

[Shri S. S. Lal]

Even during the so-called authoritarian regime of 18 months of Emergency such arbitrary action was not taken. During the past 15 years, a nominal penalty was being imposed at the rate of Re. 1 per sq. yard for the lapse of registration.

It must be appreciated that a middle-class family buying a plot at Rs. 46,000 for 250 sq. metres would never be remiss in registration of the plots. There might be some financial hurdles which result in delay. But that should not entertain a penalty of thousands of rupees and also cancellation of the plots.

I suggest that the hon. Minister of Works and Housing should make a statement on the floor of the House, restoring the cancelled plots to the allottees after collecting a nominal fee of Re. 1 per sq. yard.

12.53 hrs.

#### HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal on the 27th April, 1979, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Ravi, would you like to speak?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill moved by the hon. Minister is very little in content because it is only for making a few adjustments of areas in the territories between U.P. and Haryana. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of

this House to some of the basic problems which the Minister has shirked. The new Janata Government has to put a stop to this.

Sir, Haryana is a small State while U.P. is one of the biggest States in the country. To-day, even on the population basis, it is the largest State. What is the logic behind this alteration of boundaries between these two States? Can the hon. Minister explain it? So far as the language is concerned, both the States speak Hindi? The objective is to serve the administration still better; in what way it has to be achieved is my basic question. If this is done for the betterment of the people and better functioning of the States, why is this done arbitrarily? Regional imbalance is the fact of the day in this country to-day. The regional imbalances vary from area to area and State to State and within the State itself, there is regional imbalance. And, there is a regional imbalance within the country itself. One of the major problems is to tackle this regional imbalance, through the administrative machinery. It depends upon the capability of the States. It depends upon the functioning of the administrative machinery and its capacity to mobilise as much resources as possible from the State itself as also the availability of the monetary and fiscal aid that comes from the Centre. So, we have to come to a conclusion—it is a fact also—that a smaller State is better than a bigger State. A smaller State is more viable for administration and also more viable for betterment and development. That is why a bigger district has been divided into two or three mini-districts. In Kerala we had nine districts. Now, we have got eleven districts and one more is going to be added. We will get more administrative viability and the State government will be able to enforce its authority better on this area. If we can apply this principle to the district level, I believe, that principle can be applied to the State level as well.

Sir, one of the main reasons for regional imbalance is the non-viability of the administrative capacity of the States because of the larger area as well as the population. Sir, you would recall Sardar K. M. Panicker made a dissenting note on the report of the State Reorganisation Commission. In that dissenting note he said that it is always desirable to have a State with smaller area and he wanted that the State of U.P. must be divided into two. Mr. Sathe is pleading for a separate State of Vidharbha taking some area from M.P. and Maharashtra. Sir, we have 84 to 85 members of Parliament from U.P. They raise lot of hue and cry that theirs is a backward State. I have no dispute on their claim. But why is it so? There are fifty-six districts in U.P. I wonder whether any Chief Minister can even complete his tour of all the districts in U.P. during his tenure as Chief Minister as no Chief Minister remains there for more than a year or two. There are 480 MLAs in U.P. Assembly. How can the Chief Minister understand the complicity of the problems when he is not able to tour all the districts in the State. Difficulty of the political authority to understand the problems of the areas of the State results in the creation of regional imbalance in the State. So, in the interest of progress of the States like Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh it is always desirable to divide these States into smaller States and U.P. should be divided first into two. This is the basic point I want to raise in this connection. Instead of making piece-meal legislation he should come forward with a comprehensive new policy to re-organising the State into a small State.

Sir, the second point I would like to make is about linguistic States. Today if we look back we will have to regret that it has become a matter of exploitation for political gains. No doubt, it is very good for administration and cohesiveness but politicians

must ponder whether this linguistic States policy can be used as a political weapon for making a hue and cry over the sons of the soil theory. Sons of the soil theory has become a curse in this country and it has become a menace to the unity of the country. Sons of the soil cry has come because we cannot understand the ethos of the Indian society or the political ethics, political morality or political sense behind the linguistic States.

13 hrs.

But unfortunately we find that nobody is prohibited in this country from using or abusing all these things. The question of language is being exploited for political reasons and a time has come when we should stop all these things; we should once for all stop the cry 'son, of the soil.' I have absolutely nothing against any language. But I will give you one example for your information. The Central Government must be above all these things. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I don't know whether you were there when National Film Awards were given the other day. The Home Minister must be aware of all these things and that is why I am bringing it to his notice now. There is a particular pattern of issuing the awards in the national film function. We first give it to national films. Then comes the Directors, actors and actresses and so on and then comes the regional films. They announce the names only in Hindi which our people cannot understand. Why in the name of regional films the Hindi films have been brought in, like Kasur and Jagoon? I don't understand this. And the Best Director Mr. Aravindan who has been given the Best Director Award for the second time consecutively has been insulted. He had not been given the award separately and he was called

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

along with the Malayalam film award, for the film called Thambu. So, this is the position. Why should such an insult be given to a director who has got the best-director award for the second time consecutively? This is against national unity. This subject comes under the Home Ministry and it is a very sensitive issue. We are certainly entitled to know about it. And when we contacted the top officer of the Film Festival or the Director there, he said, 'What is wrong with it?' Is it the way an officer should behave? Instead of giving the award separately to the Best Director you club it with the award given for the Malayalam film. What sort of encouragement you are giving to regional language films? Is it the way of doing such things? This cannot be tolerated. I hope that the Hon. Home Minister will himself go into it and do the needful.

Before concluding I wish to stress upon one point and it is this. We can have a comprehensive Bill, after necessary consultation has been done. Let the Government bring forward a complete comprehensive Bill after consultation with all the political leaders and the concerned States for the reorganisation of the States, to make the States smaller. Such a step alone will pave the way for the integration of the country. That sort of step is alone needed for the political unity and administrative viability of the country and for the development of various regions and States and for national duty. With these words I conclude my speech, thank you.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch, at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH  
(ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES)

BILL—contd.

श्री गंगा सिंह (मडी) सभापति महोदय, मैं हरियाणा एंड उत्तर प्रदेश (आल्टरेशन ऑफ बाउंडरीज) बिल, 1978 का समर्थन करना हूँ। 61 राज्या ने अपने सीमा विवाद को पारंपरिक महमति में एक पत्र फैमले के द्वारा मुलमा लिया है, यह स्वागत करने योग्य बात है। लेकिन इन प्रश्न को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना चाहिए।

जहां तक यू० पी० का प्रश्न है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है और उसकी आबादी दम से बाहर करेड तक है। संवर्धन के लिहाज से भी वह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है—वह इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है कि कई स्वतंत्र राज्य भी उसके बराबर नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के तीन प्रधान मंत्री इस प्रदेश से हा चुके हैं। लेकिन अगर विकास की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो यह प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान के पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में से एक है, और मैं समझता हूँ इसके पिछड़ेपन का सब से बड़ा कारण इसकी लार्जनेस है—इतना बड़ा प्रदेश होने के कारण ही यह पिछड़ा हुआ है।

पहले यह मत था कि अगर बड़े बड़े प्रदेश हों, तो प्रदेश की हुकूमत पर कम खर्च होगा, और वह पैसा विकास पर लगाया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब से हरियाणा, पंजाब और दूसरे छोटे छोटे प्रदेश बने हैं, यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि विकास की दृष्टि से छोटा प्रदेश ज्यादा अच्छा होता है और उसमें विकास की गति अधिक होती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 57 जिले हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी चीफ मिनिस्टर के लिए यह हयुमेनली पासिबल नहीं है कि वह ऐसे प्रदेश को एक डायनामिक सीडरशिप दे सके। कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर 57 जिलों के क्लकटरी को अच्छी तरह से पहचान भी नहीं सकता है—खास तौर से यू० पी० में जहां कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर दो साल से अधिक अपने पद पर नहीं रहता है, और इस लिए वह जिलों में अच्छी हुकूमत नहीं दे सकता है। जहां तक अच्छी हुकूमत का सवाल है, यह जरूरी है कि प्रदेश की सारी जनता के साथ और डिस्टिन्क्ट क्लकटरी और एस० पी० आदि जिलों के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स के साथ चीफ मिनिस्टर का पर्सनल कनटेक्ट और साकफियत हो।

भारत का जियोग्राफिकली देखे, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के चार पांच विभाग ऐसे हैं, जो एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल पक्क हैं। जैसे, हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ लगा हुआ ५० पी० का पहाड़ी इलाका है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में धान और सब्जियों की प्राइवकेशन में बहुत उन्नति की है, लेकिन ५० पी० के पहाड़ी इलाके में उतना विकास और उन्नति नहीं हो पाई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ५० पी० के पहाड़ी इलाके की एक अलग स्टेट बना दी जाये, तो उसमें भी उन्नति और विकास होगा, जितना कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक दूसरा इलाका ददनखंड है, वह भी बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसी तरह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भी एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। दूसरे इलाके कुछ सम्पन्न हैं, लेकिन वे भी उतने सम्पन्न नहीं हैं, जितने कि वे होने चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि विकास की दृष्टि से ५० पी० का विभाजन होना चाहिए। और उसकी जगह पर छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स बननी चाहिए। कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर इनसे बड़े प्रदेश का अच्छी हकूमत नहीं दे सकता है। आज कल ५० पी० की आबादी दस करोड़ से बड़ी है। अगर उसका छोटे छोटे पांच दिशा में बांट दिया जाये, तब भी एक प्रदेश भी बनने का आसानी से बन जायेगा।

मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि सरकार को मार हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति की दृष्टि में उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास की गतिमान में तेजी लाने के लिए और वहाँ एक अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन स्थापित करने के लिए—पिछले दस बारह सालों से उत्तर प्रदेश में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है, एक मामली सी ट्रांसफर करने में भी वहाँ पांच साल लग जाते हैं—सरकार को मोच विचार कर एक कांमिश्नरिब विन लाना चाहिए, जिसके द्वारा ५० पी० का छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स में विभाजित किया जा सके। मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह कोई कमीशन बिठाये, जो सारे देश के सम्बन्धित विकास के लिए बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स को विभाजित कर के छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करे।

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Why are the Ministers going out and coming in so frequently?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps, they are on a slimming course.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Madam Chairman, this Bill has been brought in primarily to make some alterations in the bound-

dary between U.P. and Haryana. I agree with the sentiments expressed by several Members. It is appropriate that the ex-Chief Minister of U.P. is here when discussions are going on. Several Members who participated pleaded for bifurcation of U.P. on administrative grounds as well as grounds of economic development. We have inherited our states as a legacy of British colonialism when we attained independence, at that time U.P. was the biggest state. Even today it sends in 85 members to Lok Sabha. It makes all the political difference in the context of the bigness of the State. There had been an agitation going on after the advent of freedom, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, that states ought to be reorganised on the basis of the language of the people. A committee was constituted under Fazl Ali and they recommended certain things, there was a dissenting note by Sardar Panikkar, if I remember right, for bifurcation of U.P. but it was not accepted for various reasons. In the south especially the agitation was for creation of states on a linguistic basis but nowhere in the commission's terms of reference is it to be found that the states are to be reorganised on the basis of language. The important consideration was administrative viability. Several commissions were set up to settle the boundaries of each state. One such was set up between Haryana and U.P. There were several awards. One was the Mahajan award on Maharashtra, Karnatak. In this case Dikshit's award is implemented to mark the boundary between U.P. and Haryana. When these alterations are made, it may not solve the entire problem. Jamuna happens to be the boundary between Haryana and U.P. in the districts of Bulandshar and Gurgaon and other places. So far as the award goes it is all right. So far as the bigger problem of bifurcation or reorganisation of states is concerned, it should be based on administrative convenience and economic development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to the Bill.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Mr. Bahuguna is hinting that it is not relevant at all. I am also conscious of that fact but I suffer from the speeches made earlier; that is the contagion.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You could be wiser and show the way

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** In this Bill, wider things are also discussed, it cannot be ruled out I was saying that the award of Dikshit is being implemented in this Bill. While implementing this award, you have to go further and see that smaller states like Haryana are strengthened and more territory should be added so that it could become viable. Because politically the most instable State is Haryana. As it is compact, it has got benefits. But at the same time the smallness is a big problem and it has become a haunting ground for defections all these years. In that context, I would like to say, you adjust boundaries in such a way that Haryana also becomes a viable State and there will be political stability in that State. Only in that context I want to express that feeling. I hope the Government will also consider these things in depth and see that along with economic development, political stability should be ensured. That it can be done only when a State is more viable than what it is so far as Haryana is concerned.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजराहो)  
सभापति महोदया, अभी जो हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमा परिवर्तन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कारण यह है कि अभी जो सीमा थी वह जिस तरह से यमुना नदी बहती थी उसी तरह से सीमा का निर्धारण था। इसमें कुछ कटौत/आड़िया पड़ी थी। इसलिए यह निश्चय हुआ कि ऐसा निर्णय लिया जाए जिसमें कि सीमा पर जो जिन हैं या गाँव हैं उनमें कोई विस्कत न पड़े। मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि सीमा का ऐसा निर्धारण होना चाहिए जिससे जनता को सहूलियत रहे। जनता चाहती है कि जिले का मुकाम या प्रान्त की राजधानी उसके नजदीक रहे। जनता के लिए आने जाने के रास्ते भी सुगम होने चाहिये। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

जब सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में चर्चा हुई है तो दोही सी और बातें भी इससे जुड़ जाती हैं। जैसा कि अभी श्री माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि अपने देश के जो प्रान्त हैं उनमें कुछ परिवर्तन होना जरूरी है। प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन होना जरूरी है। पिछले दिनों जब प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन हुआ तो उनमें कुछ दृष्टियाँ सामने रखी गईं। एक तो सुविधा की दृष्टि का माना गया। लेकिन आज के समय में जो पुनर्गठन है, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो या मध्य प्रदेश हो—वे इनमें बड़े क्षेत्र में हैं, इनमें बड़े गाँवों में है कि उनका प्रशासन ठीक ढंग में नहीं चल सकता।

दूसरे, विकास की दृष्टि में भी प्रान्तों का गठन जरूरी है। हम मन्त्रालय में अभी हरियाणा का उदाहरण भी दिया गया जोकि पुनर्गठन के बाद काफी तरक्की कर गया। विकास के लिए पैसे का जो निर्धारण होता है वह, जब बड़ा प्रान्त होता है, तो कम पड़ जाता है इसलिए, विकास की दृष्टि में श्री प्रशासन की दृष्टि से भी हम पर एक न एक बार गूँज विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ और झांसी जिले मिले हुए हैं। झांसी के कई गाँव टीकमगढ़ की सीमा में पड़ते हैं और टीकमगढ़ के कई गाँव झांसी की सीमा में पड़ते हैं जिसके कारण कई दिक्कतें सामने आती हैं। यह चर्चा बराबर चल रही है कि इन गाँवों को या ना इधर लाया जाए, या उधर ले जाया जाए। अधिकारी भी कुछ ऐसी बातें कर देते हैं जिसमें जनता को काट होता है। ये कह देते हैं कि मन्त्र के इधर के गाँव उधर रहेंगे और उधर के गाँव इधर रहेंगे। इन बातों की वजह से बुन्देलखण्ड के जो जिले हैं, जोकि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनका विकास नहीं हो रहा है। एक बुन्देलखण्ड विकास परिषद भी बनी थी जिसकी एक दफा बैठक भी हुई लेकिन कोई विचार नहीं हो सका। इसलिए जरूरी है कि छोटे प्रान्तों का गठन किया जाए। जब हम मानते हैं कि पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास करना है तो इस पर गौर होना चाहिए। हम दृष्टि से मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड के जिले हैं, जोकि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनका अलग से प्रान्त जन्म बनना चाहिए। नेता लोग का हम पर अवश्य विचार करना चाहिए।

**MR CHAIRMAN** The hon. Minister. (Interruptions).

श्री भुल्लिवार सिंह मलिक (मोनीपत) : पांच मिनट का समय हमें भी इस पर बोलने के लिए दीजिए। पांच मिनट और लग जाएँ तो क्या कोई श्राकत घा जाएगी।

श्री जगत राम (फिल्लोर) : हमें भी इस पर बोलने के लिए टाइम दीजिए ... (अव्यवस्था) ...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I cannot increase the time now. I have already called the Minister.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : पांच मिनट में कौन सी मुसीबत घा जाएगी। हरियाणा और यू० पी० की सीमा के बारे में यह बिल है और हरियाणा और यू० पी० के मेम्बरों को आप ने बोलने के लिए टाइम नहीं दिया .. (स्वबध्दान) .. मुझे यह बताइए कि पांच मिनट में क्या मुसीबत घा जाएगी।

MR CHAIRMAN On the previous day when this Bill was taken up, it went on for nearly half an hour Again today I called all the names that came to me and allotted time accordingly. At the last minute if you suddenly send your name, I cannot call you. I am sorry

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक मैं इस के खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट कर के वाक-माउट करता हूँ।

(Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik then left the House)

श्री भगत राम क्याकि आप ने टाइम नहीं दिया है और हमारी पार्टी का अ्याक्वाइंट नहीं प्राया है, हम वाक-माउट करते हैं।

(Shri Bhagut Ram and some other Members then left the House)

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Madam Chairman, as I explained in my opening speech this Bill is based on an arbitration award and that award has been accepted by both the Governments Now we have come forward to give effect to it. But this opportunity was taken by hon. members for expressing their views in regard to the reorganisation of States and the virtues of smaller States Hon Member, Shri Vayalar Ravi, urged so many points very forcefully in favour of smaller States like economic viability, administrative viability, homogeneous development, national integration, etc. Other hon. Members also have raised these points. But as I explained, this Bill is only in regard to the river boundary between Haryana and U.P. That too, it is based on an arbitration award, which has been

accepted by both the Governments. So, the bigger question of States' reorganisation and bigger States being reorganised into smaller States does not arise.

As regards the Mahajan Commission report, that has not been accepted by both the Governments, i.e. the Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra. So, it is lying there But as the Home Minister explained last time, he would take the initiative to call both the Chief Ministers and try to persuade them to accept it As and when there is acceptance of that report or any agreement mutually agreed upon by the two Chief Ministers of these two States, we shall come forward with the necessary legislation.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is.

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Amendment of First Schedule to the Constitution.)

MR CHAIRMAN: There are three Governments Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to clause 5.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 5.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I beg to move

"Page 3, line 44,

for "1978" substitute "1979" (3).

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

"Page 4, line 4, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (4).

"Page 4, line 10, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 3, line 44,—

for "1978" substitute "1979" (3)

"Page 4, line 4, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (4)

"Page 4, line 10, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (5)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12,— (Appropriation of moneys for expenditure in transferred territories under existing appropriation Acts.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 12.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I beg to move:

"Page 7, —

after line 45, insert —

"Provided that no such authorisation shall be made so as to have effect for any period after the end of the financial year in which the appointed day falls." (6).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 7, —

after line 45, insert—

"Provided that no such authorisation shall be made so as to

have effect for any period after the end of the financial year in which the appointed day falls." (6)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 12, as amended was adopted to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 36 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill

Clause 1.— (Short title) Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 6, —

for "1978" substitute "1979" (2)

(Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

#### Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 1. —

for "Twenty-ninth" substitute "Thirtieth" (1)

(Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.40 hrs.

KOSANGAS COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING) BILL  
AND  
(PAREL INVESTMENTS AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED AND DOMESTIC GAS PRIVATE LIMITED (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition, in the public interest, of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of the means and resources for bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest of the management of the undertakings of the Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and the Domestic Gas Private Limited pending acquisition of those undertakings, with a view to maintaining a service essential to the life of the community, namely, the bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Madam, the main purpose of the first Bill is the acquisition in the public interest, of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company, now vested in Gocul Gas Private Limited, as sole proprietor. This company, which is privately managed, is bottling, transporting, marketing and distributing liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas) supplied by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited from its refinery at Bombay.

The object of the second Bill is the taking over in the public interest of the management of two other privately-owned companies, namely, Parel Investments and Trading Company Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited, which are bottling, transporting, marketing and distributing liquefied petroleum gas supplied by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation from its Vizag refinery.

It is the declared policy of the Government to do away with intermediaries in the field of LPG distribution and to vest LPG marketing in the hands of the oil companies, which are in the public sector, to reach the consumers more effectively and without any hinderance. In line with this policy, it has been decided to acquire the undertaking of Kosangas, and also to take over the management of Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited, pending acquisition of these undertakings and to vest the same in Government.

I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that efforts were made to arrive at an amicable take over, and for that purpose negotiations were held with Kosangas. As no acceptable settlement could be arrived at, the Government has no other alternative than to acquire the undertaking in public interest. Regarding taking over the management of Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited, efforts were

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.