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Wednesday, September 15, 1965
Bhadra 24, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 15, 1965/
Bhadra 24, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Ten of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Science Education

*629. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a comprehensive scheme for promoting Science Education in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme including its cost and the period of implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). The schemes for the Fourth Plan are under preparation and examination. The details have not been finalised so far.

Meanwhile, several steps have been initiated such as strengthening of science laboratories in secondary schools, training and orientation courses for science teachers at various levels, preparation of model syllabus and text-books establishment of centres of advanced studies etc.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Though knowledge of science is essential for all technical and vocational education, more than 80 per cent of our students in this country are denied of the facilities of scientific education. In view of this, may I know whether Government have any proposal to

make science a compulsory subject at least in the secondary schools?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Even now, science is a compulsory subject, and steps are being taken to improve science teaching as well as the content of the science syllabus.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the use of diverse non-standard scientific text-books by different authorities on scientific education in Indian languages in different schools, causing great hardship to the students, and if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up some machinery to censure issue of science text-books and to standardise them?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This scheme has been entrusted to the National Council of Research on Education and Training so that they could draft a model science text-book which will take care of the question of bringing about standardisation in the text-books in the various languages also.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know how far the proposed Jawaharlal Nehru University is going to contribute to the success of the scheme in question.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is a separate question.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Keeping in view the fact that scientific education can only be based on research may I know what prompted Government to reduce the grant to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: There is a separate question on that. This does not arise out of the present question.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the scheme for strengthening science education envisages the utilisation of any foreign assistance from the UNESCO or the UNICEF and if so, in what way?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: The UNICEF has come to our assistance, and also the USAID. We are co-ordinating this help with the UGC also for running summer institutes for improving the teachers' training.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether attempts have been made or are being made to create an effective scientific climate in the country at the academic level, at the research level and also at the level of the laboratories?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This question relates mainly to secondary education. We are drawing up a syllabus as to what should be taught at the primary stage, the middle stage and also at the secondary stage. This is not only academically oriented but it is also practical. That is why under this scheme we are strengthening almost all the science laboratories of the secondary schools also so that it could be really purpose-oriented.

Shri Warior: May I know whether Government have made any appraisal as to whether our scientific studies are sub-standard or at the same level as the most advanced foreign scientific studies?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: We are not satisfied with the present standards. That is why we are taking all these steps to improve the standard of science education in our secondary schools.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether while promoting widespread scientific education, Government are sensitive to the wide gap that persists between the postulates of physical sciences and the Hindu view of reality and the social upheaval it is likely

to cause? If so, what do they propose to do about that? (laughter)... It is not a laughing matter; nor is it a matter which can be ignored with a flourish of the hand. An hon. Member over here has laughed it off and the hon. Minister over there has disposed of my question with a flourish of her hand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is more for a thesis than for a question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसकी प्रैक्टिकल श्रेय क्या है ? प्रय-क्वेक के लिए कितनी जगह पर रिसर्च हो रही है, और जिन यूनिवर्सिटीज में हो रही है उनमें किस हद तक कामयाबी हुई है ? खास तौर से रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रयक्वेक पर चार साल से रिसर्च हो रही है । वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This has nothing to do with secondary education.

Shri Kapur Singh: Irrelevant questions are out and the whole time of one hour will be consumed in this way.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या साइंटिफिक रिसर्च में यह नहीं धाता ? साइंटिफिक रिसर्च से कोई प्रैक्टिकल फायदा न हो तो उससे क्या लाभ ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This question appears to be very wide. I do not know why the hon. Minister insists on speaking about secondary education only. The question relates to promoting science education in the country. Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that all the pre-partition colleges were well-equipped with science laboratories and science theatres, whereas after partition, after we came into power, the new degree colleges that have cropped up like mushrooms all over the country lack theatres and laboratories? Have Government taken any concrete

steps to see that these colleges also are equipped with science laboratories and theatres as the colleges of old times?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: I said that with the aid of UGC these summer institutes are run, even though the emphasis is on secondary education. But I accept that the scope of this question is wide. That is why I said that with US aid as well as UGC aid we are trying to improve the teaching of science in universities. But as university education is separate, I am not answering that part.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार ने भारद्वाज मुनि कृत विमान शास्त्र और ऋग्वेद के प्रष्टम मंडल के वैमानिक सूक्त का अनुसंधान कराया है जिसमें लिखा है कि वायुयान बिना पेट्रोल के पारे से चलाया जा सकता है ? क्या यह चीज सोची गयी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Kapur Singh: The question is most pertinent. Let her answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is general education.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: She is willing to reply.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: If Government are not satisfied with the progress so far made in the field of scientific education, will they consider the desirability of reviving the Ministry of Scientific Education that was in existence before?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is not for me to say.

Administration of N.E.F.A.

+
*630. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been suggested by many people of Assam that Ad-

ministration of NEFA should be done through Assam Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Of late there has been on such suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the Assam Government experienced some difficulties because both are on the border?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, no such suggestion has come from the Government of Assam recently.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has Government any schemes of implementing the recommendations of Shri Pataskar also in NEFA when those recommendations are made?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let them be known first. It is hypothetical.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Of course, his recommendations will be given all careful consideration.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : यदि उप-मंत्री महोदय ने नेफा के प्रशासन को प्रलय बनाने सम्बन्धी कागजात को देखा होगा तो उनको विदित होगा कि नेफा के प्रशासन को प्रलय करने का उद्देश्य यह था कि उसका संतुलित विकास किया जाए और ज्यों ज्यों उसका विकास होता जाएगा वैसे वैसे उसे असम के शासन में मिला दिया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अपने उस निर्णय में कोई परिवर्तन कर दिया है, उस विचार को बदल दिया है, यदि नहीं तो नेफा के प्रशासन को असम के साथ मिलाने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं किया जाता ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस वक्त नेफा प्रानाम से प्रलय है और गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन है । वहाँ के गवर्नर राष्ट्रपति के एजेंट की हैसियत से काम करते हैं । वह अपने एडवाइजर और चार पाँच मेक्रेटरिज की सहायता से वहाँ का प्रशासन चलाते हैं । जहाँ

तक वहां के विकास का सवाल है, हम चाहते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र का विकास तेज़ा से हो। हम वहां की शासन प्रणाली में भी परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं और हमने लाए भी हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान एरिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसने यह सुझाव दिया है कि वहां पर कुछ परिवर्तन लाये जायें। खास तौर से उसने बताया है कि वहां पर ग्रंथल समिति, ग्राम पंचायत और जिला परिषद् प्रादि की शुरुआत की जाये। हम वह करना चाहते हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether a suggestion was made to the Government recently to establish a common service cadre for NEFA and Assam, and if so, may I know the reaction of the Government in this regard?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have no such proposal. We want to have the Union Territories Cadre for NEFA also, but that is under the examination of the Law Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much money was allotted for NEFA in the Third Plan, and whether the performance of NEFA has been according to schedule up to this time in this respect?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I require notice for this question.

श्री भागवत झाझाबा : इतने वर्षों से इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अभी माननीय उपमंत्री ने कहा है कि नेफा में पंचायती राज लागू करने का विचार किया जा रहा है। क्या इन बातों को सामने रखते हुए हम यह सोचें कि सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि नेफा को आसाम राज्य के साथ घनत्वित कर दिया जाये ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक नेफा को आसाम में मिलावे का प्रश्न है, हम को यह सोचना होगा कि इस बारे में नेफा के निवासियों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। उस

को मद्देनजर रखते हुए ही हम इस बारे में कुछ कर सकते हैं। जहां तक वहां के शासन का देश के बाकी शासन के स्तर पर लाने का सम्बन्ध है, वह हम करना चाहते हैं और कर भी रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए हमने "पोलीटिकल आफिसर" का नाम "डिप्टी कमिश्नर" रखा है और "फटियर डिप्टिजन" का नाम "जिला" रखा है। ये सब काम हम कर रहे हैं। आसाम में मिलाने से पहले हम को यह सोचना होगा कि नेफा के लोगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : सीमावर्ती राज्य, आसाम, के मुठ्ठी भर लोगों को इस समय तीन भागों में विभक्त किया हुआ है : आसाम, नेफा और नागालैंड। इससे पृथक्त्व की प्रवृत्ति का उदय हुआ है और इसी कारण मिज़ो पहाड़ियों के लोग पृथक् राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों का दमन करने के लिये अब नहीं तो भागो चल कर इन सब क्षेत्रों को एक सूत्र में बांधने का निश्चय करेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सुझाव तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन वक्त मौजू नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Government proposes to give representation to the NEFA people in the Assam Legislative Assembly so as to enable them to experience some of the pangs and pleasures of our parliamentary functioning, as also to implement the constitutional provision that stimulates the ultimate integration of NEFA with Assam?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a suggestion for action. We will try to look into that.

Shri Hem Barua: This is not a suggestion. I put a specific question whether the Government proposes to give representation to the NEFA people in the Assam Legislative Assembly so as to enable them to ex-

perience some of the pangs and pleasures of our parliamentary functioning as also to implement the constitutional provision that stimulates the ultimate integration of NEFA with Assam.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I still hold that it is a suggestion for action. We have not taken a decision yet in this matter.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि वह नेफ्रा में पंचायती राज की स्थापना की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक इसको प्रारम्भ कर देगी, जिससे वहाँ के के लोग सारी कार्य पद्धति को समझ सकें और आसाम में मिलने की तैयारी कर सकें।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह काम नेफ्रा को आसाम में मिलाने के लिए नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बात साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ। हम वहाँ के लोगों को इस भ्रम में न डाल कि हम उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ़ नफ्रा आसाम में मिलाना चाहते हैं। न पहले कभी हमारी यह इच्छा थी और न आज है। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को साफ़ कर दिया था कि नेफ्रा के लोगों की मर्जी के खिलाफ़ उनको कहीं नहीं डाला जायेगा। वहाँ पर ग्राम पंचायतों की स्थापना हम नेफ्रा को आसाम में मिलाने के लिए नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम वह इसलिए कर रहे हैं, ताकि वहाँ के शासन में वहाँ के लोगों का अधिकार हो।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : नेफ्रा को आसाम से बाहर रखने से वहाँ के लोगों में खुदापन की भावना पैदा होती है। इसलिए उसको आसाम के साथ क्यों नहीं मिलाया जाता है, ताकि उनमें इंटीग्रेशन की भावना पैदा हो।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यही बात श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने भी कही है। इंटीग्रेशन की बात अच्छी है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि

वहाँ के लोगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। धीरे धीरे हम दूसरे क्षेत्रों के साथ को-ऑर्डिनेशन का प्रोग्राम बना रहे हैं। हमारे विद्यार्थी वहाँ आते जाते हैं। एक मैट्रिकल कासेज के विद्यार्थियों की टीम वहाँ गई थी। वे वहाँ के लोगों से मिले। इस प्रकार आपस में मिसना जुलना बढ़ रहा है। यह काम धीरे धीरे हो सकता है, सादने से नहीं हो सकता है।

New Universities

+
*631. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission and the Planning Commission have unanimously recommended that no new Universities should be established in the country during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the main basis for such a recommendation; and

(c) the State Governments' reactions to this proposal?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The University Grants Commission has not made any formal recommendation to the effect that no new universities should be established during the Fourth Plan. However, it has expressed the opinion that before any new university is established by a State Government, a perspective plan of 5—10 years may be prepared in consultation with the Commission, keeping in view the requirements of the area and the facilities available. But the Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments in the context of formulation of proposals for the

Fourth Five Year Plan that new universities should not be established during the Fourth Plan.

Both the University Grants Commission and the Planning Commission are of the view that before new universities are established. Centres of post-graduate education, each within a complex of colleges located around it, should be set up, and these may be developed into universities in due course of time.

(b) These recommendations are based on the grounds that the establishment of a university involves heavy expenditure which can be greatly reduced by setting up a Centre of post-graduate education and that there is great need for consolidation of the existing universities as well as for fuller utilisation of the available limited financial resources.

(c) It is expected that the State Governments will take into account these recommendations in formulating proposals in the field of Higher Education for the Fourth Plan period.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has the suggestion of the Planning Commission to the States not to have any more universities in the Fourth Plan been motivated by the keen desire to improve the standard of our existing universities or they have been compelled to come to this decision because of the shortage of funds with them for this purpose?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am grateful to the hon. Member for mentioning these considerations and I think both these probably would have been the basis of their decision. But I think they are guided substantially by the consideration that before new universities are opened, it is necessary to enhance or raise the level of the existing institutions.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that during the last four or five years some of the State Governments started new universities without even getting the prior approval

or sanction of the University Grants Commission and if so may I know the names of those universities and the reason why the UGC gave its approval to them afterwards?

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not have those details. I believe there have been cases where the State Governments have not accepted the advice of the Commission. I do not have those details with me now; but certainly if the hon. Member would require that information, I shall give it to him.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the UGC Act empowers the UGC to see that all these recommendations are implemented effectively and if they are not, some penal action can also be taken? Why is that Act not made applicable to various universities even when the lapses are noticed?

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not know whether the word 'penal action' will be proper in this context because all that they can do is....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Penal action means the stoppage of grants.

Shri Hajarnavis: Once the recommendations of the UGC are brought to their notice and the University falls after due notice to implement them, the only thing they can do is to withhold the grants.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I want to ask a clarification. He said that penal action was not appropriate in this context.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, two questions are not allowed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is just an explanation. If lapses come to the notice of the UGC they can give notice to the university and stop the aid that they give.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that, Shri Shivananjappa.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He has said that they cannot take any penal action.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the starting of the Bangalore University has the prior approval of the UGC?

Shri Hajarnavis: It was approved.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : इस विवरण से पता चलता है कि किन्हीं परिस्थितियों में नई यूनिवर्सिटीय कायम की जा सकती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन परिस्थितियों में क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमिशन या केन्द्रीय सरकार को धावेदनपत्र दिया है कि वह क्रोथ क्राइव ईयर प्लान में कोई नई यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करना चाहते हैं?

श्री हजरतबीस : जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई नई यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करने के लिए अभी तक कोई सुझाव प्रान्तीय सरकारों से नहीं आया है, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा, है, विश्वविद्यालय धनदान आयोग से यह कहा गया है कि जहाँ तक हो सके, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई नया विश्वविद्यालय कायम न किया जाये।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In view of the fact that the Planning Commission has suggested that no new universities in the fourth Plan period should be sanctioned, may I know what is the position about the universities which have been sanctioned during the Third Plan period and which have not been implemented? I want to know what will be the policy of the Government in this matter; whether these schemes will be carried forward in the fourth Plan or not.

Shri Hajarnavis: The sanctions which have already been given will be operative.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether these recommendations will bar the University Grants Commission from starting any new uni-

versity in the South or rural universities for special purposes?

Shri Hajarnavis: This does not arise out of this question, but I may say that whatever the nature of the university, the views of the University Grants Commission should be taken into consideration.

श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बोरबा : जो दिल्ली के मन्दर नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय खोला जा रहा है उसमें विश्वविद्यालय धनदान आयोग ने कितना खपया दिया है?

श्री हजरतबीस : अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। इसके बारे में एक बिल सदन के सामने आया, ठब सदन को पूरी जानकारी मिल जाएगी। जिस वक्त उस पर चर्चा होगी तब पूरी जानकारी इसके सम्बन्ध में सदन को मिल जाएगी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that there was a recommendation to have three universities in Uttar Pradesh and whether the Government has agreed to this and, if so, what is the financial aid to be given by the Centre?

Shri Hajarnavis: There were proposals that certain universities may be established in Uttar Pradesh; they are Kanpur and Meerut; and there was also a suggestion that there should be a university in Naini Tal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What has happened to the proposals? The second part of my question has not been answered.

Shri Hajarnavis: The University Grants Commission has agreed to the establishment of Kanpur and Meerut universities.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is going to be the shape and constitution of the university centres which are intended to replace universities during the interval?

Shri Hajarnavis: I may make it clear that it is not intended that uni-

versity centres should replace the universities. As a matter of fact, the idea is that before any university is established it should first of all be developed as a university centre so that it should have a good library and a good laboratory, and that it should also have an adequate and competent post-graduate staff. After that is done, and after four or five or six years, when experience is gained, it would be possible for it to develop and evolve itself into a university.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the instructions that no new university should be established apply to the starting of agricultural universities also for which there is a great demand?

Shri Hajarnavis: I cannot answer this question very explicitly, but I believe the views of the University Grants Commission would apply to all universities, whatever their nature may be; but maybe that in the case of an agricultural university or a technical university the demand may be so urgent that an exception may have to be made.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether there are any proposals from the Bihar State Government to start a Bhojpuri university in Bihar?

Shri Hajarnavis: As far as I am aware, there is no such proposal.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: एक तरफ सरकार की यह नीति है कि विद्या का अधिक से अधिक प्रसार हो और विद्यार्थियों की संख्या भी दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है तो ऐसी प्रवृत्ति में क्या सरकार ने इस बात को सोचा है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन की यह जो नीति है कि नए यूनिवर्सिटीज न खोले जायें तो जो नए प्राने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं उनकी शिक्षा का क्या प्रबन्ध होगा ? क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में भी कुछ सोचा है ?

श्री हजरतबीस: दोनों जो ध्येय हैं इनको सामने रखा जाता है। अभी जो शिक्षा चल रही

है उसका स्तर बढ़ाया जाए और दूसरे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जाए। लेकिन धन राशि सीमित होने की वजह से दोनों ध्येयों को जिस तरह से हो सकता है प्रमल में लाने की कोशिश की जाती है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: विवरण में दिया गया है कि योजना आयोग ने राज्यों को सिफारिश की है कि प्रागे नए विश्वविद्यालय न खोले जायें लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय आयोग ने ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिफारिश के पीछे क्या सरकार का सिर्फ नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण है या उसके अन्दर यह भावना भी निहित है कि अभी तक जो विश्वविद्यालय काम कर रहे हैं, जिनमें अनेकों बुराईयाँ हैं उनके समाधान और सुधार के लिए सरकार समय चाहती है इसके पूर्व कि नए विश्वविद्यालय खोले जाएँ ? अगर यह बात सच है तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

श्री हजरतबीस: मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभारी हूँ उसके लिए जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है। वह भी एक कारण है। जितने अभी हमारे यहाँ विश्वविद्यालय हैं और विद्यालय हैं उनका स्तर बढ़ाया जाए, उसको ऊँचा किया जाए और उनमें जितनी खामियाँ हैं उनको दूर किया जाए, उनमें सुधार किया जाए। यह होने के बाद ही नए विश्वविद्यालय खोले जायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय जो होते हैं उनके प्रोवेंडेंड जो खर्च होते हैं वे खर्च बढ़ाये न जायें और फालेज जो हैं, वे यूनिवर्सिटी की बुनियाद हैं और प्रसली घटक हैं विश्वविद्यालय के वे पहले बढ़ें फिर दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय बढ़ें।

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Would the recommendation of the Planning Commission and the University Grants Commission over-rule the Acts already passed by certain legislative assemblies to establish universities in the fourth plan?

Shri Hajarnavis; No, Sir.

श्री शिव नारायण: जो कालेज यूनि-
वर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध है वहां काम करने वाले
प्रोफेसरों को यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसरों की तरह
से ही वेतन मिले, दोनों का वेतन एक समान
हो, यह जो कमीशन का नियम है, इसको क्या
घाप लागू करते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री हजरतबीस : इसके बारे में जरूर
सोच विचार किया जाएगा। सरकार कोशिश
कर रही है लगन से कि यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध
जो विद्यालय है उन दोनों के बीच तनख्वाह
का स्तर एक सा होना चाहिए।

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

+

*632. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री बिष्णु प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार
की अनिश्चित नीति के कारण उन सरकारी
कार्यालयों में भी हिन्दी में काम बन्द कर दिया
गया है जहां यह शुरू किया जा चुका था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी
भाषी राज्यों को भी केन्द्र से हिन्दी में पत्र
व्यवहार करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया
जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सभी सच है कि उन
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने पिछले
कुछ वर्षों से हिन्दी में नोटिंग करना शुरू कर
दिया था, उनके वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा
अपना काम अंग्रेजी में करने के लिये बाध्य
किया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) तथा (ग). जी नहीं।
केन्द्र के सरकारी कामों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग
को उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने विभिन्न

प्रारम्भिक कार्य हाथ में लिये हैं। ऐसी कोई
सूचना नहीं मिली है कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों
के जिन चुने हुए अनुभागों में हिन्दी में कार्य
प्रारम्भ किया गया था, उनमें अब बन्द कर
दिया गया है, या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों
को हिन्दी में कार्य न करने के लिये कहा गया
है।

(ख) दिसम्बर 1964 में हुई मुख्य
मन्त्रियों की कान्फ्रेंस में यह तय हुआ था कि
ऐसी प्रथा होनी चाहिये कि यदि मूल पत्र
हिन्दी में हो, तो उसके साथ उसका अधिकृत
अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भी भेजा जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महो-
दय इस बात की जानकारी गृह मंत्रालय की
ओर से दे सकेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म-
चारियों के लिए जो हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना
प्रारम्भ की गई है, उस में अब तक कितने
कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं और उनमें
से कितने प्रतिशत से उस योग्यता का लाभ
उठाया जा रहा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सही धांकाड़े तो
मेरे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन लगभग दो ढाई लाख
लोग हैं जिन्होंने शिक्षा प्राप्त कर ली है और
इसके लिए उनको इंस्टीटिव दिया जाता है,
उनकी तनख्वाह में कुछ वृद्धि होती है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का
दूसरा भाग यह था कि जिन्होंने यह हिन्दी का
प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है क्या उन से काम भी
कराया जा रहा है, यदि कराया जा रहा है
तो कितने प्रतिशत से ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : बात यह है कि एक
दो व्यक्तियों के ही किसी विभाग में शिक्षा ले
लेने ने हिन्दी में काम नहीं हो सकता है।
अधिकतर लोग हिन्दी के हो जायें तो तभी
काम हिन्दी में किया जा सकता है। एक दो ही
खादमी हिन्दी जानने वाले होंगे और हिन्दी
में काम करायेगे तो उस विभाग में काम ठीक

से नहीं चल सकेगा। इसलिए जिस विभाग में अधिकतर लोग हिन्दी जानने वाले हों और वहाँ पर हिन्दी में वे लिखें तो उन पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हिन्दी भाषी राज्य जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ अपना पत्र व्यवहार करते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको इस बात के लिए क्यों विवश करती है कि वे उसका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भी साथ भेजें ? इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि कोई कर्मचारी हिन्दी में पत्र नहीं भेजेगा, अनुवाद की कठिनाई के कारण। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ ऐसी योजना भी बना रही है, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की भी सोच रही है कि यहीं उसका अनुवाद हो जाए, और प्रान्तों को उस व्यवस्था में न फँसना पड़े ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : विवश करने की कोई बात नहीं है। दिसम्बर महीने में सब प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्री मिले थे। जो हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्री थे उन्होंने यह मुझसे दिया कि अगर वह केवल हिन्दी में लिखेंगे तो काम में शीघ्रता नहीं होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह कहा कि अगर हम खाद्य मंत्री को पत्र लिखें हिन्दी में तो ज्ञायद उन को खाद्य जल्दी मिलेगा ही नहीं। इसलिये उन्होंने यह कहा कि हिन्दी में पत्र लिखें लेकिन साथ साथ उसका अंग्रेजी ट्रांस्लेशन भी भेजेंगे। केवल शीघ्रता के कारण उन्होंने यह किया है। नीति से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर वह अंग्रेजी ट्रांस्लेशन न भेजना चाहें तो हम उन पर दबाव नहीं डालना चाहते। उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से यह काम किया है।

श्री रामसेवक दास : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जब संसद सदस्य विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को हिन्दी में पत्र लिखते हैं तो कुछ ऐसे मंत्रालय हैं जिन का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में आता है। यदि है, तो किस बजह से ऐसा होता है। क्या उन मंत्रालयों में

हिन्दी जानने वाले नहीं हैं या जान बूझ कर ऐसा किया जाता है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हिदायत तो यही है कि हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में जाया करे। अगर कहीं ऐसी बात नहीं है तो यह सही बात नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो मूल प्रश्न है उस के भाग (ग) में लिखा हुआ है कि क्या यह भी सत्य है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने पिछले वर्षों में हिन्दी में नोटिंग करना शुरू किया था उन्हें बरिष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा हिन्दी में लिखने के लिये बाध्य किया जाता है। यह गलत छप गया है। हिन्दी के स्थान पर अंग्रेजी होना चाहिये अर्थात् अंग्रेजी में लिखने के लिये बाध्य किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गलती हुई है उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को निरुत्साहित किया जाता है और जो करते हैं उन्हें उस से रोका जाता है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : नहीं यह सत्य नहीं है। हर मंत्रालय में जो सरकार की नीति है उसी के अनुसार काम होता है। अगर कोई मंत्रालय अलग तरह से काम करता है तो वह ठीक नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, in view of the present Indo-Pakistan conflict and the extra-ordinary situation it has given rise to, have the Government considered the advisability of relegating Hindi to where it belongs—a provincial status language (Interruption). Sir, I have not asked for an answer from the House (Interruptions). I want an answer from the Treasury Benches.

Shri A. P. Sharma: It has got nothing to do with the emergency; it is irrelevant. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Shr Kapur Singh: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I said no, Sir.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a very depressing reply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the Government, particularly of the Home Ministry, that efficient officers well versed in their work having received their promotions year after year have now been put down in the service of the Central Board of Revenue simply because they have offered to take examinations in Hindi rather than in English?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has not been brought to our notice, and I do not think it can happen like this.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि हिन्दी पत्रों का अनुवाद कर के जो अंग्रेजी पत्र हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों में भेजा जाता है उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त हैं उन को मजबूर होकर केन्द्र को अंग्रेजी में लिखना पड़ता है जिस का परिणाम यह है कि उन प्रान्तों में जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी में काम करते थे उनको अंग्रेजी में काम करने के लिये बाध्य किया जाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the reply.

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : ऐसा ही सवाल श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का था। मैंने उन को उत्तर दिया कि यह बात सही नहीं है और न हम किसी को बाध्य कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के द्वारा प्रकाशित विज्ञप्तियों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में प्रकाशित होता है। अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जैसा मैंने बतलाया, पहले कुछ अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होती थी और कुछ हिन्दी में प्रकाशित होती थी। लेकिन जब

भारत की राज भाषा बन गई है, जनवरी 26, 1965 से हम ने यह तय किया कि कुछ ऐसी चीज हैं जो हिन्दी में अवश्य ही प्रकाशित हो।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know which of the Hindi-speaking States have switched over completely to Hindi in their communications with the Government of India?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say. I would say that no State Government has switched over to Hindi completely.

श्रीमती जयादेव शाह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस मंत्रालय ने ऐसी बात तय की है कि जो डिपार्टमेंट हिन्दी में काम कर रहे हैं उनको कुछ इन्स्टिट्यूट दिया जाये।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह प्रश्न सुझाव है लेकिन हम डिपार्टमेंट के आधार पर नहीं व्यक्ति के आधार पर ऐसा करते हैं।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य नहीं करते हैं कि वह हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भेजें। लेकिन उन्होंने एक आशंका बतलाई कि यदि राज्य सरकारें हिन्दी में पत्र भेजेंगी और अनुवाद नहीं भेजेंगी तो उसके उत्तर में कुछ समय लग जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आशंका को दूर करने के लिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सिरे पर, जिस को रिसीविंग एंड कहते हैं, उन पत्रों का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद करवाने की कोई व्यवस्था की है या कर रहे हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अभी तक हम ने नहीं किया है इस प्रकार क्योंकि जो पत्र आते हैं राज्य सरकारों से उा वा ट्रान्सेलेशन साथ आता है। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं कर पायेंगे तब हम को बाध्य होकर इसे करना पड़ेगा।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था। मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह

बाध्य नहीं करते हैं राज्य सरकारों को। मैंने पूछा था कि अगर राज्य सरकारें हिन्दी में पत्र भेजें तो उनको उत्साहित करने के लिये क्या इस एण्ड पर उन के अंग्रेजी अनुवाद का कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों को हमें इस के लिये उत्साहित करना पड़े यह दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। वह खुद उत्साहित हैं और समझती हैं कि उन को क्या करना चाहिये।

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know if the Government have tried to make any change in the language of instructions given to the defence forces in the forward areas which may create confusion?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of its creating any confusion in the defence services.

Pakistani Spies in Jammu and Kashmir

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*633. { **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 297 on the 24th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigation against the persons who were alleged to be Pakistani spies in Jammu and Kashmir has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there had been an increase in the number of Pakistani spies in Jammu and Kashmir during the last two months; and

(d) if so, how many persons have so far been suspected as Pakistani spies and the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Legal proceedings have been started against the two persons arrested in Mendhar and the cases are sub-judice. The

material available against the other three persons was not sufficient for criminal prosecution; but there was sufficient ground for preventive detention, and these persons have therefore been detained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 11 persons since October, 1964. They are being dealt with according to law.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : पिछले छः महीने से काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान के स्पाइज और घुसपैठिये बढ़ी संख्या में आते रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उन स्पाइज की संख्या 11 बतलाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्पाइज हैं और जो घुसपैठिये हैं उन दोनों में आखिर डिफरेंस क्या है। बंसे पता चलता है कि यह घुसपैठिये हैं और यह स्पाइज हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : स्पाई और इन्फि-ट्रेटर में बहुत फर्क है। जो इन्फिटेटर होते हैं वह हथियारों से लैस हो कर आते हैं। जहाँ तक स्पाइज का सवाल है, यह जरूरी नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान से ही आये हुए हों। वे छिप कर काम करते हैं और खुफिया का काम करते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि काश्मीर के कुछ विभिन्न व्यक्तियों ने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है कि पाकिस्तान के स्पाइज और घुसपैठिये कुछ दिनों से काश्मीर में आ रहे हैं और क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने उनको रोकने के लिये प्रयत्न किया है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि सन् 1949 से पाकिस्तान ने अपने खूफियों अर्थात् अपने गुप्तचरों के भेजने का काम शुरू किया। सन् 1957 से उन्होंने इस काम को और ज़मादा जोर से किया और सीज फामर साइन पर उन्होंने एक तरह का ट्रेनिंग सेंटर कायम कर लिया। उन्होंने बहुत से लोगों को भेजा है और काफी पैसा खर्च करके, उनको काफी आधुनिक साधन

है कर वह भेजते हैं और इस काम को करवाते हैं। लेकिन हमने सब्जी रखी है और बहनों को पकड़ लिया है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सरकार को ऐसी सूचना मिली थी कि पाकिस्तान से इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति आ रहे हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : ऐसे व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान से आ रहे हैं यह सूचना हमको मिली थी।

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the fact that Pakistan does not own the spies and infiltrators that have been there in Kashmir and elsewhere—so, they are not war prisoners—and the offence that they have committed is that of treason against the country, why are they not court-martialled and hanged in Chandni Chowk?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Of course, they are not war prisoners. They will be prosecuted according to the law of the land and they are being very severely dealt with.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में जो गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा कार्रवाई की है वह सफल रही है। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सफलता के लिये चाणक्य नीति पर धमल करने का भी विचार कर रही है, जो बहुत सफल रह चुकी है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं इसको नहीं मानता कि सरकार इस चीज में सफल रही है। हमने लोगों को पकड़ा है, काफी सूचना हमारे पास थी और हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग ने सही कदम उठाए।

जहां तक चाणक्य नीति का सवाल है मैंने उसको पढ़ा नहीं है, मैं उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुषाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि वहां के कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी, एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० भी पाकिस्तान की जासूसी करते पाए गए हैं ?

पिछली बार नन्दा जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि वहां कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी ऐसे पाए गए जो पाकिस्तान की जासूसी करते हैं। क्या सरकार वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों, एम० एल० ए० और एम पी० लोगों पर कड़ी निगाह रखने का उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अच्छे और बुरे लोग तो हर तबके में हो सकते हैं। जो बुरा है, चाहे वह किसी तबके का है, उसको पकड़ा जाएगा और उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Shri Hem Barua: Some time back the hon. Home Minister said on the floor of this House that our intelligence system in Kashmir was very sound. In spite of that our intelligence system could not give us any information till 10,000 Pakistani infiltrators spread out all over Kashmir and till an ammunition dump was discovered in a mosque in Srinagar. In the context of that may I know whether Government are in a position to tell us that our intelligence system in Kashmir is as sound as before?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I might say, perhaps—I will not say “perhaps”—the hon. Member is not at all correct in saying that we could know about the infiltrators only when 10,000 people had come in. We knew about them much before. We knew how they were being trained on the 29th May itself. I might also say that on the 3rd or 4th August we knew that they had started infiltrating. I have never said that we could know about it only when the dump was discovered in the mosque or when some 10,000 infiltrators had come there. Mostly the arms dumps were made in their territory later they might have done that in this part or the country also. In the beginning it was on the other side of the cease-fire line. When the first batch infiltrated, we knew about it. The local officer knew it and the local intelligence officer informed the local commander. They informed us and the State Government. There-

fore there has been no failure on the part of the intelligence or the security forces so far as this question of their entry is concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. I said about the discovery of an ammunition dump in Srinagar in the mosque. The hon. Minister says that this dump was on the other side of the cease-fire line; but everybody knows that it was discovered in Srinagar. How does he close the bridge between these two contradictory statements. The cease-fire line is not in Srinagar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does the hon. Minister think that Srinagar is on the cease-fire line?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir; I have never said that.

I have never accepted the assumption that Shri Hem Barua has made that only when the arms dump in the mosque was discovered we could know about it. This is not a fact. I said that there might be some arms dumps that might have been discovered in Srinagar itself. That is a different thing. But we knew about the dumps and the infiltrators much before that and it is not that we knew only when we caught them in Srinagar. That is not correct.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order, Sir. It is very important for us to know. The allegation is that the dump was discovered in a Srinagar mosque. Does he admit it or not?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not admit it. I have no knowledge about it.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether they have discovered an appreciable gap between the numbers of those suspected to be and found to be Pakistani spies and, if so, what steps are being taken to educate the public and the police in this respect.

Shri L. N. Mishra: We know their approximate number but that has also

been changing. Their number swelled high and then came down, and again it swelled high. Therefore, the figure has not remained stationary. We have got the idea; our policemen have got the idea and we have tried to educate the people about it.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the Central Intelligence knew all about the training, the movement and the infiltration of those saboteurs from Pakistan. If the Central Intelligence knew all about it, did they alert the security forces? Or, is he, by implication, casting a slur on the security forces that they were alerted and they failed in preventing the infiltration? Who was responsible for that? In spite of the knowledge that the Central Intelligence had, the infiltrators got in. Are you suggesting that you alerted the security forces and they failed in their duty? Somewhere there has been a colossal failure. Who is responsible for that?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I never said so; I never said that the security forces had failed in their duty. They did their job well. If the hon. Member had listened to the radio bulletins of Radio Pakistan of 9th or 10th August and compares them with actual happenings in Kashmir, he will know how the security forces acted according to the information given to them. They foiled all their plans; they foiled all their attempts. The security forces acted completely in time, accurately in time, and they foiled all their plans.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is all this? They cannot get away with any answer they like.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a very serious matter, Sir. You should give protection to us. All the time the Government of India, the Home Ministry, has been making a claim—to me, it appears to be a rather tall claim—that they knew all about the movement of infiltrators. If that is so, then how did they get into India? How did they

cross into India? I do not want to listen to Radio Pakistan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The number is 10,000 and not 500.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you knew all that, how did they come in?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that we had the information; it is a fact that we informed the security forces and it is also a fact that they acted in time. Then the question arises as to how did they come into our territory . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In thousands.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I would only draw the attention of the hon. Members to the terrain of the area, the cease-fire line . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri L. N. Mishra: You should allow me to explain it. The cease-fire line in 470 miles full of jungles and different heights of hills. They cannot guard every inch of the cease-fire line. I do not know how many divisions of the armed forces will be required to guard every inch of it. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the security forces failed or the Central Intelligence failed. They succeeded and that is why they foiled the attempts of the infiltrators.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This Question may be kept pending for Mr. Nanda to reply.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

Shri Hem Barua: My point of order is this. There is a ban in the country and even in Delhi that people should not listen to the Pakistan Radio in 1301 (Ai) LS—2.

public. But here is the hon. Deputy Minister who has advised in public my colleague Shri Nath Pai to listen to the Pakistan Radio. Sir, I think this Question should be kept pending for Mr. Nanda, the Home Minister, to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister said that they had information about all this and they also informed the proper authorities like the local commanders. Srinagar is not in the hilly terrain and so many thousands of infiltrators came right into Srinagar. How were they allowed to come in in spite of the fact that they informed the local commanders? Whose lapse was it? May I know if any action has been taken against the persons for the lapses which occurred?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There have been no lapses on the part of any of our commanders. They did their duty and acted in time and promptly. It is very wrong to say that thousands of people came to Srinagar. If they came, where did they go away? It is all incorrect to say that thousands of people came to Srinagar, our Armed Forces could not check them, they failed in their duty and our intelligence also failed. Some people did come but we had information and took very prompt action. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु सिन्घे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। पाकिस्तान के द्वारा यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि ये जो घुस पैठिये लोग हैं, वे बाहर से नहीं आए हैं, बल्कि वे काश्मीर के नागरिकों में से ही पैदा हो गए हैं। एकतरफ पाकिस्तान का यह प्रचार है और दूसरी तरफ मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि हमको इसकी जानकारी थी और हमने अपने सैनिकों को सूचित किया था। तिस पर भी जब वे हज़ारों की तादाद में श्रीनगर के पास तक पहुँच गए, तो कहीं न कहीं असफलता हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दोषी लोगों को बचाने से, पाकिस्तान का हमारे खिलाफ जो प्रचार है, उस को सहायता

मिलेगी। इस बात की पूरी जांच की जाए कि इसमें किस की असफलता है और जिन्होंने अपना कर्तव्य नहीं निभाया है, उनको सक्षम से सक्षम सजा दी जाये, ताकि पाकिस्तान इस बारे में गलत प्रचार न कर सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether there may be a failure or not, there is no point of order.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is very unfair to our security forces or to our intelligence who have been working very hard to say that there has been a failure.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा है कि स की गलती है। यह किसी न किसी की गलती हो सकती है घापकी भी हो सकती है। अगर घाप ठीक जानकारी नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो घाप हट जायें।

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have examined it fully and I am in a position to say that there has been no failure on the part of our Armed Forces of our men of intelligence services. We have acted in time and foiled all the attempts of the infiltrators.

Admission to Universities

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*634. { **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Madras on the 8th June, 1965 that Madras University was considering a proposal to raise the percentage of marks for admission to the University Courses;

(b) whether a general policy has been outlined by the State Governments in consultation with the Central Government to restrict admission to the Universities in terms of the marks obtained; and

(c) whether attempts have been made to take consensus of opinion with respect to this vital issue in the last Education Ministers' Conference held in Srinagar?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The question of admissions is primarily a matter for the universities concerned to consider as they are autonomous bodies and are free to frame their own rules and regulations for this purpose.

(c) The matter was among the various questions considered by the Conference but no specific recommendation was made on the subject.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: While drawing attention to the fact that, in educational matters, some sort of collaboration is essential, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government to promote co-operation between the Union Government and the State Governments and the teachers and the taught?

Shri Hajarnavis: This hardly arises out of the main question. This is a very broad question. The main question that was asked was as to the minimum percentage of marks necessary for admission to the University. This, as I said, is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the University concerned. They fix their own standards.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether the Government has considered the question that unrestricted admission to Universities creates a large number of unemployed young men with frustrated hopes and, if so, whether Government is in a position to see that this question is discussed thoroughly and steps be taken to ensure that students may be admitted purely on merits.

Shri Hajarnavis: This is a very grave question which confronts the Education Ministers all over the coun-

try. Various measures have been suggested. First of all, more than unemployment, there is the question of wastage. It has been calculated that, in some of the Universities, the rate of wastage on account of lesser qualified candidates being admitted to the Universities is about 80 per cent. Then there is the question whether a certain class of people are to be completely debarred from higher education. It is the usual controversy between the education of the exclusive elite and the democratic education. I do not think that this problem has been solved anywhere. But we are certainly aware of the gravity of the problem and measures necessary, which are possible within our competence and within our means, are certainly being adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What avenues will be open to those young men for University education, who are denied admission to colleges and universities on account of deficiency in marks?

Shri Hajarnavis: There are at present technological institutions where trade is taught, and technical education is imparted. These would be opened and are being opened, and I am sorry to say that these avenues are not being fully explored or exploited by the students to the extent they are available.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : एक ओर हम शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर कई यूनिवर्सिटीज माक्स को इम्प्लेट करके रिजल्ट निकालती हैं। क्या सरकार ने इसको चैक करने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही सोची है ?

श्री हजरतबीस : इस बारे में जरूर विचार किया जाता है। जब शिक्षा मंत्रियों की बैठक होती है, तो उसमें इसके बारे में विचार-विमर्श जरूर होता है। इसी तरह विश्वविद्यालयों की बैठक में भी इस बारे में विचार किया जाता है। जो विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटी में जाने के लायक नहीं हैं, अगर वे वहां पर जाते हैं, तो हर साल और हर कक्षा

में अनुत्तीर्ण होते हैं—बीस, तीस प्रतिशत और कहीं कहीं पचास प्रतिशत तक विद्यार्थी अनुत्तीर्ण होते हैं।

Shri Basappa: Since admissions to universities have become very difficult, is there any proposal in the Fourth Plan to have more evening colleges and correspondence courses?

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, that is one of the things which is being suggested.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स में लड़कों को भर्ती होने का मौका दिया जायेगा। लेकिन टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स में केवल साइंस के ही लड़के लिये जाते हैं। तो फिर आर्ट्स के लड़कों का क्या होगा ?

श्री हजरतबीस : जो टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स, विद्यालय और शालाएँ हैं, उन में मैट्रिक के बाद प्रवेश मिलता है। उसमें आर्ट्स और साइंस का कोई फर्क नहीं होता है।

Shri Sivamurthy Swamy: May I know whether any complaints have been received by the Central Government that in the technical colleges of universities, admission are given on the basis of donations to the tune of more than Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 and even Rs. 20,000 in certain cases?

Shri Hajarnavis: This question has been raised and answered in this House several times.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस प्रश्न में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि यह धंका प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का तरीका केवल टेक्निकल कॉलेज के लिए है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश पाने के लिए धंकों की प्रतिशतता निश्चित है ? अगर कोई यूनिवर्सिटी, जैसे मद्रास, धंकों की प्रतिशतता को बढ़ा देती है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात की बढ़ावा नहीं दे रही है कि अन्य विश्वविद्यालय भी अपने वहां बिना प्रखिल-

भारतीय स्तर को देखते हुए और विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए—मान लीजिए, मद्रास के लिए ही—प्रवेश को सीमित कर दे और प्रकों की प्रतिशतता बढ़ा दें; यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question should be short.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is true that the minimum percentage of marks required for admission is different in different universities, but as I have said, that is within the exclusive authority of the universities. The Central Government have no jurisdiction in the matter except the persuasive authority through the UGC.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा: सब लोगों को यह बात मालूम है कि शिक्षा के स्तर में काफी गिरावट हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई खास कदम उठाना चाहती है, ताकि शिक्षा के स्तर में कुछ उन्नति हो और विद्यार्थियों को फायदा हो सके।

श्री हजरतबीस : जी हाँ, इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात यह की जा रही है कि शिक्षक भ्रष्टे मिले—भ्रष्टी तनक्वाह दे कर भ्रष्टे और फाबिल शिक्षक मिलें। इसलिए कोशिश की जा रही है कि हर एक विद्यालय में भ्रष्टे से भ्रष्टे शिक्षक मिले। भ्रष्टी तनक्वाह देने से वे लोग उन विद्यालयों में घाने के लिए धाकपित होंगे। इस के लिए जरूर कोशिश की जायेगी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement with German Firms for manufacture of Basic Chemicals

*635. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement with a consortium of four West German firms for the manufacture of certain basic chemicals and

intermediaries in India has been revoked;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had to incur loss on account of this revocation; and

(d) if so, the extent of loss incurred?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was found that due to the changes in the chemical field in India and elsewhere, the project as originally envisaged would be uneconomic. The agreement with the German firms was therefore terminated on 9th April, 1964, by mutual consent.

(c) and (d). The Government purchased the shares of the value of Rs. 30 lakhs allotted to the German firms at a value of Rs. 32.25 lakhs while the drawing and process information furnished by the German firms remained the property of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited.

University Grants Commission's Report

*636. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the University Grants Commission Report for the year 1963-64 wherein it has been stated that the funds allocated during the Third Five Year Plan for education are not sufficient to meet the basic needs of universities and colleges; and

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

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The question of providing additional funds to the University Grants Commission during the Third Plan is under the consideration of Government.

Petro-chemical Complex near Bombay

*637. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complex of petro-chemical industries to be set up in Bombay;

(b) when the industries will be set up; and

(c) whether top priority has been given to set up the industry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4856/65].

(b) These industries are expected to go into production in stages commencing from mid 1966 to end 1967.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Posts in National Laboratories

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

(a) the ratio between the administrative posts and the technical posts in the various national laboratories and in such other Institutes run by Government;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to reduce the proportion of administrative personnel vis-a-vis the scientific personnel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The ratio between administrative posts and scientific or technical posts differs from laboratory to laboratory.

(b) and (c). Proposals for appointment of administrative personnel are scrutinised carefully and only the barest minimum staff considered essential is sanctioned.

Diesel Oil imported from Russia

*639. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of kerosene and diesel oil imported from Russia during the last 3 months;

(b) how much of it has been put into the market;

(c) how much of it has not been distributed; and

(d) the reasons for non-distribution?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). During the period May-July, 1965, the Indian Oil Corporation imported and put up for sale about 1.5 lakh tonnes each of Kerosene and High Speed Diesel Oil from the U.S.S.R. The total sales by Indian Oil Corporation during this period were about 2.1 lakh tonnes of Kerosene and about 2.2 lakh tonnes of Diesel Oil comprised of both imports from the U.S.S.R. and production from Gauhati and Barauni refineries.

Retired Officers going to Pakistan

*640. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Muslim Officers in the service of the Government of India go to Pakistan after retirement and take up employment there; and

(b) if so, the measures Government have taken or propose to take to prevent against the secrets which some of those Officers would have acquired while in service in India being passed on to Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No general tendency on the part of retired Muslim Officers of the Government of India to migrate to Pakistan.

tan for employment has been brought to our notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Raid in the Premises of persons connected with Punjab National Bank

*641. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 } Shri S. M. Banerjee

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.B.I. recently raided the premises of certain persons connected with the Punjab National Bank Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the places where raids were conducted; and

(d) the results yielded by the raids?

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

(b) Complaints were received alleging that in connection with the Purchase of Rajasthan and U.P. Zamindari Bonds and other Government securities on behalf of the Punjab National Bank during the period from 1958 to 1960, prices higher than those at which the securities were then available in the market were paid and that the extra amount was shared between the brokers and some officers of the Bank.

(c) Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Lucknow.

(d) The records collected are under scrutiny.

Fencing of Assam-East Pakistan Border

*642. Shri Jashwant Mehta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Government has proposed to the Central Government the fencing of the Assam-East Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The proposal which was initiated by the Central Government is under consideration.

National Anthem

*643. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a general tendency all over the country that the cinema goes to not stand up when the National Anthem is played at the end of the shows; and

(b) if so, the measures, educational and others, Government have chalked out to ensure that such disrespectful tendencies are put to a stop for the healthy growth of discipline among the rising generation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Reports that some members of the audience do not, at times, stand up when the National Anthem is played in cinema houses have been received.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to take suitable steps to educate the public in this regard, inter alia by seeking the co-operation of the Press, and the cinema owners who display suitable slides requesting the audience to stand up when the Anthem is played. A documentary showing how the audience should conduct themselves when the Anthem is played, is also under production.

बीर साबरकर

*644. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 } श्री बड़े :
 } श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर

दिलाया गया है जिसमें बीर सावरकर की हालत चिन्ताजनक बताई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनकी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था करने तथा उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनकी सम्पत्ति जिसे ब्रिटिश सरकार ने जब्त कर लिया था, वापस लौटा दी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० नर० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गृह मंत्री जी के विवेकानंदान में से 900 रु० की राशि श्री सावरकर को उनकी चिकित्सा पर खर्च करने के लिये स्वीकृत की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). 7 अप्रैल, 1965 को श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय द्वारा पूछे गए अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2055 के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में दिये गए धारबासन की प्रति में छः सितम्बर 1965 को सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखे गए एक विवरण की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है ।

विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज अध्यापकों के वेतनक्रम

*654. { श्री सधु तिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 1 सितम्बर, 1965 के सारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 332 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बड़े हुए वेतनक्रमों के प्रसंग में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, विज्ञान, चिकित्सा, विज्ञान, तकनीकी तथा इंजीनियरी शिक्षा के अध्यापन को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा शिक्षा स्तर में सुधार करने के बारे में तैयार किये गये प्रस्तावों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने की दिशा में एक प्रमुख कार्रवाई के रूप में, प्रायोग की राय है कि अध्यापकों, विशेषरूप से सम्बद्ध कालेजों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान काफी मात्रा में बढ़ाना आवश्यक है । समान योग्यता वाले अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में, चाहे वे कालेजों में काम करते हों या विश्वविद्यालयों के विभागों में, समुचित समानता होनी चाहिए ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इंजीनियरी और टेक्नोलाजी संस्थाओं विभागों समेत विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए नियुक्त समिति की सिफारिशों पर प्रायोग ने विचार किया है । विश्वविद्यालयों और भारतीय टेक्नोलाजी संस्थाओं के वेतनमानों के बीच समानता स्थापित करने के बारे में यद्यपि प्रायोग ने समिति की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर ली हैं, किन्तु प्रायोग ने अनुभव किया कि विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान जोड़ी प्रायोजना के द्वार भ से संशोधित किए जाएं और संशोधित वेतनमान निम्नांकित हों (ये वेतनमान भारतीय टेक्नोलाजी संस्थानों के लिए निर्धारित वेतनमानों के समान हैं) :—

	रुपये
प्रोफेसर	1100—1600
रीडर	700—1250
प्राध्यापक	400—950

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों के मामले में, प्रायोग ने पहले ही निश्चय किया है कि तकनीकी संकायों समेत (पालिटेक्निकों के अध्यापकों को छोड़ कर), सभी संकायों के विभिन्न वर्गों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान यही होंगे ।

Rehabilitation of Families Evacuated from Lathitilla-Dumabari Sector

*646. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80 families of Karkhana-Putni and Bor-Putni villages had to vacate their houses due to constant and continuous firing by the Pakistanis in 'Lathitilla-Dumabari' Sector;

(b) whether any arrangement has been made for their temporary rehabilitation like food and shelter;

(c) whether it is a fact that no rations are being supplied to these victims of Pakistani firing; and

(d) whether Government propose to rehabilitate these families in some other secure sites?

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) When the tension lessened, most of the families went back to the villages. The State Government is, however, considering rehabilitation of certain families whose cultivable land falls quite close to the eastern side of the Putniullah in the villages Bor-putni and Karkhana-putni.

Private Engineering Colleges

*647. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 280 on the 24th February, 1965 regarding Private Engineering Colleges and to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Special Inspection Committee which was forwarded to the Mysore Government and affiliating Universities has been received back;

(b) if so, whether the report has been fully considered in consultation

with the University Grants Commission; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Comments of Mysore and Karnataka Universities on the report have been received.

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

वाम पंथी कम्युनिस्ट

*648. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या नजरबन्द किये जाने के पश्चात् वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों की राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों के बारे में कोई भ्रमेतर जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई सुझाव मिले हैं कि ऐसे राष्ट्रविरोधी राजनीतिक दल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) सरकार को कई राज्यों से वामपंथी साम्यवादी दल के सदस्यों की पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त तथा राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों की सूचनाएं मिलती रही हैं। इन गतिविधियों में विध्वंसात्मक प्रचार तथा हिंसात्मक विद्रोह द्वारा सत्ता पर अधिकार जैसी बातें शामिल हैं। वे पश्चिम बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों में भ्रसंतोष, बेचैनी तथा हिंसा फैलाने की दृष्टि से कुछ प्रचार सामग्री भी वितरित करते रहे हैं। सरकार के पास ऐसी सूचनाएं भी हैं कि नये सदस्यों की भर्ती तथा दल के कुछ ग्रंथों में सक्रियता ला कर उसे मजबूत बनाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इन गतिविधियों पर सख्त निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(ब) जी, हां। समय समय पर प्राप्त सुझावों में यह सुझाव भी है।

(ग) अभी तक सरकार ने ऐसा कदम उठाना जरूरी नहीं समझा है।

Crimes in Delhi

*649. { Shri Rameshwar Tania:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 548 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Mr. Parker on Crimes in Delhi;

(b) if so, its main findings; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4857/65].

(c) The report has been circulated to State Governments and Union Territory Government/Administrations for considering the suggestions and recommendations made therein in the light of local conditions and requirements.

Petro-chemical complex in Bihar

*650. { Shri P. K. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to establish a complex of petro-chemical industries at Barauni (Bihar) in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the State Government have been advised to take up preliminary survey;

(c) whether the State Government have pressed for the setting up of a fertiliser factory and a caustic soda plant at Barauni to utilise the by-products of the refinery; and

(d) the estimated outlay on the complex?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The estimated outlay on petro-chemical industries is of the order of Rs. 20.1 crores. The fertilizer scheme may cost Rs. 25 to 35 crores depending on its size and the end products that will be eventually decided upon. A proposal for caustic soda manufacture in the private sector is under consideration.

Forensic Laboratory in Delhi

*651. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police had made a request a few years ago for setting up a Forensic Laboratory in Delhi in order to conduct investigations into crimes expeditiously and effectively;

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up such a laboratory in Delhi; and

(c) whether Government have decided to set up the laboratory in Delhi now?

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

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up a Forensic Science Laboratory in Delhi under the control of Central Bureau of Investigation to cater to the needs of C.B.I. and the Delhi Police.

Petroleum production in Coastal Refineries

*652. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to change the existing pattern of petroleum production in the three private sector coastal oil refineries in order to reduce their foreign exchange expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reactions of the private refineries thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The refineries have agreed to change the pattern of production to produce more essential deficit products.

300th Birthday of Guru Gobind Singh

*653. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 300th birthday of Guru Gobind Singh falls in January, 1966; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to celebrate it on a nation-wide scale?

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

(b) Such centenary celebrations are usually organised by non-official bodies; in suitable cases Government assists such bodies if asked to do so.

Civil Defence

*654. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrated plan of Civil Defence for our country, parti-

cularly for the big cities and industrial areas has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Civil Defence measures to be observed by the public have been given publicity over the radio as well as in the Press. It will not be in the public interest to give further details.

Manpower Requirements

*655. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Manpower has undertaken a study of manpower utilisation of estimate requirements of skilled personnel in the next decade;

(b) how far the review of the experience gained during the Third Five Year Plan has revealed as to what extent the requirements and resources of skilled personnel were matched both in quantitative and qualitative terms; and

(c) whether the States have been asked to examine the recruitment experience of Public Service Commission and the report of employment market information agencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total view of Third Plan experience will have to await the conclusion of the Plan.

(c) A periodical review of employment market information is regularly available to State Governments. Similarly, State Public Service Commissions also publish reports. State Governments generally study these reports and others while formulating policies for the removal of manpower

shortages. The desirability of such studies on a continuous basis will be brought to their notice.

Burmah Oil Company

- *656. {
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. C. Boroach:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. J. Nalk:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burmah Oil Company has informed the Central Government that they are willing to handle imports of petroleum products from rupee payment countries;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) how far the decision of the Burmah Oil Company will help in the distribution of petroleum products in the country?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some quantities are being given by the Indian Oil Corporation to Burmah Oil Company on terms to be settled mutually.

(c) The production from Digboi refinery is generally adequate for the requirements of the Burmah Oil Company's distribution network. The balance will be covered by rupee oil and the effect will be only marginal.

राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

- *657. {
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरमा :
 श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह
 श्री राम सेवक :
 श्री क० गो० सेन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया गया है; और

(ग) इस पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) से (ग). शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिस के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

फिर भी, प्रकटबद्ध, 1962 में हुए राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने तथा बाद में उच्च शिक्षा के सदस्यों की समिति ने 1964 में प्रकाशित अपनी रिपोर्ट में, देश में भावात्मक एकता तथा शिक्षा स्तरों में सुधार के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की थी। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने, जिसे सिफारिशें भेजी गई थीं, सिद्धान्तरूप में सिफारिशों पर अपनी सहमति प्रकट की है किन्तु सुझाव दिया है कि वर्तमान संस्थाओं में सुधार को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए और फिर जब पर्याप्त निधि उपलब्ध हो, तो विभिन्न राज्यों के कुछ वर्तमान विश्वविद्यालयों को ले कर उन्हें केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है।

इस प्रश्न पर चूंकि शिक्षा आयोग भी विचार कर रहा है इसलिये आयोग की रिपोर्ट आने तक, इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय स्थगित कर दिया गया है। इस मामले पर निर्णय स्थगित रहने के कारण राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श नहीं किया गया है।

Future of Goa

*658. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 333 on the 1st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been reached on the question of the future of Goa including the *modus operandi* of effectuating the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter needs very careful consideration in all its aspects.

History of India for School Children

2138. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any authentic History of India for school children has been compiled for being included in the educational curriculum of the schools throughout India;

(b) if not, whether States have compiled their own versions; and

(c) the steps being taken to harmonise the different versions and to do away with the coloured versions of the British historians?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):
(a) and (b). A panel of eminent historians has been set up to prepare model text-books of Indian history for school classes.

(c) These model text-books will be offered to State Governments for adoption or adaptation for use in their schools.

Surgical Instruments Project at Nandambakam

2139. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) when the Surgical Instruments Project at Nandambakam will start production;

(b) how many types of instruments will be produced there; and

(c) the total number of complementary workers required?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Production has already commenced at the Surgical Instruments project and 166 types of instruments will be manufactured there. About 1400 persons will be employed when the plant is in full production.

Police Excesses in Kerala

2140. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations against Police excesses in Kerala received by Government during the last three months;

(b) whether there were any cases of death due to excessive force used by Police;

(c) if so, the number thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government against the persons concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) Fifty-nine representations were received by the State Government against the Police excesses in Kerala during the last three months.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) One Kunju Mohammed died as a result of excessive use of force by the Police.

(d) The police personnel alleged to be responsible for the death of Kunju Mohammed have been suspended and are being prosecuted under sections 304, 323, and 324 of Indian Penal Code.

Water Contamination in Chaliyar River, Kerala

2141. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from 14 Panchayat Presidents of nearby villages of Mavoor Rayons factory Calicut, Kerala protesting against the contamination of water in the Chaliyar river because of letting out chemical waste by the Gwalior Rayons factory into the river;

(b) whether Government are aware that thousands of families who use this water for drinking purposes are put to difficulties; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Samples of the river water were collected and analysed. As it was found to contain noxious chemicals, the factory management was asked to treat the waste and then to discharge it into the river 2½ miles down the stream. For this purpose a plot of land has been acquired for the Company and will be handed over to them shortly. It is hoped that when the above practice is adopted, the problem of contamination of the Chaliyar river water will be solved.

Thotada Polytechnic

2142. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the staff and students of Thotada Polytechnic, Cannanore, Kerala are handicapped for want of essential equipments;

(b) whether Government are aware that the amount allotted for this purpose could not be spent due to foreign exchange difficulty; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to tide over this difficulty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Of the four departments, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Textiles, only the Textile department of the polytechnic is reported to be inadequately equipped.

(b) Yes, partly due to foreign exchange difficulty.

(c) As much foreign exchange as is possible within the limited amount available is being released to this polytechnic.

Municipal Staff Rules in Kerala

2143. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether common rules for the Municipal Corporation staff of Kerala have been framed; and

(b) if so, who is authorised to appoint and fix the strength of staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए विस्थापित लोगों को भूमि का आवंटन

2144. श्रीमती मिनिमाता : क्या पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को भूमि देने की योजना के बारे में विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) और (ख). यह निर्णय किया गया है कि जहां भूमि 250 एकड़ के खण्डों में या उस से अधिक प्राप्त होती है वहां पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापितों को बसाने के लिये सामूहिक फार्म स्थापित किये जायेंगे। जहां कृष्य भूमि 250 एकड़ के खण्डों से कम प्राप्त होती है वहां भूमि की भ्रलाटमेंट व्यक्तिगत आधार पर होगी। तथापि कृषि भूमि के व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र के आकार में भूमि की प्राप्ति, मूल्य तथा भूमि के रूप के अनुसार एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में 3 एकड़ से 5 एकड़ तक की भिन्नता हो सकती है।

वास भूमि के प्रयोजन के लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्लाट के आकार में एक तिहाई एकड़ से आधे एकड़ तक की भिन्नता होगी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्लाट का आकार लगभग 150 वर्ग एकड़ होगा।

Administrative Problems

2145. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases and the kind of problem areas which have been identified and with what results as indicated in para 27 at page 18 of the Annual Report of Ministry for 1964-65?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The problem areas under examination have been indicated in paras 24 to 26 of the annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs and in Chapters 2, 3 and 5 of the annual report of the Department of Administrative Reforms for 1964-65. Since the publication of these reports further problem areas have been identified and the following additional studies have been undertaken or are planned to be undertaken:—

1. Composite study of the Iron and Steel Control Organisation.
2. Composite study of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation.
3. Composite study of the Customs Department.
4. Composite study of the Coal Controller's Organisation.
5. A study of district administration in all the States, with the focus on the role of the Collector.
6. A study of the role of the IAS at the Centre.
7. Staffing patterns of Ministries etc.:—
 - (i) Study of the Ministry of Commerce.
 - (ii) Study of the Department of Revenue and Co-ordination, Ministry of Finance.
 - (iii) Study of the organisational relationship between the Ministry of Finance (Defence) and the Controller General of Defence Accounts.
8. A study of procedures of payment and receipt at the Delhi Treasury (in collaboration with the Delhi Administration).
9. A study of procedures and policies governing grant of pensions.

10. An O&M study of the office of the Lignite Corporation.

11. A study of the role of personal staff of senior officers.

12. Reduction/rationalisation of returns prescribed by common service organisations like the Home Ministry, the Finance Ministry, etc.

13. Study of financial delegation.

Reports containing recommendations have so far been submitted in the studies of the following organisations:—

(a) Organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Part I only).

(b) Directorate General of Technical Development (Part I only).

(c) Central Public Works Department.

(d) Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (Part I only).

(e) Ministry of Works and Housing (Part I—Works Division—Reorganisation of the structure and work procedures).

The reports at serial numbers (a) and (d) have been processed for decisions and implementation is taking place. The other reports are being processed and final decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

Prohibition

2146. { Shri Siddiah;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 71 on the 10th August, 1985 and state:

(a) the details of the comments received from the Government of Mysore on the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition; and

(b) when Government are likely to take a final decision on the Report?

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

(a) It is not considered desirable to disclose at this stage the comments of the State Government on the report of the Study Team on Prohibition.

(b) The Report is under active consideration in consultation with the State Governments and it is likely that decisions will be reached early but no firm date can be given.

Retirement Age of Government Employees

2147. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the age of retirement to 60 years of the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the number of Government employees affected by the change; and

(c) when the change will come into force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Khajuraho Temple

2148. Shri Lakhmu Bhawan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Khajuraho Temple is not in good condition;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) the amount spent on the maintenance of this temple during the year 1984-85?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The temples are in a fairly good condition and sound state of preservation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 18,800.

Working Days in certain Universities

2149. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain Universities in one of the States which open only for 80 days in a year; and

(b) if so, the names of such Universities?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) According to available information there is no University which opens for 80 days only in a year.

(b) Does not arise.

Clash with Naga Hostiles

2150. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a patrol party of the Manipur Rifles exchanged fire with the underground Naga hostiles near Anal Khulle village in Tengnoupal sub-division of Manipur on the 23rd May, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On May, 23, a party of Manipur Rifles exchanged fire with Anal hostiles when the security forces raided their hideout at Thorjam, near

village Anal-Khullen of Tengnoupal sub-division. The hostiles fled to the nearby jungle. There was no casualty on either side. On search of the hideout, security forces recovered one SML gun, some uniforms and utensils. One Khamba Maring, who was earlier kidnapped by the hostiles on April 16, was also rescued.

Promotions of C.S.S. Officers

2151. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Secretariat Service Officers have demanded the appointment of an independent Commission to look into their grievances with regard to their promotions;

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

(c) the measures Government propose to take to remove the hardship caused to those who have not been given promotion for more than ten years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Presumably, the reference is to a Resolution passed by the Central Secretariat Service (Grade-I) Association on 23rd June, 1965. If so, the answer is 'Yes'.

(b) and (c). The questions raise matters of policy which are too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a Question.

Priority Education Projects

2152. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to abolish the matching contributions from the States for certain priority

education projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) No such decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

New All-India Services

2153. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1465 on the 16th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the rules and regulations regarding the recruitment and conditions of Service relating to the New All-India Services have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में
रमन समिति का प्रतिवेदन

2154. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार विश्व-विद्यालय के कुलपति ने रमन समिति का प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजूरनवीस) : (क) रिपोर्ट की एक 1301(AI) LS—3.

प्रति बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ने केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री के पास उन के प्रत्येकनाथ भेजी थी ।

(ख) बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय (बिहार, पटना, भागलपुर, और रांची) अधिनियम 1960, यथासंशोधित, के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, सम्बद्ध विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की जिम्मेदारी कुलपति की है ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में समय की
पाबंदी

2155. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसरा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

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

(क) उन के मंत्रालय ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कार्यालयों के कर्मचारी तथा पदाधिकारी ठीक समय पर कार्यालय पहुंचें तथा अपना दिन भर का काम पूरा करें;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ पदाधिकारी ठीक समय पर दफ्तर में नहीं पहुंचते हैं तथा घाघे घबरा एक घंटे के लंच के स्थान पर दो से ले कर तीन घंटे तक समय घर पर बिताते हैं, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप सरकारी काम को हानि पहुंचती है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा अन्य कार्यालयों में समय की पाबंदी सुनिश्चित करने के लिये निरीक्षण किया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री म० ना० मिश्र) : (क) इस विषय पर

जारी की गई हिदायतों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-4858]

(ख) इन हिदायतों का उद्देश्य अधि-कारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के समय पर कार्यालय पहुंचने तथा कार्यालय के समय का सख्ती से पालन करने का पक्का इंतजाम करना है।

(ग) इन हिदायतों के अनुच्छेद 7 में प्रचानक निरीक्षणों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

साम्प्रदायिक तनाव फैलाने वाले समाचारपत्र

2156. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० ना० बिद्यालंकार :

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

(क) जून, 1965 के प्रथम सप्ताह में हुए गृह-मंत्री सम्मेलन में की गई इस मांग पर कि उन समाचारपत्रों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये जो साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाते हैं और भय तथा तनाव का वातावरण पैदा करते हैं, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिस में गृह-मंत्री सम्मेलन में लिये गये अन्य निर्णयों की कार्यान्विति संबंधी न्यौरा दिया गया हो ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) वर्तमान कानूनों में (जिन में भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम भी शामिल है) संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ताकि उन समाचार पत्रों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जा सके जो साम्प्रदायिक

उत्तेजना फैलाते हैं और राष्ट्र विरोधी तथा समाज विरोधी गतिविधियों को उकसाते हैं।

(ख) ऐसा विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखना जनहित की दृष्टि से अच्छा नहीं होगा।

Preservation of Monuments in U.P.

2157. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the preservation of ancient monuments of historical importance during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) if so, the amount allotted during the above period; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be given for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Only for the year 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 9045 was allotted to the Government of Uttar Pradesh which the State Government can draw after completing the repairs to the monuments.

(c) No request has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for a grant during 1965-66.

उत्तर प्रदेश के स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के लिए दशक कक्ष (डाइटोरिया)

2158. श्री शिव नारायण पाण्डे : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में दशक कक्षों के निर्माण के लिये सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ख) 1965-66 में इस योजना के लिये उक्त राज्य को कितनी धनराशि देने का विचार किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री नरेश दहोत): (क) 71,997.00 रुपये ।

(ख) अब तक 32,248.00 रुपये की रकम मंजूर की जा चुकी है । उत्तर प्रदेश की मंजूर की गई 33 परियोजनाओं के लिए 2,23,898.00 रुपये की बाकाया रकम क़िस्तों में देनी शेष है । यदि धीरे-धीरे निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होंगी, तब यह रकम दे दी जाएगी ।

U.P. Government Officers on deputation to Central Government

2159. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Uttar Pradesh State Government Officers on deputation to the Central Government at present and the posts held by them; and

(b) the number of officers out of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes?

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

(a) There are at present 446 officers of Uttar Pradesh State Government on deputation to the Central Government. Of these—

6 are Secretaries,

4 are Additional Secretaries,

24 are Joint Secretaries,

12 are Deputy Secretaries, and

5 are Under Secretaries.

The remaining 395 are holding field posts.

(b) Seven.

Pakistani Trespass into West Bengal Villages

2160. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an armed Pakistani gang, about 40 strong, trespassed into the border villages of Gede in Krishna Ganj police Station (West Bengal) on the 22nd April, 1965 and lifted 22 heads of cattle; and

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

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

(a) Actual facts of the incident are that on 22nd April, 1965 six Pak nationals trespassed into a field of village Gede in Krishnaganj Police Station (West Bengal) and took away a pair of plough and yoke belonging to an Indian national.

(b) A strong protest has been lodged with the Deputy Commissioner, Kushtia (E. Pak.) as well as with the Government of East Pakistan. They have been asked to arrange for restoration of the cattle to the rightful Indian owner. No. reply has yet been received.

Goonda Problem

2161. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any conclusion regarding its strategy and programme to deal with the goonda problem in an effective manner;

(b) the extent and nature of the problem; and

(c) the number of known goondas in each State?

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

(a) and (b). A detailed study is being made of the goonda problem and the effectiveness of the various measures which have been taken in different States.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Structural Engineering Research Centre of the C.S.I.E.

2162. { **Shri P. B. Chakravarti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Structural Engineering Research Centre has been

established by the C.S.I.R. bifurcating the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee;

(b) if so, the type of specialised research work proposed to be undertaken by this centre; and

(c) whether its consultation services will be made available to the public and private sectors in complex problems of structural engineering?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre will develop as a research school for specialised design and development work in structural problems connected with buildings, bridges and other structures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

कुमारी मृदुला साराबाई

2163. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बजरज सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की गिरफ्तारी के बाद कुमारी मृदुला साराबाई का दिल्ली स्थित निवास-स्थान राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाहियों का भट्ठा बन गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मकान में गुप्त ट्रांसमिटर भी लगे हुए हैं जिन के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को समाचार भेजे जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की गिरफ्तारी का समाचार पहले पाकिस्तान रेडियो से प्रसारित हो गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में र.ज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) यह सत्य है कि 8 मई को शेख अब्दुल्ला की नजरबन्दी के बाद से कुमारी मृदुला साराबाई ने शेख अब्दुल्ला और जनमत मोर्चे की गतिविधियों के समर्थन में अपने प्रचार कार्य को तीव्र कर दिया था।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) सरकार ने कुमारी साराबाई को विचाराधीन मामले के बारे में पहले से सूचना भेजने से रोकने के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठाये हैं।

Combustible Liquid in Nowgan Village (Kashmir)

2164. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahla:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have sent a report on the combustible liquid which is shooting up from a 280 feet deep tubewell in Nowgan Village about six miles from Srinagar;

(b) if so, whether a team of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was sent to examine the product at the site; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Chemical analyses of samples of gas indicate the presence of marsh gas at shallow depths containing methane. Further investigations are necessary before the commercial significance of the find can be assessed.

Pick-pocketing in Capital

2165. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pick-pockets operate in well-organised gangs in the capital and also on inter-township level;

(b) if so, the number of cases of pick-pocketing which were reported in the capital during 1963, 1964 and 1965 (so far); and

(c) the steps taken to curb the menace and how far these have proved effective?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No such gang has come to the notice of Delhi Police;

(b) 1082 cases were reported in 1963, 1191 in 1964 and 739 in 1965 (upto the end of August);

(c) Some of the important steps that have been taken to curb the incidence of pick-pocketing in the Capital are as follows:

(i) Policemen in plain clothes are specially deputed at important bus stops and other places of public resort to spot out known pick-pockets.

(ii) Recently, photographs of notorious pick-pockets have been prepared so that police station staff can enforce surveillance effectively.

(iii) All pick-pockets who are captured on the spot are interrogated in the interrogation centre of the Crime Branch with a view to detect gang activity or other pick-pocketing cases.

(iv) Efforts are being made to keep up-to-date record of the activities of known pick-pockets, including their previous convictions, so that deterrent punishments may be insisted on u/s 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

As a result of the steps taken, the number of pick-pocketing cases have dropped from 749 in 1964 (upto the end of August) to 739 in the corresponding period of 1965.

Lotteries

2166. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1757 on the 31st March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have agreed to ban the lotteries and raffles; and

(b) if not, which of the State Governments have rejected the proposal and on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Governments of Punjab and Madras have promised to consider the suggestion when the existing permission to lotteries expires. The State Governments of West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh while accepting the policy of the Central Government that raffles should not be generally encouraged, have pleaded for exceptions to be made in favour of organisations serving charitable, and humanitarian causes, especially when the State Governments are satisfied that their management is in competent hands.

Rules on Police Firing

2167. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Home Ministry has sent model rules on police firing to the States; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of Model Rules on the use of the force by the Police against

unlawful assemblies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4859/85].

Fertiliser Units

2168. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Austria and Hungary have accepted the proposal to set up fertilizer units in India; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). An offer has been received from M/s. Voest of Austria for supply of plants for the manufacture of certain types of fertilizers under Austrian credit. The experience and suitability of the firm in the field of complex fertiliser manufacture are under examination. No proposals have been made by Hungary to set up fertilizer units in India.

Delay in the Supply of Copies of Judgments in Delhi Courts

2169. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that great delay is caused in the Delhi Courts in providing copies of the judgments to the persons concerned; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् में प्रशासनिक पद

2170. **श्री प० ला० बाबूराव :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक 1 औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने प्रशा-

सनिक पदों के बारे में ऐसा नियम बनाया है कि प्रशासनिक पदों पर किसी भी व्यक्ति को एक वर्ष से अधिक समय तक स्थानापन नहीं रहने दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के मुख्यालय में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन पर उपरोक्त नियम लागू नहीं किया गया और इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन्) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Merit Scholarships

2171. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether parents of the children selected this year for the award of merit scholarships for study in residential schools have represented to Government asking for full concessions;

(b) if so, the nature of their demand; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Representations were received from two parents.

(b) One parent represented that the income criteria should be abolished or falling that the existing rules may be modified as follows:—

(i) full exemption from school fees if income of parents is less than Rs. 1,000 p.m.,

(ii) exemption from half school fees if income is between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 p.m.,

(iii) No exemption if income exceeds Rs. 2,000 p.m.

The other parent desired that the existing ceiling of Rs. 1,000 p.m. should be raised to Rs. 1,500 p.m. for allowing exemption in school fees.

(c) It has been decided to continue for the present the existing income limits.

गंगानगर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक गोले का गिरना

2172. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 जून, 1965 के लखनऊ तथा राय बरेली सेशन पर गंगानगर रेलवे स्टेशन के बाहरी सिगनल के निकट रेलवे लाइन के पास 5 मन भार का एक गोला बड़े घमाके के साथ गिरा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस गोले की जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) राय-बरेली-लखनऊ रोड पर गंगानगर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट कुछ घामीणों को 22 जून, 1965 को पिछली रात 2.00 बजे 224.5 और 221 पीड बजन की दो गोलागार चीजें मिली ।

(ख) जी हां । उन की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Crime Situation in the Country

2173. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the crime situation in the country in general and in the Union Territories in particular;

(b) whether Police force is adequately equipped to meet the situation and if any deficiencies are felt, what those are; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). As maintenance of law and order and police administration are State subjects, the crime situation is reviewed periodically by the State Governments and appropriate steps taken by them to remedy the deficiencies in their police forces and equipment and to keep the crime under control.

As regards Union Territories, the crime situation is reviewed periodically by the Administrations/Union Territory Governments. The strength of police force and its equipment are also reviewed periodically. Senior police officers of the Government of India were deputed to Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, to study police set up and to recommend measures for improvement. In Delhi, steps are being taken to augment the strength of the police force to make it more efficient and better equipped. It is also proposed to establish a Forensic Science Laboratory in Delhi under the control of the C.B.I.

Teaching of Science in Madhya Pradesh Schools

{ Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotish:
2174. { Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry has been made with regard to the supply of equipment for the teaching of science in the Higher Secondary Schools in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of Higher Secondary Schools in Madhya Pradesh

which have poorly equipped laboratories for teaching science; and

(c) the assistance Government propose to give for improving the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The State Government has reportedly collected requisite data to ascertain the adequacy or otherwise of equipment.

(b) All the higher secondary schools in Madhya Pradesh were found lacking in equipment for science laboratories according to the norm prescribed by the State Government.

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 5.56 lacs was given during 1964-65 and a further amount of Rs. 34.25 lacs have been allotted for the current financial year (1965-66) to strengthen the schools which existed at the end of the second plan period (1960-61).

This is in addition to the funds provided by the State Government and the school management.

Land Price in Delhi

2175. { Shri Bagri:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Dajl:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of land prevailing in the Union territory of Delhi as on the 1st August, 1965;

(b) how these prices compare with the prices of land in the urban areas of other big cities of India; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the rise in prices of land in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A statement showing prices of land in the Union Territory of Delhi on the basis of the sales registered on 1st August, 1965, in the Office of the Inspector-General of

Registration, Delhi, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4859(i)/65].

(b) A statement showing prices of land in the urban areas of Sholapur, Nagpur and Calcutta in 1965 based on the information furnished by the Town and Country Planning Organization, New Delhi, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4859(ii)/65]. Information in respect of other big cities of India is not readily available.

(c) Government have already introduced the scheme for large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, the details of which were given in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd March, 1961 in reply to the Call Attention Motion tabled by Shri P. G. Deb under Rule 197 regarding allotment of land in Delhi.

Posts of Special Secretaries

2176 { Shri Hoda:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the posts of Special Secretaries or of similar categories; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). It has not been decided to abolish posts of Special Secretary, but only to appoint Special Secretaries only when there is need for an officer of Secretary's grade, and there are special reasons why the designation of Secretary cannot be given.

Indian Scientists

2177. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian scientists employed in the country and abroad at present;

(b) how many of the scientists who joined the Pool of Scientists started in 1959 have gone back to foreign countries since the commencement of the Pool and the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the scheme under the Fourth Plan to absorb maximum number of Indian Scientists within the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) About 50,000 Indians with post-graduate qualifications in science are employed in the country. About 1,000 similar qualified Indians are estimated to be employed abroad.

(b) 52 persons have gone back to foreign countries after joining the Scientists' Pool. Some of them have gone back for further advanced study or research, some for employment and some for personal or family reasons.

(c) Considering the level of expansion in post-graduate and doctoral degrees in scientific and technical subjects during the Fourth Plan, the Working Group for Scientific Research in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recommended the following provisions for consideration of the Planning Commission:—

(i) Scientists' Pool Rs. 45,000 Million

(ii) Fellowships in National Laboratories and in Universities etc. Rs. 60,000 Million

(iii) Grants-in-aid to research Rs. 80,000 Million

Carbon Black Gas and Ammonia

2179. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture carbon black gas and ammonia by the Oil India Ltd.; and

(b) whether the entire gas produced at Naharkatiya oil fields will be utilised?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Oil India Limited has proposed a feasibility study for manufacture of Urea from Naharkatiya and Moran gas.

(b) The extent to which the gas can be utilised will be known after the feasibility study. However, it is not possible to provide for the utilisation of the entire quantity of gas since this varies from year to year.

Dairy Farm and Wood-Work Complex at Dandakaranya

{ Shri Solanki:
2180. { Shri P. K. Deo:
 { Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Denmark has agreed to give assistance for setting up a large dairy farm and wood-work complex at Dandakaranya;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance proposed; and

(c) the employment opportunities which these projects would offer?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). A proposal for Danish aid in respect of Dandakaranya has been under consideration. No definite indication has so far been received whether aid will be available and if so for what schemes

Construction of Border Roads

2181. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have asked the Centre for giving Rs. 2 crores for the construction of border roads besides the allotment under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal of the West Bengal Government is under consideration.

Map of Goa Published in "Pioneer", Lucknow

2182. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the 'Pioneer', an English daily of Lucknow (U.P.), in its second Dak Edition dated the 15th July, 1965 published a map of South-Western India in which Goa was shown as a Portuguese possession?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The "Pioneer" of Lucknow published in its issue of the 14th July, 1965 a map of South-Western India in which Goa was wrongly shown as a Portuguese possession. The Government of Uttar Pradesh brought the error to the notice of the editor of the "Pioneer" and the newspaper published its regrets for the error on the front page of its issue dated the 19th August, 1965.

वाराणसी के निकट खुदाई

2183. { श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री बिचननाथ पांडेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में सैदपुर के पास मासोघां के टीले की खुदाई में ईसा से 600 वर्ष बाद की सभ्यता के अवशेष मिले हैं, जिस से उत्तर भारत की सभ्यता पर नया प्रकाश पड़ने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या इस स्थान की पुरातत्वीय जांच के लिये पिछले तीन महीनों से खुदाई हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Price of Nicobarese Copra

2184. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nicobarese copra is selling in Calcutta at Rs. 70 to 80 per maund at present;

(b) whether the minimum purchase prices laid down in the Nicobar Trade licences have been revised so as to relate them to the present prevailing prices in the Calcutta market; and

(c) the current minimum purchase prices mentioned in the Trade Licences issued for Nicobar Islands' trade and when these were fixed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). The average selling price of Nicobarese copra in Calcutta during August, 1965 was about Rs. 145 per 50 kilograms or thereabout. The minimum purchase price of Nicobarese copra is Rs. 37.50p per 50 kilograms and was last revised in July, 1963. No fresh revision is contemplated for the present.

Arrest of Spies in Nadia District (West Bengal)

2185. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an active Pakistani spy ring has been unearthed by the Police in some border villages of Nadia district of West Bengal during July, 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the arrests made with the information gathered; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Relations between Police and Public

2186. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police will have a Public Relations Department to improve their public relations and to keep the people informed about their activities;

(b) whether such Departments are likely to be created in other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A proposal for such a Department in the Delhi Police is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The matter is exclusively within the executive power of the State Governments. Enquiries made, however, reveal that while some State Governments have established Public Relation Offices, some others have proposals under consideration.

Pilot Plant for Cement Designed by C.S.I.R.

2187. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot plant costing 20 lakhs of rupees designed at the laboratory set up by C.S.I.R. which can produce cement at the rate of 30 tons a day has proved to be a success; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has designed the lay-out of a pilot plant

for manufacture of cement of which the estimated cost is Rs. 20 lakhs. The proposal to set up the plant is under consideration.

(b) (i) The process comprises nodulizing a suitable mix of finely ground lime-stone, clay and coal and sintering it in a vertical kiln. The air necessary for combustion is provided from the bottom of the kiln.

(ii) The top three feet is the sintering zone.

(iii) The fuel in each of the nodule burns and provides the necessary heat required for reaction between lime-stone and clay.

(iv) The cement clinkers are discharged through a rotary grate through an air-locking system.

Kottiyoor Devaswom

**2188. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the devotees of the Kottiyoor Devaswom in Cannanore District of Kerala regarding the grant of lease of Devaswom lands in favour of the Nair Service Society, Changanassery;

(b) whether by the said lease, the lands in the possession of the Kottiyoor temple have been demarcated by metes and bounds;

(c) whether a notice under Section 99(1) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act, 1957 has been issued by the Government of Kerala on the 3rd July, 1965 to the hereditary trustee Kottiyoor Devaswom in Cannanore District;

(d) whether the lease deed has been examined by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Administration either before or after the execution of the document for the purpose of approving the lease; and

(e) if so, the result of such an examination?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

बम्बई के औद्योगिक साधों में काम करने वाले पठान

2189. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि बम्बई में हजारों पठानों को इस आधार पर काम से हटाया जा रहा है कि वे पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि वे बादशाह खां के अनुयायी हैं तथा पञ्चूनिस्तान के समर्थक हैं और भारत की नागरिकता स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें बम्बई के कारखानों में फिर से काम करने पर लगाये जाने के लिये कोई प्रयास करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) केवल 559 ऐसे पठानों को नौकरी से हटाया गया है जो पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक थे और महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों में नियुक्त थे ।

(ख) राज्य शासन से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार उन में से कोई बादशाह खान का अनुयायी या पञ्चूनिस्तान का समर्थक नहीं पाया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Quota for S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Public Undertakings

2190. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders to the Public Undertakings extending further the period for reserving quotas for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for employment in the undertakings;

(b) whether Government have made any survey to find out to the extent to which these facilities have helped the members of these communities to raise their standard; and

(c) whether there is any time limit for which this facility is proposed to be given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (c). Posts under Public Sector Undertakings are not posts under Government, nor do Articles 15, 16 and 335 of the Constitution apply to employment in the Undertakings. Legally also, no scheme of reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be forced on the Public Sector Undertakings by Government. Nevertheless, Ministries administratively concerned with the Public Sector Undertakings have been requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs to issue instructions to the Undertakings under their control to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the lines of the reservations in the Central Government Services. Where the scheme is adopted in a Public Sector Undertaking, there is no time-limit for its continuance.

(b) No.

भारत में नजरबन्द चीनी राष्ट्रजन

2191. श्री धोंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी राष्ट्र-जनों ने, जो अभी भारत में नजरबन्द हैं, चीन जाने से इनकार कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे चीनी राष्ट्रजनों की संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें कहां नजरबन्द किया गया है तथा कितने समय के लिये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय नजरबन्दी कैंप, देवली में नजरबन्द चीनी राष्ट्रजनों की संख्या 15 अगस्त, 1965 को 157 थी । इसके अलावा आसाम, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब की जेलों में 36 चीनी राष्ट्रजन नजरबन्द हैं । फिलहाल यह बताना मुमकिन नहीं है कि इन चीनी राष्ट्रजनों को कब तक नजरबन्द रखा जा सकेगा ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के मोटर गाड़ी निरीक्षकों के निवास स्थानों पर छापे

2192. { श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मोहन स्वल्प :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 अगस्त, 1965 को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली परिवहन निदेशालय तथा दिल्ली पुलिस के कुछ मोटरगाड़ी निरीक्षकों के निवास स्थानों पर छापे मारे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अधिकारियों के मकानों पर छापा मारा गया और कुल कितनी राशि कब्जे में ली गई; और

(ग) क्या इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई अन्य कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 8 अधिकारियों के निवास स्थानों की तलाशी ली गई । कुल 2,32,601 रु० नकद और सोने के जेवरों आदि की शक्ल में तथा 1,67,127 रु० इनामी बांदों, शेरों आदि की शक्ल में पकड़े गए ।

(ग) तीन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अप्रत्याचार निरोध अधिनियम, 1947 के अधीन मामले दर्ज कर लिये गये हैं । शेष 5 अधिकारियों के बारे में सम्बन्धित अभिलेखों की जांच की जा रही है और उन मामलों में धागे की जाने वाली कार्यवाही पर पड़ताल समाप्त होने के बाद विचार किया जायगा ।

Kidnapping of a Minor Girl in Delhi

2193. { श्री Daljit Singh:
श्री Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 13 year old girl was lifted by some persons on the 10th May, 1965 near Najafgarh Drain in Delhi; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two persons are suspected to be involved in this case. One has been arrested. The other person has been declared a proclaimed offender and proceedings under section 512 of Criminal Procedure Code are being taken against him. Vigorous efforts are being made by the Delhi Police to trace the girl.

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्था

2194. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिमला में एक भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्था स्थापित की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह संस्था किस उद्देश्य से स्थापित की जा रही है ; और

(ग) संस्था की स्थापना के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालयों तथा उच्च शिक्षा की ऐसी ही संस्थाओं के अनुसन्धान कार्य-कर्त्ताओं और अध्यापकों को मानव विद्याओं, भारतीय संस्कृति, समाज विज्ञान, प्राकृतिक विज्ञान और तुलनात्मक धर्म जैसे विषयों में उच्च श्रेष्ठ तथा अनुसन्धान के लिए सुविधाएं देने की दृष्टि से यह संस्थान स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) संस्थान का, घाटे को पूरा करने के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायक-अनुदान मिलेगा । 1965-66 के दौरान संस्थान के लिए 6.00 लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है ।

दिल्ली में स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रम

2195. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने स्कूलों के बारह वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम की सिफारिश की है ; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लोम्बरम् रामचन्द्रन) : (क) पता चला है कि शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा जारी की गई प्रस्तावली

के उत्तर में, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अपना ऐसा विचार व्यक्त किया है ।

(ख) शिक्षा आयोग की प्रस्तावली के उत्तर में विभिन्न व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं से प्राप्त विचारों पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है । शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर, सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी ।

अध्यापकों के वेतनक्रम

2196. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में तीन प्राधिकरण शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित हैं, अर्थात् (एक) दिल्ली शिक्षा निदेशालय, (दो) दिल्ली नगर निगम, और (तीन) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निदेशालय के अधीन प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों का वेतनक्रम 170-380 रुपये है जबकि दिल्ली नगर निगम में यही वेतनक्रम 160-300 रुपये का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो एक ही तरह का काम करने वाले अध्यापकों के विभिन्न वेतनक्रम होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र के अध्यापकों के वेतनक्रम समान बनाने के बारे में कोई अध्यावेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लोम्बरम् रामचन्द्रन) : (क) निम्नलिखित चार प्राधिकरण हैं:—

1. दिल्ली प्रशासन,
2. दिल्ली नगर निगम,
3. नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका
4. दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड ।

(ख) मिश्रित हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूलों में चाहे वे किसी भी प्रशासन प्राधिकरण के अधीन हों, प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापक पदों के लिए 170-380 रुपये का वेतन-मान अनुमत है, किन्तु मिडिल स्कूलों में नियुक्त प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों का वेतन-मान 160-300 रुपए है।

(ग) और (घ). मिश्रित हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूलों के और केवल मिडिल स्कूलों में कार्य करने वाले प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों के पलंग पलंग वेतन-मान होने का यह कारण है कि मिश्रित हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूलों में अध्यापन स्तर, कार्य और जिम्मेदारी मिडिल स्कूलों से ज्यादा है।

दोनों प्रकार के स्कूलों के प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों के लिए समान वेतन-मानों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन प्रतिवेदनों पर विचार किया गया, किन्तु दोनों प्रकार के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को समान वेतन देना उचित नहीं समझा गया।

Outlay for C.S.I.R.

2197. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group of the Planning Commission for the Fourth Plan proposals for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has submitted its report and demanded an increased outlay of Rs. 220 crores for scientific research and allied matters for the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the precise proposals made by the Group; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Sounda-ram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Working Group for Scientific Research in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was held on July 23-25, 1965 at which the detailed research programmes and the

financial requirements of the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the C.S.I.R. which were estimated at Rs. 220 crores were considered. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group made at this meeting, the requirements of the C.S.I.R. for the Fourth Five Year Plan would be assessed and submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Pilot Plant for Manufacture of Protein

2198. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installation of a Pilot Plant for the manufacture of protein from waste of Crude oil has been completed;

(b) if so, whether it has begun working;

(c) the nature of products produced;

(d) whether the products have been tested; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Sounda-ram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). A bench scale unit for the manufacture of Protein from petroleum products is expected to go into operation in October, 1965.

(c) Protein concentrates which are rich in Amino-acids.

(d) and (e). Trials abroad have shown that protein concentrates produced from petroleum products have been beneficial to cattle and when mixed with cattle feed have no toxic or other deleterious side-effects, either on the cattle or to persons who consume the milk. Consumer acceptability tests are proposed to be undertaken.

Cultural Agreement with Czechoslovakia

2199. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and Czechoslovakia regarding the exchange of scientists and artists; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir. It was signed in 1959.

(b) A copy of the agreement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-4861/65].

Domiciliary Restrictions

2200. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the main recommendations of the study team on domiciliary restrictions in the matter of admission to the technical and professional institutions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Study Team in its Report has recommended that domiciliary restrictions in the matter of admission of students from outside the State/Region/District to all types of educational and training institutions should be abolished throughout the country, but the following arrangements might be permitted during the transitional period where this is felt to be necessary:

Admission to engineering degree courses should be made on the criterion of merit (except in so far as any reservations have been provided under the Constitution). In the initial stages, i.e. for a period of five years or so, the number of seats that may be made available to students coming from outside may be limited

to 25 per cent of the total number of available seats. In the regional engineering colleges, 50 per cent of seats are at present made available to candidates coming from outside the State in which the college is situated.

These principles should apply also to admissions to degree courses in medicine. Initially, however, for a period of 5 years or so, the number of seats to be made available to outside candidates may be limited to 15 per cent only.

गोपनीय रिपोर्ट

2201. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक सरकारी कर्मचारियों की इस कारण पदोन्नति नहीं की जाती है कि उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्ट में कुछ प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियां होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि क्या जिन अधिकारियों की स्वयं की रिपोर्ट खराब होती है उन्हें भी अन्य कर्मचारियों की गोपनीय रिपोर्टों में प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियां लिखने का अधिकार होता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वर्तमान प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) पदोन्नतियों के लिये अधिकारियों के कार्य का उनके गोपनीय अभिलेखों के आधार पर कुल मिलाकर मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। जब कभी किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई टिप्पणी होती है तब मूल्यांकन करने वाले अधिकारी को उसकी पदोन्नति पर विचार करते समय उसे

ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है। फिर भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ऐसी सभी टिप्पणियाँ अधिकारी को पदोन्नति के अयोग्य बना देती हैं, बहुत कुछ विरुद्ध टिप्पणी प्रकृति पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) सरकार ने वर्तमान प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं सोचा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Endrin Project

2202. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Endrin Project of Shell International is being approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the quantum of foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The application of M/s Shell International Chemical Corporation Ltd., London and Velsicol International Corporation, CA, Nassau, Bahamas for the manufacture of Endrin in India is still under consideration of the Government of India.

अध्यापकों की शिकायतें

2203. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1959 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1126 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित मांग संख्या 2 तथा 3 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकांश अध्यापकों को बार बार निवेदन करने पर भी सरकारी हायर/हाई स्कूलों में अब तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लौखरम् रामबन्धन): (क) जैसा कि तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1126 के उत्तर में 22-12-59 को पहले बताया जा चुका है, समस्त प्रशिक्षित ग्रेजुएट अध्यापक जिनका कारपोरेशन में स्थानान्तरण किया गया था और जो अपने स्थानान्तरण के समय अन्य प्रकार से उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में अपने का विकल्प दिया गया था वे सभी अध्यापक जिन्होंने सरकारी स्कूलों में काम करने की इच्छा प्रकट की थी, प्रशिक्षित ग्रेजुएट अध्यापकों के रिक्त पदों पर वापस बुलाये जा चुके हैं। जिन अध्यापकों ने कारपोरेशन में रहने की इच्छा की है उनका विकल्प अंतिम तथा अटल है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rehabilitation of Goans

2204. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to the effect that no suitable jobs are to be provided to Goans returning home after giving up their jobs in the Portuguese African Colonies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): No such decision has been taken by the Government.

Code for Junior Officers for attending Diplomatic Receptions

2205. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directive requiring the junior officers to seek prior permission before attending diplomatic receptions; and

(b) if so, the category of officers to whom these restrictions apply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Government have felt it necessary to regulate the

unrestricted acceptance of invitation from Foreign Missions by Government officials upto certain levels.

West German Assistance for Scientific Research

2206. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any recent agreement with West Germany in regard to the latter giving special assistance for promotion of scientific research; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreements and the benefits that would accrue to Indian Scientists therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानियों की गिरफ्तारी

2207. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 अगस्त, 1965 को दिल्ली में तीन पाकिस्तानी पकड़े गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये पाकिस्तानी कब से दिल्ली में रह रहे थे ;

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों के पास वे ठहरे हुए थे क्या सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) 23 अगस्त, 1965 को दिल्ली में केवल एक पाकिस्तानी पकड़ा गया था।

(ख) से (घ). इन मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

Charge-sheeting of Grain Dealers in Delhi

2208. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shops of some grain dealers in Delhi were raided by the Inspectors of the Civil Supplies Department in March, 1965 and some irregularities were found in their records and some shopkeepers were charge-sheeted in this connection;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cases against those shopkeepers who were charge-sheeted have been withdrawn; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Arrest of Grain Dealers in Delhi

2209. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some grain dealers were arrested in Delhi under the Essential Commodities Act in September/October, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of firms prosecuted with the number of persons arrested and the names of their firms;

(c) the nature of charges against them; and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 28 firms were prosecuted and 82 persons were arrested. The names of the 28 firms are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4862/65].

(c) The 28 firms were prosecuted under Section 7 of the Essential Com-

modities Act, 1965. One of these firms was also prosecuted under Section 125(2) of the Defence of India Rules.

(d) In the 30 cases involved, action taken is as follows:—

Convicted	—	2
Acquitted	—	1
Pending Trial		9
Cancelled	—	1
Untraced	—	1
Withdrawn	—	16

Total 30

दिल्ली में गुब्बे

2210. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने हाल ही में गुब्बों की मुच्री जैवार की गो ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में समाज विरोधी तत्वों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ग) उन्हें किस धारा के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में कुछ राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता भी हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . स्वतन्त्रता दिवस पर कोई अवांछित घटना न होने देने की दृष्टि से दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107/151 के अधीन 164 गुब्बों को पकड़ा गया ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Educational Facilities to Africans

2212. श्री Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, in view of the prevailing condition of 'squeez' of Asians living in African countries, have considered or intend to consider the question of giving more educational facilities in the educational institutions in India to the Asians than to Africans; and

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

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajrnis vis): (a) and (b). Students of Asians living in African countries to India for studies either under Schemes of Scholarships administered by the Government of India or at their own expense. In order to meet the increasing demand, the number of scholarships as well as the number of reserved seats in institutions in India for students from the Asian and African countries have been increased. These have provided larger facilities for Indians living in African countries. There is no proposal to reduce the number of scholarships to African countries.

कारों तथा स्कूटरों की चोरी

2213. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और संसद सदस्यों के फ्लेटों से अक्सर कारें तथा स्कूटर चोरी हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1964 में कितनी कारें तथा स्कूटर चोरी हुए ; और

(ग) कितनी कारें तथा स्कूटर बरामद किए गए ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) . 1964

के दौरान केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और संमद सदस्यों के फ्लेटों से एक स्कूटर और दो मोटर साइकिलें चुरायी गयी।

(ग) इक स्कूटर बरामद कर लिया गया।

Grants to U.P. for Primary and Secondary Education

2214. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

(a) the amount of grants and loans advanced to the Uttar Pradesh Government for Primary and Secondary education during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted for the purpose to the State during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). A grant of Rs. 29,06,576 was advanced during 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 75,82,500 has been allotted for 1965-66. No loan has been given or is proposed to be given.

Pay Scales of Government Employees in Pondicherry

2215. Shri Ku. Sivapraghassan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last fourteen years, the scales of pay of the pre-merger Government Employees of the Union Territory of Pondicherry have not been revised in spite of their repeated requests; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for the grant of enhanced compensatory allowance in view of the increased cost of living?

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

(a) The permanent pre-merger employees had scales of pay generally higher than the Indian scales of pay for equivalent posts. These scales

were protected by the Treaty of Cession. So the question of an upward revision of their scales of pay does not arise. The temporary pre-merger employees were given the option to remain either on pre-merger French scales of pay or adopt Madras scales of pay and allowances which are subject to revision from time to time.

(b) The permanent ex-French employees on pre-merger scales of pay were granted compensatory allowance on *ad-hoc* basis in 1960. The rates of compensatory allowance were raised recently in 1965.

Oil Refinery in Mysore

2216. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state;

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Mysore for setting up an Oil Refinery in Mysore State;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up at least one Oil Refinery in each State?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister, Mysore made a request to this effect in January, 1963, but on the basis of demand in that area, it has not been possible to provide for a refinery in Mysore during the Fourth Plan.

(d) Attention is invited to my statement on oil policy, dated 16th August, 1965.

Tihar Central Jail, Delhi

2217. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman died in June, 1965 in Tihar Central Jail, Delhi due to the non-availability of medical aid;

(b) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the incident;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). One Shrimati Savitri Devi, a mental patient in the Tihar Central Jail, died suddenly on the evening of the 15th June, 1965. An enquiry in the incident is being made by a senior officer of the Delhi Administration.

Travancore Devaswom Board Employees

2218. { Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore Devaswom Board employees had demanded revision of their salaries and dearness allowance; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet their demands?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Travancore Devaswom Board, which is an autonomous body, has appointed a Committee to go into the question and recommend ways and means for meeting the demands of its employees.

Regional Engineering College, Assam

2219. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Silchar in the District of Cachar (Assam) has finally been selected for establishing the Regional Engineering College, Assam;

(b) if so, the preliminary works like acquisition and levelling of lands,

construction of buildings, etc., have been completed so far; and

(c) when the College will start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government is yet to decide the exact site for location of the College at Silchar.

(c) In the first or second year of the fourth five year plan period.

एशियाई शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के लिए अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम

2220. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त के अन्तिम सप्ताह में 22 एशियाई देशों के शिक्षा शास्त्री दिल्ली में चार महीने के अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिये भारत आये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) शिक्षा आयोजकों और प्रशासकों के चार महीने के पाठ्यक्रम में दस एशियाई सरकारों के शिक्षा विभागों के 20 अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया है। यह पाठ्यक्रम शैक्षिक आयोजना तथा प्रशासन के एशियाई संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में 23 अगस्त, 1965 से शुरू हुआ है।

(ख) संक्षिप्त पाठ्यचर्या का विवरण जिसमें पाठ्यचर्या की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें दी गई हैं, सम्पादन पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4863/65]।

Sadhana Chit Fund

2221. Shri Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some reports were made to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police against Sadhana Chit Fund, Chandni Chowk, Delhi for defrauding the public;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1965, 22 complaints alleging misappropriation of the deposits and not holding auctions regularly by the management of the Company and 9 complaints for non-payment were received by the Delhi Police. Of these 4 complaints were filed after enquiry as no cognizable offence was made out and 14 complaints compromised with the Company. Enquiries into 10 complaints are still being made. As regards the remaining 3 complaints, the complainants stopped payment of their instalments of their own will and their Chits were forfeited by the Company.

Students from M.P. Studying Abroad

2222. Shri Lakhmu Bhowani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying abroad from Madhya Pradesh on Government expense and on their own expense separately; and

(b) the number of Adivasis if any, among them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundararam Ramachandran): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Discovery of an Old Cemetery in Kerala

**2223. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Kerala State Archaeological Department about recent discovery of a twenty-two hundred years old cemetery in Palghat district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gauhati Refinery Gas

2224. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the proposal for bottling and distribution of gas from Gauhati Refinery for domestic fuel purposes;

(b) whether the necessary equipment for the production of liquid petroleum gas from the waste gases at the Gauhati Refinery has been procured; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in that direction?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A scheme for the production of liquefied petroleum gas at Gauhati refinery is under examination of the Government.

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

Promotion of S.C. & S.T. Head Constables as Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police in Delhi

2225. Shri Wadhwa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Head Constables belonging to Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes of Delhi Police who have been promoted by departmental Test to the post of Assistant Sub-Inspector during the year 1964-65; and

(b) whether the reservation quota has been filled up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Rise in Price of Kerosene

2226. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of kerosene oil has been raised in Delhi since the recent increase in excise duty;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) how far the increase is necessitated to set off the increased excise duty and how much of the increased duty will be passed on to the consumers?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On account of an increase in the duty, the selling price of Superior Kerosene has been increased by Rs. 51.30 per kilolitre. The entire amount of the duty is recoverable from the consumers.

Elections to DMC

2227. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elections to the Delhi Municipal Corporation have been postponed for one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether such a postponement is not contrary to the laws relating to elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Proviso to section 4(1) of the D.M.C. Act empowers the Government to extend the term of office of all Councillors and Aldermen by a period not exceeding one year.

Pro-Pak Muslims in India

2228. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has urged upon Government to enact necessary laws to declare those Muslims as doubtful elements who are Indian citizens but keep their families in Pakistan and have major business or property interest in Pakistan;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are alive to the need for vigilance in regard to the persons having their interests in Pakistan. It would, however, not be possible to enact any such laws as suggested by the Hindu Mahasabha as they will be repugnant to the provisions of our Constitution. The State Government have been maintaining lists of anti-social and anti-national elements for suitable action in times of communal violence or other internal disturbances, of when faced with external aggression as at present.

(c) The Government of India have been considering various proposals for strengthening the security measures and these are already being adopted in the present situation.

Pension to War Service Personnel

2229. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the full war service period is counted

towards pension in the civil posts without demanding any refund of gratuity received by the Army personnel at the time of their release, in case a war service candidate who joined the Civil Department on a temporary post, is confirmed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to Rule 8(3)(a)(i) of the Death-cum-Retirement Benefit Rules, 1958, War Service to the maximum of 5 years only is counted towards pension in the civil posts and not the full War Service; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the orders on the Table?

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

(b) No. In accordance with rule 8(3) of the All India Services (Death cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958, as amended on 29th October, 1963, completed years of the total war service are counted towards pension in the IAS and IPS.

(c) Copies of relevant amendment rules on the subject were laid on the Table of the House on 11th March, 1964.

11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ATTACK ON AIR INDIA OFFICE AT JAKARTA

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported attack by an Indonesian crowd on the Air India Office at Jakarta on the 13th September, 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. Yesterday when this matter came up in the House and the hon. Speaker asked the Minister to make a statement, he said that he was awaiting some information from the foreign office. We had taken it so nicely and were willing to wait till today. But in the meantime, I was surprised to read in today's newspapers that a calling attention notice of the same kind was answered in the other House by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs. It is something surprising that they got the information first whereas we are denied it.

Not only this. There was another calling attention notice there concerning a cease-fire on the basis of a news item appearing in the *Times of India*. This was disallowed in this House on the ground that it was a delicate matter, whereas a Member in the other House referred to that question and it was replied to by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who said that he did not know much about it, the Secretary-General was here and he himself was discussing this delicate matter.

So I would like to have a ruling from you whether this House should be treated with such contempt and the other House treated in this privileged way. After all, we are the elected members in this House. We cannot be treated as the wise monkeys of Gandhiji, 'do not ask any questions, do not hear anything, do not see anything'. I want an answer as to how it was replied to in the other place yesterday when this House was denied that information at the same time.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): There is nothing usual or surprising about this. This has happened very often and we should take it calmly, as we have been doing in the past.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): May I state the factual position?

The hon. Member's statement that a reply was given to a call attention notice about this subject yesterday in Rajya Sabha is not correct. In fact, that was connected with the earlier incident about which I have already answered a call attention notice here. That was about the demonstration against our Embassy. That was the subject of the call attention notice in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. There was no call attention notice about this Air India incident. In fact, about this matter, a reply will be given either today or tomorrow in the other House. So the hon. Member's statement is not correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A question was asked about it....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. This question was raised here yesterday and the Minister wanted time and hon. Speaker gave him time till today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the second point? It was replied to there.

Shri Swaran Singh: According to the information available, on 13th September 1965 at about 1.30 p.m., a mob of 300 attacked the main office of the Air India in Djakarta. The mob pulled out records, furniture etc. and set fire to them. The office windows were covered with propaganda slogans. We regret very much that the Indonesian authorities were not able to prevent the mob from organising the unruly demonstration or to provide any protection.

Shri Kapur Singh: Not able or not willing?

Shri Swaran Singh: The extent of the damage caused has not yet been assessed.

Earlier on 11th September, the Indonesian Minister of Civil Aviation had called the Station Manager of Air India in the presence of the Indian Ambassador and had informed him that under the circumstances prevailing, it would be advisable to discontinue Air India Services to Djakarta for a period of two weeks. Air India

had actually stopped its services to Djakarta from 10th September.

Our Ambassador has been instructed to lodge a strong protest with the Indonesian Foreign Ministry against this act of vandalism.

Air India personnel in Bombay are reported to have decided not to service Garuda (Indonesian) Airways planes in Bombay because of the wrecking of the Air India office in Djakarta and the attitude of the Indonesian authorities. The Garuda Airways flights through Bombay have been discontinued.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): It has happened in Calcutta also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government consider that the repeated anti-Indian demonstrations and wanton destruction of Indian property in Indonesia has been possible only with the connivance or support of the Indonesian Government; if so, what Government proposes to do to see that connections with Indonesia, including, if necessary, diplomatic relations, are severed?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is obvious that it is a very serious failure of duty by the Indonesian authorities to prevent vandalism of this type. We know that even in Delhi there was a spontaneous demonstration by the students in front of the Indonesian Embassy, but our police took very strong action and protected their property. So, it is a very serious failure of the responsibility, which squarely is that of the Indonesian Government, to protect Indian property and members of the Indian Embassy staff.

Shri P. C. Borooah: No reply has come to the second part of my question. What step Government is going to take.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already indicated that their air services have been stopped. The Garuda Indonesian Air Service will not touch here.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I draw the attention of Government to a recent decision by the Indonesian Government to send arms and ammunitions and fighter planes to Pakistan via China, and ask if our Government have already officially conveyed to the Indonesian Government the view that this is considered a hostile act by our Government, and also whether our Government have congratulated the Ceylon Government for its gracious gesture of refusing transit facilities to Indonesian fighter planes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this. The first part may be answered.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part, I made a statement when I was informing the House about the demonstration in front of our Embassy in Indonesia that it is a hostile act for any Government to supply arms and ammunitions to Pakistan when Pakistan has committed and continues to commit aggression against India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Mysore): Have you told them so?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have told all the countries, and surely Indonesia knows full well our very strong view in this connection.

Shri Hem Barua: The question has not been replied to. I was very specific in asking whether it has been officially conveyed to the Indonesian Government that India considers this as a hostile act. At the same time I want the Minister and our Government to congratulate the Ceylon Government for their gracious gesture.

Shri Swaran Singh: A statement in Parliament means that I am making it with the approval of the House, and it is a very clear notice not only to Indonesia but to the whole world. I have also written officially to the Government of Indonesia.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Since all this demonstration and vandalism, either before the

Embassy or Air India Office, is officially sponsored as would be evident from the statement so far made by the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, may I know whether Government would consider severance of diplomatic relations with Indonesia?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am asking whether they are proposing to do it, how they propose to give protection to our personnel there, whether this hostile relationship would continue like this, without our taking any other step.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the protection of Indian personnel of the Embassy or other officials, according to international practice it is well known that this responsibility devolves upon each Government on a reciprocal basis to give protection to persons who are functioning in that country, and I have already stated that in this particular case the Indonesian Government has signally failed in the discharge of this obvious responsibility of theirs. I would venture to think that the present is not the stage for severing diplomatic relations.

Shri A. I. Sharma (Buxar): Just now the hon. Minister has said that the Indonesian Government has not only failed to provide protection to our people, but they have also refused. In view of that, what is the difficulty in the way of our Government in severing diplomatic relations with Indonesia and withdrawing our people from Indonesia?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is repeating the same question.

Shri A. P. Sharma: If people are not being protected there, who will provide protection? It is the Indonesian Government which should provide protection against such hoodliganism and the Indonesian Government has already said that they are not going to provide protection. In

view of that how our Government is going to provide protection to our people there?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not said that they have refused to afford protection. They have failed; it is their responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Kachhavaia.

Shri A. P. Sharma: He has not answered my question. They have failed to give protection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has replied.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): rose-

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Only those who are signatories to this notice can put questions.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: When the hon. Minister says that these relations are on a reciprocal basis would we be entitled to go and burn their embassies here?

श्री हुकुम खन्व कछवाय (देवास) :
माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि यह सारी गड़बड़ी वहाँ की सरकार ने करवाया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनके दूतावास पर कोई जवाबी कार्रवाई करना चाहती है । जो हमारा बार बार अपमान हो रहा है उस को हम कब तक सहन करेंगे ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not said that their Government has organised this.

An hon. Member: Their foreign Minister expressed joy at this

Shri Swaran Singh: Notwithstanding strong feelings, this is not the way of retaliation, to do something to the Indonesian property here. Ours is a country which should observe certain different standards of dignified character but of a firm nature.

श्री हुकुम खन्व कछवाय : यह अपमान हम कब तक सहन करते रहेंगे, इसका उत्तर क्या है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that we may behave like a mature nation.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Is it a fact that these demonstrations are held in a particular locality called Surabaya which is the stronghold of the Indonesian Communist Party and, if so, whether the Government have any reason to think that the Chinese have any hand in it?

Shri Swaran Singh: These incidents, one in the Indian Embassy and the other in the Air India Office took place at two different places. I have already said that in the earlier demonstration there was the hand of the communist party of Indonesia. In this particular case I cannot confirm that there was any Chinese hand behind this.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
निरपेक्ष और ऐंफ्रो एशियाई देशों पर भारतीय विदेश नीति का अब तक अधिक समय गया परन्तु उस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला जैसा कि चीन के हमले और भारत पाक युद्ध से जाहिर है या जैसा कि जर्कता में हुआ है । इसलिये क्या अब हमारी विदेश नीति का कुछ समय रूस और अमेरिका के ऊपर भी लगाया जायगा ।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a broader question of policy which cannot be discussed in call attention notice.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I, first of all, proceed by correcting a small detail of the proceedings in this House? The hon. Minister just now referred to what he pronounces as "Garoodaa" Airlines of Indonesia. The correct word and pronunciation is गरूड़. It is somewhat unseemly that the word should be so mispronounced in the Indian Parliament. I now put the question. In view of these repeated, unseemly incidents which are taking place at Jakarta against us, have our Government proceeded to ascertain the true wishes

[Shri Kapur Singh]

of President Soekarno in relation to India, particularly as to whether it is his desire that our diplomatic relations should be severed? My question is different from the previous question.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not ter of External Affairs recently stat- the wishe; of President Soekarno as to whether he wants to break the diplomatic relations.

Shri Kapur Singh: It might now be done; that is my suggestion.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): The Minister of External Affairs recently stated that the Government have sent a strong protest. Even the other day, he said that we have taken a very serious view of the matter and have made a strong protest. But three days back, in the newspapers it was reported that the Foreign Minister of Indonesia said openly that "we are already used to these protests". May I know, if this is the view of the Indonesian Government, what other measures are the Government going to take?

Shri Swaran Singh: In relation to the Indonesian airlines I have already indicated the measures. Beyond that, we shall watch the situation and not take any precipitate step at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from damaging the property of the Indians there and that of our Embassy there, including Air India, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Indonesian Government are trying to supply Soviet-made aircraft to Pakistan to be used against us so that a conflict might be brought about with Soviet Union and, if so, whether any protest has been sent to them.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have no information of their having supplied any aircraft or any other warlike material to Pakistan; we are very carefully watching the whole situation. But I would like to assure the

House that whatever we can do in this respect we will certainly do our best.

Shri Daji (Indore): Have the Government sought or has the Indonesian Government given any explanation as to why in each of these cases the police conveniently reached the spot after the vandalism was completed?

Shri Swaran Singh: They are unable to give any satisfactory explanation notwithstanding our asking them repeatedly.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

12 सितम्बर को जब कि इन्डोनीशियन एम्बेसी के सामने छात्रों ने शान्तिमय प्रदर्शन किया था हमारी सरकार ने उनके सिर फोड़ दिये और उन को विरोध पत्र तक नहीं देने दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इसकी अनुमति पुलिस को दी थी कि वह लाठी चार्ज करें । कम्युनिस्ट पेपर्स ने इसको कात्ती उछाला है इसके बारे में सरकार ने जो विरोध पत्र लिखा था मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसका कोई उत्तर आया है । और इस घटना में कितने छात्र छात्राओं को चोट आई है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It does not arise out of this. It is a different matter.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : इस का जवाब मिलना चाहिये कि छात्रों के साथ मार पीट करने का क्या कारण था और विरोध पत्र का कोई जवाब आया है या नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may table a separate question.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जवाब मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this question. Shri D. C. Sharma.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस का इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध है । (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can table a separate question. This is about something which has happened in Indonesia. Please sit down. (*Interruption*). Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The question was about the demonstration which was staged before the Indonesian embassy and how it is that our police assaulted those students who went for demonstration purposes. What is the attitude of the Government on this matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may table a separate question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why did he insult us? Let it be answered.

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगर) : विदेश मंत्री ने इन्डोनेशिया की सभ्यता की और हिन्दुस्तानी सभ्यता की बात की । क्या हिन्दुस्तानी सभ्यता में यह बात आती है कि छात्रों के ऊपर लाठी चार्ज किया जाये ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have disallowed that question.

Shri Bade (Khargone): On a point of order, Sir. The minister said in his reply that there should be no retaliation before the Indonesian Embassy in India and those students here who made demonstrations have been restricted....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a separate question. I have disallowed it. There is no point of order. It may be a proper question, but it is not to be put on this occasion. I am not allowing that question. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं गुलना चाहता हूँ कि छात्रों पर लाठी चार्ज क्यों किया गया ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : इसका जवाब मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you persist in this, I will ask you to go out. You

must obey the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: When our jawans are fighting with their lives, such scenes in Parliament are not very....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूतावास का हवाला देते हुए मंत्री जी ने इसका जवाब दिया, इसलिए इसका जवाब घाना चाहिए ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जो लड़के एम्बेसी गए उन पर पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज क्यों किया ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have disallowed that question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं सरदार साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ आठ लड़के लड़कियों की हड्डियां टूटी थीं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Statesmanship consists not only in accepting facts, but also in anticipating facts. A series of things have taken place in Indonesia—the attack on our Embassy, the attack on our airlines office and the attack on our shopkeepers. When people want to buy anything from our shopkeepers, they have to go chaperoned by policemen to buy those things. Indonesia is going to route Chinese arms and ammunition through its territory to Pakistan. In the light of all these, cannot our Government anticipate what is going to happen? Cannot our Government understand that Indonesia is in a state of undeclared war with India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have expressed your opinion. What is your question?

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the light of what has happened, does not the Minister, who is a very great Foreign Minister think that Indonesia is in a state of undeclared war with India, as an ally of Pakistan and China?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Swaran Singh: The action of the people there, the crowds, on various occasions has been highly objectionable and the Indonesian Government has signally failed to control it. But I would strongly urge, let us not try to read in the situation something which at any rate at the moment does not exist.

11.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 1332 dated the 11th September, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4853/65].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TOGETHER WITH THE AUDIT REPORT THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darshan): Sir, on behalf of Shri M.C. Chagla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the University Grant Commission for the year 1963-64 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4854/65].

HIGH COURT JUDGES TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hathi I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the High Court Judges Travelling Allowance (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Noti-

fication No. G.S.R. 730 dated the 15th May, 1965, as corrected by G.S.R. 784 dated the 5th June, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Condition of Service) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4855/65.]

KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL*, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those service and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

11.26½ hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*, 1965.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 15-9-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

11.27 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL*, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-66."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

11.27½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide

for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

11.28 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3 BILL*, 1965

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-9-65.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

11.28½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 4 BILL*, 1965

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, as the air is thick with speculative rumours about the progress of the war, will you kindly ascertain from the Prime Minister, or the Defence Minister, or both whether a statement will be made in the House today so that we are not caught unawares, and we are present in the House at that time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will ascertain the position.

11.29 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS
(SUPPLEMENTARY) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to move that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration:

"Enacting Formula"

- (1) That at page 1, line 10, for the word "Fifteenth" the word "Sixteenth" be substituted.

Clause (1)

- (2) That at page 1, line 13, for the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be substituted.

The Schedule

- (3) That at page 2, for lines 20 and 21, the following be substituted, namely:—

5. Mysore
6. Punjab
7. Rajasthan
8. Uttar Pradesh'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to supplement the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration:—

"Enacting Formula"

- (1) That at page 1, line 10, for the word "Fifteenth" the word "sixteenth" be substituted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 15-9-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Clause (1)

- (2) That at page 1, line 13, for the figure "1964" the figure "1965" be substituted.

The Schedule

- (3) That at page 2, for lines 20 and 21, the following be substituted, namely:—

- '5. Mysore
6. Punjab
7. Rajasthan
8. Uttar Pradesh.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take it up clause by clause.

The question is:

"Enacting Formula"

- (1) That at page 1, line 10, for the word 'Fifteenth' the word 'sixteenth' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Clause (1)

- (2) That at page 1, line 13, for the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"The Schedule

- (3) That at page 2, for lines 20 and 21, the following be substituted, namely:—

- '5. Mysore
6. Punjab
7. Rajasthan
8. Uttar Pradesh.'

The motion was adopted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I want to speak on the Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, you are a little too late.

1301 (A) LSD—5.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

Does Shri Trivedi want to say anything at this stage?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I have been able to follow quite clearly certain amendments made by the Rajya Sabha about the enacting formula and clause 1, which are verbal in nature. But the amendments which they have made in the Schedule are not verbal amendments. They are additions and, as such, I very much doubt the authority of the Rajya Sabha to have made recommendations of this nature. Verbal changes could have been made and could have been approved of by this House. But here it is not a question of approval; here it is a question of certain important amendments made by the Rajya Sabha. If a substantial amendment had been made by the Rajya Sabha, then the Bill ought to have come back as a whole for the consideration of this House so that we may be able to consider the pros and cons of adding four more units. Already, there are some units. Four more are added, namely, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Why were they not made in the beginning? What was the reason which led the Rajya Sabha to make this suggestion? What were the reasons for the Government to accept this proposal for the addition of four more States in the Schedule?

This motion amounts to amending the whole law. Of course, now we have come to a stage where what I will say will only be empty platitude. But it does appear that there is some mistake on the part of the Government. When the Bill was originally introduced in the House why was the

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

inclusion of these four units not considered? Subsequently, why was the inclusion of these four units considered desirable? An explanation is called for from the Government as to why these four new units were added.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, the Bill, as it was passed by the Lok Sabha, included in the Schedule: Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. As regards the two States which have been inserted, namely, Mysore and Rajasthan, if my hon. friend referred to article 252 of the Constitution, he will find that it lays down that if two or more than two States pass a requisite Resolution, this Bill may be made applicable so far as those States which have passed that requisite Resolution are concerned. Subsequently, on the 21st October, 1964 the State of Rajasthan and on the 2nd and the 6th February, 1965 the State of Mysore passed those requisite Resolutions and, therefore, these States were inserted into this Schedule and the House has agreed to that. Therefore, it is nothing but a formal amendment. My hon. friend said that the entire Bill should have been brought before the House. That is not correct. Therefore, this may be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

11.37 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to move that the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 be taken into consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): What is the time allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time has not been allotted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Time must be allotted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will come to that afterwards. I will consult the House.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: As the Bill contains only four clauses I shall not weary the House by giving an elaborate explanation about the provisions contained therein. As a matter of fact, the statement of objects and reasons is self-explanatory.

Section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, was intended to provide that 5 per cent of the actuarial surplus of the LIC may be utilised by the Central Government for its own purpose or for such other purpose and in such manner as the Government may determine. This intention was consistent with the provisions of section 49 of the Insurance Act, 1938 which was applicable to Life Insurance companies before nationalisation and which entitled them to allocate to or to reserve for their shareholders any amount not exceeding 7½ per cent of the actuarial surplus. Government, however, in providing only 5 per cent of the surplus for allocation to them, accepted a smaller share of the surplus than what was permissible to the erstwhile insurers under the Insurance Act. Thus, the Government gave a much fairer deal to the policy-holders of the Corporation.

Recently, the Supreme Court in its judgment observed that under the provisions of the LIC Act as it stands at present, while the Central Government may determine the manner in which the remainder of the surplus may be utilised, it could not appropriate it as revenue. Since Govern-

ment has made appropriations to its revenues from the valuation surpluses made by the Life Insurance Corporation in the past, it has become necessary to amend the law suitably to make clear and to give effect to the original intention behind section 28 of the Act. While this will resolve the legal difficulty referred to, the Supreme Court has also held that certain liabilities inherited from the insurance companies prior to nationalisation which are not payable from the Life Insurance Fund must be paid by Government under section 9 of the LIC Act out of the surplus appropriated by it. It has accordingly been provided that the liabilities which devolved on the Corporation under section 9 of the Act should constitute a first charge on the surplus remaining after allocation to policyholders.

As the House is already aware, the Corporation is now transacting general insurance business also. Sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Insurance Act, which is applicable to the Corporation provides that no portion of the Life Insurance Fund shall be utilised for any other purpose apart from life insurance. As regards the general insurance fund, I may mention that it is the practice of the general insurance companies to allocate the whole of the disposable profits from general insurance business to their shareholders. Therefore, in so far as the general insurance business is concerned, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the Act for allocation of the disposable profits arising out of the general insurance business to the Central Government, the sole shareholders of the Corporation.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

The time has not been allotted for this. Shall we fix 1 hour?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Three hours.

Shri B. K. Bhagat: No, Sir, it is a small Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed and then we will see to it.

Before I call any hon. Member to speak on this Bill, I may make an announcement. I have received an intimation that there is no likelihood of any statement being made today by the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must begin by saying that I am delighted that the Minister puts forward reasons for appropriating surpluses to Government corresponding to the reasons which the private sector companies apparently found justifiable as the reasons for appropriating surpluses to shareholders. However, I think the analogy is completely unfounded. As a matter of principle, I do not think Government is entitled to treat surpluses of the Life Insurance Corporation in the same way as was done by private insurance companies before life insurance was nationalised, or as the insurance companies now treat their surpluses from their general insurance businesses.

On this particular question of the life insurance valuation surplus, I have been endeavouring, on going through the Life Insurance Corporation Bill introduced in 1956 and on following its subsequent history, to ascertain whether it is true to say that Government intended to appropriate 5 per cent of the valuation surplus to general revenues. The main purpose of the important clause 3 of the present Bill is based on the statement that it was always the intention of Government to appropriate 5 per cent of L.I.C.'s of valuation surplus to general revenues, whereas the Supreme Court has held that such appropriation in terms of Section 28 of the LIC Act as it stands, is really misappropriation

[Shri N. Dandekar]

by Government. In order to get these thing into right focus, one has really to ask oneself whether Government is misleading the House or making a true statement of its intentions when the Minister says that the intention was always to appropriate the 5 per cent to general revenues.

The Life Insurance Corporation Act which was passed in 1956 was introduced as a Bill on the 17th February, 1956. I went through that Bill as introduced, but I found there no notes on clauses at all. There is not a single note on the then clause 24 of the Bill which corresponds to the final Section 28 of the Act. There is not a single line by way of statement of objects or notes on the clause to indicate that 5 per cent of the valuation surplus was intended to be appropriated by Government. In fact, the terms of the clause were that that portion of the surplus was to be utilised for such purposes and in such manner as the Central Government may direct and the Supreme Court has held, quite properly; that that did not entitle the Government to misappropriate that surplus to its own purpose. That is so far as the Bill, as introduced, goes.

Then, in March 1956, there was a debate on the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Even during that debate for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, the then Finance Minister did not indicate by one single word or sentence that the intention of the then clause 24 corresponding to Section 28 of the Act, as enacted, was to appropriate 5 per cent of the valuation surplus to general revenues of the Central Government. I come next to the proceedings before the Select Committee. The Select Committee reported on 30th April, 1956, but again, with no comments whatsoever on the original clause 24, re-numbered by the Select Committee as clause 28. However I find on going through the Select Committee's report that two Members

attention to this matter in a minute of dissent at page XVI of the report, of which the relevant extract reads as follows:

"Government have not indicated the purpose for which such funds may be used. The surplus would go on increasing every year".

That is obvious, because as the life insurance business of the Corporation expands, the valuation surplus once in two years or once in three years, whatever be the period of valuation, is also bound to expand. Consequently, 5 per cent of the valuation surplus would be a very large and expanding figure.

These two gentlemen say in their minute of dissent:—

"The surplus would go on increasing every year, and there could be no justification for appropriating an increasing amount every year for unknown purposes. The only purpose for which such appropriations might be rightly used is the payment of dividend on the capital employed by Government, and we recommend that out of the valuation surplus, a reasonable dividend should be paid on the capital and the entire balance should be utilised for the benefit of policyholders".

Even when an opportunity of that kind was given in a minute of dissent by two Members of the Select Committee, notwithstanding this clear opportunity, Government did not make clear what their intentions were in the matter of the 5 per cent of valuation surplus that we are now discussing. On the contrary, during the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, speaking on clause 28, Shri M. C. Shah, then speaking on behalf of Government said that 5 per cent would go to the Corporation, which was a very distinct organisation from Government. In other words even when Shri M. C. Shah had the opportunity to indicate clear-

ly what was intended to be done with this 5 per cent that might be disposed of in such manner as the Government might direct, he did not say that it was intended to appropriate it for Central Government revenues. He said that the 5 per cent would go to the corporation. I have got here an extract from what he said. He said:

"The Bill provides...."

—that is, the Bill as reported by the Select Committee—

"...that 95 per cent of the surplus should go to the policyholder and 5 per cent to the corporation."

There is not one single word again in Shri M. C. Shah's exposition of this—following upon the comments made by those two gentlemen in a minute of dissent, and following also upon what they said during the clause-by-clause debate,—there is not one word by the spokesman on behalf of Government,—it was not at that time the Finance Minister who gave the reply, but it was Shri M. C. Shah, and he too did not say,—that the intention was something vague or that it could be appropriated for Government; he said on the contrary and quite specifically, that the 5 per cent would go to the corporation.

In view of all this, I am unable to accept the statement of the hon. Minister, and I suggest that Government are now misleading the House to the effect that this 5 per cent was always intended to be appropriated by Government. The facts are that Government had at no time indicated or even hinted that they would appropriate the 5 per cent to their own use and such intentions cannot now be inferred.

Consequently, I think that the position remains as stated by the Supreme Court, namely that Government, in appropriating this 5 per cent, were actually committing misappropriation; and it is no defence against misappropriation to suggest that "It was always my intention to appropriate and, therefore, it is not a matter of

misappropriation". That is my main criticism about this Bill.

There are certain minor things about which I do not think very much time need be taken. It is agreed that Government had also slipped up on another matter. They thought that they could not only take this 5 per cent but they must take the whole of it and leave the corporation holding the baby of outstanding liabilities of the premerger companies. But the Supreme Court held that out of this 5 per cent the liabilities of the premerger companies must first be paid.

Thus the main part of this Bill is merely an attempt by Government to mislead the House and the country into the belief that they are now legislating to put into the Act what was always their intention, whereas on the facts it seems to me to be quite clear that the Supreme Court was quite right in holding this to be misappropriation. And I think that on grounds of public policy, it would be wrong to try now and legalise this misappropriation by retrospective amendment of section 28.

As regards the new section 28A sought to be introduced by clause 4, here again, it is a question of principle to consider whether the corporation and the Government can be treated in this particular respect as if they were one and the same thing, and whether, for instance, the profits arising out of general insurance business which the corporation has recently decided to undertake, belong to the corporation to be used for the main purpose of the corporation, which is to go on and on developing life insurance business in this country until it covers as large a portion of the population as it possibly can, or whether instead of that Government are entitled, in so far as even general insurance is concerned, to take any part of that profit themselves. However, but in respect of this I have no such criticism to make as I have about the earlier proposal;

[Shri Dandeker]

for here, at any rate, Government are making their intention quite clear from the start, namely, that the profits of general insurance after making appropriations for reserves and other necessary provisions, are proposed to be appropriated to themselves.

But the main crux I must repeat is in relation to clause 3 where, I think that both on grounds of good policy as well as on grounds of not misleading the public, Government are not entitled,—at any rate, not retrospectively—to regularise what virtually was misappropriation. But the real question of principle is even wider than a more question of this intention or that intention. When you have, as you have in this country, the entire life insurance business nationalised into one monopoly Corporation, this Corporation is virtually a mutual life assurance society. It is virtually a society that belongs to the policyholders. And if Government have advanced some moneys for the purpose of buying out the earlier life insurers, then, quite properly, a certain amount of interest at the current rate of borrowing by Government might well be paid to Government, but I doubt whether Government are on principle, entitled to anything more than either repayment of the money which they have invested or the current rate of return on those moneys. The rest of the surplus ought entirely to belong to the policyholders, either directly in terms of investment in life insurance fund, which could then be utilised for payment of bonuses to the policyholders or for the purpose of strengthening the general reserves of the corporation so that the corporation may undertake a wider and ever wider field of life insurance and a wider and wider choice of life policies and various other types of insurances connected with the risks to life so that the people of this country might benefit in the way they were supposed to benefit when the life insurance busi-

ness was nationalised; or it should belong indirectly to the totality of the policyholders present as well as future, for the development and expansion of life insurance business. I think, therefore, on principle too, in other words, the principle that here there is nothing more and nothing less than a mutual life assurance society, all its profits ought to be used either directly for the benefit of the existing policyholders by way of bonuses or indirectly for the totality of policyholders present as well as future, for the development and expansion of life insurance business. If one looks at it from that point of view too, the proper thing is that there should be no question of Government taking any part of the surplus except a certain reasonable return at current rates of interest on their own investment, until that investment itself can be paid out by the corporation.

Therefore, on the main principle of it, I am opposed to this Bill.

Shri Daji (Indore): This very innocent-looking four-clause Bill is really pregnant with the possibilities of examining many points contained in those four clauses.

I need not cover the grounds already covered by my hon. friend Shri N. Dandeker. The first point is that Government even while amending the Act through this Bill are not making things very clear. Even as regards the 5 per cent to be disposed of, it seems Government are even now not either clear in their own mind or they do not want to take the House into confidence. The proper thing would be to decide what we expect the corporation to give to the Government as shareholders as return for the capital invested etc. plus something which they consider necessary; let Government make that position clear so that we know what the intentions of Government are in regard to what portion the corporation has to part with and what portion can be kept with the corporation for its own

purposes. But I am afraid that, that object has not yet been achieved through this Bill also.

When life insurance was nationalised, we had many expectations, and many promises had been made. But we find that though nationalisation has been beneficial in other respects, yet, as regards the question of breaking up of the bureaucratic working of the corporation, we have not been able to make much headway. This House and the people of the country as well as the policyholders are entitled to ask some pertinent questions. Here is a corporation which is supposed to service the policyholders' policies and in that process earn a surplus which has to be allocated in different ways. The policyholders and the people are entitled to ask Government why the working of the corporation does not show the results that we had expected of it. It is true that the business is going up. But is the business going up as per the targets? The reply is 'No'. Year after year, the targets are being kept lower, or less ambitious, as the officials call them, but even these less ambitious targets are not fulfilled. Of course, I agree that there may have been difficulties in the matter, as the officers themselves expressed before a committee of the House, as, for example, the capacity of the people to save. The people's capacity to save has gone down and that is bound to be reflected in the working of the corporation. But apart from that, we find certain very important defects in the working of the corporation.

For example, let us take the lapse-ratio. One of the complaints against the private companies was that they inflated the business and showed false business. But we find that the lapse-ratio in 1963-64 was higher than that in 1955, of the various companies taken together, the big ones, the small ones, the good ones and the very bad ones all taken together. Even then, we find that the lapse-ratio in 1963-64 was higher than that in 1955.

This shows that even now the old pattern of working continues and perhaps it is even worse.

We also find a very serious defect in the whole administration. The administration has become, is becoming and is likely to become more and more top-heavy. During the seven years from 1957 to 1964, we find that the top officials have increased in number to the extent of 164 per cent, whereas the number of lower categories of officers, such as the agents, the development officers and persons who actually go about and get business has increased at comparatively lesser rates. When the matter was examined by the Public Undertakings Committee, the Ministry and the officials were unable to give any satisfactory explanation. At page 8 of their report, the Public Undertakings Committee have stated—

"It appears to the committee that the increase in the number of class I officers is very high. Moreover, whereas in other categories, in earlier years, the number of officers has remained more or less at the level of the previous year and has even shown a decline, in the case of class I officers, it has been constantly on the increase. The Committee deprecate such disproportionate rise in the number of class I officers and the larger ratio obtaining between class I officers and class II and class III officers and recommend that the corporation should urgently review the staff structure which seems to have become top-heavy."

And this is not all; with all this top-heavy administration and with all these class I officers we find that the servicing is becoming worse every day. Even the figures of complaints received by the LIC office itself disclosed to the Committee very clearly that the servicing of policies is absolutely below par.

12 hrs.

Then the question arises, how does the Corporation set about curtailing

[Shri Daji]

its expenses? With a rising army of class I officers and with decrease or stagnation at the lower level, you are not able to increase new avenues of insurance. For example, the entire scheme of rural insurance has only been tinkered with. The idea was to provide cheap policies to the common man, very poor people, who could avail themselves of the insurance cover at very low premia. That would be the meaning and purpose of a nationalised insurance corporation. But no steps have been taken in that regard. So callous has been the attitude of the Corporation to this aspect of the matter that the recommendation of the Estimates Committee made as long as 1961 for a review of the premium rates, a recommendation which was reiterated in 1963 and has again been repeated by the Public Undertakings Committee, still remains unimplemented. No step has been taken to have a review of the premium rates, the old rates continue, even though evidently the mortality rate has decreased and all those things are there. After all, a nationalised insurance corporation cannot function like a callous bania shop. The whole purpose of such a life insurance corporation is to serve policyholders and service their policies with a view to see that the burden on them is decreased. It cannot operate like a private company whose motive is to earn more and more profit. But in this respect, the Corporation has violated the direction of two committees of this House.

Then again, just see how bureaucratic is the functioning of the whole machinery. There is the Reserve Bank which is a government institution. There is the corporation which is a public sector concern. But the securities which the Corporation has to purchase from the Reserve Bank, at Government level, every month, every week, every two or three days, have to be purchased through brokers! When we asked the LIC why this should be so, why it is not possible to purchase these securities over the

telephone direct from the Reserve Bank, the reply given to the Committee was that the Reserve Bank insisted that the purchase should be made through brokers, that it would not sell securities except through brokers. Why should such procedures be employed taking away a big slice of money? Those who know the operation of buying and selling shares know that there is a considerable amount of brokerage involved in these transactions. When the Committee asked the management the pertinent question as to what was the total brokerage paid thereby, they were unable to give a reply; they said that no separate account of brokerage paid on this account was kept, it was included in the price of the securities. But for certain lakhs of rupees would be going away on this account. Can we not see that this purchase is effected between these two government institutions direct instead of through the agency of a third party, thereby saving money in the process?

Then the whole question of agents is there. This was examined by the previous Committee and by this Committee also. The whole system of benami agents has been criticised. It has again and again been referred to. There is absolutely no training programme for the agents. There are no regulations concerning recruitment of agents; though the Act provides for it, we have not been able to provide for anything.

Therefore, the work of mopping insurance is bound to lag behind, because agents are the persons who have to go round and collect business and unless their functioning is made widespread and more effective, business will certainly go down.

On the one hand we find this. On the other, we find that the Corporation has already imported some automatic machines. The spare parts for such machines have also to be imported continuously. These are very costly machines involving considerable foreign exchange. Two have already

been imported; I learn more are going to be imported. This will result in displacing several clerks. Each machine is going to displace more than a few hundreds of clerks in each department. I am told one computer will displace all the clerks employed in six rooms.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Have got trained men to do the work properly?

Shri Daji: We are running it already. The point is that this will throw out a considerable number of people. Is it the policy of Government to encourage public sector to introduce such automatic machines which displace a large number of labour when there is already so much unemployment, when so many educated are unemployed? Is there not an absolute need to have labour-intensive methods in this respect? Is the policy of importing automatic machines not draining our already depleted foreign exchange? Is it wise to allow this continuing drain on our slender foreign exchange resources? The Government and the Corporation are shutting their eyes to this aspect of the matter.

Let us go to another matter. Sec. 49(G) of the original Act makes it incumbent on the Corporation to constitute policyholders' councils so that the policyholders could have their say in the working of the corporation. What are their views as to the disposal of the surplus, as to the distribution of bonus and so on? After all, they are the real masters of the Corporation. Therefore, the Act provided for ascertainment of their views on these matters. But from 1956 to 1965, they have not constituted such councils anywhere, not even in one zone, region or city. The explanation given to us was that they thought it was not necessary to have a separate policyholders' council, the advisory committee was there. When their attention was drawn to the mandatory character of sec. 49(G), they said that they did not think it was a mandatory

provision, but now that the Committee has held this view, they would constitute such councils. After nine years they are now thinking of constitution of policyholders' councils.

This matter is very germane to the Bill because the policyholders' council could have been consulted as to their views on this question of the disposal of the 5 per cent surplus. If we had the benefit of their views, Parliament would have been the wiser for it. Therefore, the Act itself provided for it. But the Corporation has not so far acted on that provision.

Therefore, I say the Corporation today is being worked in a very bureaucratic manner which is going to affect adversely both the return to government and the return to the policyholders.

When considering the question of surplus, it is very pertinent to ask whether Government had taken cognisance of another matter. In 1959, the Secretary in the Finance Department had suggested that the renewal expense ratio of the Corporation should be and could be cut down to 9 per cent. But even today, it is 12.9 per cent and is continuing to increase every year, despite the fact that the target was 9 per cent. So this is the way they are proceeding about the matter and treating the recommendations of committees of this House.

Now they have come forward with a perfunctory Bill just to get over a Supreme Court Judgment. It would have been much better if Government had considered all these aspects of the working of the Corporation so as to increase efficiency of service both in the interest of policyholders and in the interest of the country at large.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as pointed by the Minister, the amendment is a very simple one. We all know the intention of Government when they brought forward Life Insurance Corporation Bill which was passed by this House. It was with the object

[Shri Subbaraman]

of preventing private insurance companies from utilising the funds for their own benefit and of making the institution of insurance serve the best interests of policyholders. It is mentioned in the Act that 95 per cent of the surplus should go to the benefit of the policyholders, as against a smaller percentage which was the rule with private insurance companies. Five per cent can be utilised for such purposes and in such manner as Government thinks fit. It is only owing to some technical and legal difficulty that the amendment has been brought now. Even now Government utilises five per cent of the surplus for the benefit of the general public. The idea now, is that Government may take it to general revenue. It is quite proper that we accept this amendment.

Another amendment is this. If LIC does any general business, the whole profit should go to the revenues of the Government. That also is quite welcome.

As already pointed out by a friend on the other side, Government intends to mechanise a certain portion of the work. When they do so, they should take proper care to see that the staff or workers engaged there are not thrown out of employment. Unless they find alternative work for them, they should not rush in to mechanise.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संशोधन लाया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि इस में लिखा है कि पांच परसेंट केन्द्रीय खाते में जमा हो सकता है या केन्द्र ले सकता है, लेकिन यह साफ तौर पर नहीं बताया गया है कि यह पांच परसेंट किस काम पर खर्च किया जायेगा। अगर यह साफ बताया जाता कि यह पांच परसेंट कर्मचारियों के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा या राजा के काम में खर्च किया जायेगा, तो हम को तसल्ली होती, लेकिन इस बारे में कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है। अच्छा होता कि इस का ब्यौरा दिया जाता।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के बहुत बड़ी गलती की गई है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय हम को पता नहीं था कि इसका काम पहले की तरह चलेगा या इसकी हालत उससे ज्यादा खराब हो जायेगी। राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले कर्मचारियों की जो हालत थी, उनकी हालत अब उस से भी बदतर हो गई है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणामस्वरूप यह काम इतना बड़ा हो गया है कि वह सम्भल नहीं सकता है।

मेरा मुझाव है कि जीवन बीमा के सम्बन्ध में पांच या दस डोन बनाये जायें, जो कि एक दूसरे के कार्पोरेशन में कार्य करें, ताकि जीवन बीमा का काम बढ़ सके। इस वयत जीवन बीमा का सब काम ऊपर के लेवल पर चल रहा है। गांवों में रहने वाली अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता आज तक यह नहीं समझ सकी है कि यह लाइफ इन्शोरेंस क्या बला है, क्योंकि एजेंटों के पास इतना साधन नहीं है कि वे गांव में जाकर लोगों को इसके बारे में समझा सकें।

जीवन बीमा के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी कागजात और लिट्रेचर आदि हैं, वे सब धंधली में होते हैं, जिन को केवल पढ़े-लिखे लोग ही समझ सकते हैं। इसमें फलस्वरूप केवल पढ़े-लिखे लोग ही इन्शोरेंस करा सकते हैं। आज गांव वालों को पता ही नहीं है कि उन कागजात में क्या लिखा हुआ है।

जीवन बीमा के बारे में जो फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं, वे ऐसी हैं कि उन का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। अगर जीवन बीमा के काम का प्रसार करना है, तो इसका सब काम हिन्दी या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में किया जाये और फिल्में भी हिन्दी या प्रदेशों की अपनी भाषाओं में तैयार की जायें।

मैं ने हर जगह देखा है कि बड़े-बड़े शहरो में लाइफ इन्शोरस कार्पोरेशन के लिए बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग तैयार हो गई हैं, लेकिन उस के

कर्मचारियों की हालत यह है कि उनको किराये के मकान नहीं मिलते हैं और उनको भत्ता भी ठीक नहीं मिलता है। उनकी तनख्वाह भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह के स्तर पर नहीं मिलती है। यद्यपि गांवों और शहरों के छव्वं में कम से कम बीस परसेंट का फर्क है—रात-दिन का अन्तर है, लेकिन गांवों और शहरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में कोई भेद नहीं किया गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

आज-कल यह होता है कि बड़े बड़े भ्रष्ट-सत्तों की ओरतें कोई बीस पचास हजार या एक लाख की पालिसी दे कर एजेंट बन जाती हैं। वे कमीशन अपनी जेब से दे देती हैं और उन की तनख्वाह चालू हो जाती है। लेकिन जब उस भ्रष्टाचार का तबादला हो जाता है, तो पालिसी-होल्डर पालिसी को बन्द कर देते हैं, क्योंकि कोई एजेंट सम्भालने वाला नहीं होता है कई पालिसीज में दो चार किश्तें दी जाती हैं और फिर वे फेल हो जाती हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि हम गरीब जनता को जीवन बीमा का फायदा नहीं बता सके हैं।

चोर दरवाजे से यह पांच परसेंट लेना सरकार के लिए बहुत बुरी बात है, क्योंकि यह जनता का पैसा है, जिस पर सरकार का कोई अधिकार नहीं है और इस का प्राकटि केवल पालिसी-होल्डर्स को मिलना चाहिए।

श्री इयामलाल सर्राफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : 95 फ़ीसदी मिल रहा है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : कहां मिल रहा है ? पता नहीं कौन कौन सी कम्पनियों को मिलता है। जिन कम्पनियों को मिलता है, वे कांग्रेस को जन्दा दे देती हैं और उस से प्राकटि बराबर हो जाता है।

यह पांच परसेंट इफ्फा सरकार को नहीं मिलना चाहिए। यह सारा पैसा पालिसी-होल्डर्स को मिलना चाहिए, ताकि उन को

प्रोत्साहन मिले। इस समय उन को प्रोत्साहन न मिलने की वजह से वे दो चार किश्तें दे कर पालिसी को बन्द कर देते हैं।

जब से केन्द्र ने इस काम को राज्यों से अपने अधीन लिया है, छोटे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है, हालांकि वे ज्यादा होने चाहिए। इस के मुकाबले में फस्ट और सेकंड क्लास के कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

एक तरफ तो हमारे देश में गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ रही है और दूसरी तरफ हम याहर से तीन मशीनें मंगवाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, हालांकि हमारे यहां दो मशीनें चल रही हैं। हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी हालत में अगर विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च कर के ये मशीनें मंगाई जायेंगी, तो भारतवासी बेकार होंगे। मशीनें मंगाने के बाद कर्मचारियों का क्या होगा ? जब पहले कुछ महकमे बन्द किये गए, तो बहुत से कर्मचारी बेकार हो गए। वे अब भी रो रहे हैं और बेकारी की वजह से एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के चक्कर लगा रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कर्मचारियों के हितों का ध्यान रखा जाये, उन की तनख्वाह के बारे में सोचा जाये और उनके केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के स्कैल और फीसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहिए।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): I rise to support the measure before the House.

It is my experience that LIC is doing very good work. It was the best step taken by Government to nationalise life insurance. There were a number of companies functioning in India which were doing this work, and in some of them there were malpractices. These malpractices were stopped and the quality of the business was improved, and the business was also increased and brought to a very good level. In that light I feel that the nationalisation of life insurance was

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the best thing that was done by Government.

I find that life insurance has reached the end of villages. There are quite a number of villages where the whole community has taken to life insurance, and every headman in the village has insured himself.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it only the headmen?

Shri M. L. Jadhav: I am talking of the head of the family, not the headman in the village. Supposing there are 100 families in a village, every head of the family, the senior member of the family is insured. Such villages are there in large numbers in Maharashtra, in my State. I am therefore, commending the work of the LIC.

A complaint has been made that the staff is not adequately paid. The LIC scales, I find, are far better than even Government scales. There is no complaint about the bonus or other payments made to the LIC employees. The LIC has taken to general insurance business also and it is a good augury. Certain companies are now doing general insurance business but there are some malpractices in some of them; claims are not paid in time or not at all paid. In some cases there are court decrees but these court decrees are not satisfied. So, it is better that the LIC should do this business along with the other private companies and step by step it should increase its business.

A charge had been made that government was misappropriating to the extent of five per cent; this was being done for a number of years. Because a technical objection was raised by the Supreme Court, the government had come forward with this to legalise the defect pointed out by the Judges. But this five per cent is taken out after satisfying all the other liabilities. It cannot be called misappropriation. Then the State has nationalised life insurance, it is entitled to take over

five per cent and this five per cent is bound to be utilised for national interests because it is a democratic and welfare State. There is nothing wrong in this. This is a simple Bill which provides for overcoming certain technicalities and so I support this Bill.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I agree with my previous speaker that the LIC is doing good work and the step to nationalise it was in the right direction. Life insurance has made progress since then and they have their own buildings at the HQ, at the branch offices, zonal offices they are magnificent buildings.

The motive and object of life insurance is to provide insurance in the event of death of the insurer. It is spreading even to rural areas. But the LIC has not paid attention to some of the vital aspects of the insurers. It has not so far thought of reducing the premium, which is overdue now. The money that goes to the LIC by way of premium is so huge that magnificent buildings are built out of the interest and investments of the insurers but the insurers have not been given any benefit. I am an insurer myself and I have two policies of Rs. 5,000 each. For a long time now, there has been no revision of the rate of premium.

Another point is this. You see huge and magnificent buildings and air-conditioned offices, huge salaries for officers and field workers; the agents also get huge recurring commissions. But a person who insures say, for Rs. 1,000 gets Rs. 14 or Rs. 12.50 per year as bonus. This is a small and meagre amount in comparison to the investments in other fields. The only thing that it does is the guarantee in the event of death you will get the money. All the same the longevity has increased and in face of that the LIC has not taken any step to increase bonus or reduce the rate of premium or to extend medical facilities. Even if an insurer is

il) nobody cares for his health, the LIC comes into the picture only when he dies. It is in the interest of the LIC itself that the man who has an insurance policy should be cared for and looked after medically. No such thing is done now. In this social aspect the LIC has miserably failed and they have taken no steps in this direction. I hope the LIC and the Finance Ministry will look into these aspects.

With these remarks, I compliment the field workers and the managers for doing an excellent job. I also feel that there should be the factor of competition. Let the Corporation take to general insurance along with the other private companies, and not have a monopoly of it, so that those people will be on their toes and the service would also improve and all other things such as the rate of premium, the rate of bonus and other facilities would also improve.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity you gave me to speak a few words on this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support my hon. friend Shri Daji and the suggestions made by him. I must take this opportunity to bring before this House the most vital and burning question before the insurance employees, namely, the automation which is being introduced in the LIC. When I say automation, I mean the introduction of electronic computers which are generally known in the under-developed countries as man-eaters. This has been opposed by life insurance employees whether they belong to my own organisation or any other organisation.

[**SHRI SONAVANE** in the Chair.]

12.32 hrs.

I oppose the introduction of automation on three grounds. First, in regard to the electronic computers, we are getting second-hand ones from Esso. The history behind this move is that a team, said to be an expert

team, from the Life Insurance Corporation visited the States; they were so much impressed to see these electronic computers in the United States that they returned to India and submitted to the Board that we should have such computers immediately. This would create not only unemployment but more centralisation in the Life Insurance Corporation's activities. Today, if you want to take the activities of this Corporation to the fields, especially in a country where more than 80 per cent of the population is rural, we should have complete decentralisation. When a delegation of the All-India Insurance Employees' Association met the hon. Finance Minister, they pleaded before him that today there should be more of decentralisation. Closing the sub-offices or the branch offices will not give any relief to the policy-holders. After all, what is our function and what is our aim? The aim is to see that we ensure the maximum amount of security to all the policy-holders and that the policy-holders should come nearer the Corporation; that there should be expeditious settlement of their dues and that the policy-holders should be extremely contented. Now, what is going to happen after the introduction of these electronic computers? The policy-holders will go far from the Life Insurance Corporation because they will not be able to get loans and other things from those small branch offices. The Branch Managers also will not have any powers as such and the policy-holders has to go everytime either to the Divisional Office or the Zonal Office for getting loans etc.

Now, it is generally said that with the introduction of electronic computers the Life Insurance Corporation is going to increase its efficiency. According to many, the Life Insurance Corporation requires more efficient functioning. That is admitted. Both the policy-holders and those who are not insured say so. Though I agree that the Life Insurance

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Corporation has improved a lot, still, I feel that it requires more efficient functioning.

So, what I feel is that on three points I have to oppose the automation. First, this is not going to serve the desired aim of the Life Insurance Corporation. This is not going to improve efficiency as we think, because I know the history of the introduction of the Hollerith machine; its history is before us. How did it improve efficiency? It simply eliminated labour, or the workers or the employees, and resulted in mass retrenchment in the Audit Department. Also, the figures worked out by the Hollerith machine are full of mistakes. I know that the provident fund receipts which were tabulated by the machine and circulated to the defence and other employees were full of mistakes; the figures as tabulated were full of mistakes. Now, they have decided that some other machine should be introduced to rectify the mistakes and to bring out the figures quickly and correctly. Yet, these electronic computers are likely to be introduced in India for improving the efficiency in the Life Insurance Corporation.

One other point is that there will be no spare-parts available in India and so I am sure the computers will be allowed to rust after some time. This is the brainwave of some officers who came back from the United States; they gave a report that a job which is done here by 4,000 employees is done hardly by 16 to 17 employees in the United States. So, we want to convert our country, so to say, to one like the United States, without creating favourable conditions, without giving any protection against unemployment, and are introducing this machine.

Then, after this is centralised, after the introduction of the electronic computers, the policy-holder will be far from the Life Insurance Corporation

and that will be a setback in getting the Life Insurance Corporation to the policy-holders in the rural areas.

The second point is that this is going to result in mass-scale retrenchment. Though an assurance has been given by the hon. Finance Minister—I congratulate him for that—I wonder how it can be avoided in the years to come. After all, wherever rationalisation has been implemented, and wherever intensification of workload or any other labour-saving device has been employed, that has resulted in mass retrenchment and mass-scale transfer or down-grading. That is the reason why the All-India Insurance Employees' Association has started a countrywide agitation against the introduction of automation by the employment of electronic computers. I support their movement only because I am convinced that this is a wrong step. This is not correct thinking. We cannot copy a particular country, which is far advanced, only in the matter of life insurance. If efficiency can be improved, it is a two-way traffic. Let the LIC also improve its working in many ways. We are boosting up our business, but then I am told that the figures are generally inflated. It requires investigation as to whether these figures are correctly arrived at or are inflated figures, just to convince the people that the LIC is having an increased business much more than what was obtained in the previous year or in the year 1963.

So, I demand in this House that all action regarding the introduction of this machine should be stayed. This question should be properly discussed with the employees' organisations and thrashed out once and for all, and if it has to be implemented, it should be implemented not without the consent of the employees, but with the consent of the employees. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister or Shri Bhagat who is here must have referred this question once again to the

new Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, and I hope he will apply his mind and see that this is not implemented.

I was told the other day that this is automation without tears. The same thing was said when rationalisation was introduced in the textile industry. I am not opposed to rationalisation provided it is done in the correct manner. We were told by the then Chief Minister, of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Sampurnanand, that there would be rationalisation without tears. Unfortunately, there was no rationalisation but there were only tears. That is what happened in Uttar Pradesh. So, I would ask the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this matter. This requires re-thinking.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One minute more and I have done. The next point is about having more and more LIC buildings. They are wonderful buildings in Calcutta and Madras. If we see those buildings, we feel we are in America, in New York. They are sky-scrapers. Because the LIC cannot expand, so it is going up! 14 storeys, 15 storeys and so on and it is going to touch the sky after a few years.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a good sign.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, but at what cost? There should be a proper enquiry into this whole affair. What is the money spent on the big multi-storied building in Mount Road, Madras and what is the money being earned from that building? Tenants cannot go there.

Am hon. Member: Why not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request you to climb 14 storeys without a lift and you will know it!

When all these huge buildings are being built, there are no quarters for the LIC employees. So, I would request the minister to see that some-

thing is being done to the employees also.

With these remarks, I request him to reply to my questions.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी (मदसीर) : मिस्टर चेयरमैन, मैं हिन्दी में बोलना पसन्द करता, लेकिन मेरे पास एक अजमेंट है जिसकी वजह से मुझे अंग्रेजी में बोलने की आवश्यकता पड़ी।

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : जितना अंग्रेजी में है उतना पढ़ दीजिएगा।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This judgment is with reference to this particular amendment brought before the House. This attitude of government of taxing people by the backdoor is a very novel method not obtaining in any democratic country. There are methods of taxation—Finance Bills are presented, people know what particular taxation will be levied and they can approve or disapprove of the measures. Year after year when the budget is presented, there is a financial statement in which all the expenditure and income are included and demands are placed before the House. But this method does not find favour with our government. Why should they fight shy of this proposition that they must tax the LIC, if they so want? There is income-tax corporation tax and on the top of it, is this backdoor policy of swallowing 5 per cent of the profits...

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Swallowing?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What else? I will use the word "misappropriating" which was used by Mr. Dandekar, if you are pleased with it. Should the government be allowed to take away 5 per cent of the profits of the LIC? Was that the purpose for which the LIC Act was passed? Section 28 of the Act says:

"If as a result of any investigation undertaken by the Corporation under section 26 any surplus

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

emerges, not less than 95 per cent of such surplus shall be allocated or reserved for the policyholders...."

It does not say "not more than", but it says "not less than". Who prevented the government from contributing everything for the use of the policyholders? Nobody. If the government actually wanted to do some good to the policyholder, it could have reduced the premium. Why tax the people by way of larger premium and then swallow their money? This proposition cannot go down my throat.

It is not possible for us to approve of this backdoor taxation. Government wants to take 5 per cent of the total income into the Consolidated Fund of India. That is why it is treated as a money Bill and the recommendation of the President under article 117 is appended to this Bill. If it is a Money Bill, it ought to have come before this House when the budget was presented. Not only that. You are giving retrospective effect to it. All retro-active laws are hateful laws, whether they are meant for providing penalty or taking away vested rights or taxing people. Every retro-active legislation is abhorred, but somehow or other the present method of taxing the people with retro-active effect has taken root, even though the Law Minister may not agree and the Supreme Court may not agree. The Supreme Court had said in so many words that this was never the intention of the LIC Act. If the government does not want to bow to the interpretation put upon it by the highest judiciary....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are bowing to it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are bowing to it and taking advantage of it, you want to nullify the very interpretation which has been obtained by the appeal filed by the LIC. The LIC, i.e., Government of India sought

the interpretation of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court said, "Yes; Mr. Oak is right". The interpretation put upon it is that this money was never meant to be utilised by the government as and how it liked and it should be only utilised for the purposes for which the preamble to the Act mentions. Nowhere in the preamble is there a provision that the government wants to make money out of the LIC. Poor men, who are not liable to any income-tax, who save their hard-earned money, which will go back to them under the provisions of the LIC Act, are being taxed to the extent of 5 per cent. Even the hard-hearted Finance Ministry will realise that money cannot be taken by the backdoor from the public in such a manner. It is a pernicious principle and not only the Finance Ministry, but the whole House must be watchful about it. Is it proper and democratic for a government to levy a tax of this type and take away money which belongs to the policyholders? It is not the money which is being collected from the public at large, but money realised from a particular section of the public, who have been deprived of their right to go to any other life insurer, because there is monopoly of life insurance by the government. Is this not leading our country to a monopolistic State or a dictatorial State by the backdoor? We must be very watchful about this. It may sound very nice to some people with curious ideas of socialistic pattern of society. I for one suggest that this is not socialism. Taking away public money by this method is not a socialist method. Socialistic pattern means:

सहस्र गुण उत्सृष्ट दास्ये हि रसं रविः

If on that principle you take and give for the benefit of the country, then it will be socialism. But this is not socialism—taking away money collected from the people.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member is exhausting his time on this one

point. He may come to other points also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is the point which is to be stressed. We would have got 3 hours, but we did not press it. No time-limit has been fixed.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): The time allotted is only one hour and it is already over.

Mr. Chairman: Let us watch the progress. He has hammered that one point too much.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have hammered it so much because sometimes our Finance Ministry may also open its eyes, if you repeat the arguments twice, and look into them. Sir, this is what the Supreme Court says:

"Since the business of the Insurance Company merged in that of the Corporation, no separate valuation of its business was done. The Corporation as a person substituted, did business, and had actuarial surplus and the amounts were thus payable from that actuarial surplus.

The argument that s. 28 precluded the discharge of this liability and must be regarded either expressly or impliedly to bar recovery may now be considered. In fact, that was the only argument which was pressed upon us on behalf of the Corporation by Mr. Setalvad It was contended by Mr. Setalvad that the word 'surplus' here has the same meaning as the surplus in s. 26 and the High Court was in error in giving it an extended meaning. We accept this argument. The word 'surplus' here has the technical meaning which arises from the Insurance Act which is made applicable for purposes

of valuation by s. 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act read with Notification No. GSR 734 dated August 23, 1938. That meaning is also apparent from s. 26 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act quoted above. Indeed, the two sections are intimately connected. Under s. 28 the surplus which results from an actuarial investigation is to be disposed of by allocating not less than 95 per cent of the surplus for the policy-holders of the Corporation. The Corporation has its own fund to which all receipts must be credited and from which all payments must be made (s. 24). 95 per cent or more of the surplus is held in that fund on account of the policy-holders. The balance of the surplus, the section says, 'may' be utilised for such purposes and in such manner as the Central Government 'may' determine. We were told at the hearing that there is no special direction of the Central Government disposing of the entire balance. If this is the case the surplus would be available for payment of deposits contingent upon there being surplus. We were, however, told that the Life Insurance Corporation hands over its balance to the Central Government."

Now, this is what had continued from the very beginning of the Corporation. We may as well say, as Shri Dandekar put it, this misappropriation had continued for long. Now they want to justify that, what the court said was not justified. I should say that it is high time we realised that we should not go against a proper, legitimate and legal interpretation of a particular clause or particular sections of a Bill. This is not the first occasion that this has happened. This has happened over and over again. This Parliament being the watchdog of the rights of the citizens, it is very necessary that this interpretation which has been put by the Supreme Court must be accepted. If the Government think

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

that it is necessary to take this 5 per cent or whatever is saved and they want to utilise it, let them bring forward a regular bill of taxation or make a provision in the Finance Bill by virtue of which they may take away the hard-earned money of the people.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have always welcomed the nationalisation of life insurance. While the Life Insurance Corporation has functioned very well, certain things have come to light about which I would request the hon. Minister to pay special attention.

Sir, while private insurance companies were handling this business, a number of things were prevalent in those days some of which were correct and some incorrect. One was the clandestine manner in which the commissions earned were distributed by known and unknown agents and others. I may submit that certain things are discernible even among the staff, particularly the field staff, of the Life Insurance Corporation today, towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

Secondly, in regard to the services rendered to policy-holders, though they have improved in a number of ways, even now complaints are there. Where speedy disposal of cases is needed, particularly in fatal cases of insured persons, the payment is not forthcoming. I have come to know of a number of instances where the people had to face harassment and suffering in a number of ways and even then they could not get the money at the proper time.

Thirdly, as far as the Insurance Corporation is concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi has made out a very important and cogent point. As far as I can understand, the setting up of such bodies as the Insurance Corporation or the nationalisation of

business such as insurance business is a welcome thing from another point of view also, because the Government is able to utilise the funds for industrial and other Developmental purposes. That is the correct thing to do and we all welcome it. But the point that Shri Trivedi has made out is something to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. The point is whether under the law, even after this Bill is passed, it would be permissible, under the Constitution. When we have set up this Insurance Corporation for providing certain facilities for the insuring public, without declaring it as a sort of tax or revenue that would accrue to the Government, to draw its surplus, in whatever way it may be, and appropriate it to the Consolidated Fund of the country. I do not know whether from that point of view the Minister of Law has examined it or not.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Nowrangpur): We have examined it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If it has not been examined, my first feeling is that we should pay attention to the point that has been raised by Shri Trivedi. I would be very happy if the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, will clearly say, if there is any doubt in that quarter or has been done away with.

Another thing is the point that Shri Banerjee has made. I want that we encourage trade union movements. The Government has recognised the Insurance Corporation organisation of employees. Then it becomes incumbent upon the Government that when they resort to automation or mechanisation in certain respects—certainly I welcome such steps because without them we will not be able to come up to the standards of efficiency of other countries—to see that the representatives of the respective trade unions are also taken into confidence and they are also consulted. Their views on the steps that are to be taken, which may be to the ultimate

efficiency of the Corporation, should also be given due consideration.

Keeping all these things in view, I personally welcome this measure. Before I conclude I want to say one more thing and that is about the premium which is being so much talked about in the country. The life span of the insured is increasing. It has been corroborated by the Health Ministry reports also. Therefore, the time is ripe when some attention is paid to revising the scales of premium that is prevalent today, particularly in respect of the long-term policies.

Keeping in view all these points and the points raised by other hon. Members, I support this Bill in the hope that we will get proper explanations to the points that we have raised.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me some time to express my views on this measure. I was one of those who, when the idea of nationalising insurance companies was brought, were very suspicious about the wisdom of such a step. Because, I had thought that the life insurance business will prosper faster if the private companies are allowed to function as before; and if a public sector corporation is created and insurance is nationalised, probably it may not expand in the manner it ought to expand. But, in course of time, it seems to me that the working of the LIC has progressed and my apprehension that it may not come up to expectations has proved false. I am glad that it has taken place that way.

13 hrs.

The second point is the legal point which my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi has raised. He has actually quoted from the judgment of the Supreme Court which shows that the action of the Government in appropriating surplus to their advantage is very questionable under the law as it is today. In fact, it has ruled that Government has no authority to do it. This is not the first time that we have noticed

that whenever the Supreme Court gives a judgment which goes against the Government, instead of coming forward to accept the judgment like ordinary law-abiding citizens, they try to get round it. Suppose the original intention of the Government in bringing forward a Bill is not upheld by the Supreme Court, they immediately come forward with another Bill to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court. This is not the way in which a democracy should function. Real democracy depends upon the recognition of the authority of the Supreme Court and the upholding of its decisions. Government should always show respect to the judiciary. That is the point of view from which the Government should look at the judgments of the Supreme Court and not from the point of view of some immediate advantage or benefit. After all, they are the custodians of the Constitution. It is a dangerous idea for the Government of India to accept the Constitution whenever it is convenient and amend it whenever it is inconvenient. If that is the spirit of the Government, there may be anarchist forces which will make the position very difficult. Therefore, I want the Government to consider this question from the larger and broader point of view.

There is one more point. Government have embarked on Five Year Plans for the development of the country. One of the objects of the Government is that unemployment should be reduced as quickly as possible. Therefore, before undertaking any project they must always take into consideration whether that particular measure is likely to promote that particular object or not. I quite understand that in this age of automation and mechanisation of industries less and less people will be employed and a large number of people will become surplus. But Government should consider whether they are in a position to make proper arrangements for their re-employment. Otherwise, they should not rush in with mechanisation. From that point of

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

view, the remarks that have been made by Shri Banerjee and others are very pertinent. Government should not merely allow them to be a matter of record. They will have to give very serious consideration to that aspect before they can go in for mechanisation. I hear that even machines do not work properly, but I do not want to go into that at this stage. After making these few suggestions on this particular matter, I support this Bill.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Chairman I thank you for giving me a few minutes. While listening to the course of the debate, I felt that I must add my voice to the criticism which has been voiced, from this side of the House mainly, to this amending Bill.

The legal aspect has, of course, been dealt with by my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, and I do not wish to repeat that point again. I think he has quite effectively challenged the legal basis for the Statement of Objects and Reasons which has been attached to the Bill. Because, if an amendment were to be made at all, it should have been brought forward to section 9 of the Act. The amendment which the Government should have brought forward, if at all they wanted it, should have been to section 9 of the Act. It implies that there is some restriction on using the general life insurance funds for meeting certain other liabilities which have devolved on the Corporation. It is not a correct method to bring forward an amendment to this particular section 28 and thereby, as some other friends have said, to attempt as an afterthought—I would not use the term 'back door' because it is being done in Parliament; but certainly as an afterthought—to appropriate or misappropriate these 5 per cent surplus which will remain after the actuarial valuation to the Consolidated Fund of India. Here I am inclined to support the amendment which has been tabled by Shri Dandeker. I do

not know whether he has formally moved it or not

Shri N. Dandeker: It will come during the clause by clause consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The proposed amendment by him is quite acceptable. It says that on Page 2, lines 10 and 11 the words "paid to the Central Government or if that Government so directs" be omitted. Then it will mean that the remainder shall be utilized for such purposes and in such manner as the Government may determine.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So, the Bill should not be there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have already said that if you want an amendment it should be to section 9 and not to section 28.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): That amendment is negative in character.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Apart from the question that this 5 per cent should accrue to the policyholders—I have no objection if the Government does that—the point that I want specifically to urge upon Government with all my conviction, and for which I have asked for some time of the House, is, if any surplus is available, why should it not be earmarked for paying bonus to the employees of the LIC. I would request the Finance Minister to consider one point. Under section 32 of the Payment of Bonus Bill which has been passed by this House, the LIC has been specifically, and in my opinion thoroughly unjustifiably excluded from the provisions of that Bill. Section 20 of the Payment of Bonus Bill deals with public sector establishments which compete with the private sector. Now that the LIC has taken the decision to go in for general insurance business it ceases to be a non-competitive institution and it becomes an institution competing with the private sector, at least to the extent to which it is doing general insurance

business. Section 20 of the Payment of Bonus Bill says that if the income accruing to that establishment from such business which competes with the private sector is not less than 20 per cent of its total income, then those employees of that concern must be liable to receive bonus under that Bill. Despite this, under the provisions of section 32, the LIC as a whole has been given blanket exemption from the provisions of that Bill. I consider this to be a very unjustifiable measure and the only result of it will be that it will increase discontent and unrest among the LIC employees to a great extent. I would recall to the Minister that even in that Payment of Bonus Bill there is a provision under section 34 which says that notwithstanding everything else in that Bill, there is nothing to prevent an agreement being voluntarily entered into by the employers and employees in an establishment which can provide for payment of some bonus. There is nothing to prevent it there. Therefore I would say that if a surplus is found available after the actuarial valuation, let the Government set aside that amount for paying bonus to the LIC employees. Before the private life insurance concerns were nationalised, these people used to get various quanta of bonus from their respective companies. In the private general insurance concerns they are paid bonus. It is only when they become nationalised and come within the overall ambit of the LIC that their facilities of getting bonus are removed. This is having a very bad psychological effect and we, who stand for the public sector and for the strengthening of the public sector, very often find that in our own trade unions so much resistance comes from the employees to the very concept of nationalisation because they look at it only from the angle of their own benefits and facilities and they feel that if nationalisation means that they are going to lose the benefits and facilities which they were getting before nationalisation, why should they support the public sector at all. We have quite a difficult time explaining to them that there

is another aspect of the question.

Therefore, here I would suggest that this surplus, instead of being appropriated or misappropriated, as Shri Dandekar has put it, by means of this legislation to the Consolidated Fund of India, should be set apart and Government should use it whenever it is available either for paying bonus to the employees or for paying bonus to the policyholders or for other staff benefits. I do not see why certain staff benefits cannot be provided out of this surplus which are very much required. For example, there are, as Shri Bhagat knows, among the LIC employees a large number of very intelligent and energetic young men who would like to have some opportunity of practical training as actuaries and, therefore, actuarial training and so on can be given to them. Some schemes of training can be drawn up. There is the question of their housing as has been mentioned by so many other speakers. They can be provided with some rest homes or holiday homes for their families or rest homes for TB cases. Such schemes are there in so many other concerns and there is no reason why the LIC should not go in for these things. I think, rather than appropriate this amount, this amount should be set apart for payment of bonus and other benefits for their staff.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, I support Shri Indrjit Gupta's suggestion for payment of bonus to the employees. I go a step forward. When general insurance has been taken up by the Life Insurance Corporation in competition with others, the bonus question should be legalised in the same way. There is no question of 5 per cent appropriation or anything of that sort. The question is that the total amount earned by that business must be kept separate and the incidental charges on that should also be kept separate. Then the employees and the agents must get their due share out of it because this is wholly a competitive business that is to be taken up by the LIC. Not to give this facility to the employees

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

and the agents will amount to their exploitation; nothing else.

Very many suggestions have been made about the 5 per cent appropriation. If there is at all a surplus, that should be counted on the basis of life insurance and this should remain quite separate from that. We must at least have a picture about benefits to the employees. Employees suffer from so many drawbacks, as pointed out by so many hon. Members. When they cannot get good houses to live in, when they cannot get other facilities as are provided to other people in Government service, when they cannot get the same security of service and there is no pension, then, of course, at least morally this Government is not entitled to have this 5 per cent in that way.

Then, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what is going on between the agents of the Life Insurance Corporation and the policyholders. Agents are in a way going to degrade the policyholders and the policyholders degrade the agents and the Life Insurance Corporation suffers. The agents generally take to giving the whole of the bonus premium in certain cases in the initial stages and the LIC has been a complete failure in checking it. The result is that so many policyholders crop up. What they do is that they get themselves insured and after one or two years stop it and then again try to get themselves insured only for getting the benefit of that premium from the pocket of the agent. That is a very bad thing. That is going up by leaps and bounds. When it is a nationalised corporation, Government should see that such things do not happen. They should devise means to stop it. They want to take steps to avoid evasion in so many ways, but when this thing is going on just on their own head, they do not care for it. They have got to see why all these things are going on. They will find that the main reason is that the agents, the employees and all these people

are underpaid. Still, this Bill has been brought forward to take 5 per cent out of this on this basis. There is no justification at all for taking out this 5 per cent in this way; rather, the justification is the other way round. The policyholders must be remunerated. Their premium rates may be brought down. The general insurance money share should go to the employees' and the agents' bonus and thereafter only the Government can be entitled to any money that is left behind; otherwise, the Government is exploiting in the same way as the other capitalists are doing.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Sir, I have received quite a number of representations on this point, both from the workers of the LIC and from the policyholders. May I place before you the viewpoint of the policyholders?

After nationalisation the amount of bonus that they used to receive has not increased very much. There are innumerable poor policyholders who insure their lives for a thousand rupees or so. The man who lives to receive the total amount at the end of the term—life insurance is usually for the benefit of the families of those who die due to accident and many other things—is a man who loses. It is these people that I have been thinking of and I would like to place before you their point of view.

Suppose, I had insured myself some years back for Rs. 1,000. At the time I insured and paid the money the value of rupee was something different from what it is today. If I had received that amount then, these Rs. 1,000 had a particular value. If I receive that amount today, the purchasing capacity of the same Rs. 1,000 is only Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. As against this, the amount of bonus that I used to receive or have been receiving—Rs. 14 or Rs. 20 per thousand—is such a meagre sum. If I had invested the same sum in a bank I would have received a return of 6-1/2 per cent, whereas the amount that I have been receiving is just 1.4 per cent.

Many people have pleaded the cause of the workers. I am speaking on behalf of the policyholders. The workers are engaged for the benefit of the policyholders. They say, "First of all I have to get the benefit. If they have to get the benefit, it is after I have got it. Therefore, whatever money is there after the actuarial valuation, cent per cent should be received by me for the simple reason that even today I am not getting what is due to me." This is the point of view of the policyholders. They further say that after nationalisation and even before that much of the money was invested in gold, Government securities and these things; therefore, it has always gone for improving the ways and means position of the Government. As it is, the Government is a beneficiary and therefore why should 5 per cent of the actuarial valuation should again go to them. This is what the policyholders say and this seems to be a very valid reason.

Coming to the working class who have been working there all along, I had occasion to see some of the computers in Belgium, England and other places. Where there were 2000 or 3000 workers before, there are now 15 or 16 workers working on them and none of them have complained of the inefficiency of the machines. If my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee complains against that, it may be that the men who man the machines are inefficient and, therefore, something has got to be done in that direction. It is not the machines that are bad. Here also, the policy-holder says, "Why not you introduce automation? Why not I get the benefit out of the money saved that is going to be paid to 2000 workers?". That is but natural from the point of view of efficiency and that he may get more money. It is perfectly clear that the policyholder who invests the money wants to save it so that he may get more benefit when he is old. On one side, the value of the money is corroded and, on the other, the money is taken away by the workers in the shape of bonus, etc. Why should he pay for them? This is the point of

view of the policy-holder which Government should take into account. Therefore, this 5 per cent has to be utilised for some other purpose. Government has got to think twice before doing it. The best they could do is to invite the policy-holders and ask them to give their opinion in a democratic way. This is the point of view of the policy holders which I would like to place before the hon. Minister and I would like him to reply to that.

The other point is about the people who are working in this field for the last two decades. If nationalisation has got to come in, it has got to come in now. Government has been asking the industry in different places to do this kind of business. They are operating in the field. If Government wants to operate in this field for purpose of efficiency, for purpose of giving more money to policy-holders, it has got to do in such manner that it is nationalised. Government can very well do it over a period of years. They can give benefit to the workers that are working there.

Another point is this that the workers in the L.I.C. were getting certain benefits before. There were certain mal-practices and the mal-practices still persist even after nationalisation. Why should not Government take measures so that these mal-practices are stopped? Government has been thinking of eradicating corruption and mal-practices. Here is the public sector, where public is completely concerned, where the mal-practices exist and it is here where the public is prepared to help Government in putting this down. It only means that Government or the management is inefficient here.

The last point is about the remuneration that the working class gets today. All the world over, this class gets sufficient remuneration, sufficient incentives, in the shape of pay, dearness allowance, housing facilities and other things. I, therefore, plead for these workers who are working in the L.I.C. that greater and greater attention be paid to them and that the bene-

[Dr. Melkote]

fit should first go to them. The argument of both the policy-holders and the working class is that they should be the first beneficiaries and that nobody else has the right to it.

I have placed these points before the Government for its consideration.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that a number of hon. Members chose to speak on this measure. I thought that this being a very simple and innocuous measure, it would not lead to such a long debate.

I am surprised at the objection raised by the hon. Member, Shri Trivedi, that we cannot legally take this 5 per cent of the surplus for Government purposes and I am greatly surprised at the support that he got from the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. I think Mr. Trivedi would not have objected if this 5 per cent surplus would have gone to the share-holders in the pre-nationalisation days and, in fact, it was more than 5 per cent that was going to them, that is, 7-1½ per cent or even 10 per cent. He would not object to that. But if it comes to Government and comes to the Central fund, he objects to it. But I do not know how Mr. Indrajit Gupta could prefer private companies' share-holders to a larger number of people, the public, which are benefited by any accrual to the Central fund.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I didn't say that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is the implication. He did not realise the implication of this . . . (Interruption).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is not that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I heard you with great patience. I do not want to be interrupted.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: You should interpret correctly.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is my interpretation. He says, it is a money Bill.

This is, of course, a money Bill and that is why we have got the order of the President under article 117. What is the harm in it? This brings me to the basic point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Dandekar, who is an expert and he goes very minutely into this question. I think—he gave the quotations of the earlier discussions—in certain matters he may be right because the word 'Corporation' used here by the then spokesman is somewhat misleading. I was a Member, right from the beginning, of the Select Committee and I was present in all the discussions and I know what was the intention. Leaving that, the basic point is that if that was not the intention, what was the necessity of having this 5 per cent. It was because the intention was that this should accrue to the Government—that was the reason—that this amendment was necessary. He has said about the amendment of Shri Tulsidas Kilachand. That amendment also reads like this, although he wanted 3½ per cent. . . .

Shri N. Dandekar: On capital.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The amendment reads like this: "If any surplus emerges, dividend shall be paid on such surplus to the Central Government." That is the text of it.

Shri N. Dandekar: That is on capital.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no mention of capital here. I am having the copy of the amendment. It says, " . . . to the Central Government." My point is that he also mentioned that it is the Central Government. It is true that the Minister in his reply may have tripped and may have mentioned 'Corporation' instead of 'Government'.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

That is not the point. I think in an earlier reference, Mr. Deshmukh used the expression "as the State's share." He has used that expression. My

point is that the intentions are absolutely clear and that was the reason why this amendment was brought in. Because the particular amendment, Section 28, could not carry the original intention, the Supreme Court, quite rightly, turned it down. It is precisely to make that intention clear that this amendment has been brought in. It is perfectly legal; it is actually being obeyed. The hon. Member said that we are disobeying the Supreme Court. We are not disobeying the Supreme Court; we are actually respecting the judgment of the Supreme Court and coming forward with this amendment to make the intention quite clear and to bring it in the proper form. Therefore, about this question of intention—if there is any doubt, it should be settled—the intention was clear right from the beginning.

Then, a number of points had been raised. Although they are larger points for this Bill, I would like to refer to some of the important points made. For example, the hon. Member, Shri Daji, referred to the recommendations of the Public Sector Undertakings Committee which went into the question of L.I.C. I can assure him that all the recommendations—he mentioned only one or two—are being very carefully examined in the Ministry and our views, when formulated, will be communicated not only to the Committee but also to the House.

There was a point raised about automation. I think our policy is very clear. It is true we are not as developed as any advanced country like America or other countries in Europe. Therefore, in all spheres of our economic activity, we may not have such mechanisation or automation. But the L.I.C. as a unit, has reached a scale of operation in which unless we introduce some of these machines or tabulators or other machines, the efficiency will suffer particularly when there is a complaint of the servicing being slack. To the extent it is due to the over-burdening of it by the scale of operations and the large number of

policies and other things being dealt with and such matters, this will help in improving the service of the LIC, which is very important; because, the policy-holder is concerned with the servicing of his policies.

And, therefore, we have made our position very clear that as a result of this we are not going to undertake any retrenchment and the existing employees will not suffer. I think this is a happy arrangement and we should accept the policy about this automation in that respect.

Then it was said that LIC is having very large buildings; skyscrapers. Well, they are having large buildings in cities like Bombay, Calcutta or even Delhi or other metropolitan cities oftentimes—in fact, not oftentimes, but always—since there are no lands available. Or, even if lands are available, it is at soaring prices, they are more highly priced than even gold. Therefore you cannot expand horizontally, and so you have to go up vertically. It is the economics of the matter that takes them to go in for multi-storeyed buildings. The point is, LIC will invest the funds. With regard to office buildings, and even with regard to residential buildings, there is a very acute shortage, and LIC fills the need. But they are primarily guided not by having any showpieces or by any other considerations, except that they put their investments in different baskets. These public buildings have an assured return, they have a particular return, and therefore from the policyholder's point of view they are quite good investments. Therefore, I do not think the hon. Member's objection to the LIC going in for house buildings or office buildings is a valid one.

Similarly, the point was raised that the LIC should build buildings for its employees. It is quite true, and the LIC had taken certain steps in this respect. For example, at least in the major cities they are going in for buildings for their employees, of all categories, officers down to the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

small staff. And in the major cities where the housing problem is acute, I think in future the LIC will step up its building programme for residential accommodation for its employees.

Then, a point was made about the targets. We are aware of this. It is true that LIC has made substantial progress, but in terms of targets they have not been able to achieve them. That is true, and we are looking into this question as to how in the future or in the coming years by streamlining and making it more efficient the LIC may be enabled to achieve the targets. I may mention this, that sometimes, particularly this year or last year, when the prices are rising and a severe dent is made into savings, whether in insurance or in individual small savings, it is difficult to achieve the target. But even then we have to make it up by going into all areas, rural areas or other areas, where money is being generated, so that the targets are fulfilled. This is a very important matter, and the Public Undertakings Committee have also referred to this. We are looking into this question, and we will come to this House with our formulations when they are ready.

Sir, with these words I recommend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Substitution of new section for section 28)

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 10 and 11,—

omit "paid to the Central Government or, if that Government so directs, be". (1).

Sir, my amendment seeks to delete the words "paid to the Central Government or, if that Government so directs, be" from the proposed section 28. The result of this will be that the operative part will read:

"...after meeting the liabilities of the Corporation, if any, which may arise under section 9, the remainder shall be utilized for such purposes and in such manner as the Government may determine".

Now, I would like to get out of the way, first of all, one objection which the Minister gave expression to, namely, that if the words which I seek the deletion of were deleted, the Bill is completely rendered useless, is rendered nil. I do not agree with that. I think the remaining clauses of the Bill, as also clause 3 subject to the deletion I have suggested, are necessary for certain reasons.

Clause 2 is intended to distinguish—now that the LIC takes on general insurance business as well—to distinguish its life insurance business from its general insurance business; so that, section 26 is now most specifically concerned with the valuation of life insurance business from time to time.

Clause 3, which concerns itself with amending section 28, would, as amended by me, have the effect that it has the same purpose as before, subject to this revision that out of the balance of 5 per cent of the valuation

surplus, the liabilities of the Corporation have to be met first that is to say the liability to the previous insurers in respect of certain liabilities outstanding under section 9; and for the rest, section 28, as amended by clause 3 but subject to the amendment I am making, would remain as before.

And then, of course, clause 4 will introduce appropriate provision as regards dealing with profit from general insurance which is a new line of insurance for the L.I.C.

So the criticism against my amendment and that it renders the Bill nil or useless is not correct. I would concede, of course that my amendment takes the teeth out of the Bill; or rather, that the fangs will be taken out of the Bill; I agree. The Minister tried his very best, in a rather lame and hesitant manner, to convince the House that that was always the intention, though, as I said, looking at it right from the introduction of the Life Insurance Corporation Bill up to its enactment, I was unable, even with a magnifying glass, to find this particular intention . . .

Shri B. B. Bhagat: Mr. Deshmukh said it.

Shri N. Dandekar: However, some kind of remark of Mr. Deshmukh has been trotted out, and there has been no contradiction of the proposition I have stated: first, that neither in the notes on clauses—and there were no notes on clauses on this Life Insurance Corporation Bill—; secondly, nor in the notes on clauses by the Select Committee; thirdly, nor in the clause-by-clause consideration when this particular clause 28, as it then was, came up for consideration was any express statement made that the Government intended to get hold of the five per cent of the valuation surplus for its revenues. On the contrary, the only sensible statement from Government was a straightforward one, which I am placing before the House, that the Bill provided

95 per cent of the surplus on valuation to go to the policy-holders and five per cent to the Corporation. That is precisely what I am suggesting. And, in fact, I did read out from Shri Tulshidas Kilachand's minute of dissent. He said that he was prepared to agree not that 3½ per cent of the surplus should go to the Government, but that in respect of Government capital invested in the Corporation it should be entitled to get 3½ per cent, which is perfectly reasonable,—that was the borrowing rate at that time, today it may be 5 per cent. I am quite content that on the money invested by Government, until that money is repaid, the borrowing rate must be charged. That is obvious commercial sense. But beyond that nothing is legitimate.

This clause seeks to do two things. In the first place, it seeks to regularise misappropriations that the Government may have made over the past few years, which the Supreme Court has held to be misappropriations, and, secondly, it seeks to legalise future misappropriations by saying, i.e., that five per cent would be appropriate this money.

Now, Sir, by the exclusion of these particular words, we should be reverting to the old position, namely, to Mr. M. C. Shah's statement in 1936 that five per cent is intended for the Corporation, plus a portion of the new part of section 28 which I am accepting, i.e., that five per cent would be utilised first to pay off some of the old liabilities, and the rest will remain with the Corporation.

Definitely the Supreme Court's ruling would remain. Government may not get hold of that money. What then is to be done with that money? There are a number of things that can be done. I think the matter was put extremely lucidly by Dr. Meikote. He said, both about this particular surplus as well as about the surplus resulting from general insurance, that there were

[Shri N. Dandekar]

two things to be considered. In the first place, in so far as the valuation surplus out of life insurance policies is concerned, the primary person to be considered is the existing policyholder and the second one is the major purpose of the Corporation, to spread the gospel of life insurance as widely as possible in as many new fields as possible—group insurance schemes, various types of family insurance schemes, all kinds of modern schemes that exist in the field of life insurance coupled with a number of other benefits. There is an enormous field to be cultivated in this and if the Life Insurance Corporation were allowed to use these moneys for those purposes—and were pushed into being so by a sort of debate that takes place in this House—then a good deal of the main purpose of nationalising life insurance would be achieved. There is no difficulty as to what we shall do with this balance of five per cent after discharging the old liability. Dr. Melkote, as I said, has put the matter in a very clear fashion as to what can be done.

Then comes the question of employees. I have always been and I continue to be, an opponent of nationalisation. But once nationalisation has taken place, I am as anxious as anybody else—in fact, most anxious; and this is one of the points that I have always maintained—that the workers should get a fairer deal from the public sector enterprises than they do from the private sector enterprises. I have received over the last week hundreds of telegrams from various public sector enterprises urging that the Bonus Bill should be extended to them. Life Insurance Corporation employees are among the largest group of employees who seem to enjoy the least of the various peripheral benefits that exist in many modern industries or commercial enterprises. The Life Insurance Corporation employees are the most unfortunate people. The debate as to whether you should nationalise or not is an altogether separate thing

from the question whether, once you have a nationalised industry, the employees ought or ought not to be treated not merely fairly but in an exemplary fashion. If nationalisation means anything to the employees, it must be an exemplary treatment, so that the whole larger complex of private sector can have some—standard to which one can point and say: "That is what you want to attain in terms of fringe benefits, peripheral benefits and so on for employees".

I, therefore, submit that the deletion of the particular words which I have suggested in clause 3 is essential; and only then, will the Government be really able to say that the moneys of the Corporation from life insurance will be used and shall be used for the purposes for which they were always intended.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not agree with this amendment, as by taking these words out it will, as he himself admitted, revert to the old position and will make the position untenable. I, therefore, still feel that this amendment negatives the Bill as a whole.

As to the point about the conditions of employees, the hon. Member says that he has said that the public sector employees are not treated on par with private sector employees; rather the treatment given to the public sector employees is worse than that given to the private sector employees. I am prepared to join issue with the hon. Member and if the matter is left to the verdict of the workers. . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Ask the employees.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think the hon. Member has completely gone topsy turvy today. I am joining issue with Mr. Dandekar. I am saying that, if the matter is left to the workers of the industries, I have no doubt that the workers in the private sector will want nationalisation.

Shri Daji: That is a different thing.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is how the workers feel about it.

Shri Daji: Please do not mix up the two issues.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let us know the opinion from the person to whom the shoe pinches. I have no doubt that the workers will vote that the industry should be nationalised. That is my answer to Mr. Dandekar.

Shri Daji: The workers will not vote for it. The working conditions there are worse.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think the hon. Member is not speaking from his heart.

Shri Daji: The Bonus Bill has been passed. It exempts public sector undertakings from the payment of bonus.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The conditions of employment in the public sector undertakings are a model for the private sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put the amendment to vote? I now put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.50 hrs.

COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 contemplates two schemes for the workers in the Coal-mining industry—one for giving them a quarterly bonus and the other instituting a compulsory contributory provident fund. While the bonus scheme has increased considerably the earnings of the coal labour, the Provident Fund scheme has catered to the basic necessity of social security by making provision for their old age. Both these schemes have contributed substantially towards development of a settled and contented labour force in a vital industry. Furthermore, the C.M.P.F. Scheme has played a very vital role in the economic development of the country by pooling the individual savings of a large community of workers and has provided a perennial source of finance for the planned development of our country.

The Schemes under this Act have made considerable progress during these 16 years. Originally the C.M.P.F. Act applied only to the States of Wcs' Bengal and Bihar but now it extends to all the coal areas in the various States, including their ancillary organisations. The number of subscribers to the Provident Fund has increased from 2.96 lakhs in 1948 to 4.25 lakhs in 1965. The rate of compulsory contribution to the Provident Fund has been enhanced from time to time and from 6½ per cent of the basic wages alone in the beginning it has now come up to 8 per cent of the total

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

emoluments. In addition to this there is a provision in the Act to permit members to make voluntary contributions in excess of their compulsory contribution. The cumulative effect of these has been a steep rise in the annual contribution to the fund from Rs 58.6 lakhs in 1951 to Rs. 7 crores in 1965. The Fund under the P.F. Scheme has now swollen to Rs. 51 crores. The entire amount has thus been made available for our Plans.

The working of the Act from 1948 to 1965 has shown that the employers' failure to remit contributions timely to the fund has been a regular feature. The very fact that apart from 543 prosecutions under trial there are 788 recovery proceedings for the realisation of a sum of Rs. 1.2 crores underlines the extent of default. These defaults delay the issue of annual statements of members' Provident Fund Accounts leading to dissatisfaction among them.

The existing definition of the term 'coal mine' in the Act was based on the definition of the term 'mine' in the Indian Mines Act, 1923, which was repealed by the Mines Act, 1952. It is necessary to revise the definition of the term 'coal mine' on the lines of the definition of 'mine' in the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959, to make it more comprehensive.

It is also proposed to clarify that the term 'coal mine' includes a lignite mine, as lignite is a sort of brown coal and a lignite mine at Palana in Rajasthan, has already been covered under the Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes framed under the Act.

By an amendment of the Act in 1950, the Act was applied to all "employees in or in connection with a coal mine who get their wages directly or indirectly from the employer" and thus the employees working in Colliery Offices and ancillary undertakings such as coke ovens, workshops and hospitals, etc., were brought under the Act.

It is now proposed to include such undertakings in the term 'coal mine'.

The definition of the term 'employee' is to be revised on the lines of definition of this term in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, to make it clear that the term includes employees employed by or through a contractor in a coal mine. Mails, sweepers, domestic servants and teachers employed by coal mines are allowed provident fund at present on a voluntary basis. It is proposed to include them and apprentices and trainees who receive wages or stipend from the employer within the term 'employee' to enable them to get the benefit of provident fund on a statutory basis.

The definition of the term 'employer' is to be revised on the lines of the definition of the term 'owner' in the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959. It is also to be clarified that in the case of a coal mine owned by a Company, such company or the Managing Agent who manages the Colliery, shall be deemed to be the employer.

The provisions regarding composition of a Board of Trustees to administer the Fund, and appointment of Officers and staff by the Board are contained in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, framed under the Act. It is considered necessary to make provisions for these matters in the Act itself on the lines of the provisions made recently in the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1963. It is also proposed to provide in the Act that the Board of Trustees shall be a body corporate having a perpetual succession and a common seal as in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

It is proposed to make a new provision in the Act on the lines of the provision in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, to provide for transfer of provident fund accumulations from other Provident Funds to the Coal Mines Provident Fund and from

the Coal Mines Provident Fund to other Provident Funds on transfer of the employees from one establishment to other, to ensure continuity of their Provident Fund.

The Act provides for recovery of unpaid provident fund or bonus dues as an arrear of land revenue from an employer, but there is no provision in the Act, for an authoritative assessment of these dues. It is accordingly proposed to make a provision in the Act to empower the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund or any other officer authorised by the Central Government to assess these dues on the lines of the provision made recently in the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1963.

The Act provides for penalty of imprisonment upto six months or fine upto Rs. 1,000 or both for contravening any of the provisions of the Act or the Schemes. Experience has shown that legal proceedings have to be initiated against some employers after short intervals. It is accordingly proposed to provide enhanced penalty of imprisonment upto one year or fine upto Rs. 2,000 or both, as in the Factories Act, 1948, for contravening any of the provisions of the Act or the Schemes within 2 years of a previous conviction.

In the light of the experience acquired, it is considered necessary to empower the Inspectors to search any coal mine and seize any accounts books, registers and relevant documents, and to confer some other powers on them for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act and the Schemes, on the lines of the provisions made recently in the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1963.

It is proposed to provide that in addition to any contribution, administrative charges and damages may be recovered as arrears of land revenue. Some courts have held that a Director

of a company does not come within the meaning of an employer under this Act. This has been causing difficulty in realising the Provident Fund dues. The Ministry of Law have advised that in case of default by coal mines in the public sector, Government cannot be prosecuted unless there is a specific provision to that effect in the Act. It is proposed, therefore, to make suitable provisions in the Act to meet these difficulties on the lines of similar provisions in the Mines Act, 1952, as amended by the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959.

Any amount due from an employer under any scheme framed under the Act may be recovered by the Central Government as arrears of land revenue. In actual practice, certificate cases under the Coal Mines Provident Fund schemes are filed by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner. The Chief Labour Commissioner administers the Coal Mines Bonus Schemes. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner is authorised to recover unclaimed bonus under these schemes. It is necessary to empower the Central Government to delegate any power or authority or jurisdiction exercisable by it under the Act and the schemes to these and other officers for the administration of the Act and the schemes.

There is a provision in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, for delegation of powers by the board of trustees to its chairman, Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner and other officers of the board. It is proposed to make this provision in the Act on the lines of similar provisions made recently in the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1963.

Provisions exist at present in the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes for payment by employers of provident fund contributions and bonus and recovery of the members' share of provident fund contributions from the employees. It is proposed to make these provisions in the Act on

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the lines of the provision in respect of provident fund contributions in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

In view of certain difficulties experienced in giving the benefit of provident fund to the employees employed by or through the contractors, new provisions have been made in the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1963, to enable the contractors to recover the amount of the members' contributions from such employees and to make it obligatory on the contractors to pay to the employer the amount paid by the employees on account of the employees of the contractors. It is proposed to make similar provisions in the Act, to avoid any such difficulty in continuing the benefit of provident fund and bonus to the employees employed by and through contractors in coal mines.

Since the Patna High Court ruled in a writ petition in April, 1962, that no interest can be charged on delayed payment of provident fund dues, interest can no longer be charged, while the employees have to be paid interest on their accumulations by the Fund. It is, therefore, necessary to make provision in this regard in the Act on the lines of the existing provision for this purpose in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

It is proposed to make necessary consequential amendments to the Schedules. It is also proposed to make a provision in the Second Schedule that deposit of bonus money remaining unclaimed for a period of six months by the employees in the Reserve Account established under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes shall absolve the employers of their liability towards their employees to the extent of the amount so deposited.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Although this Bill has come very late, I welcome it and I support it, and the Bill is good as far as it goes. But before making any observations on this particular amending Bill, I would like to make some general observations.

First of all, Government want an integrated social security scheme throughout the country and that was why this separate Department of Social Security was created. But we cannot understand why the provident fund scheme for coal mine workers should be a separate one. Already there is one employees' provident fund scheme which covers the employees in all industries. So, I do not know why there should be a separate scheme for the coal mine workers, especially when the workers have suffered very much and there is also top-heavy expenditure in running this too big administration. There are other difficulties also to which I shall come later on.

14 hrs.

I would now like to say a word on the bonus schemes. These bonus schemes are very much harmful from the workers' point of view, as is known to anyone who is connected with the trade union movement in this country; bonus is given as deferred wages, and since the coal mines workers are very low paid workers this scheme was introduced to compensate for their low wages. But all the trade unionists are now demanding the abolition of this scheme. As you know, these three or four central trade unions quarrel among themselves on various Government policies. But here these three central

trade union organisations have jointly demanded, and have been agitating for a long time, the abolition of this bonus scheme and for its merger with the basic wage. A memorandum was submitted on January 14, 1965 to the Central Wageboard for coal mine workers by these three organisations. I shall read some portions therefrom:

"Historically speaking, the present bonus scheme in the coal industry is unrelated to what the workmen wanted when the claim for bonus was made or to the independent authority recommended. The present bonus scheme represents the irrelevant concept of good behaviour and attendance and is unconnected with the profit of the industry or individual units of the industry. The present bonus scheme has benefited the mine-owners as the price of the coal includes the cost of payment of bonus without their having to pay bonus to mine workers. The Board is invited to reconsider the bonus scheme in the light of the various malpractices on the part of the employers arising from the peculiar nature of the miners' bonus and failure of the measures devised so far to counteract these malpractices".

Then again:

"The Board is invited to reconsider the bonus scheme in the light of the fact that the existence of attendance bonus for nearly two decades has not made any difference to the degree and extent of the coal industry. The Board is invited to reconsider the bonus scheme in the light of the fact that the present stability of the labour force in the coal industry is the result of the steady production as a result of economic development in the country as also the result of a steady wage structure introduced since 1956".

This is the main reason given here for which the three central trade union organisations want that the bonus scheme should be abolished. On this occasion, I once more reiterate this demand of the trade unions representing all shades of political opinion for the abolition of the scheme which deprives the workers of their just due.

Secondly, there is no justification for continuing the coal mines provident fund as a separate category. I have already explained why we want that this separate scheme should be abolished, although Government have come forward to amend the Act to do away with some lacunae. The Bill was originally passed in 1948. In 1958 an amendment was brought forward, to effect a little improvement in it. Then after 6 years of its working, when hundreds of lacunae have been found, Government come forward with a little improvement to improve the working of the scheme. That is why we demand that we want the whole scheme to go; we want the so-called bonus scheme which only deprives the workers of their due to be abandoned. These are by way of general observations I wanted to make.

Coming to the Bill itself, I would say that the amendments proposed will not fully satisfy the workers. The Bill was originally passed in 1948. It was amended in 1951 and 1958. It still contained so many lacunae. What has been happening all these years. The employers in many cases have willfully violated the coal mines provident fund scheme. According to the annual report of the CMPF, the amount outstanding upto 31st March, 1963 was as much as Rs. 1.75 crores. As regards the bonus scheme, while the quarterly average number of workers who received bonus went up from over 270,000 workers in 1962 to 305,000 workers in 1963, the quantum of bonus decreased over this period from Rs. 4.26 crores to Rs. 4.22 crores. The government inspectorate detected as many as 3,747

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irregularities in 1963 in the administration of the scheme. Despite such colossal frauds in the fund, the Government has taken 14 years to wake up to straighten out this scheme.

Then about the work of the administration of the CMPF scheme. A huge sum of over Rs. 16 crores is held by the CMPF in suspense account. What sort of account is this? A large number of workers have not received their annual statements. Thousands upon thousands of workers have not received the annual statement showing how much money is lying to their credit in the account, what is the interest accrued, how much is the contribution of the employer and how much more is due and so on. Under the Act, this is obligatory on the fund to do so.

Then there is the question of non-receipt of contribution cards from employers. The employer has to give a card showing his contribution. That is also not given, I am detailing these things from one of the reports itself. In any case, the whole organisation is rotten and the only beneficiaries are the unscrupulous employers. Hence my suggestion is to scrap it completely and merge it with the employees provident fund scheme so that the huge amount now being spent to maintain this huge organisation can be saved.

There is also this fantastic position in the CMPF that while the number of accounts is 15.56 lakhs, the total labour force is approx. 5 lakhs. Probably, steps are not taken to reduce or eliminate the non-effective or dead accounts.

There is a clause in the Bill which mentions that the employees' representative will not be elected from the trade unions. What is the mentality of Government, I cannot understand. In the proposed section 3A(1)(f), it is mentioned that one representative will be elected from non-trade union organisations. The five lakh workers in

the coal industry are all represented through recognised trade unions and these three central trade union organisations are recognised by Government. As such, if anybody has to be taken as the representative, he should be from these three organisations. But Government purposely provide and the amendment says that this representative will not be taken from the trade unions but from outside. I do not agree, I oppose this Clause.

Finally, Government says that it wants an integrated all-India social security scheme. If we have to achieve that goal, we have to abolish this separate scheme for coal mine workers and bring forward a scheme so that all industrial workers are covered by the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and not by separate scheme like this.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The provisions of the Bill are generally good and are necessary for the benefit of the employees, and we are happy at the improvements suggested in the various Clauses.

The definition of a coal mine is being made very wide, and it is now going to cover even mines in small villages where five maunds of coal may be employed. It will be very maybe employed. It will be very hard for these employers and employees to be able to follow what is happening. Therefore, I feel that there should be some limit on the number of employees employed by a coal mine to make it come within the scope of the Bill.

One Clause says that the employees employed through a contractor will also be regarded as employees. That is good, there is no reason why they should not get the benefit, but what happens if the employees are very temporary, if they are employed on small jobs by a contractor for six, eight or twelve months? Will they also become members of the provident fund scheme, and will their contri-

tribution go into the general fund of the scheme? I feel there must be some time limit, some period of service, to enable an employee to be included in the scheme. Otherwise, there will be a lot of difficulty in collecting their money and paying them back when they cease to work.

I find that the amount that is due from an employer can be recovered as arrears of land revenue. That gives ample power to the Government to realise the money in a simple manner and speedily and without any difficulty. I therefore do not understand the necessity of Clause 10(f) which imposes a penalty if the Government does not recover the money as arrears of land revenue. It seems to be unnecessary in view of the power they have taken, and I feel that this provision should not find a place in the Bill.

Under Clause 10(b) certain persons are to be named as persons who will be regarded as employers within the meaning of this Act. When somebody is nominated on behalf of a firm, association or company, he should have the benefit of showing that something has happened in spite of his taking all possible steps. In such circumstances, he should not be held responsible for anything that may have gone wrong.

In this connection, I want to raise one general question which is prominent in my mind. When the provident fund used to remain with different owners, the employees could get loans whenever they wanted them for any necessity in their family, but now when the money is collected by the Provident Fund Commissioner, it has become almost impossible for an employee to get a timely loan from Government. I feel that there should be some machinery to enable employees to get the loans they are entitled to under the general rules of the scheme, when they need them. I feel that provision should be made for this under the rules. With these suggestions, I support the Bill.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Subject to one comment that I shall presently make, I am entirely in favour of this Bill. As has been pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Act is being amended after a number of years, the last amendment having been made in 1951. As things move on pretty rapidly these days, the need for extensive amendments is fairly obvious.

The only observation in that connection that I have to make, is whether right now is the proper time, for this. I find that in October, 1964 the following additional question was referred to the Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry:

"To review the present system of paying attendance bonus with a view to suggest such modification as it might consider to be necessary and desirable."

The Bill as well as the principal Act deal both with the question of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme. In fact, in many ways there is nothing very novel about the Provident Fund; but the Bonus Scheme is of course, one of the most essential things in the coal mining industry. And notwithstanding what some people might say, I am quite clear in my mind that the attendance bonus scheme has had a very considerable effect upon not only maintaining but improving the output of coal.

It is really an unpleasant thing to work in these coal mines down below at very high temperatures and so on. And so, regular attendance was always one of the most difficult things to secure; and quite rightly therefore, there is this attendance bonus scheme.

But, in view of the act that this very scheme is under consideration by the Coal Mining Industry's Wage Board at the request of Government. I do wonder whether this is the proper time to have come with an amendment to this Act, because it may well

[Shri N. Dandekar]

involve contradictory amendments having to be made when the Wage Board reports on the same matter in due course. That, of course, is a matter for Government to decide, I merely put that forward to indicate that this Bill is perhaps a little premature.

Secondly, I am glad that in the main the Statement of Objects and Reasons makes it clear that what is intended is to bring this old Act into line with the Mines Act, the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and so on. I would like to mention here that there are really quite clear-cut distinctions between what one might call social security legislation and another lot of legislation which is concerned with operating conditions, or rather, with controlling operating conditions. For instance the Mines Act or the Factories Act is concerned with the terms and conditions of work and all that goes with it, in terms of safety and so on. On the other hand the Employees Provident Fund Act 1952 and the Employees State Insurance Act of 1948 are social security measures. Primarily the way I look at this Coal Mines' Provident Fund Act and the Bonus Scheme (Amendment) Bill is to consider as to how far its provisions go along with and establish a common pattern with the two other social security enactments, the Employees Provident Fund Act and the Employees State Insurance Act. It is in the light of my examination from that particular angle that I have put forward certain amendments. And in the case of one amendment relating to contract employees, the main intention is that this poor employee who has to go from pillar to post should have his employer specifically included in the Act; that is, that the Act should make clear who is the principal person responsible as an employer and who is the secondary person responsible as an employer. Contract labour generally gets a pretty raw deal and if they are to get a proper deal in respect of these matters, primarily the

person to be got hold of is obviously the contractor. If for some reason he escapes in some way or another, then certainly the principal employer must be got hold of. Consequently, my amendment in relation to that particular matter are designed to make it quite clear that in so far as employees engaged by a contractor are concerned, he would be the principal person; and the other employer would be the secondary person. I have one or two other amendments concerning which I will speak in due course when the Bill comes up, clause-by-clause. But I assure the Government that this measure, subject to some doubt in my mind as to whether it should not be delayed a bit, has my full support. And I have indicated briefly the main reasons for some of the amendments that I have tabled.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I stand here to support this Bill wholeheartedly. This Bill was long overdue. The provisions made here were necessary but the main clause which affects the working class is the workers who are engaged by contractors. As the hon. Member Shri Dandekar pointed out, they have had a very raw deal all these years and therefore it is in the fitness of things that the Government thought it necessary to bring in certain improvement in their conditions and also with regard to providing them with a bonus scheme. I would only add this much that there have been various provisions for penalising those people who did not observe them. Such provisions have been in existence for a long time and one would like to know from the Government as to in how many cases they have taken action. There have been many people who did not conform to the Act and still were dealt with very leniently. The workers thereby suffered a lot. I would, therefore, plead with the Government that apart from enacting this Bill and bringing in various provisions for penalising, they should take sufficient measures to see that the provisions in

the Act are acted upon by the employer or the contractor. Apart from saying that I support wholeheartedly this Bill, I have nothing further to add.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल आया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ खामियां थीं जिनको दूर करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। देर आया दुस्त आया। बेशक देर से ही यह बिल लाया गया है लेकिन सही दिशा में यह एक कदम है। इस साल जो बिल आप लाये हैं इसका कारण यह है कि यूनिवर्सल और कर्मचारियों ने अपनी आवाज उठाई थी और उनकी आवाज के आगे शासन को झुकना पड़ा है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोलमाइंड बहुत है। चूंकि मैं वहां से चुन कर आया हूँ इसलिए मुझे उनका कुछ अनुभव है। जहां जहां कोलमाइंड है, वहां वहां कांट्रेक्टर्स हैं। उनके ऊपर यदि बोनस या प्राविडेंट फंड की प्राविजन्ड को आप लागू करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि ये मजदूर हमारे नहीं हैं और इस वास्ते ये जो प्राविजन्ड हैं ये उन पर लागू नहीं होते हैं। अब आपने कहा है कि कोई भी मजदूर वाई एंड यू लेंगाया जाएगा उसको कोलमाइंड का मजदूर समझा जाएगा। वह उसके अन्दर आएगा। यह बहुत सुन्दर प्राविजन है। इसके लिए काफी दिनों तक वहां के जितने मजदूर थे उन्होंने आवाज उठाई थी।

बोनस बिल अभी चार पांच रोज पहले यहां पास हुआ था। उस में एग्जिट्स शब्द नहीं था, उसको अलग कर दिया गया था और उन पर बोनस बिल की प्राविजन्ड लागू नहीं होती थी। लेकिन इसमें एग्जिट्स शब्द को शामिल कर लिया गया और कहा गया है कि एग्जिट्स जो होंगे उन पर भी इस

बिल के प्राविजन लागू होंगे। इसके लिए भी शासन धन्यवाद का पात्र है।

बोनस और प्राविडेंट फंड का जो अलग अलग प्राविजन बनाया है, इसके बजाय पूरी जो बोनस बिल या उस में ही इसको लागू कर देते और इसको यहां से अलग कर देते तो अच्छा था। अभी हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्र ने कहा कि इसको यहां से स्क्रैप कर देते तो अच्छा होता। यदि आप ऐसा करते तो मजदूर आपको और भी धन्यवाद देते।

1962-63 की जो एनुअल रिपोर्ट है धान की बकिंग आफ की कोल माइंड प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम, उस में लिखा हुआ है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ऊपर लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"The rate of administrative charge was 3 per cent. of total emoluments till the 30th September, 1962 . . . During the year under report a total sum of Rs. 15,58,275-85 nP. was deposited on account of administrative charges as against Rs. 13,66,319-12 nP. raised during the previous year."

पन्द्रह लाख रुपया केवल इस पर खर्च होता है। जब बोनस बिल पर बहस हुई थी उस में इसको भी शामिल कर देते तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

डिफाल्ट्स कितने हैं, यह भी क्या आपने देखा है? जब कभी स्ट्राइक होती है तो उस स्ट्राइक को आप इस्लीमल करार दे देते हैं। वहां मध्य प्रदेश में भी ऐसा हुआ है। जब स्ट्राइक को इस्लीमल करार दे दिया जाता है तो उस वर्ष के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड और बोनस सब खत्म हो जाता है। इसमें आपने लिखा है :

"The total amount of bonus forfeited and credited to the reserve account of the fund comes

[श्री बड़े]

Rs. 1,40,239.03 nP. as at the end of 31st March, 1963. Out of this a total sum of Rs. 711.54 nP. has been refunded to various coal mines for disbursement among workers after obtaining sanction from the Central Government and Rs. 305.06 nP. is still lying in suspense account pending verification. The net balance standing to the credit of this account comes to Rs. 1,39,222.43 nP."

एक लाख रुपया सस्पेंस एकाउंट में आपने रखा हुआ है क्योंकि जिनका यह रुपया है वे इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक में शामिल हो गये थे। जब एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लायी का झगड़ा होता है तो स्ट्राइक भंगर होती है तो उसको इल्लीगल करने का एक बड़ा सवाल सामने आ जाता है। भंगर उसको इल्लीगल करार दे दिया जाता है तो उन बेचारों का बोनस और प्राविडेंट फंड दोनों खत्म हो जाते हैं। इस वास्ते स्ट्राइक को इल्लीगल करार देने से पहले उस पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि वह लीगल है या इल्लीगल। भंगर इल्लीगल भी उसको करार दे दिया जाता है तो उसके बाद भी आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि क्यों न उनको प्राविडेंट फंड और बोनस मिले। प्राविडेंट फंड उनकी पगार में से काटा जाता है और ये लीगल इयूज में आता है। यदि स्ट्राइक को इल्लीगल भी घोषित कर दिया जाए तो उनको प्राविडेंट फंड और बोनस न मिले, वे खत्म हो जाएं, यह उनके प्रति अन्याय है। इस प्रकार की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

कोलमाइंड की जो डेफीनीशन की गई है वह बहुत एग्जास्टिव है। हमारे हिम्मत-सिंहका जी बोल रहे थे तब उन्होंने इस का विरोध किया था क्योंकि इसमें उनको नुकसान है और मजदूरों को लाभ है। इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि उनका इंटीरेस्ट कोल-माइंड में होगा। कोलमाइंड की जो व्याख्या की गई है इसमें घासपास का एरिया भी आ

जाता और वह भी उसकी डेफीनीशन में आ जाता है। यह बहुत एग्जास्टिव है।

जहां तक पनिशमेंट का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि एग्जैम्पलरी पनिशमेंट आपने रखी है। मैं ने एक उदाहरण भी दिया था। एक जूता मारने के लिये किसी ने कहा कि 25 रुपये की सजा है। पच्चीस रुपये और रख कर ही दूसरा जूता मारने की परवानगी दे दो। इस प्रकार से जो पनिशमेंट भ्राम तौर से होना चाहिये उसके बजाय इसमें एग्जैम्पलरी पनिशमेंट रखा गया है और रिपीटीशन आफ फ्रैक्सेस के लिये और ज्यादा पनिशमेंट रखा गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

इसके साथ साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि आपने जो बोनस देने का प्राविजन रखा है वह कोल माइन्स के जो मजदूर हैं उन के लिये भ्रम है। उनके वास्ते क्यों बोनस बिल लाने की शासन की नीति है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। सब एम्प्लायीज के लिये एक बोनस बिल है और कोल माइन्स मजदूरों के लिये दूसरा बोनस बिल आये तो इस में शासन की कोई नीति होगी। वैसे तो मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन मेरे जैसे कामन मैन की समझ में नहीं आता है कि कोल माइन्स के मजदूरों के वास्ते भ्रम से बोनस बिल क्यों है। मिनिमम वेज और एक्जुथल कास्ट आफ लिविंग का जो डिफरेंस होता है वह उनको दिया जाना चाहिये ऐसा दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार से कोल माइन्स के लिये भी होना चाहिये।

मेरे एक कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्र ने कहा कि जो रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स नहीं हैं उन का एक प्रतिनिधि नहीं होना चाहिये। एक प्राविजन इस बिल में है जिस में इस तरह का होना चाहिये। ऐसा लिखा है। मैं समझता

हूँ कि मेरे मित्र ने जो क्लॉज 3(ए) है उसको देखा नहीं है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"six persons representing employees, appointed by the Central Government after consultation with such organisations of employees as may be recognised by the Central Government in this behalf and of whom at least one shall be an employee himself and at least one shall be a person who is not a member of any such organisation."

छ: धादमियों की कौंसिल में वह चाहते हैं कि एक प्रतिनिधि उन का हो जो कि रिक्का-नाइज्ड यूनियन के नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि धाज इन्टक धीर दूसरी जो कम्प्यूनिस्टों की यूनियन है उन दोनों में झगड़े घटकर चलते हैं। बहुत से मजदूर ऐसे होते हैं जो कि उन दोनों से अलग रहते हैं। वह किसी यूनियन में नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के वास्ते रिप्रेजेंटेशन ज्यादा होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में चूँकि कम्प्यूनिस्टों की यूनियन धीर इन्टक झगड़ा चलता रहता है इसलिये बेचारे गरीब मजदूरों का उन के बीच में कचूमर निकल जाता है। ये लोग किसी भी यूनियन में नहीं हैं। बहुत से ऐसे मजदूर हैं जो इन दोनों में किसी यूनियन को नहीं चाहते। नये वे कम्प्यूनिस्टों की यूनियन के के मेम्बर हैं धीर न इन्टक के मेम्बर हैं। लेकिन उन के लिये केवल एक धादमी प्रतिनिधि के रूप में रखने की मांग की गई है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। इस लिये जो प्राविजन बिल में रक्खा गया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Sir, I welcome the amendments to this Act because by bringing in these amendments the Ministry has tried to bring the two Acts very close to each other, and at this time it is sorely needed. There was a time, when two different types of schemes were in operation for the coalmine and other workers. Now, the time has come when there

should be only one scheme, one provident fund scheme, to be applied to all the persons whether they are working in the coalmines or elsewhere. I think the Minister should consider that aspect of the matter, and I hope that he will give the assurance that the workers who are being provided with all these benefits will continue to get them.

I want to point out one thing. Although I have got great respect for Shri Himatsingka still, I was a bit surprised to hear his speech in which he said that this scheme should not apply to those workers who are working under the contractors. While giving his argument in this connection, he stated that those workers are temporary and that they are taken for the work simply for a small period. That is what is being done by the contractors; they are misusing this opportunity. The workers working under the contractors can never be permanent because the contractors are in the habit of employing them only temporarily. After a few months, the contractors terminate the services of these workers and then re-take them. How can these workers be ever permanent under these contractors? Therefore, in order to safeguard the interests of these people the amendment has been brought forward by the Minister. I think he must be thanked for doing that.

Then I just want to remind the hon. Minister about the realisation of arrears. I have found that in spite of strong action to be taken as provided in the Bill, there is a huge amount lying with the employers, and the Government is not able to realise all that money roughly it comes to 12 per cent of the total amount which is to be collected from the employers. It is also a matter of surprise that even the contribution made by the employees is not deposited by the employers; that is also consumed. I was also surprised to read one observation made by the Patna High Court. I have great respect for the judgement of the high courts, but I want

[Shri K. N. Pande]

to say that if there are such employers who consume the money which represents the contribution made by the employees—the employees invest **their money in order to earn more money out of it**—there should be a penalty imposed, or may I ask why interest should not be charged on that money if they do not pay it, or if they delay the payment of that money to the Government? I think some amendment should be brought forward so that the employers will be forced to deposit the money, the hard-earned money, of the employees in the Fund and in the bank in time.

Then, I want to make one more point. When deposits are bringing more and more interest, at a time when the rate of interest has been revised, why not a greater interest be fixed for the money deposited by the workers? If you deposit money for five years in a fixed deposit, you can get 7 per cent interest. Whereas here, when crores of rupees are with the Government, crores of rupees of the employees, they get interest only at the rate of four and a half per cent. This injustice should also be removed. Some steps should be taken to see that the money by way of provident fund is deposited in such securities and in such a manner that more and more interest will be earned by the workers.

Although it is not related to the amendments before the House, I want to bring to the attention of the Minister that he should try to bring more amendments to the provident fund scheme. The scheme was initiated in 1952. Since then, times have changed and the times have changed tremendously. The value of money has also gone down now. There are some industries where the rate of contribution has been increased from 6½ per cent to eight per cent. There are so many industries which are making huge profits. Therefore, why should not the workers in these factories be given the benefit of enhancement of contribution? My proposal to the Minister is that this matter does not

require any amendment to scheme or the Act. The power rests with the Government, and the Government can extend the area of coverage and can bring more and more industries under this scheme and let the employees have the benefit of contributing 33-1/3 per cent of their earnings. The Government can compel the industry also.

For example, about the sugar industry I have put a question here, and the assurance was given by the Minister that the sugar industry will be covered as soon as possible. I do not know when the decision will be taken on that matter. I hope the hon. Minister will consider it, because, if an assurance is given in the House, it should be implemented without delay.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House expected that after all when the Government was bringing some amendment in respect of the provident fund scheme for the coalmine workers a full-scale amendment would be brought forward to the whole provident fund scheme in which the employees of the other industries are also covered. I do not know. Probably the Government has no explanation for it. What is the necessity for maintaining a separate provident fund scheme for coal mine workers and another scheme for other industrial workers? It is high time that there is an integrated scheme to cover all the employees in coal mines, other industries and in government establishments.

So far as the present amending Bill is concerned, I welcome it because some workers who were so long deprived of this facility will now be covered by it. But that does not remove all the lacuna which exist. I do not find any provision for looking into the functioning of the organisation dealing with the provident scheme of the coal mine workers. There are serious drawbacks. Firstly,

there are as many as 15.56 lakhs of members' accounts on the books of the fund, live or dead, while the total labour force is near about 5 lakhs. No effort has been made to reduce the dead account. Then, what about defaulters? There is no provision under which an employer can be forced to pay his dues and if he does not pay, some deterrent punishment being given to him.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: It is provided in the Act.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I know. but in how many cases was this provision applied? Whenever such cases of default are brought to our notice, we refer it to the Provident Fund Commissioner or the concerned department. But they say, whether the minister admits or not, they plead their inability to take any action. Suppose the certificate procedure is issued. I do not know why years lapse but the defaulting employer goes scot-free. He does not bother about certificate procedures. I can quote hundreds of such cases if there is time.

So, the functioning of the organisation responsible for dealing with the provident fund scheme must be looked into and the defects that are palpable must be rectified. Some steps must be taken to see that the defaulting employers are made to pay up their dues in time. The number of claims outstanding for 3 months and more and for 6 months and more rose to 20,076 out of a total of 21,764 cases pending settlement. These cases mostly pertain to the collieries situated in Bengal and Bihar, where private colliery employers dominate the coal industry. If a worker dies and even after 3 months or 6 months, his widow or minor children do not get the payment, what is the use of these social security measures? Prompt steps must be taken to see that bona-fide claimants get their dues in time. 6 months' time is given in other cases and 3 months' time in the case of coal mine workers. But I know cases where 2 years have lapsed, but still

the claimants are not duly paid. This must be looked into.

If the government wants to see that the provident fund scheme as a social security measure benefits the workers, some provision must be made so that a worker may get some loan in time. I have made this suggestion previously also. In the other provident fund scheme, there is a provision for loan, but loans are given very rarely. The paraphernalia for getting a loan are so many that it is not possible to benefit by it. I know of cases where loans are not given by the employers even when the worker's wife is suffering from TB and dying. But in cases where the factories are exempted from the provident fund scheme, like the jute workers there is no difficulty in getting periodic loans in case of necessity. But in factories not exempted from it, it is very difficult to get a loan. Why does not the government come forward with an amendment of the Provident Fund Act, so that in bona-fide cases, loans are given? Otherwise, the poor workers are really a prey to the moneylenders. On the pay day, these moneylenders stand at the gate and the pay packet of the workers goes into the hands of the moneylenders, for payment not of the original loan, but the interest. This may be looked into and an amendment may be brought on the lines I have indicated, so that at least the minimum benefit of getting a loan in case of emergency may be given to the workers covered by the scheme.

With these words, I appeal to the government to bring forward comprehensive legislation integrating the whole provident fund scheme of the country, so that every time we may not have to deal with the cases departmentally. This kind of patch-work is not enough.

श्री बाबूजी (बुरजा): उपर्युक्त
महोदय, मैं कोयला खान प्रविण्य निधि
तथा अधिस्वाधिका योजनायें (संशोधन)
विशेषक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

मुझे पिछले पांच सात साल में कोयला खान के क्षेत्र में जाने का अवसर मिला है, और वहां मैं ने उनकी कार्य पद्धति और उनकी जीवन धारा को समझने का प्रयत्न किया है। किन्तु वहां सारा काला नजर आता है और मनुष्य के दस्त्र भी वैसे और कार्य भी उसी ढंग से चलता है।

हमारे संविधान के अन्दर मानव-उत्थान की भावना प्रदर्शित की गयी है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से कोयला खानों के कर्मचारी इस विधेयक से लाभान्वित होने जा रहे हैं, इससे मुझे भारी प्रसन्नता है।

यह बात अवश्य है कि आपके प्रयत्न चलते हैं, लेकिन प्रयत्न मंथन गति से चलते हैं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा का काम जितना अधिक बढ़े उतना ही उसका मानव जीवन पर गहरा प्रभाव होता है। जब तक मनुष्य की मानसिक अवस्था गहिरा रहती है, गिरी हुई रहती है, तब तक उस के मन में उत्थान की भावना नहीं आती है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्रालय इस बात के लिए उत्तरदायी है कि हमारे उन मजदूरों को इस प्रकार के लाभ मिल सकें।

मैं इस बिल के उपबन्धों और संशोधनों को अच्छा समझता हूँ, हालांकि कुछ मित्रों ने यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि इन संशोधनों से उन मजदूरों को पूरे तरीके से लाभ नहीं होगा। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि अब तक मजदूरों को भविष्य निधि और लाभांश का जो लाभ नहीं मिलता था, वह अब उन को प्राप्त होगा। सब से प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि वे कर्मचारी, जिन को "स्वीपर" नाम से प्रकट किया गया है और बरेलू कर्मचारी भी इस बिल से लाभान्वित होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि सामाजिक दृष्टि से यह एक बड़ा अच्छा उद्देश्य है। यह बात बहुत अच्छी है कि

मजदूरों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है।

माननीय उपमंत्री ने "कोयलाखान" की परिभाषा बहुत व्यापक और भ्रमशूल कर दी है, जिस से उस का क्षेत्र बहुत बढ़ जाता है। चूंकि माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय का नाम "जगन्नाथ" है, इसलिए यह परिभाषा उन की प्रतिभावना को भी प्रदर्शित करती है और उनकी व्यापक दृष्टि का श्रोतक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से हमारे कर्मचारी लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे।

इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि भविष्य निधि और अधिलाभांश उन मजदूरों के हाथों में जा सके और किसी भी प्रकार से कर्जदारों का उन पर जोर न हो। लेकिन मैं सदन को साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने धनवाद और श्रिया के क्षेत्रों में जा कर देखा है कि वहां पर सब से बड़ी हवेलियां उन मारवाड़ियों की हैं, जो उधार धन देते हैं — जो उदारता से धन देते हैं, लेकिन जब गदस्ती, पठान की प्रवृत्ति से, बड़ी कठोर प्रवृत्ति से और ढंडे के बल पर उस धन को वसूल करते हैं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि वह उन मजदूरों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करे और उन को कर्जदारों के चंगल से बचावे।

यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने कर्ज का सवाल उठाया। जिस देश में हम रहते हैं : उस में कहावत है : "ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्," जिस का तात्पर्य यह है कि कर्ज ले कर भी पीना चाहिए, कर्ज लेकर आनन्द उठाना चाहिए, जीवन की मौज लेनी चाहिए, कर्ज ले कर शादी करनी चाहिये, कर्ज लेकर बिरादरी की बड़ी दावत करनी चाहिए, रोटी करनी चाहिए, कर्ज लेकर अपने बाप-दादाओं का नाम ऊँचा करना चाहिये। और नहीं, तो कम से कम मैं उस दायरे में आता हूँ, लेकिन

मैं सामाजिक-कार्य-कर्ता होने के नाते एक बलशाली ढंग से धीरे अपनी भात्मा की पूरी शक्ति से उन कुरीतियों का मुकाबला करने का प्रयत्न करता हूँ और सुधार के लिये लड़ता हूँ। हमारे भाई वहाँ भी हैं और वे भी इस कुरीति से प्रभावित होते हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि कोयला खानों में—धीरे म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में भी—कुछ लेने के छोटे छोटे साधन उपलब्ध किये जाने चाहिए। भविष्यनिधि में जितना धन हो, उस के आधार पर मजदूरों को कर्जा मिलना चाहिए, ताकि उन के छोटे छोटे काम धन्धे चल सकें।

यह अच्छा है कि धीरे धीरे हमारे कर्मचारी ठेकेदारी की कुदृष्टि से, उस के कष्ट-दायक जान से बच सकेंगे। सरकार ने ठेकेदारों के यहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों को जो सहूलियतें और सुविधायें प्रदान की हैं, उन के लिए मैं उपमंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जैसा कि इस सदन में बार बार आश्वासन दिया गया है, इस सदन में ठेकेदारी का उन्मूलन करने के लिए एक व्यापक बिल लाया जायेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस धोर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

इस बिल के पेज 3, क्लॉज 2 (3) के अनुबन्ध (2) के (1) 4 में जो "स्वीपर" शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है, मुझे उस पर विशेष आश्चर्य है। मलकानी कमेटी ने—स्कैर्वेजिंग कन्डीशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी ने यह मत प्रकट किया था कि जो भाई सफाई का काम करते हैं, जो सैनिटरी कन्डीशन का सुधारने का काम करते हैं, उन के लिए किसी आदरसूचक शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाये, जिस से उन के प्रति आदर और सम्मान प्रदर्शित हो सके। आप देखें कि रेलवेज में "सफाईवाला" शब्द आया है। इस मंत्रालय को भी वह शब्द अपनाना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि माननीय मंत्री जी यहाँ पर ऐसा प्रस्ताव लायें कि "स्वीपर" के बजाये "सफाईवाला" शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाये। वह शब्द उन की

प्रतिभावना को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह जाहिर करेगा।

लेकिन मैं सरकार की उदासीनता और हठीलेपन को भी समझता हूँ। सरकार कमेटी कायम करती है और आशा करती है कि सारी दुनिया उस की रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों पर धमल करे, लेकिन वह खुद उस के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाती है। जब सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन स्कैर्वेजिंग एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनी और जब उस कमेटी ने "सफाई वाला" शब्द का प्रयोग किया, तो इस बिल में भी वही शब्द आना चाहिए।

जिस तरह से हम दक्षिण में "घोटी" शब्द का विरोध करते हैं, उसी तरह हम "स्वीपर" शब्द का भी विरोध करते हैं। जो कुदृष्टि "घोटी" शब्द में है, वही "स्वीपर" शब्द में भी है। जो लोग इस देश की चार दीवारी में, चाहे म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में और चाहे कोयले की खानों में, सफाई का काम करते हैं, उन के लिए आदर सूचक शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

इस लिए इस "स्वीपर" शब्द पर मेरा पसंदल आश्चर्य है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देंगे। एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता की दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में "सफाई वाला" शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाये। मैं कानून को बहुत बारीकी से नहीं देखता हूँ, लेकिन जब कोई बात निगाह के सामने आ जाती है तो मैं उस में दखल देता हूँ और स्पीकर साहब तथा डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब की कृपा से दो तीन बार खड़े होने पर समय भी मिल जाता है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन एरियाज की नैगलेक्टिड और बहुत ही बुरी लैकिंग सैनिटरी कन्डीशन की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। वहाँ पर मल सफाई

[श्री बालमीकी]

की दृष्टि से ड्राई टाईप का सिस्टम है, चारों तरफ़ ड्राफ़्ट पड़ी रहती है और बंदूक फेली रहती है। वह इन बातों को तभी दूर कर सकेंगे, जब वह सफ़ाई वालों को धावास की सहूलियत देंगे, उन के जीवन-यापन के लिए उचित वेतन देंगे, उन को आवश्यक सहूलियतें दे कर उन क जीवन-स्तर को कुछ ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, ड्राई टाइप सिस्टम को हटा कर वेट टाइप सिस्टम, माइन सिस्टम लागू करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधक विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि माननीय उपमन्त्री जी जल्द इस तरह ध्यान देंगे और उन लोगों के जीवन को सुधारने के लिए प्रयत्न करेंगे।

Shri Warlor (Trichur): Sir, it is well and good that we welcome the suggestions contained in this amending Bill. The condition of the coal mine workers is horrible. It is most risky. One has to see how they work and in what conditions they work to know what are the conditions actually obtaining there. We had occasion to go to some of the coal mines. We found that even cooking coal was not given by the mine owners to these coal workers. They are not working in open cast mines. Nowadays they are working with very great risk to their lives. But their conditions of work still remain the same with all that the Government has done through legislations. In 1958, I remember, I had occasion to speak on the very same subject. At that time a major demand was that the contribution made by mine owners or the employers should be on a par with what is collected as contribution from the workers. Until then the workers had been contributing about 8 per cent whereas actually the employers had been contributing only 6-1/4 per cent. On that occasion the Government gave us a promise that they would consider

the matter sympathetically. Finally the Government decided—it is well and good and we are thankful to them for that—that it must be on a par with the contribution made by the workers, that the employers' contribution must be on the same level or same percentage as the contribution made by the workers. But I ask the Government, even after doing that, for which we are thankful—I have expressed our thanks—why not the employer be asked to contribute more than the workers. How can you equate the poor worker with the rich employer?

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now it is 3 O'Clock. We will take up the next item of business. He will continue his speech tomorrow.

15.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: STATEMENT ON OIL POLICY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee about the statement on oil policy. Dr. L. M. Singhvi will continue his speech. I find he is not here. Shri P. C. Borooah. I will call the Minister at 3.00 p.m.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming as I do from an oil-bearing area with ONGC right in my home town, Oil India at 25 miles and AOC at less than 100 miles from my place, I feel naturally interested not only in our oil policy, but in everything that concerns oil.

In the statement the hon. Minister said that important developments had taken place in the oil industry of India since the last session of Parliament and he had to restate the oil policy in that context in order to remove the misgivings created by the interested parties to mislead the public. How far this debate has been

successful in bringing forth the oil policy and highlighting its various aspects remains anybody's guess. I find that it has been confined mainly to two points—kerosene scarcity and the laurels for my good friend, the ex-Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya. I am glad to associate myself with my hon. friends who preceded me and who said that the name of Shri Malaviya will go down in history as the principal architect in building the national policy on oil in India. It is true that the concept of producing, refining and distribution of oil in the public sector first struck his mind and, with the blessings of our late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Malaviya succeeded in bringing into existence the Oil India Limited and the ONGC for exploration and production of oil, Gauhati, Barauni and Gujarat refineries for refining and the Indian Oil Company for distribution of oil.

To err is human. The lessons learnt from human failings guide the path of posterity. One of the errors on the part of Shri Malaviya was his decision to set up one processing unit at half way at Gauhati and another far away at Barauni for refining the oil produced at Naharkatia. Naharkatia is only 20 miles away from Digboi, the headquarters of the Assam Oil Company. If it was possible for the British to build a refinery at Digboi, as early as 70 years ago, when there was no railway and not a single metalled road in Assam, why today a refinery could not be set up at Naharkatia is the question the people in Assam still ask.

No expert is needed and any layman will say that the country would have been much gainer financially had there been one bigger refinery at Naharkatia with one product pipe-line to Barauni or to any distributing centre, than having two refineries at two different places with collaboration of two different countries and with two sets of pipelines, one for crude and the other for the product. The coun-

try has thus suffered a loss of a good amount in capital expenditure and will go on losing on account of running expenditure of the two refineries. I am happy that Shri Malaviya, having apparently realised his error, did not repeat the Assam mistake in Gujarat and located the refinery there for Gujarat oil near about the oil fields at Koyali.

Leaving aside that aspect, the consumption of oil is going up very fast in our country. It has been estimated that by 1971 we may require some 25 million tons of oil. Our present capacity is to produce about 8 million tons in the private sector and 7 million tons in the public sector. To cope with this demand, effort should be made to set up more refineries, if necessary with collaboration of foreign firms, who will agree to supply crude on our terms. I am glad to note that proposals are there to increase the capacity of the three public sector refineries. Gauhati is to be raised from 75 million tons to 1 million tons, Barauni from 2 million tons to 3 million tons and Gujarat from 2 million tons to 3 million tons. But I am sorry to say that Gauhati which has already been refining very near to 1 million ton is being raised only to 1 million tons, while Barauni which has gone on stream only recently and still to complete the first stage has been raised to 3 million tons. Likewise, Gujarat which has yet to be commissioned, has been raised from 2 million tons to 3 million tons. I do not quite understand why this step-motherly treatment is being meted out to Assam once again?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up. He should conclude soon.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister himself has already admitted in the House that the installed refining capacity in Assam is too little and comparatively much out of proportion with the already explored oil reserves in the region. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the question of expansion of the Gauhati

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

refinery and see that its capacity is raised at least to the level of the Barauni and Gujarat refineries.

So far as the private sector refineries are concerned, the present policy of not permitting them to expand further is all right. I am happy to find that in spite of great pressure the Kabir Ministry has stuck to its guns and has not allowed them to expand their capacity beyond what has given by the Malaviya Ministry in 1963, namely, 2 million to 3.75 million tons to Burmah Shell, 1 million to 2.5 million tons to ESSO and 75 million to 1.03 million tons to Caltex and something to AOC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In this connection, I may, with the permission of the House, read out a passage from news item from the *London Economist* of July 1965, captioned "Three Rounds to Delhi".

"In the fight over Indian oil prices western 'majors' have now lost three successive rounds to the government in as many months. They first lost rights to import diesel oil and kerosene when India switched to cheaper Soviet supplies for which it pays in rupees under bilateral trade arrangements. The second round was lost when India was offered higher discounts by an unnamed western source of a flat 20 per cent. The third round was in some ways the most important. Three company-owned refineries in India with a current through-put of 8 million tons area, under their current agreements, allowed to import oil from sources of their own choice at the best prices they can get.....Even these cuts will not bring bargaining to an end. Professor Humayun Kabir, India's Minister for Oil said that he hoped for further concessions."

Oil is a very important commodity in the present day context. It plays a vital role in the world's politics and it will play the same role in the defence and the development of our country. As such, production, refining and distribution of oil should be under the control of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up. He should resume his seat.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I come from an oil-bearing area. Yet you have not given me even ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I can't help it. When there is no time, what am I to do? Now, Shri M. R. Krishna.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the oil policy of the country at a time when the country is faced with a bitter enemy. We are also threatened by the supporters of the enemy that we will not be supplied with petrol and fuel to fight this war. Every Member of this House has expressed his happiness with the oil policy which the previous oil Minister has given to this country and I would also like to share the same feeling.

I am also happy that the hon. Minister, Shri Kabir, and his able lieutenant and associate, the Minister of State, Shri Alagesan, are also equally interested in making this country self-sufficient in oil. Therefore one has to feel that the decisions and efforts of the previous Minister are not going to be damped in any way by the present Minister.

The seven sisters, as these big oil companies are known, have been controlling almost all the oilfields of the world. Even though the concerns, which have come from far off countries, have been making fabulous profits, while the condition of labour under the companies has been very bad. Fortunately, in this country the Government have been careful enough

of these things and have taken decisions also to start oil refineries in the public sector.

When these oil companies were asked to pay proper compensation, facilities and benefits to the workers, probably the oil companies topped the list of those went before the tribunals. Whenever they appeared before the tribunals or just before that, they advocated that their profit is very meagre. One of the companies which has brought out a pamphlet has said that their expenditure is about 47 per cent and that they pay about 41 per cent as tax; so, their profit is hardly 1 per cent. But when the tribunals insisted upon them to place before them all the records of their expenditure, they conceded to make whatever payment the tribunals ordered them to make. This clearly shows that they are also trying to behave like the big business and industrial houses who have refused to place their records before the Mahlanobis Committee.

It has been proved beyond doubt that these oil companies have been dictating terms to the Government, of those foreign countries where they operate and in many countries because of the oil companies influence and economic power Governments had to be changed almost every year. We are very happy that in this country we are not going to face that kind of a situation. Since we are engaged in a war with an enemy who is being supported by many of the oil magnates of the world and by oil producing countries, we will have to see the behaviour of the oil companies in India as to whether they are going to co-operate with and help the Government at a time when it is actually faced with an enemy or whether they are going to behave in a funny manner. This should be the criterion for the Government to decide whether in this country we should allow the private oil companies to exist or whether we should say good-bye to these oil companies.

The nationalisation of all basic industries is the policy of this Government, but in the matter of nationalisation of oil companies the Government is very careful to go cautiously. The Government's intention is not just to throw them out even when they behave in a proper manner. All that the Government and the country would like is to see whether any company, whether it is owned by Indians or by foreigners, is going to help the Government and the country to face the enemy and to come out successful or it is going to hinder the progress that our defence forces are making or of the efforts of the Government.

While suggesting that we should not be very hasty in nationising possible oil companies, I will not hesitate to plead before the Government that the expenditure part of these oil companies should be controlled by the Government. Whenever the Government entrusts the cases of oil companies to the tribunals etc., they always have the habit of showing big expenditure and then get away by saying that their margin of profit is very little. The expenditure account should be known to the Government and the Government should have control over their expenditure as also on the distribution side. Today companies, whether they are some industries or oil companies, in the private sector have got the knack of boosting up the salaries of their imported officials working or charging fabulous prices for machinery which they import from any country they like. In that way they boost up expenditure and the Government is at a loss to find out what is the actual expenditure that the company is incurring. Therefore I would suggest that the Government should have proper control over the expenditure and also on distribution.

The Government has got a very big plan. They will have to refine nearly 28 million tonnes in 1971. Hardly our refining capacity is 7.76 million tonnes only whereas in 1966 it is said that we have to have about 15 million ton-

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

nes of refined oil. I do not know how the Government is going to meet this demand. In view of the emergency has the Government imposed any restrictions on the utilisation of this fuel or do they allow the people to use it as they were using it earlier? In countries, like Russia, even during normal times, cars and other vehicles which are for private use have not been permitted to utilise fuel in the manner desired. In the country the time has come when we should also ration the fuel and see that every ounce of fuel used is for the community's benefit and not for individual's benefit. It is time the Government immediately impose certain restrictions and see that the country did not suffer for want of any fuel during an emergency.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words in paying a tribute to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals on the manner in which under difficulties they are trying to prosecute the policy of the Government with regard to oil. The little that I know from papers convinces me that although there are difficulties facing the Government, the framework of the policy which has been accepted by this House and initiated by them is being loyally carried out and the manner in which they are prosecuting this policy, if circumstances favour us, there is no doubt that this country will become self-sufficient in oil in a few years' time and that all that we need to make us strong as a nation from the point of view of oil self-sufficiency will be done under this policy which is being prosecuted satisfactorily by the Government.

I speak only in this generality and broadly because here and there might be things where there could be some alternative suggestions made. The one important aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry is with regard to the complicated affairs which they have

to face in developing the petro-chemical industries in the country. There are difficulties with which the hon. Minister is more familiar than most of us—financial resources, the technology and, more than all, the necessity to fit our industry pattern with the latest development aspect of the industry.

As the consuming centre India is going to be one of the biggest consumers of petro-chemical industries' produce but we cannot set up those big dimension plants which are needed because it requires a lot of capital and technical know-how. I, therefore, suggest for the consideration of the Government to find out parties in the world who will be willing to fit into our pattern of policies and assist the Government in developing the petro-chemical industries in our country even though it has to be on a tripartite basis. There are various countries which have developed petro-chemical industries. At least there is one in Asia which has developed marvelously in petro-chemical industries—I refer to Japan. Then, there are some countries in Europe also, like, France and Italy which will be quite sympathetic to our policy and would like to collaborate with us at the Government level. Could it be possible for us to have some sort of cooperation between, say, countries like Japan, U.S.S.R., France and Italy and ourselves to build up this industry and so build it up that in a region we develop an inter-dependent sort of relations where the raw material comes from one country and the consumption is distributed in that region?

I would refer to a big conference which was held recently in Tehran where some of the great experts of petro-chemical industries and oil experts advocated regional organisation of industries like petro-chemical industries. Their recommendation was to seriously consider whether some of the consuming and raw mate-

rial producing countries could not co-operate amongst themselves to organise these industries from the point of view of both consumption and production. For instance, some of the Middle Eastern countries and ourselves and some of the countries which are equipped with the technical aspect of it could be brought into this pattern. What I refer to is that we should examine regional organisation of petro-chemical complex on a bilateral or a trilateral arrangement by which our policy is kept intact and the resources that we need, the technical know-how that we need, are available to us. I am quite sure the U.S.S.R. is willing to offer their assistance and Japan too is willing to offer their assistance. Could it be possible for us to collaborate with Japan and the U.S.S.R. to build up our petro-chemical industries? This is all I wanted to suggest.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion and made many suggestions. The main purpose for which I placed the oil statement before the House was to restate the policy of Government and to give the House an opportunity of discussing its particular aspects.

While some of the speakers have referred to some of the broad aspects, much of the discussion was concentrated on only two questions, one was the question of the distribution of kerosene during the difficult months of May and June and the other was about the success or otherwise of our exploration programme.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Even now it is there.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I shall deal with them seriatim and I hope hon. Members will forgive me if I do not refer to them individually. I have divided the comments broadly under the following heads: the exploration programme, the production of crude

oil inside the country, the refining programme and distribution.

As more than one hon. Member mentioned, the discussion is taking place at a time when the oil policy has a special significance. One assurance that I can give to the House is that we have taken steps to see that the defence needs are met to the full and, as far as we can judge, they shall be met to the full and there will not be the slightest difficulty about that. This may occasionally mean some curtailment here and there, though till now we have tried to avoid such curtailment. We are trying to meet the full Civil requirements, but so far as the defence requirements are concerned, they shall be met to the fullest extent.

Shri Ranga: Have the oil companies given their assurance and co-operation?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend asks me about the companies. I can repeat here what I said in the other House. Some hon. friends still seem to live in the delusion that the oil companies are more powerful than Governments. This may have been true in the past, but at least for the last six or seven years, it has been proved again and again that the smallest Governments are more powerful than the most powerful oil companies....

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend has taken my observation from the wrong end. I wanted him to say that we have the assurance and the co-operation of the oil companies. Instead of that, he is becoming bellicose....

Shri Humayun Kabir: In any case, there has been no reason to suspect any lack of co-operation from any of the oil companies.

Shri Ranga: That is what I wanted.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The House will probably be glad to hear that

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the Government of India has today entered into a new agreement to set up a new plant in collaboration with one of the major oil companies of the world for producing lubricants inside India. This will also go a long way in meeting the requirements of essential needs. It is an indication of the way in which the oil companies are also responding in this crisis.

Shri Ranga: There should be no quarrel between the Government and the companies.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Regarding exploration, that question has been discussed again and again I would say that while the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has done very good work, there have also been certain drawbacks in the past because it did not have a whole-time Chairman. It was from the very nature of the case inevitable that when the Chairman had other more important responsibilities, he could not give his whole-time attention to the Commission. But since the appointment of the whole-time Chairman in September, last year, the work of the Commission has improved materially. This is reflected in both exploration and production. During the last one and half years or, I should say, two years, several new fields have been proved and some extremely interesting structures have been discovered. The crude reserves at Lakwa and Rudrasagar are certainly of the same order as the reserves at Naharkatiya and, maybe, according to some estimates, twice as much. Similarly, substantial reserves are expected at Navagam and Kalol on Gujarat side. Interesting structures have been discovered in the off-shore areas of Gulf of Cambay, in the Madras coast and near Calcutta. As I mentioned to the House earlier, I may say that if these structures prove to be oil-bearing, it will solve not only the problem of crude oil in this country but, if these structures are oil-bearing of the order expected, it may also solve the problem of foreign exchange of the country as a whole.

The exploration programmes for Godavari delta as well as Andamans and Tripura have been drawn up.

The utilisation of rigs has been considerably improved and better control of stores established. The Public Undertakings Committee, in their latest Report, had pointed out certain defects in the past working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. They had pointed out a discrepancy of about 10 crores in accounting of the stores at the end of 1963. I am glad to inform the House that due to the action taken since then, this discrepancy of 10 crores was reduced to 3.2 crores by the middle of 1964, and since then another crore worth of material has been located so that the discrepancy today is only about 2 crores and that also, I expect, will be very soon set right. These are only indications of the way in which the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has improved. The accounts are now up-to-date and for the first time in its history the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has completed accounts for 1964-65 and has submitted them in time. This is on the side of administration.

On the side of drilling, it is the actual results which show the progress. It is not as my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee has said—he talked about all kinds of things—that Under Secretaries and Joint Secretaries have been running the Oil and Natural Gas Commission . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I never said it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some hon. Member referred to it; he said that some Under Secretaries and Joint Secretaries have been running this Oil and Natural Gas Commission. But the results indicate otherwise. In 1961-62, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was able to drill approximately 75,000 metres; in 1963-64, they were able to drill 1,61,000 metres; in 1964-

85, it was 1,72,000 metres and in 1965-86, the programme is 2,25,000 metres, that is, we have increased it by about 50 per cent since the end of 1963. I think for the first time, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will fulfil the target. In the past, the performance of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has always been less a minimum of 50 per cent of target and the maximum was 70 per cent. This year, 1965-86, will be the first year when the target will be fully completed and we hope that there may be a slight over-fulfilment as well. It will have increased, as I said, by 50 per cent within a year and a half.

Some Members referred to the terms of agreement for expansion of offshore areas. One or two Members said that there were disturbing trends. I am thankful to Shri Malaviya who said that he had not found any disturbing trend. In fact, it should be remembered that the policy of the Government is not settled by any individual Minister; the policy of the Government is the policy of the Cabinet; the policy of the Government is approved by the Parliament and no Minister can change that policy without the approval of the Government and the Parliament. No one has come to the Parliament for any change in that policy. All that I can claim is that perhaps the implementation has been a little more successful and if this disturbs my hon. friends, then I am helpless. I shall continue to disturb them by trying to bring about improvements.

So far as the policy is concerned, the policy which was laid down some years ago has been, and will continue to be, followed because this policy is in the best interest of the nation. While I would not be behind anybody else in recognising, in this connection, the great work of my predecessor, Shri Malaviya, we should not forget two other great figures who really laid down the oil policy of the country, namely, late Maulana Azad and late Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar. It

should not be forgotten that it was in the years 1952-53 that Dr. Bhatnagar took the initiative. We should not really forget the services of these two great men who are no longer with us.

The Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 have been scrupulously observed and, in fact all that we have done is to define this policy more carefully in August last year. This policy was at the back of the agreement which was entered into with Stanvac. The same policy was followed when there was an agreement with Burmah Oil Company, leading to the formation of Oil India. Therefore, there is no change in the policy. There will be only some slight change in the way the policy is being implemented. These are the explicit definitions that we have laid down. I think the policy today is firmer than what it was before August 1964. The policy now laid down is that foreign collaborations will be only where ONGC will have a majority share. This was not the case in the past. In the case of Indo-Stanvac, India had only 25 per cent share; in the case of Oil India, India had first one-third share and later fifty per cent share. But, in future, the policy that has been further elaborated in August 1964, is that the ONGC will have a majority share. The collaboration will be mainly for offshore areas where expenses and risks are much greater.

An hon. Member: What is meant by majority share? Is it 51 per cent?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Majority share means majority share.

An hon. Member: 51 per cent or 60 per cent? What is the majority here?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This will depend on particular cases. The question of oil is entirely different and every industry has to follow its own logic. Cases will also differ where the risks are greater; where greater foreign exchange is involved, we may have to offer greater inducements to a collaborator. These are

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obviously commercial considerations, but the national interest will always be observed.

The foreign collaborators will be asked to undertake a minimum exploration expenditure, provide free foreign exchange and cover the major part, if not the entire risks. Surely these terms are much better than those which were secured at the time of the formation of Oil India.

Regarding production, there has been considerable progress in the last two years. The total production of crude in the country in 1962-63 was less than 1.25 million tonnes. The production in 1964-65 was more than twice the production of 1962-63. The production has been further stepped up since May 1965 and we hope to step it up further by the beginning of 1966. Arrangements have been made for this purpose.

The following figures will give some idea of the progress already achieved in the country:—

In 1956, out of a total consumption of five million tonnes of all types of petroleum products, about two million were imported; in 1961, out of a total consumption of almost eight million tonnes, the amount imported was about 2½ million tonnes; in 1965, out of a consumption of over 5½ million tonnes in the first six months, the imports were only about 1½ million tonnes. This, in itself, indicates the progress made in recent years to become self-supporting as far as possible.

I have already told the House in my statement that, so far as diesel is concerned, by the end of the Third Plan—within another six or seven months—we shall be almost self-sufficient. So far as kerosene is concerned, by the end of the Fourth Plan, we shall have attained substantial self-sufficiency, though some small quantities may have still to be imported.

In respect of Refineries also, there has been considerable progress. Here also I would like to recognise the excellent work done by my predecessors, both Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Alagesan. The work of Shri Alagesan should not be forgotten. The work which he did during the six months he was in charge when he set the Gauhati Refinery in order should be remembered and the House should pay tribute to him for that. It is true that the Gauhati Refinery was commissioned in January, 1962, but it was not till late 1963 that its teething troubles were overcome and in 1964 its production was stabilised. The House will be glad to hear that, in the last few months, the Gauhati Refinery has established almost a record; it is working at about 110% efficiency with an installed capacity of 0.75 million tonnes, its production today is in the region of a million tonnes.

The teething troubles of Barauni Refinery were overcome much more quickly. Trial runs began in July—August, 1964, and the Refinery was commissioned in January, 1965. In the last two months, the production has been established and it is hoped that soon Barauni will be able to repeat the performance of Gauhati. This also is a good sign. Whereas it took almost two years to stabilise the production at Gauhati, in Barauni within about a year, the production has been stabilised. It shows that our people are gaining experience and the Refineries are doing better than they did in the past.

In the case of Koyali Refinery, trial runs with water have begun and it is expected that the Refinery will go on steam by early October. In fact, I do not wish to say it, but it is possible that it may go on stream even during September.

The Cochin Refinery is expected to be commissioned by January, 1966.

All these show that the progress has been maintained.

The question of cost was referred to by some hon. Member. It is difficult to compare the cost of one refinery with another as each refinery is tailor-made according to the quality of crude, the product pattern and flexibility built into it. In spite of this, there has been a progressive reduction in the cost within battery limits of the refineries in the public sector. These costs were about Rs. 15 crores for Gauhati with a capacity of 75 million tonnes, of about Rs. 26 crores for Barauni with a capacity of two million tonnes, of a little over Rs. 22 crores for Gujarat with a capacity of two million tonnes, of Rs. 22 crores for Cochin with a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes and of less than Rs. 20 crores for Madras with a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes. These figures are revealing. We have been able to bring down the expenses of refinery substantially in spite of the fact that prices everywhere are going up. Materials are more expensive; engineering goods are more expensive; services are more expensive; in spite of all these, we have been able to make some substantial reduction in the cost of a refinery.

This is not the only point. Some hon. friends referred—and very rightly—to the fact that we should try to be self-supporting as far as possible in respect of construction of refinery. The main items of refining equipment like columns and pressure vessels are not yet manufactured in the country. Items like heat exchangers, tubes, valves, etc., are, to some extent, manufactured and we are using them as far as possible.

In the Gauhati refinery, the foreign exchange component was about 50 per cent of the cost. In the Barauni refinery it was about 40 per cent of the cost. In the Gujarat refinery it will be about 30 per cent of the cost only. So, we have here again steadily brought down the foreign exchange component of the refineries which are being constructed. This progressive

decrease in the volume of the imported equipment has been brought about by greater use of indigenous material.

Members will also be glad to learn that Indian engineers are being increasingly associated in design of the refineries. In the case of the Barauni refinery, in the expansion programme, to some extent, Indian engineers have helped. In the case of the Koyali or the Gujarat refinery, a much larger share was given to Indian engineers and we shall associate Indian engineers also in Madras and in any subsequent refineries that we may build. In this way, we hope to build up within the country the necessary technical efficiency which is required for the construction of refineries.

My hon. friend Shri P. C. Borooah asked why the Barauni refinery was being expanded, why the Gujarat refinery was being expanded and why there was no comparable expansion taking place in Gauhati. The main reason for that is the question of distribution. Experience throughout the world shows that it is more economic to establish a refinery at the consumption centre; it is cheaper to bring the crude even from a distance and distribute the finished products near the consumption centre. But even then, we have in view the development of the Gauhati refinery. My hon. friend had possibly forgotten that within Assam there are two refineries. In fact, at present, with the exception of Maharashtra, Assam is the only other State which has two refineries, and these two refineries have to send a large part of their products outside Assam. As Assam is industrialised and the whole of Eastern India is industrialised, we shall certainly keep in mind the very valuable suggestions of Shri P. C. Borooah.

I would submit that we have improved the terms of collaboration in every case. The costs have been brought down and better terms secured for purchase of crude wherever necessary. Take the Cochin refinery

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itself. In the agreement which was signed for that refinery, the foreign collaborators were allowed a ceiling of 1.84 dollars per barrel of crude landed at Cochin. In terms of that agreement they had actually negotiated for a price of 1.57 dollars per barrel f.o.b., but we did not accept that. Under pressure and through negotiation, in July this year we were able to persuade them to accept 1.48 dollars per barrel, which means a saving of 7 cents per barrel. Since 1 million tonnes means $7\frac{1}{2}$ million barrels, with a production of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes, the saving for that at the rate of 7 cents per barrel comes to a saving of—at 7 cents for 20 million barrels—that is, 140 million cents, which means about 1,400,000 dollars, which is a substantial amount. One single transaction has given us this saving.

Similarly, in respect of the transport of crude, the terms today are far better than they were before, and the terms of the Madras refinery are superior to anything that we have obtained for Cochin. We are also laying down the policy that in future all such crude will be transported in Indian shipping wherever it is available. In fact, we are also thinking of collaborating in this matter to see if joint shipping companies can be built up to handle the transport of crude.

I agree that it may have been necessary to offer specially attractive terms at the time of forming Oil India. But the fact remains that this placed an undue burden on the Government. The refineries are paying at import parity prices, but the Government are subsidising Oil India to the extent of Rs. 60 per ton. It is a huge amount. No such agreement will be entered into in the future. In fact, the terms obtained for the Madras refinery are far more advantageous to India than any terms secured till now.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar made a most constructive speech, but one remark which he made surprised me a little.

He said that in future the refineries were likely to be established in the private sector. I really do not know where he found it in my statement, because I have stated categorically in my statement that all future refineries shall be in the public sector. Therefore, I think that it was probably a slip of the tongue or whatever it may be; he is a very careful Member, and I never expected from him this kind of a mistake.

He also referred to the question of expansion and suggested as if some expansion had been allowed during the last year and a half. He seems to have forgotten that whatever expansion in the private sector refineries has taken place has taken place before 1963. From a capacity of about 2 million tonnes, Burmah Shells went to 3.75 million tonnes. Esso's capacity was raised from 1 million tonnes to 2.5 million tons; Caltex has also been given an expansion. But after the Ministry Petroleum and Chemicals was formed, no expansion has been given. In fact, we have laid down the policy that in future when every region has one or more refineries, then the question of expansion will be looked into purely from the point of view of distribution and if only economics justified it. Then we may consider it from the point of view of the overall interests of the country.

My hon. friend, Dr. Ranen Sen, in an otherwise constructive speech seemed to question the agreement we had reached in regard to the Madras refinery with NIOC-AIOC and asked the reasons for it. The reason is simple, that they offered the best possible terms and these terms were so attractive that we had no option but to accept them. We hope that this refinery will be set up in time and fulfil the expectations we have about it.

Now I come to the question of distribution. Most members were concerned, and rightly so, about the difficulties faced by the public in respect of high speed diesel oil and kerosene

in May/June. I fully share their concern. We have tried to take all possible measures to overcome the difficulty. Nevertheless, there was difficulty in May, and partly in June for reasons beyond our control. There was, first of all, a reduction in the foreign exchange allocation of about Rs 10 crores between October 1964 and March 1965. There was a further cut of another Rs. 10 crores between April 1965 and Sept. 1965. A cut of Rs. 20 crores in all in a total budget of about Rs. 100 crores is a very big cut. Also, as my hon. friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha pointed out, the Finance Ministry never indicate these cuts beforehand. They cannot, from the very nature of the case. Till the last moment, we hoped that the foreign exchange would be available and we did not want to allow any panic or any kind of uncertainty to prevail. But only at the last moment, these cuts were indicated. Nevertheless we were able to take some measures as a result of which we were able to face the difficulty largely, I will not say, completely.

I wish only to place before the House certain facts and figures. I know my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye has no belief in statistics and figures. He said I have given certain statistics. After all, neither he nor I can go to every single retail dealer throughout India in the five lakh or more villages and in the many towns. We have to go by the figures supplied to us and we have to be sure that the figures are correct. The total all-India requirement of kerosene is about 90,000 tonnes a month more than the indigenous production. In the case of highspeed diesel, it is about 40,000 tonnes more than what we produce ourselves. We covered this by adequate imports. In fact, we had a little margin. I will not give many figures but only one or two. In the month of July 1965, we actually supplied throughout the country about 180,000 metric tonnes against the expected consumption of 160,000 metric tonnes so far as diesel oil is concerned, in other words, about 20,000 metric ton-

nes excess was given in order to create confidence. Similarly regarding kerosene, about 200,000 tonnes were supplied to the different areas as against an expected consumption of about 180,000 tonnes, again an excess of 20,000 tonnes. In terms of actual sale in July 1964, the sale was a little over 250,000 kilolitres. In July 1965, the sale was almost over 270,000 kilolitres so that here also the increase was more than 5 per cent.

I do not even then deny pockets of scarcity. We have tried to maintain supplies to every area. We have tried to maintain supplies throughout the country as a whole. For this, I would like to thank the Soviet Union which had at very short notice made very large supplies available to us. We have also requested every State Government to keep an eye on the situation. I have personally written to every Chief Minister to keep the situation under control, and I have asked them to let me know if there are any difficulties or shortages anywhere. I may say I have received no letters indicating any shortages. Even then, when any Member of Parliament has indicated shortage, we have made enquiries. We have arranged that every month a report of the supplies in the area and the movements to that area will be made available to the State Government and to every District Collector. These are the measures which we can take.

Members will, however, appreciate my difficulty. The Central Government has two major responsibilities in respect of supply of petroleum products. The first is to ensure that indigenous product plus imports are together adequate for the requirements of the country; the second is to ensure that each supply area receives an adequate quantity in an equitable way. Oil companies have been compelled to do that since 27th May, and we have not received any complaints as I said. We have also asked IOC to expand sales, but certainly it is not possible for the Central Government to go into the retail trade. The Kerosene Price

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Control is administered by the State Government, and we have requested the State Governments to utilise it wherever necessary. I do not deny shortage in pockets here and there, but it is due to maldistribution which the Central Government cannot deal with. It is partly a law and order problem, partly a question of retail distribution, which are the exclusive responsibility of the State Governments, where any attempt by the Centre to interfere would only cause confusion and delay.

I shall also indicate the way in which IOC rose to the occasion. IOC has increased its sales substantially. In 1962-63 it sold a little less than 6½ lakh KL; in 1964-65 this was 17.2 lakh KL; in 1965-66, it is planning to sell 34.5 lakh KL, and in the four months from April to July, it has already sold almost a million KL. The progress has been substantial. In fact, it has been almost trebled between 1962-63 and 1964-65, and since last year the sales this year will be almost double. This is almost a phenomenal rate of progress of IOC.

Some Members referred to the question of pumps. Here also, the figures are telling. IOC pumps are increasing at a very fast rate. Towards the end of 1963 IOC had 650 pumps out of a total of about 12,000 pumps. That was at the time this Ministry was formed. Within one year the pumps were doubled and were 1,150 out of a total of about 13,000 on 1st January, 1965, but since then the progress has been even more rapid. In the last six or seven months, the progress has been so rapid that today IOC has 1,700 pumps. From 1,150 on 1st January, it has come to 1,700 in 1965, and we may say that in the last 18 months or so, IOC pumps have trebled. This is certainly a rapid rate of progress, and I am sure that the House would like to congratulate IOC for this work.

IOC's imports have also increased from about 5.5 lakh tons in 1962-63.

In 1964-65 it was over 10½ lakh tons. This year it is planning to sell over 1.6 million tons, i.e., over 16 lakh tons.

Two other recent measures will also help to ease the position so far as the distribution of kerosene is concerned. We are asking IOC and all other oil companies to sell kerosene through their own depots. To that extent there may be some easing of the situation. We are also taking measures for supply of coal in urban areas, so that more kerosene may be released for the rural areas. We are also planning to bring inferior kerosene on a much larger scale, which may be distributed in the rural areas. We have also decided to issue an order banning the use of kerosene for any purpose other than illumination and cooking. This will become a criminal offence. One of the reasons for the shortage has been that people have mixed it with high speed diesel oil and adulterated it for traction. If we can stop that—it is going to be a criminal offence—this will also help to ease the situation.

These are some of the measures taken. While we shall therefore make every effort to maintain supplies of kerosene at reasonable prices, I would urge on hon. Members to remember one other thing, a very serious development which has taken place recently, the present conflict with Pakistan which, as every hon. Member knows, has been forced on us against our wishes. That has put a great strain on the kerosene supply position owing to the increased off-take by the defence forces. This increase is even larger than was anticipated. The defence forces have some idea: so much quantity required during peacetime; so much quantity might be required in case of hostilities. Actually the consumption is much larger than what had been estimated as possible consumption during hostilities. We are therefore diverting more to the defence forces. They are now

drawing almost twice of what was anticipated. I am sure that Members will agree that defence requirements must be given the first priority. Even though it means a certain amount of hardship and difficulties for us, we shall have to face it. That is part of our contribution to the war effort, to the defence of the country. Nevertheless, we are doing our best to maintain supplies as far as possible. We are approaching friendly countries; as I said earlier, the Soviet Union has helped and is still willing to help. This will help us perhaps to overcome this difficulty.

There is one last point before I conclude. Mr. Malaviya made a most interesting suggestion about the petrochemicals. I entirely agree with him. That is the way in which we have actually been proceeding. We are trying to build up petro-chemical complex through the collaboration of many parties, on terms advantageous to the country. A major part of the basic industries will remain in the public sector and we shall be obtaining substantial assistance in free foreign exchange in order to build up this industry. We are particularly keen on this, as with its development, we can not only sustain the economic growth of the country, but I feel, if the petro-chemical industries are developed in a proper manner they may give the much needed fillip to our economy. I would conclude by saying this. Just now we are passing through very strenuous times. The morale of the country is extremely high. The defence forces have given us a splendid account of themselves. Let us at the home front do everything possible to sustain their courage and show signs of unity and to work unitedly, providing them with those services and those goods that they need in order to carry on their duty to the country and maintain the honour and integrity of this land.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I thank the hon. Minister for providing such assurances to this House. I am happy to note that we are moving towards self-sufficiency in

the matter of diesel oil and kerosene by the end of the Third or Fourth Plan. I thought he would give some idea about the role of the oil companies in the so-called shortage of kerosene. I am sorry that he did not even mention that. Our air services had to sustain heavy losses because of defective supply to the Caravelles aircraft. There is some enquiry about it. I do not know. The other day the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation said: we have gone into the matter. I want to know clearly whether any chemical analysis had been made of the oil supplied by Esso. If it is proved that there was defective supply, after analysis and after investigation, we should take some action against that particular firm. Esso is known even to the Minister. I must congratulate him for standing against the pressure given by this particular company. They circulated a brochure and it was replied to by the Ministry. Of course it was not under the initials of any responsible officer or anybody else; it was an anonymous document. I would like to thank the hon. Minister who feels that these companies should not think that they are more powerful than the Government. That is a very good thing; that feeling should be there. I am glad that the Government have realised that they are more powerful than the oil companies, and the companies should be given a proper warning about it.

16 hrs.

About the nationalisation of these oil companies, I put up this demand which was supported not only by the Opposition Members but by Members on the other side, the Members of the ruling party—Members like Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and others—who said it was high time that the oil companies were nationalised, because, at the time of aggression on Kutch by Pakistan they betrayed our confidence. They wanted to betray us, and even today, at the time of emergency, at a time of national crisis, I am sure they may again betray us. So, it is high

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

time that we took a decision on nationalising the oil companies.

The hon. Minister has hinted that there may be some cut in the local consumption of kerosene oil because of our requirements for the defence forces. I am one with him in the matter of defence. When the country wants everything for the purposes of defence and to defend our motherland, I wish to make an appeal to all the people of this country that they should be prepared to suffer in this respect, because it is suffering for the sake of a noble cause. But there was no defence requirement in the month of May, June or July, 1965. So, the scarcity should not be termed as anything concerning with the defence of the country. We are ready to share in the suffering for the defence of the country but steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of the consumer and of the common people, and it should not be shielded under the pretext of defending this country.

One last word about the agreements with the oil companies. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that agreements are flouted by the oil companies, not only oil agreements but agreements with ordinary persons and the companies. Take for instance a small agreement with an ordinary person and the Caltex Co. I say in this House that a particular gentleman

rented his house; it was taken on rent by the Caltex Co. in the Golf Links. The agreement was to run for five years. Then it was renewed for another five years. Even after the lapse of 10 years, this Caltex Co. which is so powerful has not left that house, because all sorts of pressure are being brought on that poor person, that gentleman who is the houseowner, Mr. Bhandari. They want to keep this house. This is a matter of shame for such big oil companies to do like that. I would not have mentioned this in the House but for the pressure which is brought on the houseowner, that particular individual. I would like the Minister, though it is not within his power to evict the company, to see that he uses his good offices to see that even such small agreements are not violated by the oil companies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the statement on oil policy by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals laid on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

16.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Thursday, September 16, 1965/Bhadra 25, 1887 (Saka).