and I would here cite the substitute motion brought forward at one time by Shri Dasappa—it had not been moved in the House, though it had been circulated—wherein he also suggested that there should be a committee of 21 Members. I need hardly say that Shri Dasappa has rendered distinguished service as Chairman of the Estimates Committee and has had occasion to look into these matters from close quarters. His advice as contained in his substitute Motion is surely valuable, and I do hope that Government would not bypass it in such a casual manner. But, in spite of the demand which has been made repeatedly, and by almost every single Member who has spoken in the House, that the committee should be enlarged, I see no signs, unfortunately, of the Minister resiling from the position which he has taken in the Motion that he has moved.

The second limitation inherent in the Motion is the Schedule. I do not understand why certain public undertakings have been excluded from the purview of this Committee. I would cite the example of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the State Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Port Trust, the Calcutta Port Trust and the Madras Port Trust, which I have sought to incorporate in Part I of the Schedule annexed to my substitute motion. I am also unable to understand why Government is not willing to bring under the purview of this Committee the departmental industrial and commercial undertakings of the Government of India. I suggest that Government should further agree to bring under the jurisdiction of this Committee all undertakings in which the Government of India hold 25 per cent or more of equity capital, in order to secure effectively the accountability of such undertakings.

Clause (d) of the Motion makes confusion worse confounded because of the proviso which has been appended to it which says that this Committee shall not examine and investigate matters of major governmental policy, shall not investigate matters of day-to-day administration, shall not investigate matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established. I do not see any reason or rhyme for this blanket exclusion, unless the intention is to procreate a child which will not grow to its full stature. It appears that the progenitor of this Motion, Shri Kanungo, is not concerned about the effectiveness and the health of the institution which he seeks to bring into existence, and which, under the official resolution, would be hamstrung at every step. It would be fettered by every conceivable limitation, and, indeed, it would have been composed on a pernicious, partisan and unparliamentary basis if we were to accept the principle of election each year and retirement by rotation. I am glad the Minister has accepted at least one reasonable principle in the amendment while constituting the committee which does go a long way in making this committee a properly constituted body.

This committee will have to have a very strong secretariat and it should have a wholetime officer of the status of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to assist it. This brings me to the question of expert assistance to this committee; it should be properly considered by the Parliament and provided for in the instrument of instructions of the committees. I also want to raise the question of desirability of having efficiency audits under this committee so that there may be a real assessment of the functioning of public sector undertakings. It is manifest that because of lack of sufficient information and lack of sufficient expertise any committee of

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

any legislature cannot be effective. It is because of these two reasons that we have proceeded to constitute this committee although these functions were being performed by the Estimates and the Public Accounts Committees. So, we should create sufficient expertise in this House so that the goal of accountability may be adequately reached. In this respect there is thinking now-a-days that there should be a sort of a third chamber ultimately responsible to this House which would consist of industrial and economic planners and those who have to do something with industrial and economic management so that sufficient expertise is available. It is axiomatic that if you want to exercise full control, you must have experts who know as much about these matters as the managers themselves whom you seek to control. Government should also think about a separate public service commission for these undertakings in order that complaints as those voiced by Mr. Daji may not arise. Government should consider these suggestions in a spirit of rational re-assessment; the Minister should not yield to smug acquiescence or muddled thinking or absent-mindedness. Much of what has gone on in respect of constituting this committee is an example of muddled thinking. The Minister has never been sure, if he has had any idea, it was only very tentative, and the House is still at a loss to understand as to what the precise status of this committee would be and whether the Members of Rajya Sabha associated with this Committee would be able to exercise their functions, and whether such exercise of functions would be in accordance with the Constitution. I hope that the Minister will rationally reconsider this motion in the light of what many of us have said, particularly in respect of the size of this committee and the limitations which are sought to be placed on its working.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the

motion which the Minister of Industry has moved is a welcome measure; it has been long overdue. It was delayed because there was some controversy over the respective spheres of authority between the two Houses of Parliament, Raja Sabha and Lok Sabha. I will not go into it; I am content to accept the very lucid explanation of the Law Minister yesterday on the constitutional question. Incidentally, I may add, I am a firm believer, personally, and an almost unrepentant supporter of the theory that the two Houses should be treated on an equal footing.

The central problem before this House today is parliamentary accountability. The principal issue is that of parliamentary responsibility and how that responsibility can be discharged properly by Parliament on matters relating to the working of the public undertakings. There shall be no difficulty in accepting the provision made in this Motion that the new committee will not interest itself or consider matters of day-to-day administration. Also it will not consider matters of major Government policy. But it is quite clear that it will not be precluded from considering matters of commercial policy. Considerable thinking has been done on the subject of limits of public undertaking in relation to matters that parliamentary committees can consider. The limits have been well defined in this country as well as in other countries particularly in the United Kingdom, a country which has had very valuable experience in this regard. I would like to make one suggestion here. The comptroller and Auditor-General should be more directly associated with this committee. After all this committee will be taking over the functions of the PAC and I hope it will be considered with due regard to the importance of the matter. We know that both the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee have been

Much has been said about the attitude of the private sector towards public undertakings or the public sector. I think it is high time that we recognised that there has been a gradual change on the part of the private sector and there has been an effort towards reconciliation to the existence and growth of the public sector in this country.

"Till lately there has been an unnecessary and fruitless controversy over the position and share of the two sectors, private and public."

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Much has been said about the profitability of these enterprises. I think we should give some more time for these enterprises to show results.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I would not take more than two minutes. We should give some more time to these undertakings to show results in the proper

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

way. These undertakings have been performing a very valuable task in supplying what we call the internal resources for the future growth of industries in this country. We have read about the Hindustan Machine Tools and the offer that they recently made that they would go on providing a new plant every year which would be capable of producing a thousand machines annually. We have also read about the Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., and we know the story as to how new fertilizer plants are being built up or created in this country; one at Trombay, another at Namrup and the third at Gorakhpur. So, this is a kind of heartening tale. It is not as bad as is sometimes made out about the results of public undertakings. It is not only heartening; I think it is sometimes as good as a stirring tale of progress.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I do welcome the suggestions contained in the statement about the formation of this Committee, but, at the same time, it has even now come out with a more confused thinking than deliberate planning for a truncated committee like this. The question is very simple. The public sector industries have become a wide empire. These cannot be covered by the ordinary routine work of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee. The Estimates Committee have got arrears for the last so many years; there are certain departments into which the Estimates Committee have never gone into after 1952. By the time the Estimates Committee cover all this work, it will find it difficult to go into these public undertakings and probe into all the different aspects of this question.

My hon. friend Shri Daji pointed out that there are certain very bad or unhealthy aspects already entrenched in the public undertakings. At once, some people came to the conclusion that that means the public undertakings themselves must be

scrapped. I think that is a remedy which is much worse than the disease. If that is so, then the private undertakings must also be scrapped because the private undertakings have much more defects in their day-to-day administration and in their policy, in their production and, in fact, in everything. That does not lead us anywhere. There are certain inherent defects in them; or, so to say, there are problems of growth. I do not visualise that they are leading these industries to utter collapse.

Not only that. The most important certificate for the public undertakings has come from the private sector itself in their demand for a share in the equity capital of the public undertakings and also in the management. In the recent seminar, they wanted that the management itself should be given to them, so that public money may be invested in the undertakings and the profits may be appropriated into the private sector. That itself shows that public undertakings are worth-while, but unless timely steps are taken to rectify the many defects that are inherent in such undertakings, I think they will accumulate and it will be difficult afterwards to clear off this Aegean Stable.

14 hrs.

If this committee is to handle matters which till now have been handled by the Estimates Committee and the PAC, what is the harm in giving to this committee the powers which have been enjoyed by the Estimates Committee and the PAC? If Parliament has confidence in an elected committee like the Estimates Committee or the PAC, why cannot this Parliament have confidence in a third committee like this? I cannot understand where the confusion lies. I do not want to impute any motive, but maybe such a probe into the details aspects of the public undertakings is not welcome in the minds of those sitting at the top of these undertakings. I do

not say categorically that that is the reason, but that is the only probable reason. Otherwise, if today 'he Estimates Committee takes it into its head to go into the detailed working of these undertakings, who is there to stop it? Then all the black spots in the public undertakings will be coming to light. I think Government must rethink over this and come forward boldly to place the public undertakings in a way which will be accessible to the committee of Parliament.

If the management or those who are handling the affairs of the public undertakings come to know that this committee is a truncated committee and does not have the same powers and status as the Estimates Committee or the PAC, I am sure many of them will not pay any respect to this committee. Because so much powers have been given to the Estimates Committee and the PAC, they are respected everywhere and no official dares to stand against their demands. But once they know that this is only an ornamental committee, they will say, "Don't worry; they will come and go. The Minister is there to look after us." So, this committee will not be able to do anything substantial.

This committee must be given the same powers as the Estimates Committee and the PAC. The only question there is that we are jealous that our powers may be partly taken away by the Upper House. I also have the same anxiety to preserve our own prerogatives, but I do not feel that sharing these prerogatives with the Upper House will do much harm to this House. Anyhow, since we are all following the British parliamentary traditions, I do not know how much prejudice and jealousy can prevail in this

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In England, they have a committee which consists only of Members of the House of Commons. The House of Lords do not participate in it.

Shri Warior: We always look to the House of Commons only. We have not begun to think in terms of our own House of the People.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What about the provision in our Constitution?

Shri Warrior: The Constitution can be changed; it is not a big impediment to have a full-fledged committee like the Estimates Committee or the PAC. Even about the PAC, this question has come earlier in this House and as a *via media*, it was suggested that they can be incorporated as Associate Members. That was after some time, not in the beginning. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General is the rail on which the PAC moves. There is a confusion which must be cleared by the Government. Yesterday the hon. Law Minister said that part of the work will be done by the new committee and a part will be done by the Estimates Committee. I do not know where the clear line of demarcation lies. Actually, it is overlapping. Why not then allow the Estimates Committee itself to look after it? As Mr. Morarka rightly pointed out from his personal experience where is the line of demarcation? The policy is determined by one committee and the implementation of that policy is examined by another committee. Why should there be duplication of work like that? Leave alone this committee and allow the Estimates Committee itself to look after it. This talk has been going on, since 1953 when Dr. Lanka Sundaram introduced a private motion. Even now if the Government cannot make up its mind and take a firm decision in this matter, then better leave it alone than create a mockery of a committee like this.

We are not told whether this committee will be doing exactly the same work as the PAC, because, as I said, the PAC is travelling on the rail set by the Audit Report. If that is so, the assistance of such an eminent

[Shri Warior]

personality, independent of the executive, must be there to guide the deliberations of this committee also. Otherwise it would be futile, because it will be difficult to pinpoint the really important issues. Usually the audit department complains that if younger auditors are sent to an undertaking, bulky things are thrown before them and by the time they check up those things and blue-pencil them, the time is up and the really important things are hidden and they are not looked into. So, the most important points should be pinned down and highlighted in the audit report. The heaps of material should be thoroughly scrutinised by the Auditor General and after correspondence between the undertaking and the Auditor General, the pertinent things should be taken out and presented to the committee. Then only the committee can effectively function. So, that assistance must be given.

Coming to the List, what is the difficulty in including all the public undertakings? Why should there be a distinction? Empires have been created under certain ministries like the Commerce and Industry Ministry. They are big empires. Even the Atomic Energy Commission has got its own industries and reactors coming into operation. So, I do not think the PAC and the Estimates Committee can handle all these in time. These things must be looked into urgently. Hence, I think that the list must be widened.

Anyhow, I welcome this new daughter-in-law introduced into this family by the bride's father. Naturally she will be very shy, but as time passes, she will pick up more and more courage and her shyness will be shed. And then, this daughter-in-law will be a full-fledged woman in the family.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के

सामने है, इसका स्वागत हुआ है, मैं भी इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे इसके बारे में कुछ कहना है।

हम पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स की देखभाल करने के लिए इस कमेटी का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। सदन के कई सदस्यों ने कहा है कि समिति की संख्या इतनी अल्प है कि वह पूरी तरह से देखरेख नहीं कर सकेगी। लेकिन मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या कारण है कि यह समिति केवल उन्हीं उद्योगों की देखरेख करेगी जिनमें सरकार की ५१ प्रतिशत से अधिक पूंजी लगी है पर उन उद्योगों की देखरेख नहीं करेगी जिनमें ५० प्रतिशत या उससे कम सरकार की पूंजी लगी हो। आपने जो फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन बनाया उससे निजी उद्योगों ने बहुत सारा धन लिया और सरकार का धन ले कर वे आज उद्योग कायम किए हुए हैं। उनको तो धन का नाम ही नहीं है। जिन उद्योगों में सरकार का धन शयरो के रूप में ५० प्रतिशत लगा है उनकी यह समिति देखरेख नहीं करेगी। यह सरकार कम्पनी ला के अनुसार कर रही है। कम्पनी ला में यह कमी बहुत दिनों से है। क्या सरकार कम्पनी ला में कोई इस तरह का परिवर्तन या परिशोधन करेगी जिससे यह समिति दूसरे उद्योगों की भी देखरेख कर सक जिनमें सरकार का धन लगा है।

मुरारका जी निजी उद्योगपति हैं। लेकिन उनकी यह बात सुन कर मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि जिन कम्पनियों में सरकार का ५० प्रतिशत या उससे कम रुपया लगा है उनको भी ब्यों इस समिति की परिधि के बाहर रखा जाए। उनकी भी देखरेख इस समिति को करनी चाहिए। जहां कहीं भी सरकार का धन लगा हो उन सब कम्पनियों पर इस समिति का अधिकार देखरेख कहने का होना चाहिए ताकि यह समिति देख सके कि उस धन का सही तरीके से उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं।

बहुत सी कम्पनियां सरकार के धन से चल रही हैं। उन्होंने मिसालन तैलकों का नाम लिया। तैलकों में सब से बड़ी हिस्सेदार

सरकार है लेकिन उसके मालिक टाटा साहब हैं। और उनके बनाए माल का खरीदार कौन है? सरकार। सरकार का ही रुपया उद्योग में लगा है, और सरकार ही उसके माल की खरीदार है, लेकिन उसके मालिक और मुनाफा उठाने वाले दूसरे हैं। उस कम्पनी पर भी इस समिति को देखरेख करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा।

हम जो इस समिति का निर्माण कर रहे हैं उसका मूल उद्देश्य ही यह है कि सरकारी धन जिन व्यावसायों में लगा है उनको यह देखे और उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आवे कि वह रुपया ठीक तरह से काम में लाया जा रहा है या नहीं। सरकार का वह धन, जिसको हम जनता से करों के रूप में उगाहते हैं, इन पूंजी-पतियों को दिया गया है। जिन कम्पनियों में का तीस या चालीस प्रतिशत रुपया लगा है या जिनमें ५० प्रतिशत तक है उनको यह समिति नहीं देख सकेगी। ५१ प्रतिशत तक की कम्पनियों को यह समिति देख सकती है, लेकिन १ परसेंट कम करके आपने उनको मालिक बना दिया। यह सरकारी धन का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं तो इससे भी आगे जाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि निजी कम्पनियों की भी देख रेख सरकार करे। निजी कम्पनियों को आप तब देखने जाते हैं जब उनकी कोई रिपोर्ट हो और तब उनकी जांच करते हैं और रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आती है जैसे कि विवियन बोस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आयी थी। उस पर सदन में बहस हुई थी। उससे आपने देखा होगा कि निजी कम्पनियों में किस तरह की गड़बड़ियाँ और गोलमाल होता है। क्या आप इस तरह के गोलमाल को रोकने के लिए बार बार कमेटियाँ बनायेंगे? ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर एक ही कमेटी को यह अधिकार हो तो अच्छा होगा। मेरे ख्याल में जो आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर है उसकी भी देखभाल इस समिति द्वारा होनी चाहिए।

मैंने कुछ समय पहले एम्बेसेडर कार के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में एक बहस उठायी थी। वहाँ दोनों का मुकाबला किया था, टाटा सरसिडीज का और हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स की एम्बेसेडर कार का। उस समय मैंने बतलाया था कि दोनों में दक्ष और अदक्ष्य काम करने वालों की संख्या क्या है। इसमें जो अन्तर है वह बहुत बड़ा है। टाटा में जहाँ काम करने वालों की संख्या चार हजार है उनमें "अदर्स" की संख्या १६ है। ये भाई भतीजे हो सकते हैं जिनको लिया गया हो। मगर हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स में जहाँ पांच हजार आदमी काम करते हैं वहाँ "अदर्स" की संख्या ६६६ या ६६७ है जिनके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं कि वे क्या काम करते हैं, और कितना रुपया ले जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में बताया गया कि वहाँ बड़ा गड़बड़घोटाला है। इस पर बहस में हमारे है। इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर ने यह कह कर संतोष का अनुभव किया था कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी तो इतनी गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। यह संतोष लेने का विषय नहीं है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कम्पनियों में सरकार का रुपया शेयर कैपिटल के रूप में लगा हो या पूंजी के रूप में लगा हो, वह जनता का धन है और करों द्वारा आता है। और इसलिए इन सब कम्पनियों पर पालियामेंट का नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस कमेटी को उन सारे पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग्स को देखने का अधिकार दें जिनमें सरकार का पैसा लगा है।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस समय जो काम आंकलन समिति और लोक लेखा समिति जो करती है वह काम आप इस कमेटी को सौंप रहे हैं, हालांकि, इसके सुपुर्द केवल व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र ही है। उन समितियों के अधिकार में अन्य क्षेत्र भी हैं। अब यह होगा कि वे समितियाँ भी व्यवसाय के क्षेत्र में जायगी और यह समिति भी उम क्षेत्र में जायगी। हमने

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

तो अच्छा होता कि कोई नई कमेटी न होती। जब तीन तीन समितियां एक चीज में जायेंगी और उनकी रिपोर्टें सदन में आयेंगी। अभी भी अधिकारी कहते हैं कि इन कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें से क्या होता है। इसके अलावा तीन कमेटियां तीन तरह की बात एक ही चीज के बारे में कह सकती हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप यह निर्धारित कर दें कि जिन कामों को यह नई समिति देखेगी उनमें प्राक्कलन समिति और लोक लेखा समिति नहीं जायगी। इस तरह उन समितियों का काम भी हलका हो जायगा और वे दूसरी चीजों को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह देख सकेंगी। अभी हालत यह है कि सारे काम को दो समितियां अच्छी तरह नहीं देख सकतीं इस लिये यह तीसरी समिति बनायी जा रही है। इस लिये अच्छा होगा कि पुरानी समितियों से कह दिया जाय कि जिस काम को नई समिति देखे वे अपना हाथ खींच लें। अगर दो समितियां एक ही बारे में रिपोर्टें देंगी तो सदन के सामने घपला हो सकता है कि जिसकी रिपोर्टें का मानें। जिस काम को दो अधिकारी देखते हैं उसकी देखरेख ठीक नहीं हो पाती ऐसा करने से गोलमाल और घपला ज्यादा हो सकता है। इस लिये मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर विचार करें।

तीसरी बात जो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस कमेटी की अवधि आप कम रखें। अभी आपने पांच साल से घटा कर तीन साल रखी है। हम देखते हैं कि प्राक्कलन समिति और लोक लेखा समिति के चुनाव एक वर्ष में होते हैं। बैसे ही इसका भी होना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि लोक लेखा समिति में और प्राक्कलन समिति में दोबारा भी वे ही मेम्बर आ जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस समिति की अवधि आप दो साल कर दें। तीन या चार साल करने से वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट पैदा हो जाते हैं। इस लिये इस संसदीय कमेटी की अवधि इससे अधिक बढ़ाना उचित न होगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दो मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जैसी आप की इच्छा। मैं अभी बन्द किये देता हूँ।

दूसरी चीज मैंने इसमें यह देखा कि मंत्रियों के लिये इस में कोई रोक नहीं है कि वह इन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के लिये बनने वाली संसदीय समिति में नहीं रह सकेंगे। उचित यह है कि जो कुछ कानून हम यहां बतावें वह साफ और स्पष्ट होना चाहिये। प्राक्कलन समिति और लोक लेखा समिति के विधान में लिखा हुआ है कि उनका कोई मंत्री सदस्य नहीं होगा। अगर इन समितियों का कोई सदस्य मंत्री बन जाता है तो मंत्री बनने के बाद तुरन्त उसकी सदस्यता हट जायेगी। लेकिन इस संसदीय समिति के अन्दर कोई इस तरह का विधान देवों को नहीं मिलता है। इस लिये नियम बनते समय अभी इस बात को देख लिया जाय और स्पष्ट कर दिया जाय कि कोई मंत्री इसका सदस्य नहीं होगा और इसका कोई सदस्य अगर मंत्री बन जायेगा तो वह इस समिति का मेम्बर नहीं रहेगा और वह इनसे हट जायगा।

इसमें चुनाव की जो प्रथा रखी है वह त्रुटिपूर्ण है, सही नहीं है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब तो समाप्त हो कर दें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : दो, तीन बार घंटी बज चुकी है। मैं उसका सम्मान करने वाला हूँ इस लिये और अधिक न कह कर अपना स्थान लेता हूँ हालांकि मैं यह कहे वगैर नहीं रह सकता कि कभी कभी घंटी जल्दी बज जाया करती है।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : आज तो हिन्दी में ही बोल दीजिये। इस पर हिन्दी घड़ाघड़ चलती आ रही है।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : भाई मैं हिन्दी भी बोल सकता हूँ और उर्दू भी बोल सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलूंगा। मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ और हिन्दुस्तानी ही रहूंगा इस लिये मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में ही बोलूंगा।

जहाँ तक इस कमेटी का ताल्लुक है यह बेहतर और जायज जांच के बाद और सही मायनों में सुधार के लिये शायद यह तजवीज पेश हुई है। लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इन कमेटियों का आमतौर पर जो हथ देखने में आया है, यहाँ का तो मेरा थोड़ा सा ही तजुर्बा है लेकिन पंजाब का भी मुझे इस बारे में तजुर्बा है और उसकी बिना पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अगर किसी मामले को टालना हो तो उसे कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दो। यह एक तरीका रहा है। इस लिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को आगाह करूंगा कि इस बारे में सावधानी बर्ते और यह टालने वाली बात इस कमेटी में न आने दें। अगर एक तजवीज इस तरह की पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने की वह लाये हैं तो इसका सख्ती के साथ अमल में लायें और इसकी सब तरह से एह्तियात रखें कि यहाँ टालने वाली बात न आने पावे।

जैसा कि यहाँ बार बार कहा गया अगर इन का यत्न एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल कमेटी के चलाया जाय और सख्ती के साथ इंतजाम को ठीक शकन दो जाय और ज्यादा बेहतर तौर पर इसके जरिये चलाया जाय तब तो यह बेहतर और स्वागत करने लायक चीज है बनिस्वत इसके कि इस संज्ञत में पड़ कर कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के या एस्टिमेन्ट्स कमेटी के फंक्शंस इसको दिये जायें तो यह चीज बेहतर हो जायेगी, यह चीज जरूरी नहीं है। पिछले दो साल से मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में हूँ। मैंने इस कमेटी की पिछले मांगों की रिपोर्ट भी देखी हैं। भले ही वहाँ सख्त से सख्त और कड़े से कड़ा अपोजीशन हो लेकिन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स के ओवरहेड चार्ज कम नहीं होते हैं। इन

ओवरहेड चार्ज को लेकर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में कितना ही क्रिटिसिज्म क्यों न हो लेकिन अभी तक उसका कोई असर होता नहीं दिखाई देता है। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में काफी स्टाफ रहता है। एक डायरेक्टर, एक डिप्टी डायरेक्टर और इसी तरह न जाने कितने अफसर भरे रहते हैं। किसी भी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग को उठा कर देख लें आप उसमें ओवरहेड चार्ज बहुत ज्यादा पायेंगे।

इसके अलावा एक चीज उनमें यह भी पाई जाती है कि कुछ प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के साथ मिलावट का सौदा चल जाता है। इनको फेल कर दो और प्राइवेट कम्पनी को सही तौर पर और उसको एक इशारा देकर कामयाब कर दो। यह दो फ्रैक्टर्स पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में सामने आये हैं। यह चार्ज उनमें मौजूद हैं और उन्होंने की हैं। असल नुक्स कहां है? पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्टों पर अगर सख्ती के साथ डायरेक्टोरेट लेवल पर, मिनिस्ट्रियल लेवल पर और सेक्रेटरी लेवल पर अमल किया जाता तो इस प्रस्ताव को लाने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। आपके सामने रेकार्ड है आप देख लीजिये कि ५५-५६ तक के पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के रिमाक्स और सिफारिशों पर क्या अमल हुआ है। कहीं पता नहीं चलता कि उन पर कोई अमल किया गया। अमल होना चाहिए था लेकिन दरअसल हम देखते हैं कि उन पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ।

मैं कानूनी तौर पर अर्ज करूंगा कि आप ३०८ रूल्स आफ प्रोसज्योर ऐंड कंडक्ट आफ बिजनेस और डायरेक्शंस आफ दी स्पीकर ६६ से लेकर २०१ तक मुलाहिजा फ़रमा लीजिये कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल पोझिशन किस तरीके से रही है। यह पार्लियामेंटरी कन्वेंशन और प्रैक्टिस पर ही नहीं बल्कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल १४८

[श्री गजराज सिंह राव]

से लेकर १५२ तक, जो कि कम्पट्रोलर ऐंड औडीटर जनरल के मुताल्लिक हैं, जो कि एक इंडिपेंडेंट शख्सियत है और फाइनेंस के मुताल्लिक आर्टिकल ११२ और उससे आगे जो आर्टिकल हैं, उनको किसी पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम में अमलदरामद कराने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उनकी रिपोर्ट हो और पार्लियामेंट जो कि सुप्रीम बौडी है, उस रिपोर्ट पर गौर करे और तमाम की तमाम वह रिपोर्ट हाउस में पेश हो और मिनिस्टर का फर्ज है कि वह उस पर अमल करे। अगर उस पर मिनिस्टर द्वारा अमल नहीं होता है तो हाउस को हक है कि वह यह दरियापत करे कि उस चीज पर अमल क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

पी० ए० सी० और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल कमेटियां हैं। इनके कामों को और इनके दायरे को कम करना, मैं कल जो लीगल ऐडवाइस गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दी गई उससे मुक्तफिक हूं कि इससे उनके फंक्शंस कम नहीं हो सकते। अगर उनके फंक्शंस खत्म करना है, कम करना है तो यह रूल्ज और बिजनेस के मुताबिक सीधे तरीके पर एक रेजोल्यूशन लाये कि यह खत्म किये जाते हैं। फिर हर मिनिस्ट्री के लिए आ जायेगा कि हर एक मिनिस्ट्री की एक अलहुदा पी० ए० सी० बनाई जाय और इसी तरह एक अलग से ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी बनाई जाय और फिर उससे आगे बढ़ कर हर सीगे की एक एक बना दी जाय। अभी एक सुझाव दिया गया कि एक कम्पट्रोलर ऐंड औडीटर जनरल और मुकरर किय जाय। इस तरह से कांस्टीट्यूशन के भी अमेंडमेंट की तजवीज पेश कर दी गई। इस तरीके से एक दूसरा बन जाना चाहिए। अभी सिधवी साहब ने फरमाया कि एक कम्पट्रोलर ऐंड औडीटर जनरल और इला अमला है। मैं इस चीज को बेलकम करता हूं। पार्लियामेंट में क्या मिनिस्टर को यह अस्तियार नहीं है ?

क्या यह चीजें नहीं होती रही हैं कि अगर उन्हें कोई शुबहा हो, तो उसके लिए वह एक इस तरह का स्पेशल आडिट का आर्डर कर सकते हैं। वह कह सकते हैं कि फलां फलां चीज का स्पेशल आडिट किया जाय। क्या उनको यह अधिकार नहीं है कि फलां फलां करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज हैं, बेहूदा तरीके की चीजें किसी जगह हो रही हैं तो उनके लिए पार्लियामेंट के तीन या पांच मेम्बरों पर मुश्तमिल एक कमेटी बना कर भेज दी जाय और वह उसको देखे। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह प्रस्ताव वेस्ट आफ दि मोटिव्स से लाया गया है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए लेकिन वह कंट्रोल तो अगर कम्पट्रोलर ऐंड औडीटर जनरल ऐगिजस्ट करता है तो पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस और कन्वेंशन का जो रोल है वह कानूनी रोल कह सकते हैं उसके बराबर है। उसको इफेंस न किया जाय। धार बार स्पीकर के पास जायें कि यह काम दे दिया जाय या थोड़ा सा दे दिया जाय और यह फंक्शन उस कमेटी का न रहे इससे तो कन्फ्यूजन वर्स्ट कनफाउंडेड होगा। आप बड़ी खुशी के साथ हर मुहकमे पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल रखें। वह तमाम रिपोर्टें पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की स्क्रुटिनी के लिये भेजें, सम्बन्धित रूल्ज पढ़ने का वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन उनको देखने से मालूम होगा कि वह उनको हक होगा कि हर रिपोर्ट को वह कौल कर सकते हैं, वह देख सकते हैं और उस कमेटी का एक तरह से फाइनल से होता है। उसकी रिपोर्ट हाउस के सामने पेश होगी। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर इसको आप एक सूपर कमेटी बना रहे हैं और उसके लिए यह स्टेप ले रहे हैं तो इस पर निहायत गम्भीरता के साथ सोचिये कि अगर इसको दूसरी कमेटी पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी जिनके कि साथ में बतलाया कि कम्पट्रोलर ऐंड औडीटर जनरल उनके फंक्शंस के साथ पाबन्द है, अगर आप इसको एक अलहुदा कमेटी की

शकल समझते हैं तो वह एक गलत रूप है। हां अगर इसको एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रूप देते हैं उसको स्पेशल आडिट का रूप दिया है और वह स्पेशल रिपोर्ट दे और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी जो कि पार्लियामेंट की सुप्रीम कमेटियां हैं, तो मैं समझूंगा कि यह सही है और हाउस के सामने भी एक सही चीज पेश होगी। जो लीगल एडवाइस दी गई है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी अपने फ्रंक्शन बदस्तूर करती रहेंगी, उन के सामने ये रिपोर्टें भी पेश होंगी और वे स्कूटिनाइज हो कर हाउस के सामने पेश होंगी, मैं उस से इतिफाक करता हूं। अगर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के बारे में शिकायत है कि उसने काम नहीं किया, तो क्या हाउस के सामने यह बात आई कि उस ने काम नहीं किया? शिकायत है तो यह कि डिपार्टमेंट्स सही तौर पर, सही वक्त पर, कागजात पेश नहीं करते और सही तौर पर जवाब नहीं दिया जाता और आठ आठ साल तक उस की रिकमेंडेशन पर अमल नहीं होता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर पब्लिक अडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के फ्रंक्शन फेल हो गए तो हमारी सारी पालिसी फेल हो जायगी। इस लिए इस कमेटी को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल कमेटी कहा जाय और वह फिर्नासिज को भी देख सकती है और देखे।

जिस नियत से यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, मैं उस को वैलुम करता हूं, लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशन पर और कांस्टीट्यूशन की पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस पर हमला नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं जनाब का बहुत मशकूर हूं।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the strategy of economic development that our Government has adopted in expanding the public sector will certainly be in keeping with the proposal that they have brought before this House to constitute a committee of this Parliament to see that the public sector is

properly functioning. Because, the public sector is a vital sector of our economy, and in the final analysis the key to the success of our planning as well as the achievement of our objective of social reconstruction of our society lies in the success of the public sector.

While discussing and supporting the motion before the House to set up a committee for this purpose, I fully realise—because I have been a Member of the Estimates Committee—what my hon. friend Shri Morarka said when he quoted certain conclusions of the Estimates Committee, suggesting that that such a committee should keep a watch over our public undertakings was one of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee when I was a member. I am at present a Member of the Public Accounts Committee as well. There is a demand here that the number of Members proposed for this Committee should be increased. My personal experience is that out of thirty Members on the Estimates Committee—and I am not disclosing some secret here—hardly half the number of Members take any interest. And so far as the Public Accounts Committee is concerned the story is not different. Particularly in this respect I would like to have a very compact body so as to cast the onus on them. Therefore, while welcoming this move, I do not want an expansion of the Committee.

On some of the other aspects of the matter, I will not devote much time, but I will say why such a committee has become necessary after the experience of a few years. I have no time, otherwise I would have quoted from Prof. Hanson's recent publication where the debate in the House of Commons relating to this committee has been extensively quoted to show what is the impact that some of its reports had produced on Parliament.

In this country, when you take the corporate sector there is equity capital. And if I am an equity-share holder

[Shri Khadilkar]

my only concern is to look at the declared dividend, and the managing director and the directors are more or less holding the monopoly of management and administration. But when we have got an expanding public sector with public moneys invested in it, we must change that attitude. We cannot continue to adopt an attitude of dividend-mindedness, simply looking to what the return is. Therefore, this House must take interest from the point of view of management and other aspects of economic development as well. What are the tasks necessary in order to make public sector a success and whether they are fulfilled or not—that must be looked into by this Committee, because this is in healthy competition with the private sector. When we claim that the public sector should reach a commanding height, it must have certain tasks before it, and this committee's business should be to see that these tasks are fulfilled.

As my time is short, I will just read out in brief what I consider to be the tasks before our public undertakings. They are:

Firstly, to prove more efficient in administration and in operational efficiency than the private sector;

Secondly, the surplus arising out of produce should be used for the good of the nation as a whole and not for the benefit of a single individual or a group of individuals;

Thirdly, there should be easy repayment of foreign loans from the profits of the undertakings as a guarantee of our independent economic development;

Fourthly, to increase the rate of capital formation in the country to accelerate the rate of economic growth; and

Fifthly, to cultivate a spirit of co-operative feeling among the employees and establish the concept of industrial

democracy as a part of our economic policy.

These, as I have tried to summarise, are the five tasks before our public sector undertakings. And it should be the primary task of this body, constituted jointly by both Houses of Parliament, to see how far these tasks are fulfilled. Unless such scope is given to this Committee I do not think any useful purpose will be served. There is the Estimates Committee, there is a post-mortem Committee known as the Public Accounts Committee. But their functions are very limited. So I would urge that if these tasks are to be fulfilled and the health of the public sector and its growth is to be ensured, then the scope of this should be a little widened.

Coming to the other aspects of the matter I feel that unfortunately in this country there is lack of fixation of responsibility. An eminent economist like Prof. Galbraith, while analysing our economy, has said some pertinent things. I will quote in brief what he has said, because the time is short. He has said:

"I think it extremely important that the modern plan set firm targets for this invisible achievement. As valuable as firm targets for steel output are firm targets for man-hour productivity, costs and returns. Goals so set become binding on all concerned. All are challenged to meet them. All have a sense of failure if there is a shortfall in performance. And there is, in addition,"—

And this is more important—

"the highly practical fact that failure can be identified with those responsible. If there are no standards then no one fails the examination."

And in this context, there are no standards for the Government at present, and therefore there is no possi-

[Shri Khadilkar]

reached and payment of debts will begin slowly but increasingly. At that time we will find that our public sector economy is more dependent because it will not be able to discharge its foreign obligations and from its own surplus will not be able to meet its own growth requirements. This aspect also should be taken into consideration.

There is a good deal of waste and this committee should go into this also. I may quote the instance of the Heavy Electricals. Waste is there. Among the management there is quarrel and machinery worth millions is lying in the open. Some of the officials—I do not want to name them; I have got a document here which I do not want to place on the Table of the House and I do not know whether you will permit it...

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): He should be asked to place it on the Table.

Shri Khadilkar: Please let me finish.

Some of the management people foster private undertakings in partnership. In Bhopal some people, engineers and others, in this Heavy Electricals have got private companies established. They are flourishing and doing well. For purchases also they establish companies. Are these things not to be looked into by this Committee? Are these limitations to remain? This is a serious aspect in our present affairs. These must be looked into.

A last word about industrial relations. The human relations should be better relations. We should be model employers. I know from my own experience that the management is bureaucratic. They are litigation-minded. When the final award is made, they go to the Supreme Court. These practices must be stopped. Therefore the committee's functions from all sides must be comprehensive-ly redefined.

With these words I conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I do not want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को क्या इतना समय दिया जाएगा ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome the setting up of this committee though it is being set up at a belated hour. I have heard my hon. friends speak on it for the last three days and though I am a newcomer to this House—I have come only to this House—I am very glad to know that my hon. friends from all sides have been taking a constant interest in this very important matter that has come up before the House now.

In our Industrial Policy Resolution all the sectors have been defined mostly. In a common man's language I will say that basic and key industries can certainly go to the public sector; as far as the producer industries are concerned, mostly they also may go to the public sector but selectively and as far as the consumer industries are concerned, they should certainly be left to the private sector. Keeping in view the mixed economy as a basis of our economy and of economic growth in our country, I think, we should benefit also from people who have learnt by experience in other parts of the world. Therefore I will say that if this committee is being set up now, I will welcome it even if it is at a belated hour.

With regard to defence industries, certain secrecy has to be observed and I absolutely agree with the proposal that is before us that it should be left to the hon. Speaker as to how he would conduct their being

gone into and reported upon as also other matters that may be connected with it.

It is not a mere incident, as I understand it, that a committee like this is being set up and Members of Parliament are being associated with it. To me it is not only an incident. It has a very great significance, in the sense that sometimes it becomes difficult, firstly, to know the mind of the people as a whole and then to reflect that mind upon the working of the Government. Often we find when we hear hon. Members speak on a particular subject—hon. Members coming from different parties and from different regions—that a number of angles come up before us. Even today, this afternoon, in a few speeches that have been delivered a number of things have come up; a number of ideas have come up; a number of angles have come up. So, it is absolutely essential in the interest of the country and in the interest of our developing economy that in regard to the public sector undertakings also people's representatives like those of this august House are not only taken into confidence but are entrusted with the job set out in this motion. That will certainly help in translating, and very correctly, the aspirations of the people with regard to the developing economy of the country.

As far as the constitution of this committee is concerned, I respectfully disagree with my hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar, who said just now that some hon. Members having been elected to some committee are not taking interest. I would say that it is very unfortunate if that is so. I would urge upon hon. friends that when members for a committee like this are taken we should only elect or take the right men, men with experience, men who can certainly contribute in devising policies and ways and means for running the public sector industries in a proper manner and form. It is a sort of a challenge before all such Members who may come to be elected to this committee.

I know, from all quarters these public sector industries have come under the fire of criticism—some rightly and some wrongly. Therefore, I would submit to my hon. friends that once they are elected to the committee they will take interest in it in right earnest and see that all that all of us desire and all that is the desire of the Government in bringing forward this motion before us is achieved.

As far as the number of members of this committee is concerned, I would submit that the number is too small and the number may be increased because, as the hon. Minister has explained the other day and as we see also from the very purport of this proposal, a number of things have to be kept in view. If a comparatively larger section is represented, a larger number of views are represented. Not only that, having a little experience in this line I would say that this committee may tomorrow have to set up a number of sub-committees. The hon. Minister might have an impression in his mind that we are simply transferring the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee to this committee. But I feel from the very description of the powers that are being handed over to this Committee that there are a number of new things that are coming before it. After all, all these industries are not of one pattern. There are a number of patterns. Some belong to one group and some belong to the other. Keeping that in view, it may become essential on the part of this Committee to set up sub-committees for different purposes. At that time it may be very difficult for this Committee to handle the enormous work that may come before it. Therefore, I would strongly urge and support the amendment that has been moved that the number of Members to be elected to this Committee may be increased from 10 to 15 from Lok Sabha and from 5 to 7 from the other House, as has been suggested.

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

Then, the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have been delegated to this Committee. That is quite all right. But certainly I have not been able to follow what the hon. Law Minister said yesterday. How can there be duplication in the work of the Estimates Committee? There is no line of demarcation as has been pointed out by many hon. Members. I would submit that the Minister may make it clear when he replies to the debate. Actually, this Committee, as I understand, has to function like a watch-dog, but not like a policeman as some of my friends have expressed themselves in a way as if it was going to work like a policeman. They are not to go with a suspicious mind that this is wrong or that is wrong and all that. They have to go with a mind for learning and understanding and then functioning like a watch-dog to see that the things are done in a correct way.

Now, it has been provided that major policies are not to be gone into by this Committee. I quite agree there. For instance, the present basic policy of the Government is the socialist pattern of society. Major policies have been drawn from that point of view. It may be that some Members may not agree with that policy. Therefore, do you want that those Members should be free to interfere into that aspect of the policy matter? I quite agree there that the major policies of the Government are not going to be gone into by this Committee.

With regard to other functions of the Committee, this Committee will certainly go into all those things. I also quite agree with what the Minister has said that this Committee may not go into the day-to-day functioning of the public undertakings. But what I feel is, the mentioning of that may not be necessary here. After all, when a Committee like this is to be set up, it will certainly go into their

policies and programmes and how they are being implemented. What little day-to-day work is there has got to be gone into. That also may be kept in view.

Then, there is the question of decentralisation. Decentralisation is very very necessary. If today our public sector industries suffer, it is mainly because of the fact that there is no proper decentralisation at the top management, mid-management and lower management. What happens? There is the centralisation of power, both administrative and financial. During the last session or the session before last, it was announced that certain powers had been delegated to the management of the public sector industries. My submission would be that financial powers or financial arrangements must be made in such a manner that the public undertakings may not have to go from door to door, from place to place, month after month, to get things done. This Committee, I hope, will certainly see that there is proper delegation of both administrative and financial powers not only at the top management level but at all levels.

It will be equally necessary to provide facilities for training of persons in business management at all levels, top level, mid-level and lower level. Unless that is done, the setting up of this Committee will have little meaning because today, as I find, there is dearth of managers and the persons who know things about business management. Therefore, it is very very necessary that these things are kept in view.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister about one thing more. I have been a member of the Central Silk Board. Last year, I had moved an amending Bill and in that Bill I tried to explain the entire position of the silk industry. That speech of mine is there on the record. Certain assurances were given by the hon. Minister and I got a letter saying that some meeting will be called. I might res-

perfectly remind the hon. Minister that ten months have passed and still no meeting has been held so far. Personally, I do not feel about that. But there is one thing. If this bureaucratic approach is still there, I can assure you that this Committee will do nothing. Once you set up these committees, it is your duty, it is the duty of the Government to see that these committees are made to function thoroughly at all levels.

With these three suggestions, I conclude. Firstly, I would submit that the Members selected should be those—my friends will excuse me—can make a good contribution and who have got a little experience in this line. Secondly, we have to create facilities for training of persons in business management. Thirdly, the bureaucratic approach should not be there.

With these suggestions, I support this motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर । चेंबर ने तीन बजे का वायदा किया था लेकिन अभी तो तीन बजने में पांच मिनट हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. The hon. Minister, I have already called him.

Shri Kanungo: There has been a full debate on the motion spread over three days and that is as it should be. 25 Members have participated in it. Possibly, the diagnosis of Dr. Singhvi is correct that I am muddle-headed.

Shri Daji (Indore): Muddle-headed?

Shri Kanungo: Mr. Daji should agree with it.

Shri Radhela Vyas: But he is not a doctor of medicines.

Shri Kanungo: Still more accurate because it is not the physical elements that are being diagnosed, but it is the mental capacities. I fully understand that my acumen is not as high as it should be. But one point which has been universally acknowledged by all speakers is the urgency and importance of setting up this Committee. 28 amendments have been tabled including one substitute motion by Dr. Singhvi. The largest number of amendments relate to paras 1 and 3 of the motion dealing with the manner of composition, duration and numerical strength of the Committee. I believe, most of the amendments are now unnecessary in view of the amendment to para 3 of the motion which I have made, according to which the life of the Committee should be till the life of the Lok Sabha. We have got a precedent for that. On 8th June, 1962, a motion was moved by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law for the setting up of a committee of both Houses of Parliament on the matter of Offices of Profit. There the duration was mentioned as follows:

"The Members of the Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha."

That is what I have mentioned in my amendment No. 26.

I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

for paragraph (3), substitute—
“(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha.”

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): May I know whether it is a temporary committee envisaged only for three years?

15 hrs.

Shri Kanungo: I am coming to that.

Consequently, the question of rotation and other factors mentioned in the original draft is out. I presume that following the acceptance of this

[Shri Kanungo]

motion, necessary changes in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business will be made in due course. In other words, it means that it will be a permanent committee of this House. Of course, with each session of the House, the personnel of the committee will change.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Session of the House?

Shri Kanungo: With each Lok Sabha, because the motion clearly says that the duration of this committee will be the duration of the Lok Sabha. Naturally, it will have to be incorporated in the rules, but there is a certain procedure for the amendment of the rules, and all that will be taken care of in due course.

Certain doubts have been expressed that the membership of this House is for five years, whereas the membership fluctuates in the other House; that means that every two years, some Members retire there, and supposing somebody is elected to this committee and he ceases to be a Member of the Rajya Sabha after some time, then the question arises as to what will happen to him. The rules are clear about it. The rules regarding parliamentary committees provide that if a person ceases to be a member of the other House, he ceases to be a Member of the committee also. So, that part of it is clear.

The amendments to the effective part of the motion, that is, paragraph 2, are more substantial. The main thing which most of the Members have suggested is to drop the proviso to the second paragraph. I would very respectfully draw the attention of hon. Members to the debates of this House on the 10th December, 1953, 3rd and 17th December, 1954 and the 14th April, 1956. I would particularly draw the attention of the House to the debate on the 10th December, 1953 on the motion of Dr. Lanka Sundaram and the reply of the then Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

A large literature on the subject of parliamentary accountability of public undertakings, not only in the U.K. but in many other countries like the U.S.A. and France and Italy has grown, and standard books on the subject have been published. All of them agree that the committee, in order that its functions may be effective as a parliamentary committee as against a committee for specific purposes, should inevitably have the limitation which has been suggested in the proviso.

I do not want to take the time of the House by quoting various passages, but it is clear that the function of this committee is primarily to help the House in having an effective debate on the annual reports of the public undertakings, and that has been so, particularly because the functions of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have been delegated to them.

We have to realise that the object of setting up these public undertakings is the industrial and economic advancement of the country. The undertakings are for industrial production and trading, and the results have to be judged by their efficient operation and profitability. This requires a special talent which has to be specially nursed. Therefore, the executive government, by setting up the corporations and companies which are autonomous, has, with the approval of Parliament, divested itself of powers for supervision of the day-to-day administration. If we are to go into the day-to-day administration, then the very purpose of the policy of setting up these trading and production units will be defeated. The operation of these undertakings needs taking decisions on the spot as situations arise without waiting for directions or approval from above, and also taking calculated risks all the time. As a witness in the course of examination by a Select Committee in U.K. said:

"The mere fact that I felt someone was looking over my shoulder all the time and was going to examine these things at any time later, the less I will be inclined to take a decision and the less decisive I would become."

I am merely quoting this, because, subsequently, from the many debates in the various legislatures it has been found that Parliament can be best served by concentrating attention on major matters and not minor matters.

Again, it is curious that the Labour Party in the U.K. were not agreeable, in the first instance, to the setting up of such a parliamentary committee, and they had hesitations, because they had doubts that it might lead to slowing down of the activities and persons in management not taking the calculated risks which were necessary for the efficient running of an industrial or trading unit. In fact, Mr. Morrisson, while speaking on the setting up of a committee, had on one occasion said:

"...and would make them (Board of Directors) always nervous at the prospect of appearing at any time before a half-circle of Members of Parliament all having their pet views....".

It is equally true, as Shri S. M. Banerjee mentioned, that labour-management relations develop for better or for worse, not all of a sudden on one day but grow over a period of time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is this also a quotation?

Shri Kanungo: This is not exactly a quotation, but I am saying this from memory.

I believe that the collective wisdom of the Members of the committee will be able to devise ways and means by which they can take a view on essentials of management without inhibiting their initiative and enterprise. In other words, there will be areas

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where there might be doubts as to what day-to-day administration is, and how far it impinges upon the major policy decisions or the policies of a particular undertaking. It is expected that the Chairman of the Committee will be able to resolve that, and in the last resort, the Speaker will have to do that. In other words, by experience it can be known where the areas of doubt occur. We cannot anticipate them.

I would draw the attention of the House to the earlier drafts of the Motion where certain labour-management relations were excluded from the purview of the Committee. But Government have dropped that clause. In other words, the particular question of labour-management relations should be gone into by the Committee.

Regarding the last item in the proviso, I would only mention that it does not need any argument to justify the avoidance by the Committee of consideration of matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established. Parliament enacts statutes after due consideration and when an undertaking is established by special statute, it is because it has special features. That is why this particular item has been incorporated.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Could he give some specific instances of establishments which come under this proviso?

Shri Kanungo: The LIC, for one.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: LIC is included within the purview of the Committee.

Shri Kanungo: All the undertakings which are mentioned in Part I and which are established by special statute.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What I ask is—please name one or two establishments covered by the third item of the proviso. He said, LIC, but LIC is specifically included in Part I.

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry. The proviso says—matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What are they?

Shri Kanungo: All the 7 enumerated in Part I have been established by special statute.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Are they excluded?

Shri Kanungo: No. But I am trying to justify the proviso here.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Will all the 7 be excluded under the third proviso?

Shri Kanungo: No, no. But the point is that when a special machinery is provided with regard to a particular matter, it is excluded. For example, the point regarding investment in LIC or distribution of reserves in, say, the Warehousing Corporation. There are special provisions for these. So they are excluded, as naturally they should be.

Shri A. C. Guha: Why?

Shri Kanungo: Because it has been done by statute.

Shri A. C. Guha: May be. All these 7 have been established by special statute. If the Committee can look into the working of these authorities, why should it not be allowed to go into those matters also?

Shri Kanungo: They can look into them, but not the special provisions which are incorporated in those statutes. What remains is No.(i) of the proviso in para 2—regarding major Government policy. It has not been

possible to define this term or to enumerate the matters. Therefore, its interpretation has been left to the Chairman of the Committee, and in the last resort, to the hon. Speaker.

To give an example—we tried certain exercises in enumerating them—the general policy of an undertaking, whether the affairs of the undertaking are being managed in accordance with sound business principles or prudent commercial practices, the financial outcome of the operation of the undertaking, the working of the undertaking with reference to devolution of authority, the working of the undertaking with reference to technical and managerial efficiency, recruitment and training of technical and managerial staff, relations with the public and so on and so forth; but it could not be exhaustive. Therefore, the present draft from (a) to (d) is wide enough. It covers all these and possibly more. You cannot think out all the contingencies. Therefore, it has been left as wide as possible.

Shri Daji: Why not leave it as wide as in England?

Shri Kanungo: No. Perhaps it was due to my incapacity to get my idea through. In my opening speech, I said that the position in U.K. was entirely different. There all the public undertakings have been taken by special statutes of Parliament; they were working for quite a long time.

Shri A. C. Guha: No, they were not. They were established only after the last war when the Labour Ministry came into power.

Shri Kanungo: Let him please give me some credence for some knowledge.

Shri Daji: If he wants credence from us, he should also give us some credence.

Shri Kanungo: I certainly do. That was why in my opening speech, I referred to Shri Daji. But I frankly admit that my I.Q. is inferior to his.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But you are the Minister. What can be done?

Shri Kanungo: I was referring to England, and saying that the comparison was not correct. Take, for example, coal. Coal was a running business in UK for hundreds of years. Then it was taken over by Government. All the undertakings in UK are governed by special statute of Parliament, and the ministerial responsibility there is far wider, than it is here. I have mentioned earlier in my opening speech that the powers of the Minister to interfere with the operations of a company or corporation are strictly limited and have been written down in the statutes. After all, the Minister is responsible to the House. Where does the necessity of a Committee come in? It is because of the peculiar circumstances. There are certain areas where the Minister has no powers. Yet Parliament has got to keep itself informed. That is one of the major justifications for a Committee. In other words, the Committee will be servicing the House and not anybody else.

Therefore, I humbly submit that the paragraph read as a whole gives wide enough scope for the examination by the Committee of the undertakings. In any case, we have to see how the Committee functions. In other words, the House has got to see—not the Government—whether the work of the Committee facilitates discussion in the House. I have already spoken about the limitations in a debate in a big House; the effort of this Committee would be to pinpoint important points which require the attention of the House. Therefore, I consider that the provisions in paragraph 2, as they are, are very much necessary and are wide enough.

The last portion, where the Speaker has been given the power to direct the Committee to look into anything which the House desires or he thinks necessary in the course of working of the Committee, is perhaps the widest. I have not found any such wide provi-

sion in any legislature or its committees in any other country.

Some of the amendments, particularly the one by Shri Daji and Dr. Singhvi, refer to the procedures regarding examination of witnesses etc. I submit these are not necessary as the rules relating to parliamentary committees in Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure are ample and exhaustive.

The Law Minister has made it categorically clear that the two motions do not in any way offend the Constitution. The House can set up any agency to help its deliberations, even with men from outside its membership. Matters relating to public undertakings which go into the estimates, and the moneys to be spent from the Consolidated Fund by way of investment in the capital of an undertaking or as a loan to it, are all items which are entered in the estimates. The Lok Sabha votes on the estimates, and depends on the services of the Estimates Committee to examine those estimates. I submit that the House would be more adequately served by a special committee which will confine its function to public undertakings only. The committee, as I envisage, will digest the annual report and accounts of each undertaking and its report will help both Houses to have a more fruitful debate, and the Estimates Committee will, in course of time, feel relieved of this aspect of their work, and will find the reports useful to their Members. We cannot envisage all the circumstances where there would be overlapping in working as also the types of enquiry which may be necessary from time to time. The provision in (a) of para 2 empowers the Speaker, as I said earlier, to take care of these circumstances.

Here I would submit that there is a little verbal change. I do not know if you would direct me to move a formal amendment, or you will take my verbal

[Shri Kanungo]

statement for that. Part II of the Schedule reads:

"Every Government Company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, other than the Public Undertakings included in Part III hereof."

I would like to take off the words:

"other than the Public Undertakings included in Part III hereof."

I had earlier anticipated in my speech that we would invoke the powers of the Speaker in this respect, but as it stands Part III is completely washed out.

There have been some amendments in which it has been said that, as I have mentioned in my earlier speech, Part III has got security aspects and therefore certain prohibitions ought to have been imposed on it. Reading through the rules of parliamentary committees, I find that the Speaker has ample powers to give directions regarding the examination and the reporting on the security aspects, taking care of the security aspects. If this is taken into account, the doubts expressed by my friend Shri Morarka will vanish.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Sir, the Minister is asking your permission to delete certain words in the motion, and whether a formal amendment by him is required. That should be clarified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, no amendment is necessary.

Shri Kanungo: I am formally moving an amendment that these words be dropped

Dr. Singhvi has suggested the inclusion of more than six corporations including banks to be added to the Schedule to Part I. Apart from the special nature of banks, I would submit that we must start with the Schedule as it is. As it is, it is big enough. As my hon. friend from Kashmir mentioned, the Committee might

find it difficult to examine all the corporations and companies, which are quite large in number. Therefore, we have deliberately omitted certain corporations like banking and financing corporations; because they are rather sensitive spots, and we do not want them to go in for special enquiries other than what Parliament is entitled to. In course of time, I suppose there will be more corporations coming in under Part II and Part III, and as we gain experience, I think the Committee will be able to justify itself.

Here I would submit that the experience of U.K. has been rather unique in the sense that for five years they had doubts about the efficacy of a committee, and ultimately, after another four years, they found that the committee, by experience, had been really helpful to the House discussing matters. I would suggest hon. Members reading an article by Sir Tobby Low on "Select Committee on Nationalised Industries" in the *Public Administration Magazine* of 1962. Owing to shortage of time I cannot read large extracts, but I would like to quote one extract:

"Thirteen Members of Parliament may seem an odd kind of committee to be charged with the investigation of activities of widely differing industries, many of them with highly technical activities, but, in fact, this committee of 13 has worked very well. Each one of us had varying experience and came with a different approach to the problem we were considering. It is important, I think, that some Members on such a Committee should themselves have had experience of management of the financial and technical side of industry, and that some should have a good understanding of general economic and financial questions. Inevitably it falls upon the Chairman of this Committee to take the lead in choosing what are to be the most important points and cross-examining the witnesses. In this it is greatly helped by two Clerks who

are allotted to the Select Committee. We used to have only one. It is not generally appreciated how high is the intellectual standard of the Clerks of the House of Commons or how broad their ability. The Committees of the House of Commons depend to a very large extent on their Clerks, but of no Committee is this more true than the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries. These Clerks are not trained economists, they are not trained accountants, but they do have highly trained minds, and they know and really understand good House of Commons procedure, which is most important for such a Committee. They have one other advantage, at least my Clerks had, bright enjoyable English."

Perhaps in our House they should know how to write bright Hindi.

The point I am trying to make out is that this Committee for a couple of years floundered and tried to have the services of accountants, economists and various other specialists, but by experience they found that help which they got from the Secretariat, as we call it in our parlance here, was the most useful they could get. I would humbly submit from my experience of working in some of the committees here that I do think that our Secretariat has got plenty of talent in this matter. The most important thing, as I have emphasized, is the point of view of the House. An economist can be brilliant; and accountant can be brilliant. But the Secretariat of Parliament knows the mind of Parliament much better than anybody else. After all this Committee is meant to serve the House.

Shri Kashj Ram Gupta: How will the Secretariat help the committee?

Shri Kanungo: I suppose it requires experience to know it. At least I have had my experience. I will take an hour to elucidate that.

Shri Daji: Please do not.

Shri Kanungo: You will say it will bore you.

I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

in Part II of the Schedule,—

omit "other than the Public Undertakings included in Part III thereof." (27)

An Hon. Member: What about the membership?

Shri Kanungo: I would submit that in the first instance when you are launching upon a new type of parliamentary activity, it should be as small as possible: it should be a compact committee. Even in the House of Commons with a membership of about 640, there are only 13 members in the committee.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In Great Britain there are only a few nationalised industries. Here the number is more; the diversified nature should also be considered.

Shri Kanungo: We have considered it thoroughly. At one stage, the Select Committee of the House of Commons consisted of less than ten members. Let us start with this and let us have a couple of reports. Once it is launched, we will know what changes are needed.

About the rights and privileges of members of the other House, the phraseology here is 'to associate'; that is the usual phraseology; it was accepted by the hon. Speaker and the hon. Chairman. It means that the Members of the other House will have equal and same rights and privileges as the Members of this House. I hope that when this motion is accepted by this House and the other House we will be able to set up a committee very soon, possibly in this session and by next year we will have the first report of the committee.

Shri K. C. Reddy (Chikballapur): With regard to the amendment which the hon. Minister moved a little while

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

ago, I may say that four units are mentioned in Part III. If you are omitting those words in Part II, there is no need to retain Part III at all in the body of the Resolution.

Shri Kanungo: It is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no reference to Parts I and II also.

I will now put Dr. Singhvi's substitute motion No. 25 to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are any of the other amendments withdrawn?

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall mention my amendment to each para. I think I am entitled to place the amendments before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the amendments have been treated as moved.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There are several paragraphs and I think it is better for us to proceed as we do in the case of Bills. Let us take para by para.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am taking amendment by amendment, not para by para.

Shri A. C. Guha: Am I not entitled to speak on my amendments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not after the hon. Minister has replied. The resolution has been debated all these days. All the amendments have been placed. We cannot have another debate.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Members would not be in a position to understand as to what the amendment is. That can be done only if the person moving the amendment explains it with reference to the clause to which it is moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the Members had their chance. Member who have tabled amendments have also spoken. I am now asking every member who has tabled amendment whether I should put it to vote.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When we spoke, we spoke generally on the motion and not on the specific amendments as such.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Members were speaking, the motion and the amendments had already been placed before the House.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Amendments are to be explained, one by one. Otherwise, you can as well say that the motion has been passed.

Shri A. C. Guha: In that case, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he is willing to accept any of these amendments. I would appeal to him at least to accept the deletion of 'major policy matters and the matters of day-to-day administration'. Because otherwise it would be curtailment of the rights already enjoyed by the Committees of this House. These concern the prerogatives of the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made it clear that he is not accepting any of the amendments. So, I am asking each Member whether he is pressing his amendment or not.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does he not accept this particular amendment:

"Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking each Member about his amendment, and I am taking each amendment by itself. I am coming to that amendment. I shall now put amendment No. 1 to the vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 2 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi—he is not here.

Shri Kanungo: I do not accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to the vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 3. Is Shri Guha pressing it?

Shri A. C. Guha: My amendments are before the House, and if the Government have a closed mind, I am helpless. But I am not going to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:—

That in the motion, in paragraph (2),

after clause (c), insert—

“(cc) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(ccc) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates;” (3).

Shri A. C. Guha: These are extracts from the powers enjoyed by the Estimates Committee under the Rules of Procedure of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has spoken already.

Shri Kanungo: I had also explained it.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 2]

| 15. 49 hrs.

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Daji, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Himmatsinhji, Shri

Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaia, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Mahtab, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen

Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. V.
Swell, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Tyagi, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Verkaiah, Shri K. a
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Wadwa, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alva, Shri A. S.
Anjappa, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bis, Shri J.B.S.
Boroach, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravarti, Shri P. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.

Dighe, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jeeunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri Mohr Chand
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri Ad. R.

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malaicham, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mirimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bhabuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.

Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Paliwal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri I. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri

Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Saryahama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sonavane, Shri

Soy, Shri H. C.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tombji, Shri
Tulja Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 34; Noes 106.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 4.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, on a point of order. You have decided that we should not be allowed to speak on amendments. If we do not speak on the amendments, how can vote be taken? I have not understood it. We must be allowed to speak on our amendments and then the question may be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This point was already raised. I have given a ruling that there was no point of order. There is no point of order here, because the motion and the amendments were taken together in the House and the debate has taken place on both the motion and the amendments. This is not like a Bill. There cannot be a third debate on each amendment. So, I am putting the question.

Division No. 3]

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Daji, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra

Kachhavaia, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha

AYE

Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Singhasan Singh, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. V.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri

[15.52 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: So, when they have already been moved, whether the Mover is present or not, it does not matter? These have to be put to the vote. The House is in possession of the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting every amendment to the vote. Even if the Member is not here, I am putting it. I am asking every Member who is present here to say whether he withdraws it or not. If he wants to press his amendment, I will put it to the vote. I shall now put amendment No. 4 to the vote. The question is:

That in the motion, in paragraph (2),

after clause (d), insert—

“(e) to exercise general supervision and control of those industries in which Government has whole or partial interest either financial or otherwise.”(4).

The Lok Sabha divided.

• •

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Boroah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brijeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Dighe, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Mem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri

Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Minimata, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Paliwal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Ram Sewa, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shco, Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiworthy, Shri D. N.
Tiworthy, Shri K. N.
Tiworthy, Shri R. S.
Tombi, Shri
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ujkey, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 26; Noes 108.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 5. Does Mr. Guha press it?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in the motion,—
omit proviso to paragraph (2)".
(5).

Those in favour shall say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against shall say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Noes have it.

Some Hon. Members: Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Division.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The lobbies may be cleared again, Sir. Some Members are waiting outside.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Lobbies have been already cleared.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Some Members are waiting outside.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared now. The question is:

"That in the motion,—

omit proviso to paragraph (2)".
(5).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any corrections? 2 more for Ayes.

Division No. 4

[15.57 hrs.

AYE

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram

Himatsingka, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaia, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapoor Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri
Mehra, Shri Jashvant
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Wamy, Shri M. V.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basumatari, Shri
Batra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakti Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Dighe, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem R. J., Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

otushl, Shri J. P.
K. mble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mantri, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Minimata, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Murti, Shri M. S.
MuMuthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shri J. Waharalal
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. .
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Ramana, Shri . R.
Pratap Singh, Shri

Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shro Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulal
Sinha Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwar, Shri D. N.
Tiwar, Shri K. N.
Tiwar, Shri R. S.
Tombl, Shri
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkatasubaiya, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes 31; Noes 120.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 6.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I do not press the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 7

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I do not want to press my amendment No. 7.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 8.

Shri A. C. Guha: After those two amendments were defeated, I am not interested in pressing any of my other amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 9.

Shri B. K. Das: I do not want to press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you put the Government amendment first, then others will be automatically barred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put Government Amendment No. 26.

The question is:

That in the motion, for paragraph (3), *substitute*—

“(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha.” (26)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 10.

Shri V. B. Gandhi I do not want to press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 11. Shri Chaturvedi is not here. I will put it to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 12.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I do not want to press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 13.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have already said that I am not interested in my other amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 14.

The question is:

That in the motion,—

in the first paragraph,—

for “ten members” substitute
“twenty members”. (14).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any corrections? 3 more for Ayes and 1 more for Noes.

Division No. 5]

[16.02 hrs.]

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Banejee, Shri S. M.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanahi Ram

Himatsingka, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaia, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Labri Singh, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Swamy, Shri M. V.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alva, Shri A. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka
Basumatari, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Dighe, Shri
Gehmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga, Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedha, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri Mohr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mantri, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Minimata, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanthy, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Paliwal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnalk, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, S. r. j. Ramaspathi
Rao, Shri Thirum
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary Shri R. S.
Tombi, Shri
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkatasubhaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of
the division is: Ayes 31; Noes 123.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we
come to amendment No. 15.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The
Government may accept my amend-

The motion was negatived.

**One name could not be recorded.

ment, Sir, that a Minister should not be a member of the Committee.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Daji: The rules of a House Committee will apply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Shri Kanungo: In the Estimates Committee no member of the Government is a member.

That in the motion,—

in paragraph (2), after clause

Shri Ranga: You may preside over that also.

(c) insert—

“(cc) to suggest measures for better and efficient functioning in such Public Undertakings;” (16).

Shri Kanungo: No.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he pressing it to a vote?

AYES

Division No. 6]

[15.05

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tiridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram
Himmatsinhji, Shri

Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavalaya, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Lahri Singh, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Swamy, Shri M. V.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alva, Shri A. S.
ney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basumatari, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bisr, Shri J.B.S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chavda Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Dighe, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri

Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamundevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri. J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Malachami, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallick, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Maistri, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Baker Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohanty, Shri G.
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 Murti, Shri, M. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naik, Shri, D. J.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Paliwal, Shri
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri P. R.

Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri, B. C.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das Shri
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soy, Shri H. C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Thimmajah, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, R. S.
 Tombi, Shri
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, S. Balgovind
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 29; Noes 123.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): They do not want efficient functioning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the motion,—

in clause (d) of paragraph (2), omit—

“and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time” (17).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 are barred in

view of the Government amendment already accepted. I shall now put amendment No. 22 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That in the motion,—

in paragraph (3), after the existing proviso, insert,—

“Provided further that the Chairman of the Committee be from amongst the members of the Opposition Party.” (22).

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 7]

16.09 hrs

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Mumtazsinbil, Shri

Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaia, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Lahri Singh, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Ringa, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Swamy, Shri M. V.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Uriya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
•

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alva, Shri A. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Berkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basumatari, Shri
Bears, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrasekher, Shrimati
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhanu
Dasa, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Dighe, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gandhi, Shri B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnava, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kedaris, Shri C. M.

Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mantri, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Paliwal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri

Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shaahi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Thimmalah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri Do. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tombi, S
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vecerasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

*One name could not be recorded.

on. There are

... provides for the al-
lowance of a development rebate to

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 29; Noes 124.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Regarding amendment No. 23 the Minister has already made it clear that the rules will apply. I hope the hon. Member is not pressing it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 24 has already been covered.

The amendment was by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 25 has already been disposed of. We have, also, already accepted amendment No. 28. Then, there is a Government amendment to the Schedule. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

That in the motion,—

in PART II of the Schedule, omit "other than the Public Undertakings included in Part III hereof". (27).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

1. "That a Committee of this House to be called the Committee on Public Undertakings be constituted with ten members who shall be elected from among the members of this House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be:

(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the Public Undertakings specified in the Schedule;

(b) to examine the reports if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Public Undertakings;

(c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the Public Undertakings, whether the affairs of the Public Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; and

(d) such other functions vested in the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in relation to the Public Undertakings specified in the Schedule by or under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House as are not covered by clause (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time:

Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely:

(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the Public Undertakings;

(ii) matters of day-to-day administration;

(iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for the

duration of the present Lok Sabha.

(4) That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.

SCHEDULE

(List of Public Undertakings)

PART I

(Public Undertakings established by Central Acts)

1. The Damodar Valley Corporation
2. The Industrial Finance Corporation
3. The Indian Airlines Corporation
4. The Air India International
5. The Life Insurance Corporation
6. The Central Warehousing Corporation
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

PART II

(Public Undertakings which are Government Companies formed under the Companies Act)

Every Government Company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

PART III

1. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay
4. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd., Calcutta."

The motion as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we come to the next motion. There are 1428(Ai) L.S.D.—8.

some amendments to it. Is anybody pressing his amendment?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not pressing it.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Guha is not pressing his amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chaturvedi is not here. I shall put his amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

That in the motion,—

for "five members" substitute "six members". (2)

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings and on the constitution of the said Committee to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

16.10 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

As hon. Members would be aware, the Income-tax Act provides for the allowance of a development rebate to

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

assessee who install new machinery or plant in their undertaking for the purpose of their business. This development rebate takes the form of a deduction of a certain specified percentage of the cost of such machinery or plant from the assessable income of the assessee in respect of the year in which it is installed. The object of this special concession is to promote the industrial development of India by providing an incentive for investment in new industrial undertakings. In order to secure that the benefit accruing to an industry from this tax concession effectively serves the purpose of its further development, this rebate is allowed on the condition that an amount equal to 75 per cent thereof is credited by the assessee to a reserve account for being utilised in the next eight years, only for the purpose of the business of the undertaking and not for distribution by way of dividends or profits.

The existing rate at which development rebate is allowed in regard to new machinery or plant installed in any industry on or after the 1st April 1961 is 20 per cent of the cost of the machinery or plant. It is, however, felt that our coal mining industry, in its present phase of development, needs a substantially larger measure of incentive for capital investment, if it is to expand in the way it must to meet the needs. Mining of coal occupies a position of special importance amongst our basic industries because our steel industry and other important industries vitally need coal in increasing quantities in order to fulfil their targets of production during the Third Five Year Plan. The coal mining industry is also exposed to big hazards and handicaps by way of floods, fire, explosions and collapses. Further, in order to achieve a greater output and an improvement in the quality of the coal mined, the existing units in coal mining industry have to resort increasingly to deep mining operations involving a large capital outlay on modern plant and machinery. In or-

der to provide the necessary incentive for further development of the coal industry, it is proposed to increase the rate of development rebate in respect of new machinery or plant installed in this industry during the three financial years from 1963-64 to 1965-66, which is the last year of the Third Five Year Plan, from the existing rate of 20 per cent to 35 per cent of the cost of such machinery or plant. The Bill seeks to amend section 33 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 which prescribes the rates of development rebate, accordingly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to oppose this amending Bill. Under apparently innocent covers, this Bill seeks to make yet one more concession by the Government to big colliery interests at a time when, in my opinion, the coal mining industry does not require any such further incentive whatsoever. In this connection, I would just like to go back a bit in recent history.

In 1958, the Coal Price Revision Committee, which was set up by the Government of India with Shri Bootalingam as its Chairman, submitted its report and it was published in 1959.

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

This Committee went into the whole cost structure and price structure of the coal industry in Bengal and Bihar and came to certain conclusions and made certain recommendations. The most important of these conclusions and recommendations are the following. Firstly, this Committee stated

that the depreciation and development allowance which should be permitted to the coal companies should be at the rate of Rs. 1.70 nP per ton, and this recommendation was made after a study of the whole coal industry in Bihar and Bengal.

So, we find that provision for depreciation and development had already been taken into account when this committee made its recommendation. This still holds good.

Then, they calculated the cost structure and made a recommendation that a reasonable profit for this industry should be of the order of Re. 1.75 nP per ton. It works out approximately to 11 per cent of the capital which is employed. They took the average capital employed by the industry at Rs. 16 per ton and worked out that a reasonable profit of Re. 1.75 nP per ton would give these coal companies a return of 11 per cent on the capital employed. It is also about 10 per cent of the cost of production.

Having calculated all this in 1959 that committee suggested that the price of coal should be fixed in such a way that the average realisation from sales should come to Rs. 19.65 nP per ton. All this was worked out by an expert committee going specifically into the whole question of cost structure, price structure and profit structure of the industry and finally they said that this price structure which they had fixed should, in their opinion, remain stable. It should not be changed. These prices should hold good for a minimum of five years. This is just the broad outline of what that committee did.

Now, we have not yet passed through the five-year period. We are still passing through it. The question of revision of price has not come up. It should not come up in terms of the recommendation of the Boothalingam Committee, but I have to point out here that even last year, in 1962, despite the Coal Price Revision Committee's recommendation that any adjustments in price should

only be made in the event of any future wage increase given to labour—they made that proviso that in that event there might be a corresponding increase in price, not on any other account—the Government of India, under pressure from the big coal interests, again agree to put up the selling price by 50 nP per ton. Is it a fact that these mining companies have not got adequate resources or margins of profits which they can utilise, if they so desire, for the purpose of modernisation? We are all for modernisation. Certainly, the big mines, the big collieries, which are working with antedated equipment and so on should go in for mechanisation and modern types of equipment should be installed. As far as the smaller mines and the medium collieries are concerned, in any case they will not be able to do it. I am not going into that question now and I do not think the hon. Minister here is also in a position to discuss that. But certainly if this question of mechanisation and modernisation is to be applied to the small and the medium collieries, it can only be done if certain steps are taken to amalgamate these collieries into bigger units. That is a different question. We are concerned for the time being with the bigger and well-established units in the industry. As far as I can understand it, if the advantage of this rebate is to be taken at all, it will be by the bigger and well-established and larger units in the mining industry. Now, are those units in a position today to do that? Are their resources so slender and their margins of profits so meagre that unless an added incentive is given to them by the Government of India in the form suggested by this amending Bill, they will not be able to go in for mechanisation and modernisation?

Only during the last session a question had arisen here and had been answered on the floor of this House about the loan of Rs. 80 crores which has been negotiated with the World Bank for financing private

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

collieries in this country specifically for the purpose of mechanisation and modernisation and it was stated that a substantial portion—I think, about Rs. 12½ crores out of Rs. 17 crores allotted for this particular year—had already been taken up by these collieries. The smaller and medium collieries were complaining that they were not in a position to supply the matching grants which will qualify them to avail of the World Bank credit. But as far as the bigger units and bigger collieries are concerned, they have availed themselves of that credit too. Bearing in mind this 11 per cent of capital which the Boothalingam Committee had suggested as a reasonable rate of return or profit, what do we find? You will also be interested to know that generally the cross-section of the collieries which is taken by every enquiry committee, the cross-section on which they work, is the Bengal Coal Co., that group of collieries under the Bengal Coal Co. whose managing agents are Andrew Yule & Co., the Equitable Group whose managing agents are Macneil & Barry Ltd. and the Burrakur Group whose managing agents are the Bird & Co. (Private) Ltd. These are not small fries; they are the giants of the mining industry and in some other industries too. In 1960, the Bengal Coal Co. paid a dividend of 20 per cent on their ordinary shares and in 1961 they paid a dividend of 21 per cent. The Equitable Group paid a dividend of 15 per cent in 1960 and 10 per cent in 1961. The Burrakur Group paid 13 per cent in 1960 and the same 13 per cent in 1961 and again 13 per cent in 1962. Andrew Yule's Katras Jherriah paid 95 per cent in 1960, 40 per cent in 1961 and 25 per cent in 1962. If you go into the figures of a few more of these bigger companies like the Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., it was 10 per cent dividend in 1960 and 26 per cent in 1961. The Borea Coal Co.—15 per cent in 1960 and again 15 per cent in 1961. The Borea Coal Co.—15 per cent in 1961 and 20-2/3 per cent in 1962;

the North West Coal Co.—20 per cent in 1960 and the same 20 per cent in 1961, Raneejunje Coal Co.—15 per cent in 1960, 17 per cent in 1961 and 17 per cent in 1962; Rewa Coal Co.—20 per cent in 1960 and 20 per cent in 1961; Seebpave Coal Co.—42 per cent in 1960 and the same 42 per cent in 1961.

What I wish to say is there is no evidence to show that the bigger units are the ones which are concerned with the question of going in for mechanisation and modernisation programme. The smaller units cannot do it any way. They will not be able to do it until they are amalgamated or brought into bigger units or nationalised or something like that is done. As far as these bigger units are concerned, it is my submission that in terms of the Boothalingam Committee's report and recommendations they are making enormous profits and they have got adequate reserves. Let the hon. Minister mark also that the basis on which this computation of reasonable profit was made by the Boothalingam Committee was on the basis of an output per man shift hour of 42 tons. That output per man shift hour has now increased from 42 tons to 48 tons, that is, the output per man shift hour has gone up. Therefore, the rate of return also at 11 per cent is correspondingly higher now. So, I do not see any reason why this Bill is being brought forward except that it be under the pressure of the Indian Mining Association and other big collieries' interests. Why should the Government come forward to give them more and more concessions. This is more than what I can understand.

In August last, there was a question put by me on the question of the extent of utilisation of the World Bank loan by the collieries. In his reply, the hon. Minister for Fuel and Mines said—I am just quoting a part of his reply:

"In order to enable collieries to find matching rupee finance,

certain steps have been taken. Government has sanctioned a partial guarantee scheme for advances to be given by credit institutions to collieries. Secondly, the Refinance Corporation has also agreed to provide refinancing facilities to credit institutions participating in this guarantee scheme. Thirdly, the Reserve Bank also has agreed to offer certain borrowing facilities to scheduled banks against their lendings to the coal industry under the guarantee scheme."

So, it is not as though the Government is neglecting their requirements. The number of facilities and concessions have been listed over and over again which have been made to them to enable them to go in for expansion, development and modernisation. And I believe that loans have been guaranteed to the extent of about 65 per cent. The scheduled banks which have made loans to the coal industry have received a guarantee from the Government of India to the extent of 65 per cent of the loans made to the collieries. So, it is not a small matter. On top of that, we find, as I said earlier, that in spite of the clear recommendation by the Boothalingam Committee that the coal prices should not be increased for a period of five years, unless it be explicitly to counterbalance any increase in wages of labour, unrelated to this factor another increase in coal prices to the extent of 50 nP per ton was given.

It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the purpose of this is to give an incentive and so on, and it says:

"... So as to achieve a larger production of coal which is at present needed in increasing quantities for meeting the requirements of steel and other industries."

But is this a correct depiction of the picture at present? The latest trend

is just the opposite, namely that the coal that is being produced cannot be consumed. As far as helping the private sector in the collieries to achieve the target of production, which has been laid down in the Third Plan is concerned, what do the figures show? What is the difficulty that they are experiencing? There is nothing. In 1960-61 the private sector collieries produced 44.8 million tons of coal; in 1961-62, it went up to 46.34 million tons. In 1962-63, they have produced 52 million tons. That is very good, and we should give them a pat on the back. But at this rate of production, they will, without any difficulty, be able to achieve the Third Plan target namely 60 million tons. They have already produced 52 million tons. If anybody is failing or lagging in the production target in coal, it is not the private sector. I am sorry I have to say this. But facts are facts. It is the NCDC mines which are lagging behind in the fulfilment of the target, whatever the reasons may be—I am not going into them now.

Therefore, it is not right to bring forward this Bill with a Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to it which seeks to give an explanation to the effect, though indirectly, that coal production is lagging behind in the private collieries, and some added incentive is necessary so that they can step up the production and reach the target and so on. That is not the picture at all.

A much more serious development to which Government ought to devote their mind is why the coal which is being produced now is accumulating at the pit-heads and is not being consumed. Why is there a declining demand for coal? Admissions have been made, and in the papers reports of certain meetings have appeared, in which certain Government Ministers and officials have admitted, that there has been wrong planning, some maladjustment in planning, and the tar-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

get fixed for coal production has actually gone in excess of the capacity of our industries to consume that coal. Yet, the whole thing is put to-psy-turvy in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. And in the name of that, these huge big coal companies, monopolies in the mining industry are going to be given a further concession and a further rebate on income-tax. I do not see why. There is no necessity for it whatsoever.

I may say that recently in Calcutta where the Wage Board for the Coal Industry was meeting, the chairman of the Indian Mining Association, Mr. Pran Prasad of Birde made a submission before the Wage Board in which he said very explicitly that he did not want the present price structure of coal to be examined *de novo* by the wage board or by any other body. He made it quite clear that he was more than satisfied with the existing price structure of coal, and he has every reason to be, because we have found how it was devised, how the Bhoothalingam Committee worked it out, giving him an ample margin of profit, and Government have obliged him last year by adding on another 50 nP per ton. So, why should Mr. Pran Prasad be bothered? He says that he does not want that price structure to be tinkered with any more, and it might be allowed to remain as it is. I can well understand that.

Then, there is also a letter—I am sorry I cannot produce a copy of that letter here, but I am stating this in all responsibility—which was read out by Mr. Pran Prasad before the Wage Board meeting in Calcutta, which was a letter written on behalf of the Government of India to the World Bank, assuring the World Bank—because the World Bank has given Rs. 80 crores worth of loans for the development of the private sector collieries—that there was no question of nationalisation, and no intention on the part of the Government of India to nationalise the coal mines either in the Third Plan or

in the Fourth Plan. Who gave the Government the right to say what is going to happen in the Fourth Plan—may I know?

The Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Whose letter was that?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It was a letter written on behalf of the Government of India to the World Bank and quoted by Shri Pran Prashad, Chairman of the IMA, before the meeting of the Wage Board for Coal two months ago in Calcutta. The Fourth Plan has not been worked out yet. It has not been adopted by this Parliament, this country or anybody. Who authorised the Government to go and tell the World Bank that this country has already decided that even in the Fourth Plan period there will never be nationalisation of coal mines? The country has not decided it. Parliament has not decided it. Who decided it?

Therefore, these things which are going on are very disturbing. Only this morning, although the question did not actually come up here, because the question hour was over there was a starred question to which a reply was given by Shri Alagesan in which he also says that Government have not yet fixed the Fourth Plan coal production target. We know that 60 million tons is the target for the Third Plan for the private sector. They have already reached 52 million tons. No target has been fixed for the Fourth Plan. Shri Alagesan says:

“Government will ultimately fix a realistic target for coal keeping in view the expected growth of the industries that are based on coal and the capacity of the coal industry to develop additional production. Once the target has been fixed, necessary steps will be taken to work progressively towards achievement of the set target”.

That is all right. We will see when the target is worked out. But for the time being, on the basis of the Third Plan target, on the basis of the costing done by the Bhoothalingam Committee, on the basis of the figures which show what high profits these coal companies are earning, on the basis of the curious development which is taking place where consumption of coal is lagging behind the production of coal, why should Government come forward to make fresh concessions of this type?—If Shri Bhagat will kindly listen to me, I would like him to satisfy me.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am listening.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Small and medium collieries are not going to be benighted whatsoever by this amending Bill, because they are in no position to carry out mechanisation and modernisation. Therefore, why are you handing in a silver platter to the ~~bars~~ the Equitable Company, Macneil and Barry and Andrew Yule a further rebate in income tax? They do not require it. They have got ample reserves and profit margins, if they are serious about it. If they are not, you can take other steps. If you are so concerned to develop coal production to reach some target why don't you nationalise the industry? Rather than do that, somebody or other, an unnamed representative of the India Government has the temerity to write to the World Bank to say that we have no intention of nationalising in the Third or the Fourth Plan. Who has decided what is going to happen in the Fourth Plan? The Fourth Plan has not been adopted yet.

Therefore, these are my submissions. This is a concession absolutely unwarranted and it is one in a long series of concessions which have been made openly under the pressure of these big mining forces, and I think the Government should consider this matter very seriously and not, in the name of incentive, surrender once

again to the profiteering motive of these big coal companies. Therefore, I totally oppose this amendment and request Government to give the matter a second thought and drop it.

श्री कृष्णाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): I wish I could agree with my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. But the way he has presented and marshalled his arguments is so full of loose foundations that I feel I must oppose him and support the amending Bill. The first argument he gave was of the enormous profits some of the big concerns were making. I do not know why he did not mention the profits the small concerns were also making. When he talks of some concerns earning 93 per cent, 43 per cent and so on, I think he forgets that this percentage computation is on the basis of the original price of the shares. The share may be of the value of Rs. 10. It is no longer Rs. 10, it may be Rs. 100. So, when you say 40 per cent it is on the basis of the original Rs. 10 and not of the present day price. So, we get a wrong picture. The high dividends as they appear are not really so high, though I would say they are high enough.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What was the 11 per cent recommended then?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I accept the 11 per cent, but when he quotes 93 per cent, the real picture is not given.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is in relation to 11 per cent.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The same argument is also applied to the tea industry, where we are told 40 per cent, 50 per cent and the like is earned. But again, this reckoning computation or calculation is on the basis of the ori-

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

ginal price of the share, not the price of today, because there is no share that still carries the original price. It has either gone up very high, or gone down. That is the first argument I have to rebut, and over which I have a quarrel with him.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The second argument is something about which I can talk a lot, because I have been associated with it for the last 18 months or so, and it is the question of the stockpiling taking place at the pitheads. He has put forward the argument that there is plenty of coal, but there is no demand for it. That is not the correct picture. There is plenty of coal which is being stockpiled, and the same story is true of the mining areas of iron ore and other minerals, but there has been a transport bottleneck. The coal cannot move, we have not enough wagons to move it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not true now.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Very soon we shall be submitting the report to this House, and my hon. friend will realise what the truth is. The fact is there has been a transport bottleneck.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There was.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Take the case of Dhanbad and Asansol for example. I come from that area, and I know the picture as we see it every day. What about coal supply across the river to Barauni and elsewhere? Our trains cannot carry them; and so now Government is thinking of transporting coal by road. There has been this transporting bottleneck.

A redeeming feature of his speech has been the fact that for a change he has applauded the performance of the private sector.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why not?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad to hear that. I hope he and his colleagues hereafter will denationalise whatever has been nationalised. If the private sector can achieve a performance, deliver the goods, and contribute towards development, which is the language of the day, then I suggest they better drop this nationalisation.

The NCDC is located in my own constituency. I am not one who is opposed to nationalisation as such, but when I find that the private sector can perform something better, can have better achievement, I cease to have any respect for the public sector.

I am surprised that my hon. friend Shri Gupta forgot one thing—the horrible conditions of housing for the workers. He never made a reference to that. It is a most deplorable thing in this country that the coal mine workers have practically no housing. So, if this money were given, the so-called incentive for development, what about developing better housing conditions?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Yes, I am with you.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad my hon. friend is with me for a change.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not being given for that purpose.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The question is that we must mechanise, we must modernise, and I support my hon. friend's plea that the smaller concerns must be amalgamated, they must be economically rationalised. Only four days ago, I was going round the coal mining machinery manufacturing plant in Durgapur. We have begun to manufacture ourselves in the country for the first time modern machinery for the coal mining industry. I do not know whether I can agree with my hon. friend that smaller mines cannot

be modernised. I am not technical enough to give any judgment on that. But I think that this can be done in the case of even smaller mines.

In the end, if my hon. friend's arguments had not been so deceptive and deceiving, I would have supported him but he has really twisted the picture and therefore I am bound to support the amending Bill.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। किसी कानून का संशोधन करने के लिए जब सरकार बैठती है तो उस कानून में और भी जितनी खामियाँ हैं, उन सब को उसको ठीक तरह से देख लेना चाहिये ताकि सभी खामियाँ संशोधन के रूप में एक साथ सदन के सामने रखी जा सकें और उन सब को दूर किया जा सके।

यह बिल इनकम-टैक्स यानी आय-कर से सम्बन्धित है। आय-कर का जब हिसाब लगाया जाता है तो उस हिसाब से एक बहुत बड़े भ्रंश को छोड़ दिया जाता है। जो अफसर होते हैं या पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर होते हैं अगर उनकी आय का आप हिसाब करेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आय का बहुत बड़ा भ्रंश छोड़ दिया गया है। एक पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर को एक महीने में जितनी आय होती है, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा भ्रंश तनख्वाह नहीं होता है। तनख्वाह को छोड़ कर जो सुविधायें होती हैं, भत्ता वगैरह होता है, उनका परिमाण तनख्वाह से कहीं अधिक, कहीं ज्यादा होता है। मैं केवल पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों के बारे में नहीं कहता बल्कि नौकरशाही में जितने बड़े आफिसर्स होते हैं, सब के बारे में कहता हूँ और यह बात समान रूप से उन पर लागू होती है। तनख्वाह नाम के वास्ते होती है। मिनिस्टर्स को और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स को भी मैं इस में शामिल करता हूँ। तनख्वाह एक हजार, डेढ़ हजार या दो हजार हो जाती है लेकिन सुविधाओं को अगर आप लेंगे, घर को लेंगे,

नौकरों को लेंगे, भत्तों को लेंगे तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि आय तनख्वाह से कहीं ज्यादा बैठती है। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स की आय का भी कभी हिसाब लगा कर देख लिया जाना चाहिये। उनकी आय भी पांच या छः हजार हो जाएगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बिल कोल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आयकर में संशोधन किया जा रहा है और चूंकि यह जनरल डिस्कशन है इसलिए मैं इस चीज को इस में ला रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल के बारे में जो आपको बोलना है, बोलिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इनकम टैक्स के कानून के संशोधन के बारे में मैं बोल रहा हूँ। जब यह संशोधन आप लाये हैं तो यह जो सारी चीज है, इसको आपको देख लेना चाहिये था। यह बहुत जरूरी है। बहुत सी आय इनकम टैक्स के अन्दर आती ही नहीं है, बाहर रह जाती है और इनकम टैक्स के रूप में सरकार को जो पैसा मिलना चाहिये, नहीं मिलता है। मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि इसके बारे में भी मिनिस्टर साहब संशोधन पेश करें कि नौकरशाही, मिनिस्टर्स, पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों वगैरह जितने लोग हैं, उन पर जब आय-कर लगाया जाता है, तो सिर्फ तनख्वाह का ही ध्यान नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये, सुविधाओं, भत्तों वगैरह को भी हिसाब में गिना जाना चाहिये।

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. I welcome the amendment because it aims at giving an incentive to the coal-mining industry. The coal-mining industry is one of the most important industries in our country, because coal is the key raw material for our steel industry and also for the foundry industry and so on. As far as our past experience goes,

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

industrial growth has been seriously hampered due to short supply of coal. This development rebate is only aimed at modernisation and mechanisation of coal industry in order that the production of coal will go up.

In this respect, I disagree with Shri Indrajit Gupta who says that this development rebate will be added to the dividend of the big colliery owners. Actually, the aim of this rebate is to encourage this industry in modernisation and mechanisation. It is clearly stated that it is a development rebate.

In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to see that similar higher development rebates are also extended to the small-scale and cottage industries. It is equally important that our small-scale and cottage industries should be given encouragement. So, they should also be given a higher development rebate in order that they may also flourish.

It is our experience that these small-scale and cottage industries sometimes are run by single proprietors who are very busy with the administrative work of the industry. Most of the time they do not know how many facilities are extended to them by the Government. So, the Government should also make proper publicity of the facilities extended to them.

It is found, at the same time, that while examining the books of accounts, the income-tax officers find that the industries in some cases have overlooked by mistake and have not claimed the rebate which they can under the rules expect to get. By oversight or mistake it is found that the rebates have not been claimed. In such cases, the industries are not allowed to claim rebate. So, I request the Minister of Finance to instruct the income-tax officers concerned that whenever they find that certain small-

scale or cottage industries have by mistake not claimed such development rebate, they should take the initiative and deduct this rebate from the income-tax.

With these words I support the amendment to the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill and to support the arguments placed before the House by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. I have been watching with keen interest that industrialists, whether in coal or in other industries, have been given concession after concession. I would like to know from the Minister whether the coal or coal-mining industry deserves any more incentive. My information is that the income-tax amount due from them is colossal. It is still to be recovered from these mining magnates. They took advantage of the bottleneck of our industrial expansion and in the name of helping the growth of the public sector and private sector, they took this advantage and compelled the Government to come to this decision.

It may not be out of place to mention here the horrible condition of the workers who are working in those mines. There is violation of all labour legislation. Any agreement, bipartite or tripartite, which is arrived at by mutual discussion or in cooperation with the Labour Ministry is being flouted by them. This is not the proper opportunity to place all those cases. But we have received letters from various federations and unions that in the name of modernisation of mines, they are retrenching people, reverting people and charge-sheeting them. There is a definite and calculated step by the mining magnates to increase the work-load without increase in the salary or allowances.

As ably pointed out by Mr. Jaipal Singh, the housing condition is horrible. With the exception of a very few mines where quarters have been

constructed under a particular scheme either by the West Bengal Government or Central Government or in some cases by the mining magnates, there are no quarters for most of the workers. Hardly 5 per cent of the workers who are working in the coal mines have been given quarters. Apart from that, even good water is not available for drinking purposes. One of our Members—he has unfortunately not been elected this time—Shri Vittal Rao, has been raising this question since 1952 onwards that Government must come out with a scheme for compelling those employers to make some arrangement for good drinking water. Even that has been denied to the workers. Under these circumstances, I feel that this Bill will give a further handle to pay less income-tax and exploit the workers. I would like to know from the Minister what is the profit earned by these mining magnates in 1961 and 1962; that itself will reveal that they are minting money at the cost of the workers. If really they have earned fabulous profits and if the known profits are mentioned to us—unknown profits are known only to unknown persons—I feel there would be no necessity of giving further concession to the mine-owners.

With these words, I fully support the contention of my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta and I would request the Minister to reconsider whether this concession is at all necessary and to explain whether this Bill has been brought because of the threatening attitude of the employers or whether the Government thinks it proper to give them further exemptions. Every industry will demand this sort of exemption in the name of plans and helping various projects. This will be a precedent which will be quoted against the Government and they will be forcing the Government to take such a lenient view in the matter of exemption from income-tax and other taxes.

With these words, Sir, I oppose the Bill and I request the hon. Minister to kindly withdraw it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the story of coal mining in my country is a story of which I cannot be wholly proud, with which I cannot feel full satisfaction. We have been studying the coal problem in this country for a long time, and whatever we have done has not produced the desired results. The fact of the matter is that some of these persons who are interested in coal mining are interested more in profit than in the service of the nation or in the good of the country.

Sir, one should try to understand how they exploit these mines and how they work these mines. My hon. friend has brought a Bill that they should mechanise the mines. Well, they can mechanise the mines. But the way they have been trying to take coal from these mines has been the most primitive so far, has been the most backward, the most unscientific and the most destructive of this very valuable wealth of our nation. I can say this without any fear of contradiction that they have not looked upon the coal mines as a national wealth. They have not tried to understand these coal mines as if they are also for them the golden goose that lays the golden egg. They have not tried to exploit them as fully as possible and exploit them in the best possible manner.

I do not want to go into the questions which have been raised by some of my hon. friends on those benches there. For instance, they mentioned about houses for the workers, drinking water for them and other things. Well, I think the reports of the Estimates Committee, the reports of the National Coal Development Corporation and other reports will tell us what is happening. I do not think a worker who is working in a coal mine can be held up as an example of the welfare State that is aimed at for our country. He is one of those persons who is the most exploited. So far as I know,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

many accidents take place in these coal mines. Safety devices are neglected and all those things are given a go-by which can ensure a safe, clean and satisfying life for our workers.

Then, on top of it, we are told that we should give this development rebate to these coal miners. Well, I think, in principle it is a very good thing. We all want that the mines should be mechanised. We all want that up-to-date machinery should be installed in these mines. There is no doubt about it. We are all living in the age of automation. There is the story of an American labour leader who went to see a colliery proprietor. He showed him the miracles of his automation. He asked, where are the workers. He said that automation had been carried to such an extent that the workers had become almost superfluous, almost redundant. But the labour leader said: "You asked me a question as to where the workers were. I would put a question to you. Where are the customers?"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member be taking more time?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course; I have just started.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he will continue his speech tomorrow. Shri Rane.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

Shri Rane: Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 21, 1963/Kartika 30, 1885 (Saka).

[Wednesday, November 20, 1953/Kartika 29, 1885 (Saka)]

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Shri Mohan Swarup called the attention of the Prime Minister to the recent developments along the Cease Fire Line in Kashmir.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Smt. Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

668—70

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1962.

(2) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1214 dated the 20th July, 1963.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1243 dated the 27th July, 1963.

(iii) The Mineral Concession (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1278 dated the 3rd August, 1963.

(iv) Notification No. G.S.R. 1451 dated the 7th September, 1963 making certain amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act.

(b) A copy of the Coal Bearing Areas (Ac-

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

quisition and Development) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 2569 dated the 7th September, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition) and Development Act, 1957.

(3) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) The Madhya Bharat Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council (Reorganisation) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2522 dated the 7th September, 1963, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter State Corporations Act, 1957.

(ii) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1470 dated the 14th September, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(iii) Report of the Committee on Contempt of Courts.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA

670-71

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha passed a motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 1963, upto the 1st October, 1963.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS PRESENTED .

671

■ Twenty-seventh Report was presented.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

**MOTIONS RE: COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS** 671-768

Further discussion on the two motions moved by the Minister of Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo) re: Committee on Public Undertakings on the 21st September, 1963 and amendments/ substitute motion thereto moved on the 18th November, 1963, continued. Motion No. 1 was adopted as amended. Amendments to Motion No. 2 were withdrawn and the motion was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 768-80

The Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for the consideration of the Income-tax (Amend-

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—Contd.

ment) Bill, 1963. The discussion was not concluded.

**REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED** 792

Twentieth Report was adopted.

**AGENDA FOR THURSDAY:
NOVEMBER 21, 1963/
KARTIKA 30, 1885 (SAKA)**

Further consideration and passing of the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Consideration and passing of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill and the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill.