

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[August 3 to 14, 1959/Sravana 12 to 23, 1881 (Saka.)



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 5, 1959/Sravana
14, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee for International Economic
Growth

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*104. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri S A Mehdi.

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of
India's representatives participated in
any meeting held in Washington in
May, 1959 by the Committee for In-
ternational Economic Growth, and

(b) what was the nature of the
meetings and decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Finance
(Shri B. R. Bhagat). (a) The Com-
mittee for International Economic
Growth, which is an American Orga-
nisation established in 1958, held a
two-day Conference on the 4th and
5th May, 1959 to discuss problems
connected with India's economic deve-
lopment. The Government of India
were not officially represented at the
Conference but the Indian Ambassa-
dor in the United States, the Com-
missioner General for Economic
Affairs at Washington and some other

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Government officials participated in it
on invitations received from the Com-
mittee direct

(b) There were addresses by some
prominent Americans and Indians, and
panel discussions in which American
and Indian experts took part. The
Government of India are not aware
of any decisions reached at the Con-
ference, and as they were not officially
represented at it, no formal report on
the Conference was received by them.
Copies of the speeches delivered at
the Conference, which have been re-
ceived by Government have been fur-
nished to the Lok Sabha Library.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know what difficulties were point-
ed out at this meeting which stand in
the way of capital flow from that
country to this country and has the
Government of India given any con-
sideration to this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If the hon. Mem-
ber cares to go through the speeches
delivered at the meeting, copies of
which are in the library, he will get
the hang of the whole problem

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will
find out, but I want to know whether
the Government of India have applied
their mind to it or not and what is
their reaction to the problems raised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri
Morarji Desai): There are no specific
suggestions made for the Government
and therefore the Government of
India has not to apply its mind at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has
this meeting served any purpose what-
soever to promote the development of
economic growth of this country?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not for us to say that, because we did not hold the meeting.

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of asking about some meeting somewhere? Are we to react to every meeting that is held in any part of the world?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Our ambassador attended this meeting. . .

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I allowed this question.

Shri Goray: May I know whether the views expressed in this Conference would in any way commit the Government?

Shri Morarji Desai: Government will not be committed at all

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that our ambassador and the Commissioner for Economic Affairs have participated in this Conference, I would like to know whether, before our officers attend such conferences where the objectives are not quite known, they seek the permission of the Government of India?

Shri Morarji Desai: No such permission is required.

Compulsory Social Service

+
 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 *105. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Damani:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 468 on the 20th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether various aspects and implications of the scheme of introduc-

tion of compulsory social service and disciplinary training in camp life as conditions precedent to conferment of University degrees have been examined;

(b) if so, whether the final decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, nature of the decision taken; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The various aspects and implications of the scheme are still under examination

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d). Do not arise

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the salient features of this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The salient feature of this scheme is that students should participate in national reconstruction activities on a compulsory basis. As I said, the whole scheme is under examination and it will come before the next Education Ministers' Conference before the Government take any final decision in this matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the opinions of the various universities, other educational organisations and the University Grants Commission have been ascertained?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The scheme was discussed at the 34th annual meeting of the Inter-University Board and the 8th quinquennial Conference of Universities. Some discussion has also taken place with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the members of the Commission in an informal manner. As I said, we shall have a full discussion on this matter. We are placing it before the next Educational Ministers' Conference before formulating the scheme in its final form.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, the hon Minister stated that the views of the States will be ascertained. May I know whether any effort has been made towards this direction?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I have already said that the Ministers' conference is meeting on the 8th and 9th of this month and the scheme will be discussed there

श्री पद्म देव : जो स्कीम बनाई जा रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कानून के प्रिंसिपल्स और दूसरे प्रध्यापकों से भी मलाह मशिवरा किया जायेगा कि इस बात में उन की क्या राय है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : जितने लोग भी मर्चागत हैं उन सब से सलाह मशिवरा किया जायेगा ।

Shri Barman: Although the scheme has not yet been finalised, may I know some of the broad features, whether it is contemplated that there should be some standard of examination so far as this social service and disciplinary training are concerned, and whether there will be some qualifying test which the students must pass before the degree is conferred on them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: We have not visualised any test or examination; I think we have already too many examinations. The idea is that the student should participate in an active manner in the national reconstruction activities

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the scheme will be based upon the suggestions which were made by the last All-India Education Conference or whether there is going to be any modification, because the All-India Education Conference suggested the period as six months?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Those suggestions will also be considered by the Government.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government has received

strong views in favour of this scheme from some organisations and other agencies in the country and if so, what are their names?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Views have been expressed by various people, organisations and the Press, both in favour of the scheme as well as against it. I do not have the list of the organisations which have expressed opinions

Shri M. E. Krishna: May I know whether this scheme will in any way affect the development of NCCs in the universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: NCCs are entirely different

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that the meeting is going to be held on the 8th and 9th of this month, has not the Minister sent circulars to the State Governments detailing the issues to be discussed? If so, what are the broad issues which have been formulated?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The main questions are (i) what should be the objectives of the scheme should the objectives be related to social and economic planning of the country or should they be related to reforming the education system, (ii) should the scheme be voluntary or compulsory, (iii) what should be the stage at which service should be rendered, (iv) what should be the duration of the service, etc. All these questions are there if non Members are anxious, I shall be glad to place this note on the Table

Mr. Speaker: Let him do so

Delhi Gurdwaras Dispute

+
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri U. L. Patil:
 *106. { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Damar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in May, 1950 a controversy over

the right of control over Gurdwaras in Delhi led to a serious clash between rival groups of a community and consequential breach of peace in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A clash took place on the 23rd May 1959 outside Gurdwara Sisganj between two rival groups of Sikhs. The Police arrived on the scene immediately and brought the situation under control.

(b) Government have taken necessary measures to maintain law and order. In this connection the police instituted two criminal cases which are sub-judice.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that both the parties imported a large number of followers from outside Delhi and if so, why timely action was not taken to restrict their arrival?

Shri Datar: Some people from outside had come and Government took all necessary steps to see that law and order was perfectly maintained.

Shri Vajpayee: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Akali leader, Master Tara Singh, had accused the Delhi Administration of adopting a partisan attitude in this dispute and, if so, may I know whether there is any basis for such an accusation?

Shri Datar: As I have pointed out certain persons from Punjab had come to Delhi and Government took all precautionary steps in this direction.

Shri Vajpayee: That is not my question. I want to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to the accusation made by the Akali leader, Master Tara Singh, that the Delhi Administration adopted a partisan attitude in this dispute and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Datar: So far as that question is concerned, it is true that Master Tara Singh had come here and had addressed a public meeting. But Government would take notice of whatever happens, so far as the administration is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact.

Shri Nath Pal: The question is very different. There is a charge of partisanship. He is not listening to the question or alternatively he is not following it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can see whether it is partisanship or not and draw their own inferences. Can they ask the opinion of the Government on every issue.

Shri Vajpayee: Here if an answer is not given an impression might be created that Government adopted a partisan attitude. Why not the Government give a clear answer?

Mr. Speaker: It is not the duty of the Government to interpret, or give an opinion on, the speech of every blessed man here. Hon. Members must constantly bear this in mind. The only thing that you can ask in the Question Hour is about a particular fact, not opinions, whether hypothetical or present. Hon. Members can draw their own conclusions from what he says.

Shri Hem Barua: He said the Akali leader came and addressed a meeting. But the Minister did not say whether he accused the Delhi Administration.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. Every hon. Member has got access to the newspapers. It is not as if he whispered something into the ears of the hon. Minister. What he said, he said openly. Now Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that the dispute, which was between two sections of the Sikhs inter se, was referred to arbitration and an award

was given in which condemnation had been made of a party? In such circumstances, does the Government propose to withdraw the criminal prosecution so that cordiality exists between the Sikhs here?

Shri Datar: That is correct.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are the Government going to withdraw the cases?

Shri Datar: May I make it clear that there was arbitration in the dispute between the two parties and only very recently an award has been given. I desire that the award should be put into effect as early as possible and cordial relations established without any delay.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that the intention of the Government is also that there should be cordial relations and an award has been given in which condemnation has been done of a party, does the Government propose to withdraw the cases that are pending?

Shri Datar: So far as the one case under section 145 is concerned, it has been filed by a private party. There are two other criminal cases and Government would consider the matter when an occasion arises.

Gypsum Deposits in Kashmir

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1 107 { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that reserves of gypsum deposits were found in Kashmir by a team of surveyors of the Geological Survey of India

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action proposed in this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel

(Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The Geological Survey of India, as a result of preliminary work done, has been able to locate gypsum deposits in Baramula District of Jammu and Kashmir

(b) and (c) The deposits are located between Ijara village and Islamabad village in Baramula district. It is reported to be of massive form of unaltered phyllites and limestone. The analysis results of 23 samples indicate that the gypsum is of good quality with an average calculated gypsum percentage of 91.75 per cent.

The gross reserves for every 100 ft. of depth for these deposits are estimated at 25.51 million tons. The workable reserves, however, for the same depth are reported to be 15.31 million tons. It is proposed to continue further investigation during the current year.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सर्वे किया गया है इस पर काम कब से शुरू हो जायेगा, प्रास्पेक्टिंग का काम कब से शुरू हो जायेगा ?

[मैंमें ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि
ये जो सर्वे किया गया है उस पर काम
कब से शुरू हो जायेगा - प्रास्पेक्टिंग
का काम कब से शुरू हो जायेगा ।

श्री गजेंद्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : दूसरा प्रास्पेक्टिंग का काम भन १९५९-६० में किया जायेगा । अभी थोड़ा बहुत जिप्सम निकाल कर नजदीक के बाजार में लाया जाता है पर अभी काफी बेचा नहीं जाता है । जब पूरी इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो जायेगी उसके बाद ही काम कुछ किया जायेगा ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that there is possibility for commercial exploitation, does the Government intend to give a private licence or do it itself in the public sector?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Preliminary investigation of the potentialities is going

on We will continue the investigation and as soon as we know something more about it, we will pass it on to our sister Ministries for consideration whether any industry could be examined in the private or the public sector

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is it economical to exploit these mines?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes, it is economical to exploit

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This work has so far been carried on by the Geological Survey of India. May I know whether the Indian Bureau of Mines will be entrusted with the work of proving the extent of the deposit?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: When the preliminary survey is completed this matter will be considered

Shri Goray: Just now we were told that some gypsum is being taken to the market. Who is doing that exploitation just now?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is not exploited by anyone except the local people there. They take out gypsum and send it to the nearest market for whitewashing and other things

Shri Joachim Alva: Has any systematic and extensive study been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India of the wealth of Kashmir? Is it being followed up by forwarding it to the State Government of Kashmir?

Mr. Speaker: It is a larger issue

Prohibition of Ganja

*108. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the prohibition of "Ganja" has been enforced throughout the country, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Non-medical use of ganja has been prohibited in all the States in the Indian Union except West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Conditions vary from State to State and it has not been considered necessary to introduce prohibition of ganja in all States from the same date. Prohibition will be enforced in the remaining States also as soon as possible

Shri Sanganna: What is the revenue involved in the prohibition of this commodity?

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I want separate notice

श्री अचल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन जगहों पर जहाँ कि गाजा लाना प्राहिबिटेड है वहाँ पर गाजा चोरी छिपे लाया जा रहा है और वहाँ पर बेचा जा रहा है, उसकी रोकने के वास्ते क्या इतजाम किया जा रहा है ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत: गाजे की चोरी छिपे लाने को रोकने के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय काम में लाय जा रहे हैं।

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon Deputy Minister has stated that the non-medical use of ganja has been prohibited. I want to know the extent of the medical use of ganja or its plant, which is called Cannabis Sativa or Indica

Mr. Speaker: We cannot have a discussion on that

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई: मध्य प्रदेश के कई जिलों में गाजा अवैध रूप में लाया जाकर चोरी छिपे बेचा जाता है। नैक माफ़्ट होना है और इसी लिये गुडगर्दी ज्यादा बढ़ती है और जो अप्टाचार बढ़ता है, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसकी रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय काम में लाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री व. रा. भगत यह मामला राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है और वे सभी सभव उपाय इसको रोकने के लिये काम में लाती है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it had been brought to the notice of the hon Minister that in some places in Uttar Pradesh where ganja had been prohibited huge quantities of ganja are sold openly, especially in an industrial place like Kanpur. What steps had been taken to stop that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This relates to the State Government. They are in charge of preventing smuggling and everything.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know why in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh ganja has not been prohibited for non-medical uses?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are various reasons for the State Governments to do that—administrative reasons or geographical reasons or revenue considerations. Some States are bordering Nepal and unless some agreement is entered into with Nepal there is likelihood of large-scale smuggling. Then there is the revenue consideration. That is one of the reasons why the State Governments requested that the date of application of this prohibitory order should be deferred.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Government of India have fixed any deadline by which total prohibition will be effected in the country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The original date fixed was the 31st March, 1959, but on the request of some of these State Governments this matter was considered in the All-India Narcotics Conference and it was resolved there that total prohibition in the country should be achieved by the 31st March 1961 or as soon as possible thereafter.

State Owned Oil Distribution Company

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Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
*109. Shri Punnoose:
Shri Nagy Beddy:
Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:
Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) the scope of and the extent to which the State owned oil distribution company has undertaken the work of distribution of oil and petroleum products;

(b) the number of branches it has started in various parts of the country, and

(c) the number of persons employed by the company?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Company Ltd has recently been incorporated at Bombay on 30th June, 1959 with an authorised share capital of Rs 12 crores. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company have already been placed in the Parliament Library. It will take some time before the company actually starts the distribution of petroleum products, or opens branches for that purpose, staff has first to be built up and details of the business to be done worked out, before necessary distribution arrangements are made. One Administrative Officer has been appointed and other staff will be gradually recruited.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it has been decided to work in co-ordination with the existing companies who deal in such supplies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question of co-ordination and co-operation between the existing companies and the Indian Oil Company is very much before us for our consideration.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government has given thought to the fixation of price of oil that will be produced by these companies and whether it will differ from the other companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a premature question. We cannot say anything about the fixation of price of petroleum products that will be sold through this company.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the cost structure for distribution has been worked out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government has taken a decision to the effect that the distribution of oil by this company would be confined to that oil which is produced in the public sector or which has been produced by other refineries that are already working here?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these questions are under consideration. But it is the intention of the company, as I learn, that some products which could be imported might also be distributed through this company.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether Government is going to wait till the oil is produced in our own refineries to begin the function of distribution or whether it is intended to do the business much earlier than that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: At present I am not in a position to commit the Government to any of the schemes suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to undertake the work of distribution of oil of the existing oil companies also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. We are not considering the question of taking over the distribution of any oil companies by this proposal.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that the capital of the company will be Rs. 12 crores. May I know whether in this capital any private capital is also allowed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether Government have fixed or are contemplating to fix any deadline to take up the entire oil distributing trade?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. We are not fixing any deadline in that connection.

Shri A. C. Guha: The company has been floated but what is the intention of the Government? Will this company distribute only the oil extracted in India or also the oil that is being refined in the existing refineries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will refer the hon. Member to the articles of association of the company as also to the memorandum. All these programmes have been included in the proposals. It is only a question of time when we can formulate a concrete picture of our programme.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the reasons for the decision on the part of the Government to enter the distribution business of petroleum products at this stage? May I also know whether Government anticipates any keen competition from the private distributing agencies or not because at present there is a good deal of monopoly?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a fact that there is a monopoly of distribution at present by a few companies which are helping us in this business.

but obviously the intention is to take up this programme of distribution with a view to creating better conditions for our consumers.

Shri Narayanankutty Memon: The hon. Minister has just now said that no deadline has been fixed for taking over the entire distribution. May I know whether Government has taken a decision that the entire distribution in the country will be taken over gradually?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think it is a premature question for us to consider just now.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister was pleased to say that these private distributing agencies enjoy the monopoly now, may I know where this Government-sponsored company propose to get their oil from for distribution?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The oil that has to be distributed will be obtained from these two refineries that we are going to set up in the public sector. Additionally we may have to import some oil for distribution or we may make some sort of an arrangement for exchange of the products between the existing complaints and our own selves.

Mr. Speaker: The next question is postponed.

Degree Course in Engineering and Technology

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*111. { Shri Subodh Hansda
 { Shri S. C. Samanta

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended for re-organisation of degree courses in engineering and technology,

(b) if so, whether the details of the proposed reorganised course in various branches of technology and engineering have been worked out and

(c) when the re-organised course will be introduced?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): With your permission, Sir, instead of laying the statement on the Table, I will answer the question.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outline of the common courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy for the first three years of the Integrated Course has been prepared by the Committee of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Engineering and Metallurgy. The Chemical Engineering Board and the Textile Technology Board are working out the details in their respective branches.

(c) According to available information, four Universities have already introduced the re-organised 5-year Integrated Course. The introduction of courses in the other Universities is a matter for the Universities themselves to decide.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From part (c) of the answer I find that only four universities have introduced the integrated degree course. May I know whether the other universities have disagreed with this proposal? If not, why are they delaying the introduction of this integrated course?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A large number of universities have agreed in principle and are working out the details like, the universities of Aligarh, Andhra, Bihar, Delhi, Gujerat, Rajasthan, Nagpur, Madras and Mysore. The only universities who have not agreed are the universities of Agra, Allahabad and Bombay.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this All-India Council of Technical Education has also recommended the reorganisation of the diploma courses?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The matter is always under survey. But that does not arise out of this question

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask whether the courses are to be regulated and prescribed by anybody other than the universities or by the universities themselves?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I said in my reply that the universities will themselves determine the time and the way in which the courses are to be introduced but the All-India Council has for their advantage and benefit prepared a model course

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Indian Institute of Technology, which was inaugurated in Guindy recently with the collaboration of West Germany, has accepted this integrated five-year course and whether the same is being adopted in the various engineering colleges of Madras University?

Shri Humayun Kabir: So far as the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, is concerned, they are starting with a five-year integrated course. Madras University has already introduced it from 1959-60

Shri Subodh Hansda. The hon. Minister has stated that there are certain advantages in the re-organised degree course. May I know the special advantages that will accrue from the reorganised course?

Shri Humayun Kabir. That would require a rather long answer. Briefly at present there is a certain lack of uniformity and it has been agreed by all the experts in the field that a five-year integrated course will give better training. At present it is three or four-year course with some practical training. In future in the five-year integrated course there will always be practical training of at least six months and this uniformity will give better advantage. The other reason is the reorganisation of secondary education

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the pre-professional course has not proved useful may I know whether that course will be discontinued in the various universities which have not so far introduced this five-year integrated course?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The universities will decide that question on merits but we have suggested that as soon as the higher secondary education course is introduced throughout India that may not be necessary. The five-year integrated course will be adequate but till such time it will be necessary

Pool for Scientists

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•112 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Damani:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1930 on the 21st April 1959 and state

(a) the further progress made in the formation of a Central Pool for the foreign qualified scientists, and

(b) the number of applications received for inclusion in the Pool and the number out of them rejected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Selections for the Pool have been announced and offers of appointment sent to the selected persons

(b) Cases of nearly 2,400 persons were considered by the Special Recruitment Board, and 123 persons selected

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the scientists included in the Pool have been placed in their proper places?

Shri Datar: For the time being they will remain temporarily in the

Pool, but they will be given work, and in due course—at an early date—they will be appointed against permanent posts.

Shri Damani: Is there any scheme to list the scientists who are not holding foreign qualifications?

Shri Datar: In this we have considered also those who had Indian qualifications of a high order.

Shri Damani: Is there any possibility of paying subsistence allowance to foreign qualified scientists during the period of their unemployment?

Shri Datar: There is no question of unemployment here. They are to be appointed to the Pool and as soon as they are appointed they will start receiving their salaries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news item that more than three thousand scientists having higher technical qualifications from foreign countries are without jobs, whether it is a fact, and what number is going to be employed during at least the Second Five Year Plan period?

Shri Datar: In order to find out what were the qualifications and who were the persons who had not received any employment at all, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have prepared a National Register and therein information has been included of all those who are qualified and who might be offered appointments. So, such persons were 2,400 and out of them 123 have been chosen.

Shri Asmar: May I know whether Government have invited applications from scientists who are serving abroad and, if so how many applications have come?

Shri Datar: This is the only scheme so far as the Pool is concerned. We have considered the names not only of those who have registered but also those who have not registered their names.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in this?

Shri Datar: At present I am not aware of this.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether he will get the information and supply it?

Shri Datar: I shall try to get the information.

Shri Joachim Alva: You have chosen 123 foreign trained scientists in the Central Pool. On the other hand you have appointed a retired Railway officer on the Atomic Energy Commission. May I ask what sort of co-ordination is taking place and why a retired Railway officer should be appointed when you have selected 123 scientists for the Central Pool?

Shri Datar: Sometimes it becomes necessary to reappoint retired persons because they have a lot of experience, and the Government of India consider that they should take full advantage of their experience.

Indian Delegation to Soviet Union

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Goray:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Nath Pal:
Pandit Manishwar Datt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Achar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the achievements of the Delegation headed by him which recently visited the

U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

In June 1958, the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, received an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. It was not possible to accept the invitation in that year. Early in May 1959, it was decided that the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel should accept the invitation and visit the Soviet Union, accompanied by the following

- (i) Minister of Industry,
- (ii) Secretary, Department of Mines & Fuel,
- (iii) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and
- (iv) Deputy Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel

2 The Delegation left for Moscow on the 14th of May 1959. The main Delegation consisting of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Secretary, Department of Mines and Fuel and Deputy Secretary, Department of Iron & Steel returned to India on the 30th of May 1959. Minister of Industry and the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry left the USSR on the 30th of May for Czechoslovakia and Japan.

3 The Delegation took the opportunity, provided by the visit to the USSR, to review the progress of projects already undertaken in collaboration with the Soviet Union, resolve difficulties, if any, and explore in a general way the prospects of collaboration with the Soviet Union in technical, scientific, economic and industrial fields.

4 Significant progress was made in two important pending matters which were discussed at length during the visit of the delegation. An agree-

ment was signed on the 29th of May 1959 by the Minister of Industry representing India and the Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations USSR, representing the Soviet Union, for cooperation in establishing enterprises for the manufacture of drugs, medicines and surgical instruments in India. As a result of talks towards an agreement for the Oil Refinery to be constructed in Barauni, a Soviet team has arrived in India for technical discussions and negotiation of an agreement.

5 In exploring prospects of further collaboration, the Delegation discussed in general terms with the Soviet leaders the problems of development during the next few years. Members of the Delegation visited various industrial centres and obtained first-hand knowledge of a number of these industries in the Soviet Union. The impression which the Delegation gained at the conclusion of the visit was that India could count on Soviet assistance, during the Third Five Year Plan, particularly in certain industries.

6 Following the visit of the Delegation, the Soviet Union has made an initial offer of fresh credit of 1,500 million roubles (about Rs 180 crores) to be utilised towards the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. This welcome offer of assistance has been accepted. Details are still to be discussed.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. May I know whether the Delegation has submitted any detailed report, if so, will it be placed on the table of the House?

Sardar Swaran Singh. I think the statement that I have laid on the table of the House covers the essential points. There have been reports, both formal and informal, about the discussions that were held in the Soviet Union, but it is not the intention of Government to place any detailed report on the Table of the House.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: From the statement I find that "the Delegation discussed in general terms with the Soviet leaders the problems of development". May I know what are those problems?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think that the programmes of development of the country have been discussed from time to time in this House and outside, and it would require really a very long speech to elaborate as to what are our development programmes.

Shri Goray: In paragraph 5 of the statement it is stated: "The impression which the Delegation gained at the conclusion of the visit was that India could count on Soviet assistance during the Third Five Year Plan, particularly in certain industries". It is very vague. What is this "particularly in certain industries"? What are those industries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is vague, and intentionally vague, because, in the course of discussion, in a general way it was discussed as to what are the various directions in which Soviet collaboration could be available, and the intention was not to discuss any specific projects. That has yielded results, because we have more or less a general line of credit, the initial amount of which, as indicated, is Rs. 180 crores. It will be for us now to make up our own mind as to what is the best way of utilising this credit.

Shri Goray: The hon. Minister has said "particularly in certain industries". I am asking what those "certain industries" are.

An Hon. Member: It is a very simple question.

Sardar Swaran Singh: A number of basic industries.

Shri Tyagi: Did the hon. Minister have a chance of talking and finding out their reactions as to whether they are prepared to accept the rupee as the basis of exchange, or the barter system in their dealings with us?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That will be a matter of negotiation. The experience so far has been that against the purchases that we have made so far, the Soviet organisations have utilised their earnings in the form of rupee purchases inside the country.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are we right in inferring that the recent announcement of the Rs. 180 crore assistance from the Soviet Union is directly due to the efforts of the Delegation led by the hon. Minister?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir, I won't say so, because it is no Delegation's individual effort but the general policy adopted by the Government and spread over a number of years. It is a matter of accident as to who may be the person discussing it at a particular moment.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In paragraph 4 of the statement it is stated: "As a result of talks towards an agreement for the Oil Refinery to be constructed in Barauni, a Soviet team has arrived in India for technical discussions and negotiation of an agreement". May I know if the agreement has been signed and, if so, whether the estimate for the establishment cost of the Refinery at Barauni has also been included in it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Negotiations are still going on and the agreement has not yet been finalised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this welcome offer of Rs. 180 crores is going to be spent only on expansion or on the establishment of the public sector industry, and what are the terms under which this credit has been given?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the utilisation of this Rs. 180 crore credit is concerned, I have already submitted that it will be a matter of further discussion inside the Government, and I cannot say as to what are the various projects for which it is going to be utilised. With regard to the terms

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will it be in the public sector? That is all that I want to know.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Most probably it will be public sector, but I won't make a categorical statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may change it.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have no intention of changing it—not like my hon. friend.

So far as the actual terms of their offer are concerned, they will be negotiated and it will take some time before the final terms are negotiated.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the delegation visited any other East European countries and, if so, whether any negotiations for trade and industrial development have taken place?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Two members of the delegation, namely, the Minister of Industry and the Secretary of the Industry Ministry, went to Czechoslovakia, and they had some discussions with regard to the project; that are already in hand, and certain other exploratory talks were also held.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that there was a review of the progress of the projects already undertaken in this country with Soviet collaboration. May I know whether in the course of this review the discrepancies in these projects were also pointed out, as it was said once that there was a letter from Prime Minister Khrushchev to Prime Minister Nehru pointing out certain discrepancies—it was said like that in the newspapers; may I know whether those discrepancies were particularly discussed in the course of that review or not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know what discrepancies are bothering my hon. friend. I do not remember that there were any discrepancies, nor was any question of discrepancies discussed. I must say I am at a loss to

understand as to what he connotes by using the expression 'discrepancies'.

Shri Hem Barua: The ordinary dictionary meaning.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There have been organisational difficulties. In the progress also there have been difficulties. They have been surmounted from time to time. There was no discrepancy or points of difference which were discussed in any specific manner.

Some Hon. Members pass—

Mr. Speaker: We are going to have Rs 180 crores. What is more about it?

Shrimati Bena Chakravartty: Could I know what is the rate of interest?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will request the hon Lady Member to wait till the terms are actually settled.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: One question regarding details, Sir. We are conforming to your ruling that only those who have asked the question should ask supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I never said so. Any way, all right.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: From the statement laid on the Table of the House, it is seen that a technical team has arrived to work out the technical details. May I know whether acceptance has been made by the Government of the offer regarding financial assistance for the refineries from the Soviet Union?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We have proceeded with regard to the refinery project on the understanding that the foreign exchange part of it will be met from the credit that has already been offered. We also hope that the credit for the rest would also be available from one or the other head.

**Central Public Health Engineering
Research Institute, Nagpur**

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*114 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 175 on the 12th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether plans and estimates for the building of the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute at Nagpur have been prepared,

(b) if so, when the construction work will start,

(c) whether the necessary equipment and materials have been procured, and

(d) how far the recruitment of scientific and other staff has proceeded?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) These are under preparation and are expected to be finalised shortly

(b) It is expected to start construction before the end of the current year

(c) Equipment sufficient to enable research work being started has been procured. More equipment is on order

(d) Nucleus staff for the Laboratory and field centres has been recruited. The work of recruiting additional staff is in progress

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the reason for preparing the plan and estimate—the delay in that?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The reason for preparing the plan and estimate is to execute the project

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the field research centres which were going to be set up in Delhi, Lucknow, Poona and Hyderabad have been set up so that they would be of

help to the Central Laboratory which is going to be started?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Research work has been started in Bombay and Delhi. Work in Rohtak, Boryvl, Poona, Hyderabad and Lucknow will start shortly

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know how many students this Public Health Engineering Research Institute will accommodate?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of any student here. It is a National Laboratory

Shri S. C. Samanta: What would be the estimated expenditure for this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The estimated expenditure will be about Rs 30 lakhs during the second plan period. We have already advised the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry that that amount might be exceeded

Shri Tyagi: I wonder, in view of the fact that a large number of buildings are lying spare in Nagpur, has the Ministry looked into the possibility of accommodating the centre in the old buildings already there?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes. It is at present housed temporarily in one of those buildings. For this National Laboratory, we have found from experience that in the end it is perhaps more economical and efficient to have its own building than to take an old place and modify it at very great expense and find it not fully satisfactory

**Pipeline for Oil Refineries at Gauhati
and Barauni**

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*115 { Shri Assar:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the progress achieved so far regarding the agreement with the Burmah Oil Company and UK Government for the

provision of finance for the construction of a pipeline to carry crude oil from oilfields in Assam to the Government Oil Refineries at Gauhati and Barauni?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The offers of £20 million by Burmah Oil Company and £3 million by H.M.G. have been accepted. The entire amount will be utilised to meet the foreign exchange cost of the pipeline project of Oil India Private Limited.

Shri Assar: May I know what will be the estimated cost of the pipe line and how much our Government is going to spend?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These estimates have been indicated in the House from time to time. The entire loan that will be available to us, £23 million, is proposed to be utilised for the pipe line and accessories. Some more money which will be needed in rupees will be additionally spent by the Government of India.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the foreign exchange content of the pipe line to the refineries is proposed to be shared between the Government and the Burma Oil Co. and if so, what is the allocation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The foreign exchange part has been lent by the Burma Oil Co., and H.M.G. The Indian rupee part will be spent by the Government of India.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र में जानना चाहता हूँ कि मोहंटा और वरीनी में जो रिफ़ाइनरी बन रहे हैं उनमें फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कितना खर्च होगा और भारत का कितना पैसा खर्च होगा।

श्री जे. डे. मालवीय इन दोनों रिफ़ाइनरीज में और पाइपलाइन में जो रकम लगेगी उसका अन्दाज़ से ही कुछ ख़बरना दिया जा सकता है क्योंकि जब खर्च हो जायेगा तब ठीक तरह से मालूम

हो सकेगा, लेकिन सब मिला कर अनुमान है कि ७०-८० करोड़ रु० तक पहुँच जाय।

Shrimati Masda Ahmed: May I know whether any assessment was made about the availability of indigenous manufactured materials before concluding the agreement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. Indigenous manufactured articles will be used as far as possible and it has been laid down by us that indigenous manufactured pipe lines and all those articles will be used by the Oil India Ltd.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the pipe line will be a multi-product pipe line or it will be meant for crude oil only?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This pipe line is proposed to be used only for transporting crude oil.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Only recently we were told that in Rourkela, a pipe building plant is being set up for the construction of these pipe lines. May we know whether this money which is being given by the Burma Oil Co. and the U.K. Government will be used for financing this particular project or will it be something which will be financing some exports made from Great Britain itself?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The project of starting pipe making in Rourkela is a separate one. This money is not proposed to be utilised for financing it. It is going on independently. One of the arrangements which has been reached between us is that whenever pipes are ready from our own Rourkela mill, they will be used for the transport system.

Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to inform the House the terms of the U.K. Government loan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Very soon the document will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स कार ने उस स्थान का निश्चय कर लिया है कि बरीनी में यह रिफाइनरी कहाँ पर लगेगी ?

श्री क० दे० मालनीय बरीनी में यह रिफाइनरी कहाँ पर लगेगी इसे विचारने के लिये इस वक्त कुछ विशेष कार्य हुए हैं और उन्होंने तयकीज भी दी है। उस पर अनुसन्धान हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहुत जल्द फैसला हो जाय।

Coal in Kothagudam and Tandur

*116. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) the steps that have been taken to carry out deep drilling in Kothagudam and Tandur areas,

(b) what is the amount proposed to be spent during the current year on this, and

(c) whether the work will start this year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd have reported that one drill capable of going down to 2000' has been put in operation at Kothagudam. As regards Tandur, an order is likely to be placed for a similar drill within the next month or two.

(b) The cost of a drill capable of drilling up to 2000', with accessories and spares, is estimated at about Rs 2 lakhs. The amount that is likely to be spent in the current year on deep drilling is estimated at about Rs 60,000.

(c) Deep drilling at Kothagudam is already in hand and it will commence at Tandur next year.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether, in view of the fact that this is the only coal mine that is existing in the whole of South India, the Government would take it to explore it much faster than what is being done now before the Third Five Year Plan begins so that we may have a bigger plan for the production of coal in that area?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is the intention of Government to give every possible facility for exploration, drilling or exploitation of coal in the south. There is no point in reassessing because that has been the policy all along.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether, apart from what the Singareni Collieries Co is doing, the Geological Survey or the Indian Bureau of Mines will independently carry out some deep drilling in this area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If necessary, yes.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: What will be the anticipated additional production of coal by this deep drilling?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Deep drilling is undertaken to establish coal deposits. Drilling does not directly produce any coal. As a result of the valuable data collected as a result of drilling, mining is undertaken.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The answer to the previous question was that if necessary it would be undertaken. May I know when the Government will find it necessary, and what are the objective conditions necessary for the Government to go directly with its own department to find out the amount of coal that is available in that area and the extent to which we will be able to use it in the coming Plan period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Singareni Colliery Co, has already been functioning in that area, and if I may say

so, they have made a good job of it. They have undertaken their own drilling. If the coal company finds that any collaboration with the Geological Survey or the Indian Bureau of Mines is necessary, that will be ungrudgingly given.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if tentatively any target of coal production for this area has been worked out?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon Member is quite familiar with the targets of the present Plan period.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Not for this, but for the third Plan

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is just under contemplation.

Demand for Steel by Bombay

*117. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Corporation have approached the Government of India with a request to make more steel available to them so as to enable them to undertake a more extensive Housing Programme; and

(b) if so, what has been the Government's reaction to it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bombay State's quota has been increased to the extent possible, to enable them to meet the demands to a greater extent than before.

Shri Goray: What is the amount sanctioned, the total amount of steel?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The increase in the Bombay State quota is indicated here. If you like, I would give the figures:

Second Period 1958-59	. 12,660 tons
Third Period 1958-59	. 16,520 "
Fourth Period 1958-59	. 23,450 "
First Period 1959-60	. 29,890 "
Second Period 1959-60	. 30,250 "

From the figures it is quite apparent that the increase is quite good.

Shri Heda: Apart from population and area, even in terms of requirements States like Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are getting far below the quota that they desire. In spite of this fact persistently remaining, may I know the reasons which prompted the Government to allot increased quota to Bombay State at the cost of the other States?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is not so, but at the same time, there are certain specific types of steel which are not distributed according to the population

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Moreover, the quotas for Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have also been increased. I do not know why the hon Member has this feeling that Bombay has got this increase at the cost of Mysore or Andhra Pradesh. That will be an incorrect presumption.

Some Hon Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We have not finished even 13 questions.

International Development Association

*118. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the reaction of India on U.S. proposal for organising an International Development Association?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The object of the International Development Association is to promote the economic development of less-developed member-countries by supplementing the efforts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in

financing development in such countries. India is naturally in agreement with this broad objective. The proposal for the establishment of the International Development Association is at present under study and is likely to be considered at the next annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank scheduled to be held in Washington from September, 28, 1959, to October 2, 1959.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री सवाल नम्बर १०४ में इंटरनेशनल एकोनॉमिक प्रोथ कमिटी का जिक्र आया और मौजूदा सवाल में इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट एसोसिएशन का, तो इन दोनों के कामों में क्या फर्क है दोनों का नाम तो एक मालूम पड़ता है ?

श्री ब० दा० भगत पहला कान्फ्रेस क मुताबिक था लेकिन दूसरा मस्यौदा बनाना जा रहा है इसलिये जाहज़ है कि दोनों में बड़ा फर्क है। कान्फ्रेस और मस्यौदा अलग अलग चीज़ें हैं।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी उन्मूलन बन्ध पत्रों का खरीदना जाना

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*११६. { श्री खुशबख्त राय :
श्री सरजू पाण्डे :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने का कृपा करके कि

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी उन्मूलन बन्ध पत्रों की खरीद के बारे में जांच, जिसका आश्वासन उन्होंने सभा को १७ मार्च, १९५६ को दिया था, पूरी हो गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० ज्ञा० सा० श्रीमाली) .

(क) जांच अभी चल रही है।

(ख) इस जांच के परिणामों का विवरण क्या समय समा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री खुशबख्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस जांच के करने या कराने में इतनी देरी क्यों लग रही है ?

डा० ज्ञा० सा० श्रीमाली : देरी तो कोई खास नहीं हो गई है लेकिन इस तरह की जांच में कुछ समय लग ही जाता है।

श्री खुशबख्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस जांच पड़ताल में इतनी देरी क्यों लग रही है जबकि मांगे कागज़ान हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के कार्यालय में मौजूद हैं ?

डा० ज्ञा० सा० श्रीमाली : मैं ने आपसे निवेदन किया कि आपकी राय है कि इस में देरी लगी लेकिन मेरे सवाल में अभी तरह की जांच पड़ताल में समय लग ही जाता है। जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद जो कुछ उसका परिणाम होगा वह समा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे क्या माननीय मंत्री बतनायेंगे कि इसकी जांच कौन लौटा कर रहे हैं ?

डा० ज्ञा० सा० श्रीमाली : डिपार्टमेंटल इन्वैस्टिगटरी हो रही है।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि इस जांच के सिलसिले में इस बात की भी जांच होगी कि जो जमींदारी एनोल्डेशन के बॉर्डर रहे गये हैं वह बॉर्डर किन लोगों के हैं और क्या वह युनिवर्सिटी में सम्बन्धित हैं ?

डा० ज्ञा० सा० श्रीमाली : जी हा, सभी सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों पर जांच की जायेगी।

श्री वाजपेयी क्या यह सच है कि विश्व-विद्यालय ने जो बॉर्डर खरीदे हैं उन में से बहुत से बॉर्डर विश्वविद्यालय के कोशस्थल के हैं ?

डा० ज्ञा० सा० श्रीमाली : सभी सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों पर जांच की जायेगी।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : चूंकि यह विश्वविद्यालय का प्रश्न है इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

आपने पिछले सत्र में जो बिल लाने का वायदा किया था वह बिल आप कब तक लाने वाले हैं?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वह तो विश्व-विद्यालय का प्रश्न है और वर्तमान प्रश्न तो बौंड्स के सम्बन्ध में है। आप तो दूसरा प्रश्न सूझ रहे हैं।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: During the last session of Parliament you had kindly given an assurance that they will have the matter examined through some suitable source. May I know whether an investigation has been made into the finances of the Banaras Hindu University particularly regarding the investment in the Zamindari Abolition Bonds, especially when those bonds belonged to the Treasurer of that University, Shri Jyoti Bhushan Gupta, and if so, what is the result of that investigation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered that question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know why so much delay is being made in making that investigation, particularly when the students who have been expelled due to reasons which also include this, are not allowed to study in that University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have also answered that question with regard to delay.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता है कि उन बौंडों में कुछ ऐसे बौंड्स भी हैं जिसका कि कलको में कोटेशन दिया गया था और १०० रुपये की बौंड्स ही कीमत का कोटेशन ४२ रुपये में आने दिया गया था और जिनवरसिटी ने उनको ४५ रुपये में खरीदा और इस तरह के २ लाख के बौंड खरीदे गये और १ लाख ८० हजार के बौंड ऐसे खरीदे गये थे जिसका कि कोटेशन था ३२-८ रुपये और जिनको ४२ रुपये में खरीदा गया। इस तरह के बहुत से बौंड्स हैं जो कि वहाँ के खजानची के हैं वो क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि इस मामले की निष्पत्ति जांच करायी जाने की व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैंने आपसे निवेदन कर दिया है कि इस मामले में डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वायरी हो रही है और जांच होने के बाद अगर इस में किसी के मैलफाईड्स हों या यूनीवरसिटी को नुकसान हुआ हो तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनको किसी प्रकार का रक्षण सरकार नहीं देगी और जांच होने पर जो भी उन जांच का परिणाम होगा वह सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will they give some indication as to when this enquiry is going to be finished?

Bolani Iron Ore Mines

*120. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bolani iron ore mine in Orissa has been developed by now;

(b) what is the total financial investment that the Government of India had made so far in Bolani Ores (P) Limited; and

(c) whether a copy of the agreement of Bolani Ores (P) Ltd., with Orissa Mineral Development Company would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The work of developing the Bolani ore mines is going on.

(b) Rs. 35,35,000.

(c) Presumably the Honourable Member refers to the agreement between the Government of India and Orissa Minerals Development Company regarding the establishment of M/s Bolani Ores. A copy of the Memorandum of Association of M/s. Bolani Ores together with the Articles of Association of the Company is already available in the Parliament Library.

Shri Panigrahi: When the Government holds 50.5 per cent of the shares

in this company, why is it that the Government appointed Messrs. Bird & Co., as Secretaries and Treasurers of this company?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Government have a share of 50.5 per cent, and the balance of 49.5 per cent is owned by the Orissa Mineral Development Company. The reason for this capital participation was twofold. One was that this Orissa Mineral Development Company had leases in that area, and it was considered that it would be better if we entered into a partnership, as difficulties were anticipated in acquiring the lease rights; secondly, it was considered that association of a private company in this venture could be tried, as it has been tried in certain other fields also; and it was considered that where there was capital participation, participation in management also was thought proper, and this was entered into in 1956

Shri Panigrahi: My question was different

Mr. Speaker: He has said, participation in management also, and not merely in ownership

Shri V. P. Nayar: We want to know why a third company was appointed Messrs Bird & Co was not either of those companies

Mr. Speaker: He says that participation in management also was considered feasible. The management is by Messrs Bird & Co. He has answered the question

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Normally, it is never done.

Mr. Speaker: If that is not done, that is another matter

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That was why we wanted to know it

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the remuneration that is being paid to the secretaries and treasurers who have been appointed, that is, to Messrs. Bird & Co.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice. I have not got that figure with me at the moment.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that Government have invested their own money and formed a Mining Corporation in Orissa, prior to their entering into an agreement with the Orissa Mineral Development Co. for developing this iron ore area, and if so, why the Orissa Mining Corporation was not associated with the Government of India for developing this iron ore mine?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the development of the iron ore mines is concerned, it is a fact that we have got all these three types of working; we have got completely private-owned mines; we have got Government-owned mines; and we have also got mines in which there is capital participation by private capital, with Government, and this comes under the third category

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

investigations against high Government Officials

*121 { Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty;
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to institute investigations by a high officer into allegations made against the behaviour and integrity of Government servants in high positions, appearing in the press or otherwise.

(b) whether this investigating officer will have powers of verification and calling of evidence;

(c) under what rules these investigations will be carried on; and

(b) the procedure envisaged?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) to (b). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

It has been decided that when allegations are made in the Press or by individuals against a Government servant in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions, a preliminary confidential enquiry by a senior officer should be ordered by Government.

If the result of such enquiry is that the allegations are based on ignorance, insufficient information or even malice, it is to be considered whether any action in a Court of Law is necessary to vindicate the Government servant's conduct and whether such proceedings should be initiated by the Government or by the Government servant.

If, on the other hand, the result of the enquiry indicates that there are grounds to doubt the propriety and correctness of the conduct of the Government servant or if the enquiry is not conclusive, Government may entrust the case to the Special Police Establishment for investigation or order a full departmental enquiry under the Central Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, or require the officer to vindicate his conduct by resorting to a Court of Law

In cases where Government decide to initiate criminal proceedings themselves, the provisions of Section 198 B of the Criminal Procedure Code are to be made use of. In cases where Government decide to institute civil proceedings, the usual procedure for this purpose is to be followed.

हृदय रात्रियों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

{ श्री ब्रकाशवीर शारदा :
*१२२. { श्री अमित सिंह सरावगी :
{ श्रीमती मकीदा अहमद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) इस वर्ष हृदय रात्रियों को अपने साथ कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लाने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) यह घन राशि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में उतनी ही है या कम-ज्यादा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात का पता लगा रही है कि सुविधापूर्वक और आराम के साथ यात्रा करने के लिये कम से कम कितनी घन राशि आवश्यक होती है ?

वित्त उपायमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० अहमद)

(क) १९५९ में हज यात्री अपने साथ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ये रकम ले जा सकते हैं —

हवाई जहाज में जाने

बाले बालिंग १७०० रुपये

समुद्र के रास्ते जाने वाले

बालिंग (पहला दर्जा) १८०० रुपये

समुद्र के रास्ते जाने वाले बालिंग

(द्वितीय दर्जा) १,२०० रुपये

मोटे सान में कम और तीन सान में ज्यादा उद्य के बच्चे इनकी यात्रा रकम ले जा सकते हैं परन्तु साल में कम उद्य के बच्चे कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं ले जा सकते ।

(ख) जी नहीं। १९५९ की अधिकतम रकम कुछ कम है ।

(ग) सरकार का खयाल है कि इन अधिकतम रकमों में आराम के साथ यात्रा की जा सकती है ।

Asansol Coal Mines

*123. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any apprehension of subsidence of certain coal bearing areas of Asansol sub-division in West Bengal and the inhabitants have been asked to vacate their homes on the lands there;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter;

(c) whether compensation has been paid by the Government or by the owner of the coal mines to the villagers who have left their homes; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to give claims compensation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, in certain portions of Barakar Town and the Grand Trunk Road in Asansol sub-division of West Bengal the danger was brought to the notice of the inhabitants and they were requested to vacate the areas

(b) Government have decided that, as a special case, and without prejudice to the question of the legal liability of the Central and the State Governments and of the Coal Board in this matter, measures for stabilisation, such as hydraulic stowing, should be undertaken by the Coal Board if such measures are technically feasible. Technical investigations to assess the feasibility of stowing are being conducted by the Coal Board

(c) and (d) The question of rehabilitation of the inhabitants likely to be affected, payment of compensation, if any, to them, and other allied questions are matters for the Government of West Bengal to deal with

Study tour of Governor, Reserve Bank

*124. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of the Reserve Bank was sent on a study tour of the banking systems in Mexico and Brazil in the month of May, 1959; and

(b) whether he has submitted any report to the Government about the results of his study about the banking systems of these two Latin American countries.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, sir. But the Governor who participated recently in a Conference in Washington on problems relating to economic development in India took the opportunity to visit Mexico and Brazil on the invitation of the Central Bank of Mexico and the Government of Brazil respectively

(b) No, Sir.

Problems of Oil Industry

*125. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a compact and High Power Committee to go into the major problems of Oil Industry; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to finalise it and what shall be its chief terms of reference?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Burmah-Shell, Standard-Vacuum and Caltex Companies have jointly suggested that a Government-cum-Industry Committee should be set up.—

(i) To examine the pattern which will emerge, and recommend necessary transport arrangements, for the movement of refined petroleum products throughout India following the commissioning of the Government refineries at Gauhati and Barauni and

(ii) To examine ways and means of resolving imbalance between production of refined

products in the refineries in India (Including Gauhati and Barauni) and the consumption requirements of the country.

(b) The likely production pattern of the Barauni refinery will be known only after the discussions currently in progress with representatives of the U.S.S.R. Government are concluded. It would then be possible to decide whether it will be necessary to have such a committee and, if so, what should be its composition and terms of reference.

Common Police Reserve Force for Southern Zone

*126. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 189 on the 24th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to constitute a pool of Common Police Reserve Force for the Southern Zone has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State disagreed with the principle;

(d) if so, on what issue; and

(e) where the Central Police Office is to be located?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Not yet. The details of the scheme are still being worked out.

(b) and (e). Do not arise, in view of the answer to part (a).

(c) As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 189 in the Lok Sabha on 24th November, 1958, the Kerala State Government did not wish to join the scheme for the time being.

(d) Does not arise as the participation of the State Governments in such matters is on a voluntary basis.

निर्वाचन आयोग की रिपोर्ट

†१२७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री पहाड़िया :

क्या विधि मंत्री १७ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३४९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दूसरे सामान्य निर्वाचन के सम्बन्ध में निर्वाचन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर इस बीच और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजारनवीस) : भारत में हुए दूसरे आम चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई कुछ खास खास सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है। वे निम्नलिखित हैं:--

(१) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, १९५१ की धारा ५५ क का निकाल दिया जाना जिसमें कि चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों को उम्मीदवारी से नाम वापस लेने की आखिरी तारीख के बाद से मतदान आरम्भ होने के दस दिन पूर्व तक चुनाव से हट जाने की इजाजत दी गई थी;

(२) किसी चुनाव को रद्द घोषित करने का आदेश देने वाले न्यायाधिकरण या न्यायालय द्वारा निर्वाचन आयोग को उसकी तुरन्त सूचना देना;

(३) अपने को अन्य व्यक्ति के रूप में प्रकट करने को रोकना। १९५१ के अधिनियम की धारा ६१ में संशोधन कर दिया गया है और निर्वाचक नामावलियों की तैयारी के नियमों में नए नियम जोड़ दिए गए हैं जिनमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि नगरपालीय क्षेत्रों के उल्लिखित निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में होने वाले चुनावों में मतदाता पीठासीन पदाधिकारी (प्रिजाइ-डिंग आफिसर) के सामने पहचानपत्र पेश करेंगे। मतदाताओं के अनिवार्य रूप से टीका लगाये जाने का जो सुझाव निर्वाचन

कायम में रिया या उसके बारे में अभी भीर सम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा, भीर

(४) एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की पद्धति के अनुसार किए गए चुनावों में उम्मीदवारों द्वारा जमा की गई रकमों की जम्मी के विषय में १९५१ के अधिनियम की धारा १५८ के उपबन्धों को स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है।

२. आयोग की अन्य सिफारिशों पर सरकार निर्वाचन आयोग के परामर्श में विचार कर रही है।

Quantity of Iron Ore available in Thirthamalai Area

*128. Shri Doraiswami Gounder: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of iron ore available in Thirthamalai area in Hosur Taluk, Salem District, Madras State; and

(b) whether there is any immediate proposal to exploit the minerals available in Thirthamalai area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The quantity of iron ore in the Thirthamalai area of Salem district has been estimated as 47.5 million tons. The ore is mostly found as Magnetite-Quartzite rock with average iron content 35-40 per cent

(b) The exploitation of iron ore of this locality for the production of pig iron on large scale would depend on successful completion of pilot scale experiments. Three private parties intend producing annually 15,000 tons of pig iron each from these ores. Otherwise the ore from this region is not exportable.

Resins from Cashew Shell Liquor

*129. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Bibhatti Mishra:

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

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona have worked out a process for the manufacture of cation exchange resins for water purification from cashew shell liquor;

(b) if so, what are the possibilities of commercial utilisation of this process;

(c) what is the amount spent today on import of water softening agents; and

(d) what steps do Government propose to take to expedite the commercial utilisation of the process?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir The process has been entrusted to the National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation and they are taking necessary action in the matter. In 1958 water softening material valued at Rs 4.45 lakhs was imported

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये सचिवालय भवन

*१३०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १६ अप्रैल, १९५९ के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या ३१८३ क सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सचिवालय के लिय सिमला में पंजाब सरकार के सचिवालय भवन को काम में लाने के सुझाव के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) पंजाब सरकार ने अभी तक यह नहीं बताया है कि इस इमारत में कितनी

जगह मिल सकेंगे। इसलिए यह मामला अभी विचारधीन है।

Life Insurance Corporation

*121. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Life Insurance Corporation has offered reduction in rates and increase in agents commission (as compared with the rates in India) to attract business in East Africa, Malaya and Singapore; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such favourable terms in foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Corporation recently effected a reduction in Premium rates in East Africa. No change in the premium rates has been effected in Malaya and Singapore

The rates of Commissions to agents in East Africa, Malaya and Singapore were increased recently

(b) As regards the reduction in premium rates, owing to the high average sum assured per policy in East Africa (Rs. 13,500 against Rs. 3,500 in India) expenses are lower. This enables the Corporation to pass on the benefit to the policyholders in the form of a lower premium. In fact, the reduced rates offered by the Corporation are about the same as those quoted by the leading companies operating in that country.

As regards commission rates the scale of commission in any particular territory would depend on a variety of factors like the pattern of organisation, the nature of services rendered by the agent and the conditions in the market. Unlike India where the renewal commission is payable to an agent throughout the currency of a policy and under certain conditions to

the heirs of the agent on his death, in East Africa, Malaya and Singapore the payment of renewal commission is restricted to only the first few years of the currency of a policy. Moreover, there are no Field Officers between the Branch Officers and agents in these countries as in India and for this reason also, the commission rates paid to agents by all insurance companies in these countries are higher than in India. The Corporation's rates of commission payable to agents in these countries are not higher than those paid by their competitors.

Calcutta Stadium

*122. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3674, on the 29th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the tentative choice of a site for a stadium on the Calcutta maidan has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, what is the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The matter is under discussion

(b) Does not arise

Holidays and Hours of Work in High Courts

*123. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have issued a circular to all the High Courts to curtail the number of holidays and to increase the hours of work;

(b) if so, whether Government have received reactions of the High Courts; and

(c) which of them have accepted the suggestions of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 31.]

दिल्ली के कालेजों में प्रवेश

*१३४. { श्री राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री विनूति मिश्र :
श्री महाद्विपा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस वर्ष हाई स्कूल या हायर मेंकेन्ट्री परीक्षा पास करने के बाद कितने छात्रों और छात्राओं ने दिल्ली के विभिन्न कालेजों में प्रवेश के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिया,

(ख) उनमें से कितने को प्रवेश मिला, और

(ग) दिल्ली के कालेजों में प्रवेश पाने की कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीभाली) (क) में (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-गटल पर रज दी जायगी।

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad

*135. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has been properly staffed in respect of teaching of Petroleum Technology

(b) whether the inadequacy and lack of properly qualified staff has

been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to remedy the shortcomings?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Curriculum for the first two years of the course in Petroleum Technology is common with that for courses in Mining and Applied Geology and satisfactory provision exists at the Institute for covering the subjects of study during this period Curriculum for the third year of the course, which has started only in July this year, requires specialists in Petroleum Technology. The following measures have been taken to secure the necessary specialists:—

(1) An offer of appointment as Lecturer has been made to an Indian specialist in Oil Refining Practice, and Union Public Service Commission has been asked to recruit a Professor as soon as possible.

(2) Requests have also been made for two foreign experts under the foreign aid programmes.

In addition, efforts are being made to secure the services of specialists now working in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and other organisations on loan to the Institute for specified periods

Amendment of Rules 4A and 4B of Government Servants Conducts Rules

*136 Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the recent amendments to Rules 4A and 4B of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules the Government of India have evolved any machinery for settling the disputes between Government and its employees; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No amendment has been made to Rules 4A and 4B of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955. The question regarding nature of the machinery evolved for settling the disputes does not, therefore, arise.

New Headquarters of Delhi Municipal Corporation

***137. Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new headquarters of the Delhi Municipal Corporation will be built near the Ramlila Ground;

(b) if so, how much land and funds will be required for the purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that quarters at present located on the plot will be demolished; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A plot measuring 12.5 acres has been tentatively selected for the construction of the Headquarters building of the Delhi Municipal Corporation at the junction of the Circular Road and the Minto Road. Estimates for the cost of the building have not yet been prepared.

(c) and (d). If the proposed plot is finally allotted to the Municipal Corporation, it will involve demolition of 116 Government residential quarters, 6 N.D.M.C. shops and 10 public latrines.

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

***138.** { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhayay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 474 on the 20th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received comments and suggestions of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the draft legislation for introduction of free and compulsory primary Education;

(b) if so, the steps taken for necessary legislation in this regard;

(c) whether estimates have been received from all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations; and

(d) if so, the financial implications and details of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The comments and suggestions of Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and West Bengal have not yet been received.

(b) Draft of the model legislation has been finalised and is being sent to the State Governments for their guidance.

(c) The estimates have not yet been received from Jammu and Kashmir and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(d) The details as well as the financial implications are being worked out.

Study of Yogic Exercises

*139. **Shri Hariish Chandra Mathur:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been made of Yogic Practices for Physical attainments;

(b) whether any courses have been prepared and prescribed; and

(c) what schemes have been worked out for taking full advantage of the Yogic Science?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Central Sanskrit Board

*140. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1699 on the 7th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the composition and functions of the Central Sanskrit Board proposed to be established by the Government of India; and

(b) the steps hitherto taken in this direction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 32.]

(b) The Board has been constituted by Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 44-23/58-H 2 (S.U.) dated the 1st August, 1959.

Re-organisation of administrative set-up in Himachal Pradesh

*141. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Achar:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1545 on the 30th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to re-organise the administrative set-up in Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh has been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The proposal has not been finalised so far

(b) Does not arise.

Re-organisation of Delhi Police

*142. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1958 on the 21st April, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in re-organising the Police Department in Delhi?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Government have considered the recommendations of the Police Re-organisation Committee and have passed orders sanctioning the additional strength considered necessary.

Indian Art Exhibition at Essen

*142. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanota:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3354 on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a catalogue of exhibits from India in the Art Exhibition at Essen in Germany will be laid on the Table;

(b) how long the Exhibition lasted;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Governments of the U.K., U.S.A., France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Holland have approached the Government of India to send the exhibits to their countries after the exhibition is over at Essen; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Two copies of the list of objects loaned and a copy of the Catalogue of the Exhibition, brought out by the German Organisers, have been sent to the Parliament Library.

(b) The Exhibition, which opened at Essen on 14th May, 1959, will close there on 30th September, 1959.

(c) and (d). Requests from these and other countries in Europe have been received either from their Governments or from our Missions or from Cultural organisations and are under consideration.

Industrial Management Pool

*144. { Shri Damani:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the 210 candidates selected for the Industrial Management Pool have been absorbed;

(b) if so, the different grades in which they have been absorbed; and

(c) whether requisition from the Ministries has been greater than the number of candidates available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Out of 212 candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission, offers of appointment have been issued to 145 candidates in the following grades:—

Grade II	3
Grade III	6
Grade IV	16
Grade V	29
Grade VI	35
Grade VII	54
Junior Grade	2
TOTAL	145

(c) No

Grants to Educational Institutions

*145. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to appoint a committee of eminent educationists to advise them in the matter of giving grants to institutions which had done pioneering work in the educational field;

(b) whether the personnel of the committee has been decided upon; and

(c) in what way the functions of this committee would be different from the work of University Grants Commission in regard to helping and encouraging pioneering work and experimentations in the educational field through different Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastav): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee which will be advisory in its functions will mainly

be concerned with non-University institutions of national importance; whereas the University Grants Commission is concerned with the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and Research in Universities in addition to its advisory functions

Basic Education Literature Committee

*146 Shri N. E. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state-

(a) what are the scope and functions of Basic Education Literature Committee, and

(b) whether the views of States Governments were taken for production of material for basic education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivall): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) (1) It is an Advisory Committee

(2) It will advise the Government of India on

(i) how to accelerate the production of suitable literature and materials on Basic Education,

(ii) what are the various types of materials which should be produced on Basic Education for the use of:

(a) Basic school teachers at different levels,

(b) Inspectors and other administrative officers in charge of Basic Education;

(c) Basic teacher training institutions; and

(d) for giving due publicity to the proper concept of basic education;

(ii) how to produce such material and to print, publish and distribute it.

(3) It will advise the Government of India on any other topic related to the production of suitable literature and material on Basic Education.

(b) Yes, as and when considered necessary

चीनी में हवाई झड़्डा

*१४७ श्री पद्म देव क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के मझसु जिले में चीनी झड़्डा सगता म एक हवाई झड़्डा बनाने की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कब कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपबंधों (सरदार मजीठिया):
फिन्हान हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासु जिले में चीनी या सगता म, हवाई झड़्डा बनाने का कोई सुझाव, सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Electro-logging

*148. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state-

(a) whether any electro-logging experiments have been conducted at Bathula in Hoshiarpur District and Jawalamukhi in Kangra District at the oil drilling sites; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir, both wells have been electro-logged

(b) A number a porous horizons which may have oil and gas, were indicated on the electrologs in Jawalamukhi well No 1 The well is being prepared for testing Electro-logs from Hoshiarpur well indicated only moderately encouraging horizons. The well continues to be under testa.

दिल्ली के छात्रावास

*१४९ डा० राम सुभग सिंह. क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वह सब है कि सरकार का दिल्ली राज्य के स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के छात्रावासों द्वारा अपनी शिक्षा सन्स्थाओं के ही छात्रों की ट्युशन करने की प्रथा पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह प्रतिबन्ध किस तारीख से लगाया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) जा नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Life Insurance Corporation

*150. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to withdraw the Free Insurance Scheme and introduce the cash Bonus Scheme for the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the main features of the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c) On the recommendation of the Life Insurance Corporation, the Government withdrew the ban on payment of cash Bonus other than profit sharing bonus to the supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff of the Corporation drawing a basic pay of less than Rs. 500/- p.m. The Life Insurance Corporation has entered into an agreement with the employees to pay 1½ months' basic salary as annual bonus to the above staff for five years from

1957 to 1961, in lieu of the Free Insurance Scheme. In addition they have decided to give the benefit of a Term Assurance Scheme.

Reasons for the L.I.C.'s actions were:

(i) continuation of a practice common to most erstwhile insurers;

(ii) opposition of the employees to the Free Insurance Scheme in lieu of cash bonus;

(iii) their insistence on payment of cash bonus; and

(iv) need for the maintenance of cordial relations with the employees in the interest of the smooth running of the Corporation

Fall in Standards of Education

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

(a) whether, as suggested by the Union Public Service Commission, the question of falling standards of Education and general knowledge of candidates competing for the Union Public Service Commission examinations has been discussed with the Minister of Education and conclusion arrived at, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) This matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Education

Central Basic School in Delhi

*152. { S'ri R. C. Majhi:
S'ri Subodh Hanota:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No 1693 on the 7th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for establishing a Central Basic School in Delhi has been finalised,

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected,

(c) whether its plan and estimates have been prepared, and

(d) if so, the estimated expenditure for setting up the School?

The Minister of Education (Dr K L Shrimall): No Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Hindi Encyclopaedia

*153. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 651 on the 25th February, 1959 and state

(a) the further progress since made towards the compilation and publication of Hindi Encyclopaedia by Kaash: Nagari Pracharini Sabha, and

(b) the extent of further assistance given by the Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) Since the Starred Question No 651 was answered on the 25th February, 1959, the Nagari Pracharini Sabha has made further progress with the work. During the period February 1959—June 1959, it has received 945 Articles out of the remaining 1,014 articles, likely to be included in the first volume. The articles received so far are being translated (if necessary) and edited, about 359 articles have already been edited finally and sent to the press for printing. It is expected that the first volume will come out shortly

(b) Nil

142 (A1) LSD—3

Hobby Workshops in Universities

*154. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish hobby workshops in Universities and colleges; and

(b) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to implement it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The University Grants Commission has a proposal to establish hobby workshops in Universities and colleges

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(b) The University Grants Commission decided that the scheme be tried in the undermentioned 11 Universities in the first instance

- (i) Aligarh
- (ii) Baroda
- (iii) Calcutta
- (iv) Poona
- (v) Delhi
- (vi) Madras
- (vii) Nagpur
- (viii) Saugar
- (ix) Sri Venkateswara
- (x) Visva-Bharati
- (xi) Roorkee

The Commission has so far approved the schemes of the following Universities and paid grants as shown against each

1 Aligarh	8,000
2 Madras	8,000
3 Nagpur	16,000
4 Poona	8,000
5 Saugar	42,000
6 Sri Venkateswara	20,000

2 The Commission also decided that the scheme may, in the initial stage,

be tried in 100 selected colleges. The Universities have been addressed by the University Grants Commission to intimate the names of the colleges which are willing to implement the scheme. Final selection of the 100 colleges will be made by the Commission on the basis of the recommendations of the Universities.

Teaching of Hindi to Central Government Employees

159. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the nature of steps taken to teach Hindi to Central Government employees during 1958-59

(b) the number of employees trained so far (State-wise) and

(c) the number of employees to be trained during 1959-60?

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

(a) The Hindi teaching scheme was continued and 810 classes were organised at 53 centres.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I annexure No 33]

(c) 9,903 employees are receiving training at present and 10,000 employees are expected to join training in August, 1959.

Pending Income-Tax cases in Punjab

160. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) how many cases of Income Tax are pending in Punjab for more than one year, and

(b) how many appeals against cases decided by Income Tax Officers are still pending for more than one year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai): (a) The Income Tax cases pending in Punjab for more than one year (as on 1st July 1959) were 16,380

(b) The appeals against cases decided by Income Tax Officers still pending for more than one year (as on 1st July, 1959) were 854

Excavations in Punjab

161. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any excavation was carried out in Punjab during 1958-59, and

(b) if so the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M M Das): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Land Revenue of Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) the total annual land revenue of Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) the total amount of land revenue likely to be collected after the implementation of the land reforms?

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

(a) The land revenue demand for 1958-59 was Rs 17,98,141.86

(b) There is no likelihood of any appreciable change in the amount of land revenue collection as a result of the implementation of land reforms.

National Discipline Scheme

163. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of students who were trained during January-June, 1959 under the National Discipline Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the total number of children trained so far under the scheme; and

(c) the number of schools, State-wise, where training is being imparted under this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) The number of students on rolls of the scheme in June, 1959 was as follows:

Delhi	18,208
Punjab	92,208
Madhya Pradesh	1,630
Uttar Pradesh	7,112
Bombay	1,08,930
Jammu & Kashmir	13,076
West Bengal	24,396
TOTAL	2,55,800

(b) 3,62,000.

(c)

Delhi	19
Punjab	136
Madhya Pradesh	3
Uttar Pradesh	16
Bombay	39
Jammu & Kashmir	20
West Bengal	55
TOTAL	408

Note—The above figures pertain to the students being trained by the Central Government Physical Training Instructors. Besides, the State Governments of Bombay and Punjab also have their own arrangements, under the Education Ministry's general supervision, for training students under the Scheme.

Foreign Mine Owners

164 Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2647 on the 2nd April, 1959 and state:

(a) the number of foreign mine

owners in India and the mining areas leased to them in various States (State-wise);

(b) what is the percentage of total mine owners and total area under their hold to the number of foreign mine owners and areas under lease to them, and

(c) when the leases of the foreign mine owners will expire?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (c). The information is still awaited from a number of State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as complete information is received and compiled.

(b) The labour involved in collecting the statistics for calculating the percentages will not be commensurate with the public interest likely to be served by the information.

Ancient Monuments in Bombay

165. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the amount spent for protection and improvement of each monument in Bombay State under the protection of the Central Department of Archaeology during 1958-59 and the amount allocated for the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No 34.]

Chitorgarh Fort

166. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the maintenance of Chitorgarh Fort during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 52,291.

(b) Rs. 55,200.

मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज

१६७. श्री कुलचक्र राव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा बंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज का पुनर्गठन करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रस्थापना की क्या हपरेला है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपबंधों (बी एचआरबी) : (क) बी हा।

(ख) एक बिबरन नीचे दिया गया है।

बिबरन

सूक्ष्म की संश्लिप्त हपरेला इस प्रकार है —

(१) प्रमुख अभियन्ता (इंजीनियर इन चीफ) और सैनिक अभियान्त्रिक सेवा-दल (मिलिट्री इंजीनियर सर्विसेज) के कर्मचाला संचालनालय (बक्स डाईरेक्टरी) महाभक्त यांत्रिक (क्वाटर् मास्टर जनरल) के अधीन होंगे।

(२) अपनी अपनी कर्मचालाओं की देखभाल के लिए, नीचेना और वायुसेना के लिए अलग अलग कर्मचाला संचालक (बक्स डाईरेक्टर) होंगे। नीचेना में मुख्यअभियन्ता (चीफ इंजीनियर) और कर्मचाला अध्यक्ष (डाईरेक्टर आफ बक्स) के काम का निष्पादन एक ही अधिकारी करेगा।

(३) कर्मचाला महासंचालक (डाईरेक्टर जनरल आफ बक्स) के एक

में पद का निर्वाह किया जायगा। यह अधिकार पुनर्गठित कर्मचालाओं का तकनीकी अध्यक्ष होगा और सीके महाभक्त यांत्रिक (क्वाटर् मास्टर जनरल) के अधीन रहे, तीनों सेवाओं से संबंध रखने वाले कार्यों के बारे में उसके तकनीकी सलाहकार के तौर पर काम करेगा।

(४) कमान मुख्य कार्यालयों, क्षेत्रों, उपक्षेत्रों और स्टेशनों के गठन उनी तरह रहेंगे, जैसे है।

(५) प्रमुख अभियन्ता (इंजीनियर इन चीफ) अभियान्त्रिक निष्ठा (और आफ इंजीनियर्स) का अध्यक्ष रहेगा, और तीनों बलाधिकरणों (चीफ आफ स्ट्राफ) के लिए उच्चाभियान्त्रिक सलाहकार (मीनियर इंजीनियर एडवाइजर) होगा।

(६) इस पुनर्गठन में किसी प्रकार का प्रतिरक्षण खर्च नहीं होगा।

Tobacco Cultivation in Orissa

168. Shri B. C. Mullaik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the total area brought under tobacco cultivation in Orissa State during 1958-59; and

(b) the income accrued in excise duty therefrom?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 4,223 acres; and

(b) (i) Rs. 6,00,000 (anticipated basic Central Excise duty).

(ii) Rs. 28,000 [anticipated Additional duty of excise under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957].

TOTAL Rs 6,38,000.

Training of Steel Engineers

160. { Shri Damani:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Morarka:

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

(a) whether a scheme is contemplated by Hindustan Steel Ltd. to send engineers abroad for further training;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the number of engineers that have already been sent abroad for such training and how many of them have returned after successful training;

(d) how many foreign operatives are working in the Plants; and

(e) how many of them are under contract and how many permanent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Hindustan Steel have to train about 2,000 engineers for the operation of the three steel plants. Most of these engineers are to be trained in the steelworks in the USSR, UK, USA, West Germany, Canada and Australia, but some of them will also be trained in our own steel works which have gone into production. Training facilities in UK, Canada and Australia are being arranged under the Colombo Plan. The Ford Foundation and the TCM are financing the training programme in the USA. The Government of the USSR are to be paid for the training expenses in 12 annual instalments according to a protocol entered into by the Government of India and the Government of the USSR.

(c) 923 engineers have been deputed for training abroad as follows:

USSR	311
USA	299
UK	.	..	151
West Germany	109
Canada	.	.	1
Australia	.	..	52
			923

Of these 636 have returned after completion of their training.

(d) the total number of foreigners working in the projects is 2,382. This includes foreigners working on the construction side.

(e) All foreign experts are employed on contract basis and none of them is permanent.

Disciplinary action against Government Employees

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

(a) the number of Class II, Class III and Class IV employees in various Central Government establishments against whom disciplinary action has been taken under Rules 4A and 4B of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules during 1958 and 1959 (upto 30th June), and

(b) the nature of action taken?

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

Landless Zumias in Tripura

172. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of landless tribal Zumias who have applied for rehabilitation aid in Tripura so far;

(b) the number of Zumias who have been granted full rehabilitation aid;

(c) the number of Zumias who have been paid rehabilitation aid only partly; and

(d) the number of Zumias who have re-claimed land after applying for aid but have not been granted any aid?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Deserters in Zumia colonies in Tripura

173. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deserters in the following Zumia colonies in Tripura:

(i) Banka Rai Zumia colony, Amarpur,

(ii) Kathaha Chhera Zumia Colony, Beloria,

(iii) Bisramgunj Zumia Colony, Sadar, and

(iv) Karam Chhera Zumia Colony, Kaila Shah;

(b) the causes of their desertion; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such desertions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c) Material is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Junior basic schools in Delhi

174. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Raman:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior basic schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of children studying in these schools;

(c) the number of teachers in these schools;

(d) the number of teachers who are confirmed; and

(e) the steps being taken to confirm the remaining teachers who have put in more than 3 years' service?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) There are 253 Junior and 53 Senior Basic schools.

(b) 41,471

(c) 1,322

(d) 635

(e) These schools are under the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Corporation is taking steps to confirm such of the teachers as have completed three years of service.

Basic Schools in Delhi

175. { Shri Raman:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-basic schools in Delhi will be converted into basic schools:

(b) if so, the number of schools to be so converted during 1959-60;

(c) whether teachers of these schools will be given proper training for teaching in these basic schools;

(d) the number of teachers so far sent from these schools for basic training; and

(e) the names of the places where they have been sent?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 70.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) 230.

(e) Teachers' Training Institute, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

Police Housing Schemes

176. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to State Governments for Police Housing Schemes (State-wise) during 1958-59, and

(b) total amount of loans to be given during 1959-60 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the house [See Appendix I, Annexure No 35]

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Living Conditions of University Students

177. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 490 on the 20th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Pilot Survey of living conditions of the students in the universities of Lucknow and Kerala has been completed, and

(b) whether the report has been submitted to the Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

Scholarships for Studies Abroad

178. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many students were awarded scholarships by the Government of India for prosecuting studies

in foreign countries during the last eight years;

(b) whether any bond was executed by the recipients of these scholarships;

(c) the nature of the bond executed, and

(d) the number of scholarship holders who failed to honour the terms of the bond?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Forty-six

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached [See Appendix I, annexure No 36]

(d) One only, the entire amount spent on him was recovered.

Three-year Degree Course in Punjab

179 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether three-year Degree Course is being introduced in Punjab University, and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented and Central grants sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Panjab University has decided to introduce the Scheme from the academic year 1961-62. The Central grants would be released after the requirements of the Colleges of the Panjab University have been assessed and the Panjab Government have agreed to provide the matching contribution

Claims of persons migrated from Pakistan

180. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2276 on the 7th May, 1959, and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the authenticated copy of the

judgment from the U.P. Government; and

(b) If so, at what stage stands the question of setting up an administrative tribunal for the purpose of enquiring into the claims of persons who had migrated to Pakistan, but had subsequently returned and desired to stay in India?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) It is considered that the existing machinery for dealing with these cases is quite adequate and that the setting up of administrative tribunals will not serve any useful purpose

Indian Students Abroad

181. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many students who were sent abroad at Government expenses during 1956-57 to 1958-59 under schemes administered by his Ministry have not returned from foreign countries even after completion of their studies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of them have married and settled there permanently;

(c) if so, the number of such students (country-wise), and

(d) the nature of action taken against them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Indian High Commission, U.K.

182. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shivanna Jappa:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Work Study" of the entire office of the Indian High

Commissioner in the United Kingdom with a view to effecting economy and efficiency has been completed;

(b) if so, result of the enquiry held; and

(c) the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Report will be issued shortly. It has been prepared and sent to the High Commissioner for final verification of facts.

Committee on Customs Procedures and Organisations

183. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 871 on the 25th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Customs Procedures and Organisations has been considered by Government; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The consideration of the Report is nearing completion and early steps are being taken to lay the Report on the table of the Sabha and implement such of the decisions as are accepted by the Government with or without modification

Audit of Income-tax Receipts

184. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 661 on the 25th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the details and procedure of the agreement to entrust the work relating to the audit of income-tax receipts to the Comptroller and Auditor General have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The President's approval to entrust the work relating to the audit of income-tax receipts to the Comptroller and Auditor General has since been accorded. The rules of procedure are being framed by the Comptroller and Auditor General in consultation with the Finance Ministry

(b) Does not arise

Report of the Social Welfare Projects Team

185. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Bhakti Darshan:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Supakar.
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1781 on the 11th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Social Welfare Projects Team appointed to assess the overall upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the nature of decision taken by Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) Yes

(b) The report is under print and as soon as sufficient copies are received arrangements will be made to have copies distributed to the Members of the Lok Sabha

(c) The recommendations of the Team have already been brought by the Team to the notice of the authorities concerned and the remarks of some of them are awaited. As soon as they are received, the method of implementing agreed recommendations and discussion on suggestions, on which differences of opinion persist, will be devised in consultation with the Ministries and Departments dealing with the various subjects covered by the Report

India Security Press, Nasik

186. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work on the labour colony and staff quarters for the India Security Press at Nasik has not started as yet,

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to start work and complete it within the period of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The construction work for these residential buildings has not been started so far as the estimates of cost have not been finally approved. The original estimate prepared on the basis of austerity types of accommodation are under reconsideration in the light of the requests received from the employees' unions for certain additional amenities not generally provided in such types of quarters. Every endeavour is being made to complete the work within the plan period

Central Committee on Prohibition

187. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2284 on the 7th May, 1959 and state

(a) at what stage stands the question of setting up a Central Committee on Prohibition, and

(b) the main functions of this Committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) Details regarding composition and functions of the Committee are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments

Water Supply in Delhi

188. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1330 on the 18th March, 1959 and state the nature of the final decision taken for constituting a Special Committee consisting of the Union, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh Ministers and the Mayor of Delhi to speedily iron out problems in connection with water supply and drainage problems of the Capital?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): It has since been decided to constitute a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs (convener), Secretaries of the Ministries of Works, Housing and Supply, Health, Irrigation and Power, and Finance, Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, and representatives of the Uttar Pradesh and Punjab Governments who will be invited when their presence on the Committee is required

Indian Air Force Accidents

189. { Shri Vajpayee.
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Goray:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four accidents involving I.A.F. aircrafts occurred near Delhi, Jorhat, Jodhpur and Midnapore on the 13th, 24th, 27th and 30th May, 1959 respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiries were held to find out the causes leading to these accidents;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to compensate the families of the victims of these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir; except that the accident near Delhi occurred not on 13th but on 14th May, 1959.

(b) to (d) (i) Accident near Delhi on 14-5-1959.

A trainer aircraft was involved in this accident which occurred due to engine failure. The occupants, two Air Force Officers, parachuted to safety; but the aircraft was totally destroyed. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered; but the proceedings have not yet been finalised

(ii) Accident near Jorhat on 24-5-1959

The accident occurred when a transport aircraft was returning to base after dropping supplies. There were eight persons on board the aircraft. A Court of Inquiry was ordered to investigate the accident; and it came to the conclusion that the accident was due to structural failure of the wings. The Court also concluded that all the eight occupants on board the aircraft must have been killed in the accident

(iii) Accident near Jodhpur on 27-5-1959

The accident occurred when a bomber aircraft was on a training flight. Both the occupants, the pilot and the navigator, were killed. The aircraft was completely destroyed. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered; but the proceedings have not yet been finalised.

(iv) Accident near Midnapore on 30-5-1959

The accident occurred when a fighter aircraft was on training flight. The pilot, who was the sole occupant,

was killed; and the aircraft was completely destroyed. A Court of Inquiry was ordered to investigate the cause of the accident; and it came to the conclusion that the pilot had lost control of the aircraft.

(e) A statement showing the required details is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 37.]

Educational Tours of Teachers

190. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether proposals for educational tours of teachers from various States have been invited and received for the year 1959-60,

(b) if so, the precise nature of such proposals received, and

(c) the nature and number of tours sanctioned and the amount of assistance involved?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimah) (a) to (c) A statements is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 38]

Italian Scholarships to Indian Students

191. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) the precise nature of subjects for post-graduate research for which scholarships have been offered by the Italian Government to Indian students during 1959-60,

(b) the terms and conditions of such offer,

(c) whether applications for this purpose have been invited, received and considered, and

(d) if so, the number of scholars so far sent there?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Painting, Restoration of Works of Art, Music, Archaeology, Language and Literature, Film Direction, Economics and Commerce, Structural Testing, Tropical Agriculture, Land Reform, Rice Cultivation, Town Planning, Agricultural Engineering, Electrotechnics, Geology and Mining, Industrial Chemistry, Textile Industry, Drilling Technique, Rail Transport, Motorization, Industrial Pharmacy, Hygienics

(b) The value of each scholarship, tenable for eight months, will be Lire 60,000 (approximately Rs. 450,00) per month, exemption from tuition fees, and 70% discount both ways in sea passage for scholars on Lloyd Triestino ships. Candidates must have a University degree or equivalent qualification

(c) Yes, Sir. But the selections have not yet been finalised

(d) None so far

Military Personnel Functioning outside India

192. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) the latest position regarding strength and categories of our military personnel who are functioning outside India in connection with the international obligations that India has undertaken,

(b) the amount of extra annual expenditure that India has to incur in this regard; and

(c) for what part of such expenditure India will be reimbursed by any international agency or any other country?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No 39]

Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti Memorial

193. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1061 on the 10th March, 1959 and state the progress made so far in laying out a park around the site of the Monument in New Delhi to commemorate Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Further progress since the last reply is that the sump-cum-pump house has been completed and more unfiltered water-pipes laid.

Admission to Engineering Colleges

194. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have received replies from all the States with regard to the proposal of the All India Council for Technical Education to hold common tests for admission to various engineering colleges in the country,

(b) if so, the names of the States which have accepted the proposal,

(c) names of the States which have not accepted the proposal along with a statement showing the reasons thereof, and

(d) the final decision taken by Government of India in this regard?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Replies have been received from 10 States.

(b) None of the States has accepted the proposal.

(c) The following statement gives the names of the States which have not accepted the proposal, together with the reasons therefor:—

(i) **Andhra Pradesh:**

Achievements of candidates seeking admission will be known from the results of the University Examinations they have passed. Holding of another test will mean further delay in making the selection and a certain amount of confusion is also likely to arise

(ii) **Assam:**

The present system of selecting students by admission test is working quite well

(iii) **Bombay:**

The system of admissions to Government Engineering Colleges followed by this Government at present is quite satisfactory

(iv) **West Bengal:**

The method of selection of candidates for admission to Engineering and Technological Institutions should be left entirely to the respective Institutions

(v) **Madras:**

It would be better first to organise a common selection for admission for each State as is done in the Madras State at present before launching an All India scheme

(vi) **Mysore:**

No test is held for admission of candidates into the Engineering Colleges or Technical Institutions. The selection of candidates is based on their performance in the Intermediate Examination

(vii) **Orissa:**

The only Engineering College in the State is under the control of the Utkal University which does not think that any test other than the passing of

Intermediate of Science Examination is necessary for selection of candidates

(viii) Punjab:

The present system of admission on the basis of the Punjab University results is considered to be quite satisfactory. The University results are very dependable basis for the merit grading of candidates seeking admission to Engineering Colleges

(ix) Rajasthan:

Reasons not stated

(x) Uttar Pradesh:

The State Government are generally satisfied with the present system of admission

(d) The matter is under consideration

All India Council of Elementary Education

195. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of decisions taken, resolutions passed and recommendations made at the Meeting of the All India Council for Elementary Education held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement these decisions, resolutions and recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 40]

Oil Drilling near Cambay and Baroda

196. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Biswanath Roy:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No

177 on the 12th February, 1959 and lay a statement showing.

(a) the further progress made so far in testing the various layers of sands having potential oil wells drilled so far in the neighbourhood of Cambay and Baroda and in estimating the quantity of oil and gas found so far;

(b) whether it is sufficient for the purpose of commercial exploitation; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the project so far and the countries that are collaborating?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) After attaining the projected depth of 2190 metres, prospective layers of sands were perforated and systematic production tests were carried out. The production tests were suspended on 8th March, 1959

Cambay Well No 11

The 2nd well at Cambay was spudded in on the 20th April, 1959 and a depth of 2146 metres was reached by 9th July, 1959. Production tests are to be started shortly

Baroda

Production tests were carried out in Baroda in holes Nos 10, 11, 13 and 15

(b) No estimate of the quantity of oil or gas in Cambay or Baroda areas has so far been made. Considerable further data from additional new wells will be required to assess the commercial possibility of the area

(c) Some Russian experts have been employed in the execution of the project which is being operated by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission. Information regarding the expenditure on the projects so far is being collected

Corruption Cases

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

(a) the number of cases of corruption of different categories brought to

book in the Central Government establishments during 1959 so far;

(b) the number of cases proceeded with in the law courts and the number of cases in which departmental enquiries were started;

(c) the number of officers class-wise proceeded against; and

(d) the number of cases decided and the number of officers (class-wise) penalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement regarding cases dealt with by the Special Police Establishment during the period from 1st January, 1959 to 30th June, 1959 is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 41] Information regarding such cases dealt with without the help of the Special Police Establishment will be furnished as soon as possible

Prisons in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) the net income from trade and crafts facilities in prisons in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59; and

(b) the details of the scheme devised by Government to rehabilitate such prisoners on release?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 3550-20.

(b) It is proposed to set up Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies to help in the rehabilitation of prisoners on their release. These Societies will be closely related to Probation Services and Probation Hostels that are proposed to be started

Engineering Services Examinations

199. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of candidates appeared and selected for the Electrical, Civil and Mechanical Departments, Department-wise, on the basis of the Engineering Services Examinations held during 1956, 1957 and 1958 by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demand for Electrical, Civil and Mechanical Engineers has decreased considerably during the above-mentioned period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps Government have taken to ensure that the candidates appearing in a particular year do not have any advantage over the candidates appearing in subsequent years, so far as the number of vacancies is concerned; and

(e) whether Government propose to bring this examination at par with the Indian Administrative Service Examination in so far as the determination of number of vacancies is concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 42.]

(b) to (e). The matter is being investigated and a further statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Retired Officials in Private Firms

200. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Snbodb Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2026 on the 24th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since reviewed the policy of allowing retired officials to join Private firms; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)
(a) Yes

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 43]

Legal Terminology in Hindi

201. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3154 on the 16th April, 1959 and state the further progress made by the Expert Committee set up for evolving Legal Terminology in Hindi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Since the Unstarred Question No 3154 was answered on 16th April, 1959, the Expert Committee on Legal Terms has evolved 409 more terms

Grants to Punjab University

202. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the total amount of grants given to the Punjab University since 1948 year-wise;

(b) whether there has been any irregularity in the utilization of these grants by the university, year-wise, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 44]

(b) and (c) No irregularities in the utilization of these grants by the University have so far come to the notice of Government.

Elimination of contract system in M.E.S.

203. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No 2103 on the 29th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of further steps that are being taken to eliminate or minimise contract system in M.E.S., and

(b) the value of work done through contract system and departmental labour separately in 1958-59 in M.E.S.?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The matter is under consideration

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible

Oil Industry

204 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign investment in the Oil Industry as on the 1st July, 1959,

(b) the extent of Indian capital invested in the Industry at present, and

(c) the steps taken to increase the Indian capital investment in the above industry?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) Information on the amount of Indian and foreign investment in the Oil Industry as on 1-7 1959 is not yet available. The latest information available is in respect of investment as on 1-1-1958. The reason is that this information is compiled with reference to the Balance-Sheets of the companies concerned as passed at the Annual General Meetings. According to section 168 of the Companies Act, 1956 (No. 1 of 1956) the Annual General Meeting should be held by the Companies within nine months after the expiry of each financial year, in other words, the accounts of the Companies in question

for 1958 will become available not before September, 1958, as these Companies maintain their accounts by calendar year. The investment in Companies distributing major petroleum products and the refineries in the country (including the Assam Oil Company which has exploration and production activities also and the investment of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. in the participatory scheme for exploration in West Bengal) as on 1-1-1958 is as follows:—

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Indian Investment	Indian Loans	Foreign Investment	Foreign Loans
16.32	21.78	135.96	9.64
Total—183.70			

In reply to a similar question (Starred Question No 653) by Shri D. C. Sharma answered on 5-12-1958, it had been stated (on the basis of the information furnished by the Oil Companies themselves) that the total investment in the Oil Industry as on 1-1-1958 was Rs. 244 crores, representing Rs. 214 crores as foreign investment and Rs. 30 crores as Indian investment. Those figures have since been re-checked in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the amount of Rs. 183.70 crores, stated above, represents the correct position.

(c) Government have already gone in for investment themselves in the petroleum industry. They are taking action to set up two new refineries in the public sector. Further, they have made considerable investment in the oil exploration programme in the public sector through the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, and that programme is being intensified. Government have also a 25% share with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in the participatory scheme for oil exploration in West Bengal. Government is also having 33 1/3% share in the Rupee Company incorporated with the Burmah Oil Company, Assam Oil Company as partners for production and transportation of crude oil from the Nathorkatiya oilfields in Assam. Recently, a new company, Indian Oil

Company Limited, which is purely Government-owned and which will undertake the distribution business of POL products in the country, has been registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 12 crores.

Silver Production in India

205. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the production of silver in India during the last four years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the silver production?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Low percentage of silver content in the lead-zinc-silver ores mined by the Metal Corporation of India at Zawar and treated for metals; and

(ii) drop in the production of gold, as a result of poorer ore, mined at Kolar which has resulted in the reduction of silver produced. Silver is recovered during the process of refining gold.

(c) The Metal Corporation of India has embarked on a scheme of raising mining and milling capacity of their mine. When this scheme is fully implemented the production of silver is likely to register a rise.

Reorganization of Commercial Education

206. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 333 on the 17th February, 1959 and state the further progress made in examining the question

of re-organisation of Commercial Education by a Joint Committee of the Inter-University Board, the All India Council for Technical Education and the University Grants Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Committee held its second meeting on the 18th and the 19th June, 1959 and considered the replies to the Questionnaires received from over 350 organisations and institutions. Seven papers prepared on the basis of information received covering the following aspects of Commerce Education were discussed

- (i) Aims and objectives of Commerce Education,
- (ii) Commerce Courses,
- (iii) Employment of Commerce Graduates,
- (iv) Staff,
- (v) Finance,
- (vi) Teaching methods, and
- (vii) Management Education

The Committee has analysed the information so far received and will make a fuller study on receipt of further replies. Two sub-committees have been appointed for enquiring into the details of Commerce Education at the Secondary level and the question of practical training for Commerce students

Expenditure Tax Act

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

- (a) the total number of assessees registered during 1958-59 under the Expenditure-tax Act, and
- (b) the amount of tax levied during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 7774.

(b) Rs. 60.04 lakhs

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Fire in Ranikhet Cantonment

208 Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

- (a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out recently in the Ranikhet Cantonment market in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the extent of the damage caused by the fire, and
- (c) the reasons for the fire?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes Sir, on 22nd May 1959

(b) Approximately 112 tenements 69 of which were being used for residential purposes and 43 for business purposes, were completely burnt down. In addition, portions of 6 buildings had to be demolished in order to arrest the spread of fire

(c) The matter is under investigation by the Eastern Command and a report is awaited

White Cement

209. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1333 on the 18th March, 1959 and state

- (a) whether the suitability from commercial point of view of the process developed for production of white cement has been ascertained, and
- (b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Training Abroad

210. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons who were sent for higher

training abroad at Government expenses during 1956-57 to 1958-59 under schemes administered by his Ministry have not returned from those countries even after completion of their studies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of them have married and settled there permanently;

(c) if so, the number of such persons (country-wise); and

(d) the nature of action taken against them?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Museums in Punjab

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

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

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have submitted any scheme for development of museums;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of help to be given by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The scheme envisages financial assistance for the following items of development in respect of the State Museum at Patiala:

(i) Purchase of equipment.

(ii) Setting up a Laboratory and Photographic Section

(iii) Setting up a Reference Library.

(iv) Acquisition of art objects.

(c) The State Government is being authorised to incur expenditure to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- during 1959-60 on the Government of India's Account

Polytechnics in Punjab

212. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has sent any scheme for opening of new Polytechnics in Punjab during 1959-60 and the remaining period of 2nd Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved;

(c) if so, the number of such Polytechnics to be opened during 1959-60 and the remaining period of 2nd Five Year Plan (with names of places); and

(d) the nature of help given by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In all 5 Polytechnics are proposed to be opened during the 2nd Five Year Plan, two as a part of the State Plan and three as a part of Centrally sponsored scheme.

Location of only one Polytechnic under the State Plan, which will be opened in 1959-60 has been decided by the Government of Punjab, namely Chandigarh. The second Polytechnic is proposed to be established in Hariana Prant and will start later at a place to be decided by the State Government.

Proposals regarding the location of the three Polytechnics under the Centrally sponsored scheme are awaited from the State Government.

(d) Government gives help for the establishment of new polytechnics as follows:—

(i) Non-recurring—50% of the approved expenditure.

(ii) Recurring—50% of the net expenditure upto the end of the Plan period in the case of polytechnics established under the State Plan and for a period of five years from commencement in the case of polytechnics established under the Centrally sponsored scheme

Aid to Educational Institutions in Punjab

213. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance allotted to educational institutions in the Punjab during 1959-60; and

(b) the purpose for which the amounts are being allotted?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. I. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 1,28,983/- has been sanctioned so far to educational institutions other than the Punjab University for conducting educational tours, construction of buildings of Khalsa Basic Training College, Muktsar, and Post Graduate Basic Training College, Dharmsala, financing a research project on production of improvised and home-made science apparatus for teaching of science upto Senior Basic stage and development of rural higher education at the Kasturba Rural Institution, Rajpura

2. A Budget provision of Rs 3,55,000 has been made for maintenance of Basic, Post-Basic and High Schools at Rajpura and Faridabad.

3. A sum not exceeding Rs 40,00,000 is proposed to be given to the Punjab University as rehabilitation grant and/or loan. In addition, the University Grants Commission proposes to sanction a sum of Rs. 17,91,233 to this University for books, staff quarters, improvement of pay-scale of teachers, hostels and strengthening of Science Departments. The assistance to be made available will depend on actual requirements.

Mining Institutes at Kothagudam and Gudur

214. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Central Government in the year 1958-59 for mining institutes at Kothagudam and Gudur in Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Grants of Rs. 2,57,500 for Kothagudam Institute and Rs 3,00,000 for Gudur Institute were made by the Central Government during 1958-59. The State Government have reported that an additional expenditure of Rs. 57,878 for Kothagudam Institute and Rs 1,16,422 for Gudur Institute was incurred during that year and this amount will be reimbursed to them during the current financial year

(b) No grants have yet been sanctioned for 1959-60. According to the revised procedure, sanctions for Central assistance for Plan Schemes are issued towards the end of the financial year and in the meanwhile the State Governments received automatically ways and means advances from the Centre of a sum equivalent to 3/4 of the approved provision made for assistance to the respective States, in nine monthly instalments beginning with the month of May.

Educated Unemployment in Bombay

215. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Government of Bombay for implementing the scheme of relieving educated unemployment during 1958-59; and

(b) the extent to which the scheme succeeded in relieving educated unemployment in Bombay during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 5,00,000

(b) 1363 persons were given employment.

Sultanganj Finds

216. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at Sultanganj in Bhagalpur (Bihar) while digging a well, some Gupta period finds were recovered and it is claimed that the place is unlocated site of Vikramashila University?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The finds cannot be held to prove identity with Vikramashila University.

योगश्रमों की सहायता

२१७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह ज्ञान का कृपा करण एक योगश्रमों को योगिक प्रक्रियाओं के प्रशासन के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देगई है या दी जाने वाली है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) : याग समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध सभ्या ४७]

दिल्ली में एक महिला की रहस्यपूर्ण मृत्यु

२१८. श्री बाजपेयी क्या गृह-कर्म मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २२ अप्रैल, १९५६ को दिल्ली स्थित चूड़ीवालान में एक युवती की संतुष्टपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि किसी युवनाम व्यक्ति से जानकारी मिलने पर पुलिस ने मात किले के पास उसकी शव-यात्रा को रोक दिया और उसका शव परीक्षण के लिये भंज दिया ।

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस शव-परीक्षण का क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(घ) क्या इन मामले में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) जा हा ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) उमरा शव जाच के लिये भेजा गया किन्तु जब निंश्चित रूप में कुल्य पता न चला तो पेट के पदार्थों को रसायनिक जाच के लिये भेज दिया, जिसमें मान्य हुआ कि उनमें साइए-नाइड जहर मौजूद था ।

(घ) जाच-पडताल में पता चला कि युवती ने आत्म-हत्या की थी ।

पुरातत्वीय संग्रहालय, लोथल

२१९. श्री बाजपेयी क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह पता ल का कृपा करण एक

(क) क्या लारन में एक पुरातत्वीय संग्रहालय स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका क्या व्योह है; और

(ग) क्या लोथल में खुदाई के फल-स्वरूप और २ कोई महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएं प्राप्त हुई है?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुनाचन् कविर) : (क)

और (ख). सचिवालय की इमारत का विनाशग्रस्त इसी साल मई के महीने में हुआ है और सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा तैयार किये गये नक्शे पर विचार हो रहा है ।

(ग) पिछले मौसम में एक और कम की खुदाई की गई और एक मिट्टी का पुता हुआ चढ़ा, दो मुहरों और एक टेर कोटा सीलिंग मिली है ।

Visit of U.S National War College Officer

220 Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether a team of officers and students from the U.S. National War College under the leadership of Lieut-Genl. T L Harrold had visited India; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As part of the College course, in order to acquaint the students of the college with foreign countries, the Government of the USA every year arranges visits outside their country Their visit to India was in pursuance of this normal practice

Grants for Educational Institutions, Orissa

221 Shri Panigrahi. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to educational institutions in Orissa in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the purposes for which the amounts were given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimall):

(a) 1957-58 - Rs 8,15,401
1958-59 - Rs. 13,98,420

(b) The grants were given for various purposes. During 1957-58 grants were given to the Utkal University

for research, purchase of library books, science laboratory, Department of Sanskrit and Philosophy and for the establishment of a college of Engineering Apart from this grants were also given to other educational institutions for labour and social service camps, conducting educational tours and construction of recreation halls and a swimming pool

During 1958-59 the Utkal University received grants for improvement of salary scales of teachers, extension work by teachers, research work, purchase of books and equipment, Inter collegiate youth festival, introduction of three year degree course, extension of the Engineering college at Burla and construction of a new Block Other institutions were given grants for educational tours and purchase of sports equipment

इसरात पुनर्बोन (रीरोलिंग) कारखाने

२२२. श्री प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री क्या इसरात, खान और ईबन मत्री यह बनान की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) १ अगस्त, १९४८ और १ अगस्त, १९५८ को भारत में इसरात रीरोलिंग कारखानों की मर्यादा क्रमशः कितनी थी

(ख) उन में से कितन-कितन कारखानों को अगस्त, १९४८ में अगस्त, १९५८ तक प्रतिवर्ष लोहे की छडे और रूडी लोहा रीरोलिंग के लिये दिया गया और कितनी मात्रा में, और

(ग) यह मात्रा उनकी अविच्छादित क्षमता की तुलना में कितनी थी ?

इसरात, खान और ईबन मत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) क्रमशः ८७ और १४४

(ख) और (ग) १९६८ से लेकर प्रतिवर्ष किये गये कुल एलोटमेंट का वस्तुस्थिति मदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [बेसिमे परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध मर्यादा ६६] १९४८ में प्रत्येक मिल को एलोट किये गये

लोहे के घांफड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । १९४८ में ८७ रीटोलिय मिलों की एक पाली के आधार पर स्वीकृत कार्यक्षमता लगभग १,८६,००० टन प्रतिवर्ष थी और १९५८ में १४४ रीटोलिय मिलों की स्वीकृत कार्यक्षमता लगभग २,३९,००० टन थी । तथापि यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि बहुत से रीटोलिय मिल वालों ने अपने कारखानों में सुधार करके और कुछों ने पुरानी इकाइयों की जगह नई इकाइया लगाकर अपनी कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ा लिया है । यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि इस प्रकार के सुधारों के पश्चात् कार्यक्षमता लगभग ६,००,००० टन बढ़ गई है ।

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफर

२२३. श्री प्रकाश और शारदा - क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी शीघ्रलिपिकों (स्टेनोग्राफर्स) की क्रमशः संख्या कितनी है

(ख) क्या आगामी पांच वर्षों में और हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपिकों (स्टेनोग्राफर्स) की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या अंग्रेजी शीघ्रलिपिकों (स्टेनोग्राफर्स) को भी हिन्दी शार्टहेड का प्राश्नान दिया जायगा प्रथम इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये कोई और प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) पूरी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है । भारत सरकार के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालयों में १-८-५८ को २५ हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर थे । मंत्रालयों और मन्त्र कार्यालयों में

अंग्रेजी के करीब १७० स्टेनोग्राफर हैं जिनमें से कुछ हिन्दी की स्टेनोग्राफी भी जानते हैं । इस संख्या में परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय और रेलवे मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले स्टेनोग्राफर शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). इस विषय में आवश्यक निर्णय मसू में राजभाषा की मन्दीय समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो जाने के बाद किये जायेंगे ।

Contraband Goods

224 Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that number of cases in which contraband goods have been seized from ships plying on the India-Africa line, have registered an increase,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 22nd May, 1959 a big consignment of contraband gold, wrist watches and cigarette lighters was seized from "the State of Bombay" by the Customs, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) and (b) There has been no appreciable increase in the number of cases of contraband goods seized from ships plying on the India-Africa line

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir On rummaging the s.s "State of Bombay" on 22nd May, 1959 the Bombay Customs authorities found the following items of contraband concealed in various parts of the ship —

Gold bullion, 40 tolas, valued at Rs. 5,000.

Wrist watches, 7 valued at Rs 420
Cigarette lighters, 36, valued at Rs 54.

The ownership of these articles could not be established

Famine Conditions in Tripura

225. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the news appearing in "Tripura Katha" a weekly published at Agartala, Tripura, wherein Shri Laxi Ram Deb Barma of South Ramchandraghat, Khowai has been reported to have sold his son due to continued starvation;

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect the starving families of Khowai in Tripura State, and

(c) whether Government propose to provide gratuitous relief in that famine affected area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes Investigations made by the Administration revealed however that Shri Laxi Ram Deb Barma gave his third son in adoption to one Shri Surendra Deb Barma of Durgabari in Sadar Sub-Division Shri Surendra Deb Barma totally denied the alleged purchase of the baby

(b) Test relief works have been started at six different places employing about 1400 persons daily Ration shops have been opened wherever necessary In fact, the price of rice in Khowai is lower than last year The Administration is keeping a close watch on the conditions of the people Agricultural loans have been given where necessary Adequate medical arrangements have been made

(c) No Both work and food are available easily The question of providing gratuitous relief in the area does not arise It is not correct that the area is famine affected

Mica

226 Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) for what purpose, Mica is used in India,

(b) what was the amount received by sale of Mica in India by the owners of Mica Mines in 1958,

(c) what are the foreign countries that import Mica from India,

(d) the foreign exchange earned by export in 1958, and

(e) whether Government have received any representation for the stoppage of import by consignment system?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) (a) In the manufacture of,—

- (i) Dry ground mica,
- (ii) Micanite insulating materials,
- (iii) Mica insulating bricks, and
- (iv) Condenser films

(b) No information is available Indian Mica is largely exported and the internal consumption is estimated to be roughly 10,000 lbs a year which accounts for a very small proportion of the trade

(c) The more important countries importing Mica from India are—

United States of America, United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Japan, China, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy and Poland

Some of the other countries which take Mica from India are —

Australia, Canada, U.S.S.R., Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia

(d) Rs 10,20,38,055

(e) There is no import of mica into India on consignment basis

Northern Mineral Zonal Council

227. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Mineral Zonal Council met

at Chandigarh in the month of April, 1959; and

(b) if so, who were the Labour representatives invited and which labour organisations they represented?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A meeting of the Zonal Council, Northern Region, was held at Chandigarh on the 15th May, 1959.

(b) No Labour representatives were invited

अमीर खुसरो की कृतियाँ

२२८. श्री बाजपेयी क्या बैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अमीर खुसरो की कृतियों को उनके मूल रूप में अथवा मूल ग्रंथों के फोटो चित्रों के रूप में विदेशों में प्रसारित करके देश में उनका संप्रसारण करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं

(ख) यदि हा. तो उस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति की गई है और

(ग) यह कार्य कौन सी मंत्रालय कर रही है ?

बैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् हजरि) (क) में (ग) सरकार ऐसी किसी योजना का विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Government Servants under Manipur Administration

229. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants under the Manipur Administration as on the 31st July, 1959;

(b) the number of Class I, II and III Officers respectively; and

(c) the number of grade III and IV officers respectively?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 4,876.

(b) Class I	.. 31
Class II	.. 46
Class III (Gazetted)	.. 134
(c) Grade III (Class III Non-Gazetted).	2,182
Grade IV (Class IV)	2,482

Government Officials Going Abroad

230. { Shri Morarka:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government officials who went out of India during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958.

(b) the purpose for which they went;

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred on them; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange released?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries, Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready

Small Savings

231. Shri N. E. Munitzamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any disparity in Small Savings gross collections and net collections in 1958-59,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the target for 1958-59 in small savings was reached; and

(d) if not, the amount of shortfall?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Mararji Dossal): (a) and (b). The difference between the gross and net collections is inevitable and is due to the discharge of Savings Certificates which are encashable any time after one year and withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank, which are payable at call.

(c) and (d). No target for collections was fixed for 1958-59. Against the revised estimate of Rs. 75 crores, the actual net collections amounted to Rs. 76.95 crores approximately

जिला इफीम अधिकारी, मध्य प्रदेश

२३२. श्री डामर : क्या जिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में जिला अफीम अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं, और

(ख) किन-किन जिला म जिला अफीम अधिकारी चोरी छिपे अफीम ले जान के मामले पकड़ने में लगे हुए हैं ?

जिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई)

(क) जिला अफीम अधिकारियों को अफीम डिबीजनों का कार्यभार सौंपा जाता है और यह जरूरी नहीं है कि अफीम डिबीजन का क्षेत्र और जिले का क्षेत्र एक ही हो। मध्य प्रदेश में ५ अफीम डिबीजन हैं जिनमें से हर एक एक-एक जिला अफीम अधिकारी के अधीन है। इन डिबीजनों में मद्रास रतनाम और गाजापुर जिलों का साथ क्षेत्र भी जाता है।

(ख) जिला अफीम अधिकारियों के जिम्मे जो-जो काम हैं उन में से एक यह भी है कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में चोरी-छिपे अफीम लाने या ले जाने के मामले पकड़ें। इस काम के लिये कोई खास अधिकारी नहीं रखा जाता।

Voluntary Force for Delhi

233. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "voluntary force" to help Government in emergencies like fire, floods and epidemics has been organised according to the decision of the Delhi Advisory Council taken at its meeting held on the 23rd February, 1959; and

(b) if so, the strength of the voluntary force and its financial obligations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) It is proposed to recruit 800 Home Guards during the current financial year 1959-60. An expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs (Rs. 86,000/- non-recurring and Rs. 64,000/- recurring) has been sanctioned for the purpose

हिमाचल प्रदेश का खनिज सर्वेक्षण

२३४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अप्रैल और मई के महीनों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो खनिज सर्वेक्षण किया गया था उसका क्या परिणाम निकला, और

(ख) क्या इस काम के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई विशेष विभाग है ?

खान और लौह मंत्री (श्री के० बं० मालवीय) : (क) इस वर्ष अप्रैल और मई के महीनों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा जो खनिज सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, उसका परिणाम निम्न प्रकार है :—

(१) बिचोट तहसील, जिला मण्डी में कच्चे लोहे के अनुसंधान का काम पूरा हो पाया

वा। इस क्षेत्र में मुह जोह स्फट (magnetite crystals) की मात्रा कम मिली। जो भी कल्पित वहाँ है उसका आर्थिक दृष्टि से कोई महत्व नहीं है।

(२) जिला महासू की सियोनी तहसील के जियोरा नामक स्थान के समीप पत्ता पानी के गर्म स्रोतों में गन्धक (सल्फर) पाये जाने की सूचना के आधार पर उसका निरीक्षण किया गया। इस स्थान से गन्धक निकालने का काम आर्थिक दृष्टि से मूल्यवान नहीं समझा गया।

(३) सिरमौर जिला में भ्रमबोझा के पास मिट्टी की छान-बीन की गई। इस मिट्टी में सिवालिक रेत पत्थर (Siwalik Sand stones) तथा शैल (Shales) मिला हुआ है। तलागत (outcrop) लगभग ८५ फुट लम्बा तथा ५० फुट चौड़ा है। भूतल संकेतों से यह निश्चित किया गया है कि निक्षेप (deposit) की गहराई १० फुट से लेकर १५ फुट तक होगी। भ्रमबोझा परीक्षण के लिये नमूने इकट्ठे किये गये हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भौतिकीय ऋण

२३५. श्री पद्म देव : नया गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस कारण कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में दिये गये भौतिकीय ऋणों के बन्धपत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश अभिन काठ में जल गये थे, कुछ लोगों ने यह मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है कि उन्हें ऋण मिला था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन बन्धपत्रों के नवीनीकरण के लिये और उन ऋणों की किस्तें बसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) और (ख). प्राथमिकी की कर्ज देने से पहले सारे बांड (पहन नामे) डिस्ट्रिक्ट रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रयारिटी के पास रजिस्टर करा लिये गये थे। मूल बांड्स के भाग से नष्ट हो जाने पर भी लेन-देन कानूनी तौर पर वैध है और यह कोई भी नहीं कह सकता कि उसने कर्ज नहीं लिया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ऐसे कर्जों का रिकार्ड दुबारा तैयार कर रहा है और बसुली करने के लिये उचित कार्यवाही भी की जा रही है।

Open Cast Mining of Lignite at Palana in Bikaner

236. { Shri Kumhar:
Shri T. B Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question No. 3371 on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Experts Committee appointed to study the possibilities of open cast mining of lignite deposits at Palana in Bikaner, Rajasthan State has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the report.

(c) whether the Government have examined the report, and

(d) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Steel, Mines & Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, but it is expected to be received shortly

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Deposits of Iron Ore in Andhra Pradesh

237. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh has sur-

veyed the deposits of iron ore in Andhra;

(b) the estimated quantity of the deposits,

(c) the places where the iron ore deposits are available,

(d) the steps taken by the Government for mining this iron ore,

(e) the Railway Stations from which this iron ore is booked to the Sea Ports and the Sea Ports from where the iron ore is exported and

(f) the value of the exports of iron ore from Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years of the Second Five Year Plan Period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The estimated quantity of the deposits is of the order of 430 million tons. The district-wise break up is follows —

District	Quantity in million tons
Guntur	296
Nellore	93
Hyderabad	37
Kurnool	37
	<hr/>
	429.7
	say
	430
	million tons

(d) Certain areas are being worked by private mine owners. The Government is considering which area should be reserved for exploitation in the public sector. The question of exploitation will be considered on subsequently, keeping in view the requirement of the country.

(e) the important loading stations are Vijaywada, Guntakal, Veldurti and Ulukunda. The ore is exported from the following ports:

Vishakhapatnam Coconada

Masulipatnam and Madras

(f) No specific data regarding the quantity and value of the iron ore exported from Andhra Pradesh are available.

Land Acquisition for Oil Drilling in Punjab

238 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the area and location of land that has been acquired for deep drilling and structural drilling in Punjab?

The Minister for Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): An area of 63,153 acres has been acquired for deep drilling at Jawalamukhi in the District of Kangra. The details thereof indicating the location and area are given below —

Location	Area in Acres
1. Village Gataran Had Bast No 76	9,967
2. Tika Bhati Mauza Bohan Tehsil Dera Gopipur District Kang	1,67
3. Tika Kalidhar Mauza Dharang	3,77
4. Tika Gataran Village Bohan	4,4
5. Tika Umer Village Gummar	6,25
6. Tika Rakar Mauza Dharang	26,1
7. Tika Bhati Village Bohan	4,7
8. Tika Kalidhar Mauza Darang	9
9. Tika Gararan Village Bohan	1,9
10. Tika Umer Village Gummar	1,18
11. Tika Kalidhar Village Bohan	26,1
12. Tika Kalidhar Mauza Dharang	1,18
13. Near Jawalamukhi Rly Station	87
	<hr/>
	63,153
	Acres.

In addition to this, an area of 17.42 acres has been taken on rental basis for deep drilling and 0.73 acres for structural drilling at Jawalamukhi in District Kangra.

2. No land has been acquired at Bathula or Janauri in District Hoshiarpur for deep drilling. However, an area of 1.3 acres of evacuee land has been purchased at Bathula and 4 acres

has been taken on rental basis at each of the place i.e. Bathula and Janauri for that purpose Deep drilling at Janauri has not yet been started

3. No land for structural drilling has been acquired either at Bathula or at Janauri in District Hoshiarpur

Judges of Punjab High Court

239. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges in the Punjab High Court at present, and

(b) how many of them began their career as session judges?

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

(a) 17—(11 permanent and 6 additional Judges)

(b) 3

Hostel for Tribal Girls in Imphal

240 Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no hostel in Imphal for tribal girls studying there, and

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to build a hostel for girls there?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Wealth Tax

241. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the collection of wealth-tax during 1958-59 under the heads

(i) individuals, and

(ii) companies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas) The collection of Wealth-tax during 1958-59 is as follows:

(i) Individuals Rs 3,71,31,400
(ii) Companies Rs 5,61,95,900

Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

242. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted his report for the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, when a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise

I.A.S and I.P.S Officers in Punjab

243 Shri Daljit Singh Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of I.A.S and I.P.S officers appointed in Punjab by direct recruitment during 1958-59, and

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) (a) and (b)

Service	No appointed in Punjab by direct recruitment during 1958-59	No belonging to Scheduled Castes
I.A.S	8	1
I.P.S.	2	

राजपत्रित कुटिंबा

२४४ सेंट प्रचल तिह क्या गृह-कार्य मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) बुद्ध भगवान का जन्म दिवस लुट्टी का दिन मान लिया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के जैन पिछले कई वर्षों से सरकार से इस बात की प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं कि महावीर

भगवान के जन्म-दिवस को एक सरकारी छुट्टी घोषित किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस दिन छुट्टी घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) और देशों के मुकाबले में हमारे यहाँ छुट्टियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है और इस लिस्ट को बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है । भगवान महावीर के जन्म दिवस पर जैन कर्मचारियों को पूरे दिन की छुट्टी दी जाती है ।

Extensions and re-employments of Central Government Officers

*245. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Central Government Class I and Class II officers who have been given extension or re-employment, after superannuation in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Ministry/Department-wise), and

(b) the main reasons for these extensions and re-employments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Information in respect of the Ministries/Departments, from whom it has been received is given in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 47] Information in respect of other Ministries/Departments will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from them.

(b) The policy of the Government of India is generally not to continue superannuated persons, either on extension of service or on re-employment basis, except where the public interest so requires. In the case of scientific and technical personnel, of whom there is at present an overall

shortage in the country, extensions of service are granted liberally.

Reserve Bank of India

246. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts of loan granted by the Reserve Bank of India during 1958-59 to State Co-operative Banks and other Banks and bodies (State-wise) for the purpose of providing credit facilities through various mediums to agriculturists;

(b) how much of the total amounts so sanctioned for loan to agriculturists is for short term and how much is for long term,

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has undertaken to assist the agriculturists in any way other than by granting the loans as aforesaid; and

(d) if so the details of those measures?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Two statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 48]

(c) and (d) Besides providing short, medium and long-term loans for agricultural operations and the processing or marketing of crops, the Reserve Bank of India also assists land mortgage banks by subscribing to the ordinary and special debentures issued by them

Vacancies for Upper Division Clerks' Posts under the Central Secretariat Clerical Scheme

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

(a) the number of Upper Division Clerks' posts lying vacant under the Central Secretariat Clerical Scheme at present; and

(b) the number likely to be filled during 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 279.

(b) The number of such vacancies that will be filled during 1959 will depend on the staff requirements of the various Ministries and Attached Offices during the next few months.

Defence Services Organisation

248. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that 4 advance increments have been sanctioned in favour of Lower Division Clerks working in Defence Services Organisation;

(b) Whether these increments will also be sanctioned in favour of other Lower Division Clerks who are also working, like Defence Services employees, in Offices not covered by the Central Secretariat Scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Lower Division Clerks of the Armed Forces Headquarters and the Office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories are eligible for advance increments as follows:

(i) Two advance increments to Lower Division Clerks who pass either confirmed in the Lower Division Clerks' grade or who are temporary but have completed three years' continuous service in that grade and are considered suitable for confirmation.

(ii) Two additional increments to Lower Division Clerks who pass the typewriting test (at 40 words per minute) held by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) and (c). It has been decided that the question of giving similar advance increments to lower Division Clerks serving in other Offices not participating in the Central Secretariat Cle-

rical Service Scheme should be considered after the Pay Commission has made its recommendations.

Repealing of Old Laws in Tripura

250. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of old laws relating to various subjects and enacted during the time of Maharajas are still in force in Tripura;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the old laws mentioned above are out of print; and

(c) if so, when those old laws will be repealed and new laws enacted or the old laws reprinted?

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

(b) and (c) It is true that a number of old laws enacted by the Maharajas are now out of print. Some of them are expected to be repealed when the proposed land reforms measures for Tripura are enacted. Steps are being taken to have the other laws printed.

Jhumia Rehabilitation

251. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to Jhumia rehabilitation in Sabroom, Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Sardar and Amarpur in Tripura;

(b) the number of families that have been rehabilitated so far; and

(c) the number of those that are yet to be rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Engineering College, Gulbarga

252. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3182 on the 16th April, 1959 and state whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendation made by the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education to give loan of 8 lakhs rupees to the Engineering College, Gulbarga in Mysore State for construction of hostels?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Government has accepted in principle the recommendation to give a loan to Gulbarga Engineering College for the construction of students' hostels. The exact amount will be settled on receipt of detailed plans and estimates.

Limestone Quarries in Purnanapani

253. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the monthly output of limestone in the Purnanapani quarries from January to June, 1959 monthwise?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The monthly output of limestone at the Purnanapani quarries of the Hindustan Steel Ltd for the period January to June, 1959 was as follows:—

	Quantity (tons)
January	4,706
February	4,048
March	3,194
April	2,352
May	2,902
June	3,735

Pensions

254. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

whether it is a fact that the families of the temporary Government employees who die while they are in service are not entitled to any pensionary benefits?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The existing rules and orders governing the grant of pensionary benefits to the families of Government employees do not provide for an ordinary family pension/gratuity to the families of temporary Government servants who die while they are in service. Where, however, the death of the employee is due to risk of office or special risk of office, the family gets family pension/gratuity under the Extraordinary Pension Rules.

Talkad Temples

255. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that 'Panchalinga Darshan' will take place in Talkad, Mysore District, Mysore State in the month of November, 1959, and

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide additional amounts for the special repairs of the ancient temples of national importance in that place?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir. The temples are in a sound state of preservation and do not require any immediate repairs.

ग्रत्य बचत योजना

२५६. श्री मोहन स्वयं क्या जिल मधी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) चालू वित्तिय वर्ष में प्रत्येक राज्य में ग्रत्य बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी बनराशि इकट्ठी की गई है; और

(ख) पिछले वर्ष कितनी जन-राशि इकट्ठी की गई थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). पूछी गयी बातों का ज्योरा मीचे दिया जा रहा है :

वास्तविक सग्रह
(लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य संघीय क्षेत्र का नाम	अप्रैल	
	१९५९	से जून ५९ १९५९ तक
१. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	३,८४	३२
२. असम	२,७४	४०
३. बिहार	६,०४	७१
४. बम्बई	२१,६३	४,८३
५. दिल्ली	२,४०	७५
६. हिमाचल प्रदेश	१३	१
७. जम्मू और काश्मीर	३१	८
८. केरल	१,३३	२४
९. मद्रास	२,६६	(—) ८
१०. मध्य प्रदेश	२,१३	२५
११. मनीपुर	४	२
१२. मैसूर	१,८१	३२
१३. उड़ीसा	१,३३	२७
१४. पंजाब	५,२४	(—) ५०
१५. राजस्थान	१,६४	३०
१६. त्रिपुरा	४	३
१७. उत्तर प्रदेश	७,७७	(—) १,५९
१८. पश्चिम बंगाल	८,६३	१,४२
१९. वेन पोस्ट आफिस	२	१
जोड़	७०,०३	७,७९

विषयसूचिका :—(क) पिछले वर्ष के सग्रह में डाकखाना बचत बैंक में जमा रकमों के ब्याज का समयगत -६,६२ लाख रुपया शामिल नहीं है जिसका राज्यवार ज्योरा अभी तक मिल नहीं सका ।

(ख) आकटे अन्दाजिया हैं ।

दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण

२५७. श्री पन्ना लाल बाकाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ और १९५८ के बीच दिल्ली के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये कितने मकान बनाये गये, और

(ख) इन में अनुसूचित जातियों की कौन सी विभिन्न जातियाँ रहती हैं ?

गृह उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण की योजना के मातहत १९५४-५५ से १९५८-५९ के दौरान दिल्ली के ग्रामीणों इलाकों में ८०६ मकान बनाने के लिये आर्थिक सहायता दी गई । इन में से ७४ मकान बन रहे हैं और बाकी बन चुके हैं ।

(ख) बाल्मीकी, चमार, धनक, जलाहा, घोषी आदि ।

12-02 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have a submission to make....

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I want to know about the adjournment motion which I had given

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to know the reason why you have disallowed it.

Mr. Speaker: I have communicated it to him already. It is open to me to bring up an adjournment motion here and then give the reason, or communicate it to the hon. Member I shall send it to him.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to know why I should not know the reason why you have disallowed my adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I am sending it on to him I have already told him.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You have not told me the reason. What you have told me is that you have not allowed the adjournment motion, because you said that I had not sent it to the Home Minister. That is not a reason for disallowing the adjournment motion. As far as the adjournment motion is concerned, there is no question of sending it to the Home Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is for me I do not allow. As for the reasons why I disallow, it is for me to find out if it is an adjournment motion that has to be allowed to be talked over here; or even, at the preliminary stage, if I have a doubt, I may ask the hon. Member to explain certain matters to me to enable me to decide whether I should give my consent or not. In other cases, where I am clear that consent ought not to be given, I do not give any reasons, and I disallow them.

It is not open to the hon. Members to scan those things. Hon. Members are not allowed to scan as to why I have disallowed; that will be entering into an argument.

There are three categories. I do not allow in some cases, where I am thoroughly satisfied; in some other

cases where I am not satisfied, I bring them up here for the purpose of finding out whether I should give consent or not. The third category is where when I give consent, I ask some hon. Members to rise in their seats, to find out if the motion is supported by fifty Members.

So, these are the three categories I have adopted the procedure for the first category here, and I have disallowed it. I did not give my consent. It is not open to any hon. Member here to ask me on what grounds I have done so, or to enter into a discussion regarding this I have disallowed this.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: According to the rules, you have to give the reasons here, and state whether it is out of order, or whether there are any other reasons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): After the Proclamation, everything about Kerala can come up in this House.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: And it is not only that. The Legislative Assembly of the State is not there, and, that is the reason why it should be taken up here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What is the wording of the rule?

Mr. Speaker: Which is the rule? Is it rule 56?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Now, where are we to go for relief?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have taken it upon yourself to discuss everything about Kerala here, and every day, you are going to allow a discussion about Kerala here, but we cannot bring up anything here. People are being raped, and you say that everything cannot be discussed. (Interruptions)

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I do not know why you have disallowed it. Even yesterday, I sent you all the material. I sent them to the Home Minister

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

also. I do not know why you do not allow it. The Legislative Assembly is not there. So, where will the people of Kerala represent, if there are certain matters of arson, loot, murder and other things? You say that I should not raise them here . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order The hon Member said that I must give the reasons for disallowing it. I do not find anything to that effect in the rules Rule 58 reads thus

"Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker"

I have refused my consent

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to know the reason for it

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): On a point of order

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to raise another point. You have said that you have refused consent I want to know what can be done, when the Assembly is not there, when the Assembly has been dissolved, if you simply say like this? You have, of course, got the right to say everything; that is correct. But what can be done when the Assembly is not there? You simply say that you have disallowed it, without giving any reason. What is the reason? Is it not a matter of urgent public importance? Or is it a matter which is out of order? You simply say that you have disallowed it. I want to know why you say like that, without giving any reason.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to raise a point of order on this. My point of order is this, that the scope of admissibility of an adjournment motion on any matter pertaining to Kerala, in this context, has to be determined not on the basis of the rules of procedure of this House, but on the basis of the rules of procedure of the erstwhile

Legislative Assembly of Kerala. My argument is this. (Laughter) why should hon. Members laugh. Let them hear me. If they patiently hear me, they will be educated. Why do they deny themselves a rare opportunity of getting educated? I am posing this question to you. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members is raising a point of order Let me hear him.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have stated the point We have now assumed the functions of the Legislative Assembly of Kerala, because it has been dissolved by the Proclamation of the President. What does the President say in his Proclamation? If you will please read para V of that Proclamation, you will see that it runs thus:

"Any reference in the Constitution to the Governor shall in relation to the said State be construed as a reference to the President, and any reference therein to the legislature or Legislative Assembly of the State shall, in so far as it relates to the functions and powers thereof, be construed as a reference to Parliament, and in particular, the references in article 213 to the Governor and to the Legislature or Legislative Assembly of the State shall be construed as references to the President and to Parliament respectively."

May I ask what are the references there? There is reference to certain articles of the Constitution in the proviso following it, none of which curtails the powers of the Legislative Assembly.

The point which I want to impress upon you is that in this context, every subject which could have been allowed for discussion in the Legislative Assembly of Kerala, becomes, by

virtue of this Proclamation, admissible for such discussion in the Parliament also, so that the rules which you have applied for not giving consent to our adjournment motion cannot be applied; and you will have to see whether this matter, if raised in the Legislative Assembly of Kerala, would have been admissible there. If it was admissible there, then, merely by virtue of the President's Proclamation, we in this House are entitled to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: So far as that is concerned, the Proclamation was issued under article 356 of the Constitution, and clause 1(b) of that article reads thus:

"declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament".

Hon Members are aware that under the Constitution, there are subjects which have been absolutely given to the States, there are other subjects given to the Centre, and there are some other subjects which are common to both the Centre and the States.

Now, we have taken over, or this Parliament has taken over jurisdiction over those subjects, which, but for the Proclamation, the State Legislature alone will be competent to discuss. That is the substantive portion of it.

But so far as the procedure is concerned, it is the procedure of this House that will rule, not the procedure of that Assembly. . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not say. .

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Therefore, it is not competent for the hon Member to ask me to look into those rules and be governed by the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly. That House has been superseded. All the powers under List II have been taken over here. We are exercising those rights. We are governed by the Rules of Procedure of this

House. I have acted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of this House. Therefore, there is no point of order.

Shrimati Bena Chakravartty: May I say a few words?

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I seek a clarification? In that case, is it your ruling that although Parliament has assumed the functions of the Legislative Assembly of Kerala, we shall not discuss here any subject which is referred to in the State List? (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It is the very negation of what I said. All the subjects in the State List which that Legislature could discuss will be discussed here. But we are not bound by the Rules of Procedure of that Legislature that has been superseded. The Rules of Procedure of this House will govern us. As regards the subject-matter, we will look into that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You have not understood me properly.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In this particular case, you did not even hear me. Still you think you are thoroughly satisfied. In the Chamber, you told me something else. Here you say something different.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I do not know how he misunderstood me. I never said I will allow this discussion here. I said, I disallowed it even in the Chamber. I do not know how he understood me wrongly.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What are the reasons for it?

Shrimati Bena Chakravartty: This is a serious situation.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to know why you did not even say why it is disallowed. I only want to know why there was discrimination here, when, according to me, matter is a very serious one. You did not even hear me. That was not the procedure that you had been adopting till now. What is the reason

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

why you have done it today? That is what I want to know.

Shrimati Bama Chakravarty: Women are being raped. You are not even allowing this matter to be raised here. It is not Communists alone who have sent telegrams. The Exhava Association, SNDP people, have sent telegrams. You are not allowing it to be raised here, but you will allow people like Dr. K. B. Menon to raise all sorts of things here.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? There is no point of order.

It was only day before yesterday that Shri A. K. Gopalan brought forward a similar motion here I made my observations then and then he also agreed that these matters must be brought before, or intimated to, the hon. the Home Minister. The Home Minister said that he would always look into them. That is number one. Secondly, every ordinary matter of law and order even in the Union Territories does not come up immediately before Parliament. If so, we will be just flooded only with those matters (*Interruptions*). Should whatever may be happening in Kerala, according to them be repeated on the floor of the House here? (*Interruptions*)

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): We would like to know what we should do.

Mr. Speaker: All that I am saying is this, that it was only day before yesterday that a similar matter was brought up here.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You had not the patience to hear why I brought it today. You have not given me an opportunity to explain my reasons..

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Morarji Desai.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When I brought in an adjournment motion, you did not even allow me to explain why I brought it here. It is my right to

explain that. But you do not allow me two minutes to do so. Still you talk like that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Assembly in Kerala is not functioning. Where are we to go to discuss this matter?

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): When the Kerala Assembly was functioning, you allowed an adjournment motion to be brought before the House by some other party. Now we are not allowed that right. Women are being raped. We cannot hear this argument being raised when adjournment motions of other parties are allowed to be brought in. This House should be adjourned this time (*Interruptions*). We shall force you to allow this motion

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Women have been raped (*Interruptions*).

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word? It is not for me, Sir, to say anything about your ruling

That is for you to give. But I would like to ask the Leader or the Deputy Leader of the Communist Group who tabled this motion whether he thinks that this type of behaviour is conducive to carry on work in this House (*Interruptions*)

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Is rape conducive to democracy?

An Hon. Member: You are telling us about conduct and behaviour.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like a quiet, not a noisy but a quiet, answer from the Deputy Leader of the Communist Group if this is his idea of Parliamentary behaviour (*Interruptions*).

Shri Muhammed Elias: You are speaking of parliamentary democracy! You are the man who is destroying democracy in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Prime Minister has asked me a question.

You also said something and asked me why I brought it now. I must be given a chance to say why I brought this adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I did not ask him.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You did not allow me to talk.

Mr. Speaker: I did not ask him any reasons. I said I disallowed it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You said that only two days back the matter was brought up here and asked why I was bringing up the matter again.

Mr. Speaker: I did not ask him.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I sent a letter to Dr. Ramakrishna Rao. I sent a copy thereof to you yesterday. I forwarded a copy yesterday to the Home Minister also. Is this a behaviour which is against parliamentary democracy? Nobody does all these things before bringing in an adjournment motion. But I had been careful enough to do all these things, I had been careful enough to write to the Governor, I had been careful enough to write to the Speaker even yesterday saying that certain things have happened after that. That is what I have done. I did not bring forward the adjournment motion before doing all those things. But what is the reason why I have not been given even two minutes to explain my case? This is not the procedure that is followed everyday here. The Speaker will at least hear, he will ask 'What have you to say?' and then he will say 'I disallow it'. But in this particular case, why is it said that nothing should be said here? That is what I want to know.

I know that the adjournment motion will not be allowed here, I also know that when one telegram was brought here, for ten minutes speeches were made saying that there was insecurity in Kerala, that life and property were not safe etc. Here it is not like that I wanted to press the matter and say why I had brought it here. That was

not allowed. I want to know the reason for that. The Prime Minister asks: is this parliamentary democracy? I do not know how to answer that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was not saying anything about the adjournment motion. That is for you to decide. I was merely venturing, in all humility, to ask the Deputy Leader of the Communist Group if the various gestures and noises that were made on the other side were parliamentary (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to ask the Prime Minister whether he has not heard the noises from the other side when the Speaker had to intervene.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Bigger noises were made from the other side, he was not here that day (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You ask your own people. Even when I raised a point of order, they shouted at me.

Mr. Speaker: I never wanted to make any discrimination regarding this matter. This is, no doubt, a serious matter. The other day I asked Shri A. K. Gopalan to read out a statement. I did not stop him during the course of his statement. He referred to all those matters and showed a bunch of telegrams.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I did not refer to them. There are other other things that have happened afterwards. I did not want to refer to matters which have already been referred to. But you did not even hear me.

Mr. Speaker: If I allowed the adjournment motion, possibly, he might have referred to all those items *in extenso* but I immediately requested the hon. Home Minister to say what he had to say. He said that from a distance it was not possible to go into those matters. Therefore, he immediately engaged himself in correspondence with the Governor of the State who is in charge of the Administration, to look into those matters; he

[Mr. Speaker]

even advised that Shri A. K. Gopalan should, in the first instance, go to the Governor. All this took place only a couple of days ago. Some other incidents might have occurred after that. But now we have fixed up a discussion of this matter, deciding as to how best it ought to be regulated. This was done when the matter was brought up here.

Secondly, so far I have ruled from time to time that wherever even in a Union Territory there are matters which are to be regulated by way of law and order locally, we do not bring them up here. That is number two. Then, it is a continuing matter. That is number 3. In the circumstances, even accepting all the statements to be true, it is for me to decide whether any discussion here of this matter which has been continuing for some time soon after the Proclamation, would serve any useful purpose or whether it will only create further disturbances there instead of bringing about order. For all these reasons I said I was not going to give my consent. I do not feel that any discussion at this stage will in any way be helpful in removing some of the difficulties that might have arisen soon after the Proclamation was issued. I feel that these matters will be settled ere long and we will have to decide the details later on. Therefore, I would appeal to all hon. Members to wait for a day or two and bring up all matters.

In the meanwhile, I am sure, the hon. Home Minister will once again write to the Governor to see—irrespective of any discussion here—that no such incident takes place there. I would request Shri Gopalan to hand over all these telegrams, and whatever papers have been sent to me so that I shall pass them on to the hon. Home Minister. I shall also be watching this matter from time to time.

I am sure every hon. Member here is interested in this because once a Proclamation is issued, it is this House that is responsible. I am aware of

this responsibility. Therefore, I say that so soon after day before yesterday this need not be taken up. Let us wait and see. Under these circumstances I once again request the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party to be a little patient. If anything happens, I am always here. I do not make any discrimination between.....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, I have always been patient; for the last 7 years I have been patient; I will also be patient hereafter. I would only say that if you had allowed me at least one-fourth of the time that you have taken, I would have explained that it is not only an instance of murder (*Interruptions*). It is not only one instance of murder. There is a policy of annihilation of the communist party members and sympathisers to see that the elections are not conducted. So, it is a deliberate policy. It is not a question of one murder. It is the duty of Parliament to see whether peace can be restored and what are the ways in which peace can be restored. You did not even hear me and said that it is only a matter of law and order. I am not taking this as only a question of law and order; I am not taking it that way. Violence has been let loose. If you had allowed me a minute or two you would have understood what the leaders of the Vimochan Samara Samiti are saying. They say the communist government must go; the party must be annihilated and that is being followed here (*Interruptions*).

So, I want to ask the Central Government whether they are allowing the policy of annihilation of the communist party or whether they want a policy of peace. If they want peace, the communist party is ready to help them. Let us understand why this is happening. Letters and telegrams have come in. That is why I wanted two minutes to explain. That is why I wanted a discussion and you did not allow me even two minutes to explain.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him full opportunity. Two days have been allotted for this discussion. Therefore,

we shall have a good discussion in the matter. All that he wants to raise now may be raised then, with reference to the Proclamation.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is not a matter of the Proclamation. What steps are going to be taken to see that law and order is maintained?

Mr. Speaker: Along with the Proclamation you may discuss what steps are to be taken to maintain law and order. No particular party shall be annihilated which is entitled to function as any other party in this country.

Now, let us go the next item.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, what about the other adjournment motion? Three people have died. It is not Kerala and law and order. Three people have died in that area

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, let us have it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: It is fixed for the 17th.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Seventeenth will be too late. Conditions are deteriorating. Let us have it tomorrow. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Sir, people have begun to evacuate from a particular area. They cannot live there upto the 17th. Two women have been raped in Ambalapuzha.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTUARY'S REPORT ON LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, a copy of the Actuary's Report on the financial condition of the business of the Life Insurance Corporation of India including a valuation of the liabilities of the Corporation, as on

31st December, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1473/59*].

FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAMME

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a Statement regarding the Flood control programme and the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1474/59*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of each of the following Notifications:

- (i) G.S.R. No. 387 dated the 4th April, 1959 making certain amendments to the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1958.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 388 dated the 4th April, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 729 dated the 27th June, 1959.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 862 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958.

[*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1475/59*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following notifications:

- (1) G.S.R. No. 652 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

[Shri Datar]

- (2) G.S.R. No. 653 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 654 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules, 1948.
- (4) G.S.R. No. 655 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Secretary of State Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943
- (5) G.S.R. No. 845 dated the 23th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (6) G.S.R. No. 846 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (7) G.S.R. No. 850 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the All-India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955
- (8) G.S.R. No. 851 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942
- (9) G.S.R. No. 852 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Secretary of State Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943

[Placed in Library, See No LT-1476/59].

AMENDMENT TO DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS) RULES

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of sec-

tion 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. 22/2/59-Delhi dated the 16th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillors) Rules, 1958, published in Delhi Gazette. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1477/59].

AMENDMENTS TO MINISTERS (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) RULES

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 592 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1478/59].

AMENDMENTS TO MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956

(1) G.S.R. No. 617 dated the 30th May, 1959

(11) G.S.R. No. 754 dated the 4th July, 1959

[Placed in Library, See No LT-1479/59]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section 4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act,

1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications:

- (i) G.S.R. No. 519 dated the 2nd May, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 520 dated the 2nd May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 540 dated the 9th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 543 dated the 9th May, 1959.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 566 dated the 16th May, 1959
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 567 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 568 dated the 16th May, 1959.
- (viii) G.S.R. No. 569 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Customs duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (ix) G.S.R. No. 570 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (x) G.S.R. No. 621 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Gold Jewellery) Rules, 1957
- (xi) G.S.R. No. 622 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 and Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.

(xii) G.S.R. No. 626 dated the 30th May, 1959.

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 627 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1480/59].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 571 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 572 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 629 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 and Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 630 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1481/59].

**AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF
THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELECTO-
RAL ROLLS) RULES**

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavs): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 875 dated the 24th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1482/59].

**REPORT OF REHABILITATION FINANCE
ADMINISTRATION**

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948, a copy of the Report of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half year ended 31st December, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1483/59].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRIPURA STATE
BANK LIMITED**

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (1) Report on the working of the Tripura State Bank Limited during the year ended the 31st December, 1957.
- (2) Directors' Report with Accounts of the Tripura State Bank Limited and the Auditor's Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1957.
- (3) Letter No. 1-Rep. II-35/58 dated the 5th January, 1959 from the Director of Commercial Audit, New Delhi to the General Manager, Tripura State Bank Limited, Agartala.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1484/59].

OPINIONS ON BILL

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I lay on the Table Paper No. II to the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 12th December, 1958.

12.27 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: CRASH OF
DAKOTA OF KALINGA AIRLINES**

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I regret to inform the House....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am told that this is a non-scheduled operator and in this particular line Shri Patnaik was running. About the non-scheduled operators many a time questions have been asked and letters have been written. We were told that everything is good. I want to know what action has been taken against this non-scheduled operator who is playing with the lives of the passengers.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I want to know what they are going to do with the Dakota planes and whether they are going to be replaced also?

Mr. Speaker: They want to know something about this non-scheduled operator against whom so many complaints have been according to them; whether they are going to use Dakota planes or going to give them up.

Shri S. K. Patil: I regret to inform the House that Dakota aircraft VT-DGP operated by the Kalinga Airlines, which took off from Mohanbari for along (47 miles North-North-West of Mohanbari) at 10.17 hrs. IST on the 3rd August, 1959 failed to reach its destination. The last contact made

by Mohanbari with the aircraft was at 10.28 hrs. IST.

The aircraft was on a non-scheduled flight carrying 8260 lbs of freight and had on board the following crew and other staff:

- One Pilot,
- One co-Pilot,
- One Radio Officer,
- One Attendant and
- Two members of Assam Travels.

Two IAF Dakota were sent in search of the missing aircraft. One of them took off from Jorhat at 14 15 hrs IST and the other one at 14 28 hrs IST on 3rd August, 1959. Both returned to Jorhat at 17 00 hrs without locating the missing aircraft.

A wireless message from a Political Officer in the North Eastern Frontier Agency relayed from Jorhat on the 4th August stated that the completely charred wreckage of the aircraft had been located 25 miles south of Along near Sagong village. According to unconfirmed reports from villagers from the scene of the accident, three persons were killed, one seriously injured and two slightly injured. Because of the difficult track, the rescue party which had left for the scene of accident is not expected to reach Along before this evening.

Shri A. M. N. Shastri, Inspector of Accidents, left Delhi by air on the morning of the 4th August, to investigate the accident.

I shall place on the Table a detailed statement about this accident after further details are available.

A question has been asked about the non-scheduled lines. So long as this matter is under investigation, it is not proper for me to say something relating to this issue. That is a general question. This question is under investigation and I believe, in about

another week's time we shall have a report as to what exactly has happened. The other is a big question about which I shall make a detailed statement later on after this report of the investigation comes into our possession—as to what our attitude is going to be so far as these non-scheduled flights are concerned and particularly the parties and persons mentioned. It is not proper for me, without any investigation to say anything on that point. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Members to wait sometime before the details are gathered (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: And also about the use of the Dakota. Hon. Members want information and investigation on that point also.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have made a statement. I would make a statement particularly on this point whether the turbulence of the weather is very great in the NEFA area. I would also refer to that.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The hon. Minister is aware that this area is the most vulnerable area and many accidents have occurred there. We should like the hon. Minister to pay more attention to this area where several accidents had occurred and pilots had to be paid extra to go on that line. We do hope that there would be some long-term and short-term programme for that area so that improved planes with better and more engines may be put in operation so that everything there may be safer.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a freight carrier with which we are concerned here. But so far as passenger-lifting is concerned, I would assure this House that we are thinking of having very soon planes which can fly in such weather and we shall avoid all these difficulties.

12.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO 1193

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): In reply to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1193 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 13th March, 1959, I stated among other things that "a Departmental enquiry was held after this thing was pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee" I understand that a Departmental enquiry in the formal sense of the term was not held but that the matter had been examined in the Department after it was raised by the Public Accounts Committee. As my original reply is likely to create an incorrect impression, I request that it may be suitably corrected.

12.34 hrs.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim on the 4th August, 1959, namely—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration"

I understand that out of five hours that have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill, 2 hours and 45 minutes have already been taken up. 2 hours and 15 minutes remain. I fur-

ther understand that the hon. Minister would like to take half an hour for reply. May I know the wishes of the House as to how much time should be allocated for the various stages of the Bill? Shall we conclude the consideration stage now and proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We may have four hours for the consideration stage and one hour for the other stages.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. So, we shall conclude this stage at 1.45 and I shall call upon the Minister at 1.15. I am told that no hon. Member was in possession of the House when it rose yesterday.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will take five minutes each

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): You may extend the time by one hour; it is in your discretion

Mr. Speaker: At the end of the day, I do extend but not during the middle of the day, normally. Very well. I will allow an agriculturist to speak now. Ch Ranbir Singh

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करते हुये मैं यह कहें बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि अभी तक देश में जो बिजली का फैलाव हुआ है, उसमें देहात का बहुत कम हिस्सा है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कॉमिल बनने जा रही है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने पांच नुमायशे नामीनेट करने हैं।

Mr. Speaker: May I know the hon. Members who want to speak?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find that Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri P. R. Assar, Shri Jadhav and Shri Harish Chandra

Mathur want to speak. The hon. Members may be as brief as possible.

श्री० रमवीर सिंह : इन हालात को देखते हुये मैं चाहूंगा कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान का अस्ती फी सदी हिस्सा बिजली के बारे में पीछे है, तब तक इस कौंसिल के पांचों के पांच मेम्बर देहाती हों और खाम तौर पर कास्तकार हो। आप जानते हैं कि आज अजीब हालत है। बिजली की लाइन का खंभा मेरे खेत में है, लेकिन अगर मैं चाहूँ कि अपने खेत की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये एक पम्पिंग सैट का कनेक्शन ले लूँ—जाने दीजिये बिजली के पम्पे को और दूसरे ऐं-आग्राम के मामान को, लेकिन देश की अनाज की समस्या को हल करने के लिये और देश की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये अगर मैं कनेक्शन लेना चाहूँ तो वह मझे नहीं मिल सकता है। हालांकि मैकड फाइव थ्रीअर प्लान में हम बात को माना गया है कि देश में बिजली फैलाने के सिलसिले में फाइनेशियल ऐम्पेकट के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया जा सकता और उसको ध्यान में नहीं रखना चाहिये, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अगर जहाँ से बिजली जानी है, वहाँ से मेरा खेत दो मील हो, तो कई स्टेट्स में चालीस हजार रुपये पम्पिंग सैट के कनेक्शन के लिये मागे जाते हैं और कई स्टेट्स में बीस हजार रुपये। इन हालात को देखते हुये और जिन तरह से देश को आगे जाना है, उसे सामने रखते हुये, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जरूरी है कि कौंसिल के मेम्बरो को नामीनेट करते हुये हम बात का खाम तौर पर ध्यान रखा जायें।

जहाँ सरकारी कारखाने और सरकारी इन्स्ट्रुट हों, उसको प्रायर्टी देने के बारे में जो क्लॉज को डिलीट किया गया है, उस की कई इन्टरप्रीटेशन्स की जा सकती हैं। वह बुरा बोग है। अगर उसका मतलब यह ले लिया जाय कि सरकार जिसको जरूरतमन्द समझती है, चाहे वह किसी एक आदमी की

जरूरियात हों—मिसाल के तौर पर एक कास्तकार की जरूरियात हों और वह एक पम्पिंग सैट के लिये कनेक्शन चाहता हो—तो उसको भी प्रायर्टी दी जाये, अगर इसलिये उसको डिलीट किया गया है कि सिर्फ सरकारी कारखाने ही उसमें आते थे, तो मैं उसका स्वागत करूंगा। लेकिन इस क्लॉज को अगर इसलिये डिलीट किया गया है कि सरकारी कारखानों को माइक्रोफों के कारखाने के बराबर रख दिया जाये, तो वह गलत बात होगी।

जहाँ तक कम्पेन्सेशन का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह कहें बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जब एक छोटे से कास्तकार की जमीन ली जाती है, तो हम मान की कीमत की एवरेज लगाई जाती है और वह दी जाती है, चहे जहाँ एक एकड़ का मानिक हो और चाहे पांच एकड़ का। जब हम कम्पेन्सेशन देने हैं, तो उममें डिस्ट्रिबुमिन्टेशन क्या? जहाँ एक कारखानेदार को, बिजली के कारखाने के मानिक को, जिनमें काफी लोगों को परेगान किया, काफी रफया कमाया और कोठी बनवाई, कम्पेन्सेशन देने का मबान आता है, तो माकेंट वैल्यू में भी बीस परसेंट ज्यादा देना पड़ना है और दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि अगर कोई एक एकड़ जमीन का मानिक है, उम को भी जब कम्पेन्सेशन देने हैं तो हम साल की एवरेज देखते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई बहुत अच्छा तरीका नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि गायद कुछ दिन के लिये हम उन कारखानों को उनके जरिये चलाना चाहें, लेकिन असल में हमारा जो नुक्ता-ए-निगाह होना चाहिये, वह यह कि अगर बिजली को देश की तरक्की के लिये इस्तेमाल करना है, तो बिजली पैदा करने का काम सरकार के हाथ में होना चाहिये, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार हो और चाहे सूबाई सरकार को। कुछ दिन के लिये इसको वर्दास्त किया जा सकता है और वह भी इस गार्त पर कि जब यह बिल एकट

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

कम जायेगा, तो मौजूदा हालत में सुधार हो सकता है। लेकिन फिर भी यह देखा गया है कि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों में जो कौंसिल बनती है, उसमें धाम तौर पर ऐसे जायगी व्यापक जा जाते हैं, जिनका सीधा या टेढ़ा वास्ता इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अडरटेकिंग से होता है। उसमें वे अपनी बातें मनवाने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जब हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम की बिजली को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने का काम किसी कम्पनी को दिया जाता है, तो जिस रेट पर वह बिजली सरकार से लेती है और बाद में जिस रेट पर लोगों को बेती है, उनमें रात-दिन का अन्तर होता है। उस बीच को ठीक करने के लिये भी यह विधेयक लाया गया है, लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि कौंसिल में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अडरटेकिंग का एक भी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव न हो, क्योंकि एक भी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बहुत अच्छा बुरा कर सकता है। जो देश के मफ़ाद को सबसे पहले रखते हैं, उनकी ही जगह कौंसिल में होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो व्यवस्था की गई है कि कौंसिल में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अडरटेकिंग का भी—मालिकों का भी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होगा, वह भी हटा दिया जाये।

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Sir, yesterday, the hon. Minister while speaking of the development of electricity between the year 1910 and the year 1957 probably forgot how the Government machinery has not been keeping pace with the development of the electrical undertaking. I will illustrate this by showing how the legislation itself has been wanting in keeping pace with it.

You will see, Sir, that in the year 1948 the Electric Supply Act was passed and in the year 1953 an advisory Board was set up to look into the necessity of remodelling the Electricity Act with a view to meet the developing needs of electrical energy. This Board submitted its report in the year 1954 and made some valuable

suggestions about the way the Electricity Act should be amended. It suggested that a comprehensive Act to cover both the 1910 Act and the 1948 Act should be formulated. But we see that even that recommendation has not been implemented as yet and certain suggestions that are made in that have not been incorporated so far as the amendment of the 1910 Act is concerned.

Therefore, I feel that this amending Bill, though a high claim is made by the hon. Minister that it fulfils the needs of the developing tempo of electrical development, does not go far enough.

Then, the 1948 Act envisaged the setting up of Electricity Boards in the States and in the Union Territories. The hon. Minister said that some of the Union Territories are so underdeveloped that Electricity Boards have not been set up for the Union Territories. Similarly, in some of the States State Electricity Boards have not been set up. This failure to set up State Electricity Boards takes away much of the validity and effectiveness of the 1948 Act, and it therefore hampers the reasonable growth of electrical development in the country.

You will see, Sir, for example, that one of the amendments suggested and on which I have appended a note of dissent is about the doing away with the clause regarding maximum rates. Explaining this yesterday, the hon. Minister said that since section 57 of the 1948 Act and also the schedules attached to it fixed with more meticulous care the basis on which the electrical rates have to be decided it is not necessary to retain any longer the maximum charge that was fixed under the 1910 Act, and therefore clauses X and XI A should be deleted. But in those States where Electricity Boards have not been formed and in those States where the State Governments as such have no time to look into the complaints of the consumers regarding the reasonable rate at which electricity should be supplied, the people

(Amendment) Bill

are without any remedy whatsoever. In this connection, the reasons that were put forward by the hon. Minister regarding the non-functioning of State Electricity Boards apply not only to the Union Territories but also to the States where they have not been formed. In those States where they have not been formed, it is suggested that as soon as State Electricity Boards will be formed they will be subject to many restrictions and taxations whereby it will not be profitable for the State Electricity Boards to function and that is why they have not been formed.

When the 1948 Act was in the Select Committee stage, the Select Committee suggested that the State Electricity Boards, which function mainly through some of the officials who have other duties to perform, should be exempted at least from the central income-tax. But that suggestion of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to the 1948 Act was not accepted by the House. Therefore, the State Electricity Boards are subject to all such regulations. That is why the State Governments in some of the States have not formed such Boards.

Since in many of the States section 57 of the 1948 Act and also the Schedule VI attached to it which fix the rates at which the electric supply companies should claim the rate per unit are practically defunct, it is all the more necessary why these clauses X and XI which fix the maximum rates and also section 3 which provide that the maximum and minimum electricity charge should form part of the licence itself should be retained. There should be no inconsistency whatsoever between the maximum and the minimum, or at any rate, at least in relation to the maximum, and also there should be no inconsistency in respect of this maximum and the detailed way of calculating the reasonable rate as provided by section 57 as well as Schedule VI of the 1948 Act.

Now, I will show some inconsistencies between the 1948 Act and this new Act. Apart from the amendments

brought forward to this Bill, there are certain amendments which have been proposed by our Communist friend Shri Panigrahi. He has suggested that, so far as the taking over of electric supply companies is concerned, the basis of acquisition should be the depreciated book value. But the 1910 Act provided that the acquisition should be at the fair market value. So far as the amendment of sections 5, 6 and 7 is concerned, for the acquisition of a private company by the Government, we find that the market value should be taken. This constitutes an inconsistency and this has been emphasized by the report of the Advisory Board for the Indian Electricity Act constituted in the year 1953. It has made pointed reference to this. At page 9 of the report, while suggesting an amendment to the Act, the Board said:

"When a generating station, main transmission line or an undertaking is to be acquired by the Board either under the First Schedule or under the Third Schedule to the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the price to be paid for such acquisition is to be the "depreciated book cost" as laid down in the Fourth Schedule. On the other hand if an undertaking is to be acquired by the Board under sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 in pursuance of the provisions of section 71 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the purchase price is to be the fair market value."

This provision of the 1910 Act is sought to be amended by this new clause. The same standard of market value is retained whereas the 1948 Act retains the depreciated book value. There is thus some justification for the amendment sought to be moved by our Communist friend that the depreciated book value should be the proper standard so far as the acquisition of the electric supply companies is concerned.

Of course, the Board itself has suggested that the 1948 Act should be

[Shri Supakar]

amended to bring it in line and to make both the Acts, the 1910 and the 1948 Acts tally. In the 1948 Act also, it is said that the depreciated book value should be the proper standard for acquisition. But as it is, so far as the 1948 Act is concerned, it is not contemplated that there should be an amendment. I think that this amendment should be accepted.

Another thing to which I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the official amendment that he proposes to move regarding section 5. He proposes to do away practically, with the different categories in clause 7 of the amending Bill. In clause 7, he wishes to delete practically lines 1 to 6 at page 6, thereby perhaps oversimplifying the legislation on this point. But here also probably the hon. Minister has failed to take into consideration the distinction between the case when an undertaking is sought to be acquired after it has worked for a certain time and the case where it is sought to be acquired ab initio before the security is deposited.

In this connection I may refer again to page 17 of the report of the Advisory Board where the reason for this distinction is elaborated. It is said

"The provision for revocation on the grounds set out in existing section 4(1) (c), has been separated and put in this new subsection. The procedure prescribed in existing section 5 for finding a new licensee on revocation had to be followed in all cases of compulsory revocation including revocation for failure to deposit security or to satisfy Government that the licensee was in a position to discharge his duties and obligations. Clause 1 of the Schedule makes it clear that the licensee has to fulfil these two conditions before he is permitted to exercise any of his powers in relation to the execution of works. Where he fails to fulfil them, there would

normally be no works to value and sell and no necessity to follow the special procedure laid down in existing section 5. All that is required, therefore, is a provision to enable the Provincial Governments to cancel the licence when these two initial conditions have not been fulfilled."

So, the consequence of the oversimplification as suggested by the proposed amendment of the hon. Minister would perhaps result in complications in cases where the proposed licensee has not undertaken any work and his licence could be terminated without any detriment either to himself or to the Government. I hope in moving the amendments the hon. Minister will take these points also into consideration.

श्री आसकर (रत्नागिर) उम बिल पर फिट्टे अडवशन म भी चर्चा हा चुकी है और वन म इन वार भा चर्चा हा रही है। इसम एक बात यहा भी बतनाई गई है कि यह बिल जिन रूप मे आया है उसमे भी अविश्व विस्तृत और एक्त्रिन रूप म बिल लाया जा सकना था जिनम उपभोक्ताओं को आसानी से और सस्ती बिजली मिल सके। इसम एक बात और कही गई है कि कुछ विविध स्थानो मे ६ के बदले २ आदमियो की माग पर भी बिजली दी जायेगी। यह बात ठीक है परन्तु जब हम खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहते है तो भी अगर किसी स्थान पर दो आदमी भी न मिले तो एक आदमी की माग पर हम नियम के अनुसार उसको बिजली नहीं मिलेगी। इस बारे मे मेरा यह सुनाव है कि जब खेती के लिये बिजली देनी हो तो एक की माग पर ही आपको उमे बिजली देनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस सुबिया के होने के बाद भी दूसरी दिक्कत यह है कि यदि कही पर स्पेशल लाइन बिछानी हो तो उसके लिये १५ परसेट चार्ज कम्प्युमर को देना

पड़ेगा। इस चीज को कम करना चाहिये। जब हम एक तरफ खुद ट्यूबवेल बना कर खेती को ग्राम स्थान देना चाहते हैं तो कारखानों की मांग की स्थिति को देखते हुये १५ परसेंट बहुत ज्यादा है और इसको कम करना चाहिये।

स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिक बोर्ड बनाये गये लेकिन कमी कमी स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिक बोर्ड खुद भी काला बाजार करने है। इस काले बाजार को रोकने के लिये कोई इलाज नहीं किया गया है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ कोयना प्रोजेक्ट का काम चल रहा है, उसके नजदीक चिपलून नाम का शहर है। पहले वहाँ एलेक्ट्रिक ग्रिड का पावर-हाउस था, लेकिन ग्रिड पावरहाउस को बन्द करके उस शहर को कोयना प्रोजेक्ट पावरहाउस से बिजली दी जाती है। लेकिन चिपलून शहर में बिजली के दाम अब तक कम नहीं किये गये। कोयना में बिजली ६ आ० यूनिट के हिसाब में दी जाती है और वहाँ से दस मील दूर शहर में ८॥ आ० यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाती है। मुझे पता लगा है कि बाम्ब एलेक्ट्रिक बोर्ड में कोयना प्रोजेक्ट से २॥ आ० यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली ली है और इस का कट्टा हुआ है। क्या मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि २॥ आ० यूनिट से बिजली लेना और ८॥ आ० यूनिट के हिसाब से बेचना काला बाजार नहीं है तो और क्या है? अगर यह काला बाजार है तो भाविर इसके बारे में कड़ा सिकायत करनी चाहिये, इसके बारे में इस बिल में कोई स्पष्ट सुझाव नहीं है जो कि होना चाहिये।

19 hrs.

मंत्री जी में बताया है कि बिजली पिछड़े हुए लोगों को, छोटे उद्योगों व खेती और फलों के बागानों को बढ़ाने के लिये दी जायेगी। लेकिन यह तो मंत्री जी का मौलिक भावसाधन 143 I.S.—6.

है। इस बिल में इसके लिये कौन सी धारा है। इसे पूरने का कारण यह है कि हमारे यहाँ कोयना प्रोजेक्ट का काम चल रहा है, जो कि भारतवर्ष में सब से बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है, लेकिन इस प्रोजेक्ट की बिजली दुर्भाग्य से हमारे जिले को मिलने वाली नहीं है। जैसे कल एक माई ने कहा था कि बिजली है, वह हमारे स्थान पर से जाती है, हमारे ऊपर से लादने ले जाई गई है, लेकिन हमारे जिले के लिये बिजली नहीं है। जो भी कुछ इस तरह से हो रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है इसलिये इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

(Interruption) I am speaking of Rat-

naguri District. रत्नागिरि डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बारे में मैंने पता लगाया, तनाश करने के बाद मालूम हुआ कि हमारा बिजली केवल चिपलून शहर को मिलने वाली है, रत्नागिरि के अन्य भागों को मिलने वाली नहीं है। हमारा जिला पिछड़ा हुआ है। हम बिजली बैंकवर्ड एरियाज को देना चाहते हैं तो रत्नागिरि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, वह दुर्गम प्रदेश माना जाता है। आज वहाँ छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की आवश्यकता है लेकिन छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को खोलने की आवश्यकता होते हुये भी हमारे पास बिजली नहीं है। थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने अपने उद्योग मंत्री के साथ बातचीत की थी और बताया था कि हमारे यहाँ उद्योगों को खोलने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि उद्योग तो खुल सकते हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर बिजली नहीं है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुये भी जो हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है उसके लिये बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अगर कोयना प्रोजेक्ट की बिजली बीजापुर तक जा सकती है जो कि ४०० या ५०० मील दूर है तो क्या रत्नागिरि डिस्ट्रिक्ट को जो कि कुल ६० या ७० मील की दूरी पर है बिजली मिलना ठीक नहीं है। इस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और यह धोषणा कर कि रत्नागिरि डिस्ट्रिक्ट को बिजली मिलेगी। मैं यहाँ पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री मासुर]

इतना ही नहीं कि वहा लै लाईन जा १ हे वहा के शहरों में ही बिजली लगे बल्कि वहा के गांव गाव को बिजली देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस चीज पर बहुत मम्मीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

सेक्शन ५ के सब-सेक्शन २ के अनुसार जब कोई कलन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट होती है तो मने उस की कीमत के बारे में विगैब किया है क्योंकि बिल में लिखा है

"Shall be the market value of the undertaking at the time of purchase"

मेरी दृष्टि से यह गवत बात है। इस का लाभ कसन वाले उठावगे। इतना ही नहीं, कसन की जो प्रोरिजनल कीमत होगी उस कीमत से भी बहुत ज्यादा दुगुनी, तिगुनी कीमत ली जानी है। इस बारे में मेरा विरोध है प्रीर में समझता हू कि यह भाव वैल्यू नहीं होती है। उस की जो कास्ट प्राइम है उस पर डिप्रि-सिएशन कम करने के बाद जो बूक वैल्यू थावे, उसके अनुसार कीमत दी जानी चाहिये नहीं तो कगशन ज्यादा होगा प्रीर ज्यादा कीमत दी जायेगी। इस का प्रभाव उद्योग धर्मों पर पडगा प्रीर उन को बिजली महंगी पडेगी। इन पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। जितने सदस्य यहा पर बोले हैं लगभग सभी ने यह सुझाव रक्खा है कि मार्केट वैल्यू न दे कर डिप्रिसिएशन बगैरह कम कर के बूक वैल्यू देने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा भी यही विचार है कि यही ठीक रहेगा।

हमारे रूपकार जी ने कहा कि स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड उपभोक्ताओं पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान नहीं देता। कई भाई ऐसे हैं जो कि शिकायतें करते हैं, लेकिन उस

शिकायत का संबोध देने या उस शिकायत को दूर करने का प्रबलन स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की तरफ से नहीं किया जाता। इस का एक उदाहरण तो बेलगांव में ही पाया जाता है। बेलगांव में आज तीन चार वर्षों से झगडा चल रहा है, अनेक ऐलिकेशन्स भेजी गईं, बहुत लिखा पढ़ी की गई, तो पहले तो स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने जवाब नहीं दिया, पांच छ पत्र लिखने के बाद उसने कहा कि आप का पत्र ही नहीं मिला। उस के बाद एक प्रीर पत्र लिखा गया तो उस पर यह उत्तर आया कि हम इस मामले में इंटरफिरर नहीं करना चाहते। मैं समझता हू कि जब एक बार दो बार, तीन बार एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं तो उसके बाद प्रीर उसके दाम बढ़ाने हों तो उस के लिये स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की न बढ़ाने दे कर एक रेटिंग कमेटी नियुक्त की जाय प्रीर वह कोई फैसला करे। अभी यह चीज लाइसेन्सी पर छोड़ दी जाती है, इस का परिणाम यह होना है कि लाइसेन्सी हर मामले में जीत जाना है प्रीर उपभोक्ताओं को परेशानी होनी है। इस बारे में खास तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

जो स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बने हुये हैं। हर एक बोर्ड में उपभोक्ताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये। इन बारे में इस बिल में कोई नुबिवा नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करना बहुत आवश्यक है। इन के बाद मेरा यह सुझाव है कि स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के अन्दर उपभोक्ताओं की प्रीर से एक या दो प्रतिनिधि ऐसे होने चाहिये जो कि उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों को अपने मामले रखे। इन तीन चार बानों पर विचार करके मंत्री जी को आवश्यक समझे उसे करे

श्री बजराम सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब दूसरे कानून में संशोधन

हो रहा था उस वक्त चाहिये था कि सरकार सारे देश में किस प्रकार बिजली फैलायेगी, खास तौर से पिछड़े हुये एरियाज में, इस पर भी विचार किया जाता और ऐसे कदम उठाये जाते जिस से उन लोगों को बिजली मिल सकती जिन के लिये सारी पंचवर्षीय योजना चलाई जाती बताई जाती है। कहा जाता है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है जनता के लिये, लेकिन बिजली की जो पैदावार हो रही है, उस का जो विनरण होता है वह कुछ थोड़े से आदिमियों के लिये कर दिया जाता है और सदन में बार बार यह बात उठाई गई है कि जो लोग अन्न पैदा करते हैं उन लोगों के लिये या जो छोटे उद्योग बंधे चलाते हैं उनके लिये बिजली देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की तरफ से कोई विशेष सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये। बार बार यह बात कहा जाती है सदन में, और बाहर भी, लेकिन जब भी सरकार द्वारा बिजली देने का प्रश्न आता है तो बड़े पैमाने पर बिजली देने वाले कुछ ऐसे लोगों को देते हैं जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, उद्योग चलाने वाले हैं। उतार प्रदेश में रिहन्द बाध से बिजली पैदा की जाने वाली है वहा एक बहुत बड़े उद्योगपति को बहुत सी बिजली देने का अभी से करार कर लिया गया है और जो चीज आम जनता को जानी चाहिये थी उसके पास उसके जाने का प्रश्न उठेगा ही नहीं। इसी तरह में देश के दूसरे भागों में इस तरह की बाने चल रही हैं।

ये निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि जो हमारे यहां बिजली पैदा हो रही है उस बिजली को उन लोगों के लिये सुलभ करने के लिये कदम उठाये जो कि देश में नये उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ करना चाहते हैं—जो कि देश का औद्योगीकरण करना चाहते हैं और देश के खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से यह

भावना है कि वह राज्य सरकारों से लेती के लिये बिजली सुलभ करने के लिये कह देगे काफी नहीं होगा। उसके लिये नो निश्चयन रूप से कोई कानून बनाना चाहिये जिसमें व्यवस्था हो कि किमी एक पास रेट में ऊपर लेती के कामों के लिये बिजली पर चार्ज ही नहीं किया जायगा। पहले के नियम के अनुसार जब ६ आदमी मिलकर बिजली के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र देते थे तो किमी एक नई जगह के लिये बिजली मिल सकती थी। अब ६ की जगह पर दो आदिमियों द्वारा बिजली कनेक्शन के लिये गुप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है लेकिन उनसे कोई फ्रंट नहीं पड़ा। १५ परसेंट तक का खर्चा उनको ही उठाना होगा और दो साल की गारन्टी रहेगी। गैमी हालत में उमका कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाता। पहले ६ आदमी १५ परसेंट देते थे और अब जो २ ही आदमी कर दिये हैं तो अब उन दो ही आदिमियों को यह १५ परसेंट का खर्चा उठाना पड़ेगा। दो साल तक उन्हें और अधिक छपया देना पड़ेगा। वास्तव में अगर इमको देना था तो पता लगेगा कि जो बिजली के शक्तिवाड़ी करने वाले उपभोक्ता हैं, छोटे छोटे उद्योगपति अथवा छोटे छोटे बंधे चलाने वाले लोग हैं उनको उससे कुछ फायदा नहीं पहुंचेया और दो साल तक १५ परसेंट तक की गारन्टी करनी पड़ेगी। जो पहले से बिजली मस्थान चले आ रहे हैं उन बिजली मस्थानों को उनका ठेके का वक्त खन्म होने पर यदि सरकार लेना चाहे तो उसको बाजार की कीमत पर लेना पड़ेगा, व्यवस्था यहा तक की गई है बाजार की कीमत के ऊपर भी २० परसेंट तक का अतिरिक्त मूल्य दिया जा सकता है अगर आप उन प्राइवेट बिजली संस्थानों को देखें तो आपको मालूम हो जावेगा कि जितनी पूजी लेकर उन्होंने काम आरम्भ किया था उससे कहीं अधिक वे कमा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा यह भी ध्यान रखना

[श्री राजराज, सिंह]

चाहिये कि जिस वक्त उन्होंने पूंजी लगाई थी उस पूंजी की डेप्रीशिएशन लगाने के बाद अब वह कितनी रह जाती है। आज बाजार मूल्य की बात कही जाय और यह कहा जाय कि उस पर २० फीसदी प्रतिरिक्त मूल्य दिया जायगा तो इसके साफ माने यह है कि एक तरफ तो बिजली उपभोक्ता है, छोटे किसान अथवा उद्योगपति है उनको बिजली देने के लिये १५ परसेंट की दो साल तक की गारंटी दी जायगी और दूसरी तरफ उन प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियों को यदि सरकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहे तो उसके लिये हमें आज की बाजार की कीमत देनी होगी और २० फीसदी और प्रतिरिक्त मूल्य देना पड़ेगा। इससे साफ प्रकट हो जाता है कि सरकार किनी भी सुरत में जो प्राइवेट बिजली स्थानों के मालिक हैं उनको कोई किनी तरह का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाना चाहती। उनको तो सरकार अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभ पहुंचाना चाहती है। लेकिन मैं सरकार में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तरीका मुक्त को बनाने और उसमें विद्युत्करण करने का नहीं है। बिजली आज पंखों, रोजनी, गरम पानी और ठंडे पानी के लिये इतनी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है जितनी कि देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में वह सहायक हो सकती है। आज बिजली की सहायता से देश में औद्योगिकरण किया जा सकता है और देश में आम की पैदावार बढ़ायी जा सकती है। इसलिये आपकी इस तरह की दलील देना कि हमारे पास उन प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये पर्याप्त साधन अथवा रूपया नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है। मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सब थोपी दलील है क्योंकि सवाल बाजार कीमत का नहीं है। आज हम जानते हैं कि इनफ्लेशन का जोर है, मुद्रा-स्फीति का जोर है, और आज के जमाने

में पहले जो कीमते होती थीं उनकी ४ गुनी और ५ गुनी हो गई हैं। १० गुनी तक हो गई हैं। बाजार मूल्य के ऊपर २० फीसदी का प्रतिरिक्त मूल्य देना तो किसी तरह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। इसके तो साफ माने यह हो जाता है कि हम उन प्राइवेट बिजली संस्थानों को अपने हाथ में लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करे। अभी चूकि यह संशोधन विधेयक ही है और ही सकता है कि इस पर विचार न किया जा सके लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार प्रायों के लिये ध्यान रखे कि यदि मुक्त को नये सिरे से बनाना है और पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना है तो आपकी बिजली के सर्वाधिक महत्व को ध्यान में रचना होगा। बिजली का इस मामले में बहुत महत्व है और हमें इस बात के लिये प्रयत्नशील होना पड़ेगा कि बिजली गांवों में, किसानों के पास और छोटे छोटे उद्योग वर्गों के बनाने वालों को मुलभ हो सके और सस्ती दर पर मुलभ हो सके। हमें यह देखना होगा कि बिजनी थाली बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों, दस्तारों आदि में रोशनी, पंखों और बगनों को ठंडा और गर्म करने के लिये ही इस्तेमाल में न प्राये बल्कि वह हमारे देहात के किसानों और सर्वसाधारण को जनोपयोगी कार्यों के लिये सस्ती दर पर मिल सके। बड़े बड़े शहरों में बिजली का इस्तेमाल हमेशा दिवाली मनाने के लिये कर के देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता और देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता। बिजली ऐशें आराम की बीज बन कर न रह जाय। बिजली का सही उपयोग तभी हो सकता है जब हम इससे कुछ मौलिक परिवर्तन करें। हमें देखना होगा कि गांवों के अन्दर दूरबैल आदि चलाने के लिये लोगों को सस्ती व मुनासिब दर पर बिजली मिले।

आज जब हम मिनिस्टर सैंड्रीवय के मुंह से यह सुनते हैं कि प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियों

का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की उनमें सामर्थ्य नहीं है तो बड़ा भयानक होता है क्योंकि इस तरह की निराशापूर्ण बातें कह कर हम उन प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनियों को और मनमानी और मुनाफा उठाते जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। एक जमाना था जब कुछ इसी तरह की बातें हमारे लिये भयंकर शासक कहा करते थे। भयंकर कहा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तानियों से आजाद होकर अपने देश का कामकाज बनाने का क्षमता नहीं है लेकिन समय ब सिद्ध कर दिया कि उनका ऐसा कहना कितना गलत था। ठाक वही भयंकर वाली बात हमारी भारतीय सरकार द्वारा कही जा रही है कि बिजली के प्राइवेट सम्पत्तियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की हम में सामर्थ्य नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अब वक्त आ गया है जब हम भारत समस्या पर पूरी तरह से साचना पड़ेगा। आखिर कब तक हम हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठ रह सकते हैं? सरकार को बिजली मन्त्रालय पर जनता का किसानों को और सवमायारण का सुलभ करने का सक्रिय प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। अगर हम वक्त कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता तो जल्दी से सन् १९४८ के कानून का लेंते हुए और इस कानून को भी लेंते हुए पुनर्विचार करके एक दूसरा कानून लाय जिसमें सारी व्यवस्था पर पूरे तरीके से विचार किया जाय। और यह साचा जाय कि हम जा कुछ कर रहे हैं उससे क्या देश के उत्पादका को फायदा हान वाला है या बिजली सन्धाना को फायदा हान वाला है। आज हकीकत यह है कि प्राइवेट बिजली कम्पनिया एक इंच भी पीछे दबने को तैयार नहीं है। आज वक्त की पुकार है कि हम उन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों की मुनाफाखोरी को रोकें। मुझ विश्वास है कि अगर उन कम्पनियों के बारे में जाच की जायगी तो पता चल जायगा कि जितनी पूजी से उन्होंने अपना काम शुरू किया था उससे कहीं ज्यादा वे अब तक कमा चुकी हैं। मैं मानता हू कि सारे देश भर के लिए हम एक यूनिफार्म

बिजली की दर नहीं तय कर सकते क्योंकि जाहिर है कि जिस स्थान में बिजली पैदा होती है वहां पर बिजली सस्ती मिलेगी बनिस्वत उस जगह-के जो २०० मील की दूरी पर है क्योंकि जाहिर है कि वहां तक लाइन डालनी पड़ेगी और खर्चा भायेगा और दूरी के स्थान पर बिजली की दर कुछ ऊंची होगी। लेकिन इसके लिए भी मेरा कहना है कि सरकार इसका ठीक से हिसाब लगा कर देखे कि जिस स्थान पर बिजली बट रही है और वहां जो बिजली की दर है उसको देखते हुए वहां में २०० मील की दूरी पर जहां कि पाइप लाइन के जरिये बिजली पहुंचायी जा रही है वहां पर बिजली की दर क्या रखनी जाय। आजकल देखने में आता है कि बहुत सारे खर्चा डाइरेक्टरों की लम्बी-लम्बी तनखाहो, भत्ता और उनके दफतरो को ठंडा गर्म करने में हो जाता है और उसका भार उपभोक्तों को उठाना पड़ता है। इसलिए हिसाब लगाकर यह निश्चित किया जा सकता है कि उस स्थान पर जहां कि लाइन ले जाई गई हैं उनमें होने वाले खर्च को देख कर एक निश्चित माप से अधिक वहां पर बिजली की दर नहीं होगी। एक साम मुनाफा लिया जायगा और प्रशासन का ज्यादा होने वाला खर्च उसमें शामिल नहीं किया जायगा। कोशिश यह की जानी चाहिए कि वितरण की जो दरे हो व कम हों। जो भी हिसाब लगकर दर बिजली की निश्चित की जाय उससे बिजली की ज्यादा कर्म उपभोक्ताओं से लेन का कोई सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए।

मुझे आशा है कि मैंने जो कुछ निवेदन किया है सरकार उस पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी और अगर अभी उसके लिए कुछ करना सम्भव न हो तो वह शीघ्र ही सदन के सामने कोई एक दूसरा बिल लायेंगी जिसमें कि वह इस कानून और सन् ४८ के कानून को सम्मिलित कर देगी और उस पर इस सदन में विचार किया जायगा कि कौसे सुल्क के जो

[श्री बृज राज सिंह]

घराली उत्पादक हूँ चाहे खेती के क्षेत्र में हों चाहे उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हों उनको हम कैसे फायदा पहुँचा सके और सस्ती दर पर पर्याप्त बिजली सुलभ कर सके ।

श्री आशुष (मालेगाव) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय पहले यह बिल सदन के सामने आया था और इसको ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भीषण किया था, उस वक्त यह चाहा गया था कि उस बिल में बहुत परिवर्तन हों, लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस बिल का जो प्रिम्बिल है, उस प्रिम्बिल में यह बिल बनाने का हमारा मकसद क्या है, इसको अच्छी तरह से नहीं बताया गया है । जैसे शिपिंग के बारे में मकसद बताया गया, एटामिक पावर के बारे में हमारा मकसद बताया गया, वैसे ही इस बारे में हमारे कानून बनाने का मकसद क्या है यह बताया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता ।

लेनिन ने अपने देश को बनाते वक्त कहा था Democracy and electricity is socialism यह बात अलग है कि रूस में डिमाक्रेनी नहीं रही इलेक्ट्रिसिटी है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक देश के बनाने में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कितनी महत्वपूर्ण रखती है । किसी देश में औद्योगिक तरक्की कितनी है यह जानने के लिये उस देश में बिजली का कितना इस्तेमाल किया जाता है यह देखा जाता है । जवाहरलाल जी ने कहा है कि और दुनिया प्रभुयुग में है, लेकिन हम गोबर की कीमत भी नहीं जानते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट गोबर की कीमत भी नहीं जानती और बिजली की कीमत भी नहीं जानती । हम ने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई और अब तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं पर हम यह नहीं कर सके कि जो बिजली पैदा होती है इसका हम राष्ट्रीयकरण या समाजीकरण कर सकते

जा रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को ठीक कदम उठाना चाहिये या और चाहिए या कि इसी बिल के प्रिम्बिल में गवर्नमेंट हमारा यह मकसद जाहिर कर देती । यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी आपके सामने रखेंगे ऐसा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

आज गवर्नमेंट बड़े-बड़े डीम बना रही है । उनमें से जो हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा होती है उसका इस्तेमाल कहा होना चाहिए इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ अपनी नीति नहीं बनाई है । अभी अभी श्री घासर जी ने कहा कि कोयला से जो बिजली पैदा होने वाली है उसका इस्तेमाल उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट के किसानों के लिए और छोटे उद्योग चलाने वालों के लिये होता जहाँ में वह गुजरने वाली है, तो उचित होता । मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों को भी वह बिजली दी जायेगी, लेकिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा उम बिजली का इस्तेमाल बम्बई के जो करोड़पति हैं उनके घरों के लिये उनको फायदा पहुँचाने के लिए होना चाहिए । इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट को अपना खास धोरण ले करना चाहिए । इतना ही नहीं, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ हैं उन नदियों में कितनी बिजली पैदा करने की ताकत है, इसका सर्वे होना चाहिए और वह सर्वे करने के बाद इस बात को उठाना चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली हम हाइड्रल पावर में पैदा करे ताकि उसका इस्तेमाल हम अपने किसानों के फायदे के लिए कर सकें । आप जानते हैं कि किसान को घनाज पैदा करने के लिए कितना परिश्रम करना पड़ता है, रात दिन मेहनत करनी पड़ती है । वह पूरा घनाज तभी पैदा कर सकते हैं जब हम उनकी सारी जरूरतों को पूरा करें ।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत कहा है कि इरिगेशन के लिए हमें बिजली देनी चाहिए । उन्नीसवीं सदी को हम बाष्प की लकीरें

सकते हैं, लेकिन बीसवीं सदी हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली की सदी बननी चाहिए। हमको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर किसानों को देनी चाहिए। जो छोटे-छोटे इन्जिन बीजल से चलने वाले हैं उनका इस्तेमाल बहुत लोक नहीं जानते हैं और उनको उसका बहुत दाम भी देना पड़ता है। लेकिन अगर हम किसानों को बिजली दे सकें तो उनको उमरें बहुत फायदा होगा। अगर गवर्नमेंट यह बात अपने सामने रखेगी तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डम् सब स्टेट्स में बनने चाहिए वे नहीं बने। जैसा मैंने कहा, और जैसा कि दूसरे ग्रान्तीय सदस्यों ने कहा है सरकार को किसानों को और छोटे धन्धों को बिजली देने की तरफ जल्द ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप देखते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सांग शहरों में एकत्र हो रहे हैं। वे लोग वहाँ क्यों जाते हैं? इसका कारण यह है कि देहात में उनके पास पूरे बाल भर खेती में काम करने को नहीं होता। वह तीन चार महीने खेती पर काम करते हैं, बाकी दिन उनके पास काम नहीं रहता। इसलिए वे काम की तलाश में देहात को छोड़ छोड़ कर बड़े शहरों में चले जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश से लोग बम्बई अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाने के लिए जाते हैं। वह वहाँ क्यों जाते हैं? इसका कारण यही है कि उनको अपनी खेती में ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता, काफी पैसा नहीं मिलता। इसलिए वे चले जाते हैं। अगर उनके लिए देहात में खेती के काम के बाद छोटे छोटे धन्धे करने के लिए हों तो वे वहाँ ठहर सकते हैं और अपने गांव का नक्सा बदल दे सकते हैं। मैं भालेगाव में जाता हूँ। वह एक महादूर गांव है। मैंने वहाँ के बुनकरों की हालत सन् १९२६-२७ में देखी थी जब वे हाथ में लूम चसाने का काम करते थे और वहाँ बिजली नहीं थी। आज वहाँ के लोगों

को बिजली मिलने लगी है। और वह पावर का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अब गांव का नक्सा ही बदल गया है। उन लोगों की जिन्दगी ही बदल गई है। हर घर का हर भादमी, छोटे बच्चे में लेकर बूढ़ा तक काम करना है और अपनी रोजी रोटी अच्छी तरह कमाता है। इसके मानी यह है कि अगर लोगों को मोटिव पावर मिल जाती है तो वह अपनी जिन्दगी को सुधार सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को और देहात में छोटे धन्धे करने वालों को बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को कज्युमस के हितों का भी संरक्षण करना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनियाँ जिस प्रकार बिजली का वितरण करती हैं उसको सरकार नहीं देखनी है। मुझे मालूम है कि इगतपुरी में रेलवे की सरप्लस इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ट्रेक्शन के लिए दी गई थी। उसमें से कम्पनी को बिजली डायै आने प्रति म्युनिसिपैलिटी के हिसाब में दी गई लेकिन डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग कम्पनी जनता को बिजली घाठ आने यूनिट पर दे रही है। आप देखें कि इस तरह ने कितना काला बाजार होता है, कितनी मुनाफाखोरी होती है यह गवर्नमेंट को देखनी चाहिए। अगर इस चीज को रोकना है तो हमको यह काम पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेना होगा। अगर यह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो तो इस पर कुछ रोक लगायी जा सकती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनियों से पावर हाउस लेने के लिए जो गवर्नमेंट ने दाम देने का फारमूला बनाया है वह भेरी खराब में गलत है। उनकी डिप्रिसियेशन बुक बेल्यू को देखकर कीमत तै करनी चाहिये।

[की जायव]

कमन्समेंट ने इस पर विचार क्यों नहीं किया
वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है ।

Dr. Malkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope he would be very brief. There are other hon. Members who want to speak and we have already spent the time that we had. We are struggling for time.

Dr. Malkote: I shall not touch upon any point that has already been dealt with.

I welcome the amendment that has been brought about today. I expected that it would be far-reaching. But it is not so. Even so, I welcome it.

A good deal of debate has taken place here and I have felt that during the debate discussion went on in a manner which was not quite logical from the scientific point of view. It may be due to lack of information. Therefore I would place this before the hon. Minister for his consideration whether it would not be advisable in the public interest to publish literature in a manner which the common man could understand with regard to the different aspects of generation of electricity, its transmission, its supply to the consumers and to the big manufacturing concerns as well as the rate structure. These things are of an entirely technical nature which, unless it is placed before the public in a clear manner, the public would not understand and that is why debates of this nature take place in a House of Parliament.

There is one aspect of the question which one has to take up very seriously. That is with regard to the generation of electricity. At present electricity is being generated by water power, by coal and by diesel oil. These are the three main types of electricity that are being generated but their cost structure in India is varying extremely. The cost of diesel oil being heavy the rate per unit goes up

to a rupee or more. In the case of coal though the rate structure comes almost to the rate structure of hydel power, still so far as supply to the consumer is concerned, whether it is to a big manufacturer or to a small unit, it is uniform in some places and is high in certain other places.

We are nationalising the generation and supply of electricity, which is a welcome feature. But keeping a uniform rate all over India has still not taken place. Unless this is done the competition in the market between a person who has got to use electricity generated through coal or through diesel oil and one who is supplied with electricity generated with hydel power at a cheaper rate would vary in the cost of production of the material. As such the consumer at one place has got to pay a little more and at different places less for the same product. Competition would vary, and the business community always puts up a fight with the Government whenever the rate of electricity goes up. This is only one aspect of the question.

There is the other aspect of the question which particularly is relevant to India in mixed economy. That is, where materials are produced by a small man in the village sector and the same material is produced by a big industrialist, where the big industrialist is supplied with power at a cheap rate whereas the rate of supply of power to the small man for the production of the same material, like cloth, varies greatly; there the competition between the small man and the big man becomes so enormous that the small man has to go extinct. This is an aspect which many people have pressed here. Therefore it would be necessary, if we have to increase the employment potential, that the rate structure of the material which is produced in a big industry and a small industry must be comparable, and that rate structure should be uniform. If that facility is given

to a small consumer and the rate is brought down he can certainly compete with the big industrialist.

The second aspect is with regard to the big industrialist himself, as between the different types of electricity produced, whether by coal or by hydel power. Unless these rates are also made uniform, the competition between these two types of commercial people will vary, and the consumer at one place has to pay much more than what has to be paid by another. If uniformity in the rate structure is brought about, if a little more rate is added to the power generated by hydel power and a little lower rate fixed for the power generated by coal, the same rate structure would follow suit to the benefit of the manufacturer as well as the consumer. This is an aspect of the question which has got to be looked into by the Ministry.

Then, with regard to the domestic consumption, it is left to the Electricity Boards to arrange for licensing for wirings and other things for domestic consumption. In many States the licensing is so arranged that there is a separate licence for lighting, a licence for power, and a licence for ordinary power for fans and other things. These three kinds of lines have got to be put in. In each case the domestic consumer has to pay separately, he has to purchase wires, he has to pay for the different meters. If only one wire and only one licence is introduced, as in Andhra Pradesh today, the amount of wiring that we purchase from foreign countries would be diminished and we will be saving crores of rupees in the purchase of these materials. Even so with regard to the meters as well. To the consumer it would be a matter of benefit that he has to purchase only one kind of wiring and only one meter. And if the rate structure for all these three types of power is made uniform it will be to his great benefit. This will help many consumers in many parts of the country. It is a matter which is left to be decided upon

by the different Electricity Boards. This is a feature which could have been brought in by this amendment today, and I hope this is within the purview of the Ministry.

Thirdly, so far as agriculture is concerned, many of the hydel schemes give water for irrigation, but they also generate electricity. I have said it several times in this House and I would repeat it again: water flows down, it cannot flow up, but electricity could be made to flow up. In the same village where the river flows, the advantage or benefit of a dam, over which the national exchequer spends crores of rupees, is derived by the agriculturist. Lower down the dam, as well as the electricity. The electricity to a large extent should be given to those people who are deprived of these water facilities, so that they could use it for agricultural purposes, for pumping water. This will give added food-stuffs to the country, because water is one of the means for increased production, apart from manure and good seed. It is said that manure, sufficient manure, would by itself give fifty per cent more foodstuffs, and better seed would give ten per cent more. But if there is adequacy of water it will be 200 to 300 per cent. If electricity is made to flow up where the dam water cannot go, much more land could be brought under irrigation. And if the rate structure for agriculture and cottage industries is lowered it would help the agriculturist to stay in his place instead of running to the town.

These are the three main aspects which I wanted to place before the House as they have not been placed by others. And with this I end my speech.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad (Ludhiana): I will confine my observations to two aspects only, namely, the policy with regard to the generating and distribution of electricity as set out in the Bill and, secondly, the price structure.

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

It is correct that India has made tremendous progress in the matter of generating electricity as is borne out by the figures given by the hon. Minister, and it is also correct that there is a great potential for generating electricity in the country. But it is also equally correct that electricity is the most important industry, or if I may put it differently, the most important industrial raw material for both the agricultural sector as well as the industrial sector, and the Government should have a set policy about this industry, namely generating of electricity.

When this very Bill was to be referred to the Joint Committee last November, this point was definitely taken up as to what is the policy of the Government pertaining to nationalisation. At that time it was thought that the Government had yet not come to a decision as to what is the policy of the Government with regard to nationalisation, and we expected that Government will be able to come to a definite decision during the course of the proceedings of the Joint Committee. But unfortunately, in the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee we have yet to come across what the policy of the Government is.

Unfortunately, the hon. Minister has rejected outright the question of nationalisation, not on the plea that that is not the policy of the Government, but on the plea that it would cost a very large amount for acquiring the electricity undertakings. The policy of the Government should have been in consonance with the Industrial Policy Resolution laid down in 1956 which gives out that the pattern should be that the basic industries should be in the public sector. I would say that electricity is certainly a basic industry, a key industry to the other industries as well as to the agricultural sector. Therefore it is very unfortunate that nationalisation has not been adopted.

And while bringing in a provision in clause 6 where an option has been given for the acquisition, first to the State Electricity Board, secondly to the State Government, and thirdly to the local body, it has not been provided that whenever a licence is revoked or it expires the concern should be taken over by the State Electricity Board. That should have been there.

As to the purchase or acquisition of the undertaking, a very relevant suggestion was made in the last discussion by Shri Bharucha that compensation could be given by bonds redeemable after twenty years or such period. That too has not been considered by the Government. There would not be so many undertakings requiring acquisition at one time entailing such a heavy amount. Because, the licences expiring at any one time would be a few and it would be progressive acquisition. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister and the Government and beseech them to consider this again. It is very important that generation of electricity as well as its distribution should be a function of the Government, particularly in view of the developmental economy through which we are passing.

I could only give the case of Punjab to which I draw the attention of the hon. Minister. Punjab has mainly an agricultural economy. It has also got the biggest concentration of small-scale industries. Bhakra is situated there. Unfortunately, to some extent, this point has not been stressed so far, but it is a matter which I would emphasise. There is no heavy industry in the Punjab. The Punjab State Government has approached the Centre for the installation of more power houses for the purpose of generation of electricity because Punjab is starved out of electricity. I come from a Constituency Ludhiana which has the biggest concentration of small-scale industries. When the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry was

there, he was approached by the industrialists who have, on their own initiative set up the small-scale industries, for which Punjab could justifiably take credit. The reply that was given by the Minister was that he is helpless and it is the concern of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. It is also a sad aspect that whereas Punjab has got so many power stations at the Bhakra dam, but 40,000 to 60,000 kw have been allocated to Delhi and more than 1 lakh kw to Nangal Fertilizer Factory—this is subject to correction—, and Punjab is absolutely starved out therefore Punjab Government should approach the Centre that it be assisted to instal new power houses. My respectful submission to this hon House and through you to the Government is this. These undertakings should be nationalised for this reason. The Government should take over generation and distribution of power simply for the reason that these backward areas which require assistance in the supply of electric energy should be given such assistance. I am very glad and I am also grateful that the hon Minister has said that he has got certain proposals in mind that certain concerns would be subsidised. We have no clear picture. Nor one has been given. I would certainly stress that this point should be kept in view and these backward areas which need further development and which need further assistance should be given certain priorities. Certain priorities should be fixed. For that reason, I say—I do not say exactly now; that can be taken up later also if amendment cannot be made now but there should be a set policy as to how we are going to give assistance to the backward areas. Everyday we are not having legislation on this subject. This Bill has come after a long time in order to substitute an outmoded Act of 1910. It was in the fitness of things that it should come with a set policy pertaining to the generating and distribution of electricity.

I will not take much time, I thank you for the time given. The next

point that I would take pertains to the price structure. Again, I am not aware of the conditions prevailing in other States. I can only speak of my own State, Punjab. As I said, it depends on an agricultural economy. The canal system that has come recently—we are grateful for that—has led to waterlogging. The water level in the wells has risen up. The soakage capacity of earth has decreased and any time heavy rains create floods. It has begun to be increasingly appreciated that lift irrigation is one thing which is successful in the Punjab. That cannot be successful unless there is electricity and at a cheap rate. At five annas, you will appreciate, how a poor agriculturist could afford to utilise it. It is not being utilised. Of course, as my hon friend the previous speaker said, it is a point which needs thinking and investigation by experts also. There should be a uniform rate. In the agricultural sector, in the small-scale industry sector and in the village and cottage-industry sector, it is for the Government to see and guarantee that cheap electricity is supplied. I hope these points which I respectfully submitted before the hon. Minister will be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must repeat my request that hon Members shall be very brief.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I am afraid I will have to take a little time.

In this amending Bill, we have certain provisions which are beneficial to the consumer and there are certain other provisions which give a certain power to the Government for better regulation. We appreciate them and we welcome those provisions. But, I venture to submit that I am deeply disappointed and dissatisfied because I feel that this amending Bill has been brought forward without taking into consideration the changed needs and circumstances obtaining in the country.

This amending Bill is unsatisfactory and disappointing because it has no

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

foundation whatsoever. It is just in thin air. I say it has no foundation because there is no basis which has been taken into consideration. I do not know if the Electricity department or the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have formulated any national policy even to this day. We all know in this House, we have a certain policy in respect of Industry. The Industrial Policy statement has been there. It has been discussed on the floor of the House. It has undergone certain amendments again in 1956. The Prime Minister made here on the floor of the House the other day a policy statement regarding scientific development. But much more important than both these policy statements would have been a policy statement regarding generation and supply of power. Because both industry and science would advance with generation of power. It must be clearly realised even at this stage what our national policy is in respect of generation and supply of power.

I have before me the 1948 Electricity Supply Act. In this Act, in clause 3, an authority has been constituted which is called the Central Electricity Authority. Further down, provision has been made that the function of this Central Electricity Authority is to develop a sound, adequate, uniform national power policy and particularly to co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies. Quite a few days back, I wrote to the hon. Minister asking him certain information and asking him particularly whether the Central Electricity Authority has formulated any national policy as envisaged in this provision of the Act which was enacted in 1948. They are collecting certain information and they will forward that information to me in due course. I am a bit amazed to know that information regarding the policy which they have themselves formulated has got to be collected from somewhere. I think particularly that information regarding the policy which they have formulated and

which they want to be adopted should be readily available and it should have been made available to me immediately. Because we have not got a really sound national policy all our difficulties arise. That is why I say that this enactment is in the air. If we had a sound national policy, the amendments and the provisions of this Bill would have been entirely different. They would have been related to that policy.

I go a step further and submit that I do not consider that the Central Electricity Authority would be able to formulate a real national policy. What is the composition of the Electricity Authority, I would like to know. A few officials of the Irrigation Ministry, not even the Minister himself. I think a national policy for generation and distribution of electricity should, as a matter of fact, be formulated by the Cabinet, should be submitted before Parliament and only after due deliberation, that should be adopted as the national policy for generation and distribution of power. All these enactments would then be entirely different and will bear some reference to the present needs of the country. We have heard criticism coming forth from all quarters that this factor has not been taken into consideration, that there is no provision in this Bill. There cannot, naturally, be any provision because we have not got any policy, because we have not given proper thought to this matter, this most important matter.

As my hon. friend there pointed out, the entire progress of the Soviet Union was based particularly on one aspect, the aspect which was highlighted and which was given the utmost importance, and that was the aspect of generation of electricity. Their entire programme and plan is basically based on it, and the major yardstick with which they assess their

progress and advancement is naturally the generation of power. Even at present we judge any country by how much power it generates, how that power is distributed, how it is being utilised. Until and unless this nation has got a clear national policy, a policy which is adopted and approved by Parliament, all these enactments would just be fragmentary and of no real value. It is therefore that I would most respectfully urge the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power to ask the Central Electricity Authority to take into consideration the demands and needs of the time, to collaborate with other non-officials and to formulate a policy, and I would request the Minister to take that policy statement to the Cabinet and place that policy regarding the generation and distribution of power before this House. I hope this will be done.

The hon. Minister made a statement as to what they are doing about small-scale industries, and I was a little surprised and a little amused to find headlines being struck in some papers regarding the subsidy which is being given to the small-scale industries.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Not at my request.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This statement is being made all the time by the Minister of Industries and I have been asking them at every meeting whenever this point is raised to let me know the figure, the amount, which has been given in subsidy during all these five years to all the small-scale industries in all the various States. You will be surprised that it is a few thousand rupees. I say it is a huge joke against that industry, the small-scale industry. It has given the country a very false impression that so much is being done for the small-scale industry when, as a matter of fact, during all this time you will find only a few thousand rupees have been given by way of subsidy. Is that the satisfactory way of solving the prob-

lem? Is this how we are going to implement our national policies? Is this how we are going to give impetus and initiative to the small-scale industry? We will have to decide what is going to be our treatment of the various places.

We do not know, even after these 11 years, when we are in the midst of the Second Five Year Plan, what are the rates of electricity in different parts of the country. We have, as a matter of fact, made cement as well as steel available to all the parts of the country at a uniform rate. The steel which is imported and the steel which is manufactured in the country is available at Rs 600 per ton in Calcutta as also at Jaipur. Why—because, otherwise there cannot be a dispersal of industries, otherwise, there cannot be a development of industries all over the country, it would be only lopsided. But power is much more important than steel. Steel is required only in a particular sector of industry, steel is required only to a smaller extent, but power is necessary in every little industry. We have not taken this important step so far as power is concerned.

There are certain places where even to the small-scale industry power is available only at eight annas a unit. Do you think any industry can develop in that area, when power is available at 1½ annas or at a cheaper price elsewhere?

All these anomalies are there simply because we have not got any real policy which has got to be implemented. I need not go into it further. This lack of policy has resulted in so many anomalies, so many difficulties and has handicapped the growth and development of the various parts of the country in different ways. The policy statement should also take into consideration nationalisation and all other factors.

Another matter which was referred to was the Electricity Boards. We

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

have given certain preferences to the Electricity Boards in this particular enactment. I should like to have from the hon. Minister a little appraisal about the working of these Electricity Boards. This very enactment tells us that they stand for the Electricity Boards, this very enactment tells us that they want to give a certain preference to the Electricity Boards. May I ask the hon. Minister what his experience is of the Electricity Board here in Delhi itself? Is it not now intended to wind up the Electricity Board and run it departmentally or try some other ways?

These Electricity Boards have been hardly a success anywhere. Instead of going by certain fads and going in that particular direction, I think, before this enactment was made, a survey and assessment should have been made and material made available to this House as to whether these Electricity Boards have been a success and whether we should pursue that policy and give this preferential treatment to the Electricity Boards.

Even this very enactment envisages that the State Government will give first preference to the Electricity Board, and if the Board does not take up the concern, the State Government itself will take it up, which means that certain concerns will be run by the Electricity Board and certain concerns will be run by the State Government. If we have come to a certain conclusion, then we must feel that at least in a particular State all the power generation and distribution should be in the hands of the Electricity Board. There is no question of the State taking it over. Otherwise, we will have two parallel bodies, certain sections being run by the State departmentally and part of the generation and distribution being done by the Electricity Board which would be a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. And this highly unsatisfactory state of

affairs is envisaged and encouraged by this enactment. Even if they wanted to continue these Electricity Boards in their scheme of things, even if they wanted first preference to be given to Electricity Boards, at least it should have been provided that the State will not take over, the State will not be given any preference. Let there be either of the two, the Electricity Board and the private entrepreneur or the State Government itself. Otherwise, we will create so many complications and so many difficulties.

Then, the question of the association of MPs was referred to by certain Members. I do not know whether the association of MPs in the Central Electricity Board is at all useful. I do not understand what viewpoint is going to be brought up by the MPs. I can understand the association of the MPs in the Central Electricity Authority where policies are to be formulated, and I would strongly urge the hon. Minister to revise the composition and the structure of the Central Electricity Authority and associate not only certain MPs but certain other non-officials who would be able to assist the Government in formulating a correct policy. Actually if you go through the provisions of this Bill, you will find that MPs and MLAs are particularly disqualified from being Members of any of these State Electricity Boards. As a matter of fact, so far as I am concerned my personal views are very clear in this matter that the MPs should never be associated on any of the directorates of these public enterprises. But if M.Ps. are to be associated with other public enterprises—we are having so many of them now—I do not see what justification there is to debar Government from having MPs on the State Electricity Boards. My objection and a very strong objection, is based on the fact that these bodies are executive bodies; they take executive decisions; they take executive responsibilities, and, therefore, no M.P. or M.L.A.

should be associated with it. But how are these bodies different from other public enterprises? They are also executive bodies; they take executive decisions. I think it is time that the hon. Minister, in consultation with his Cabinet friends, comes to a definite decision as to how these boards are to be constituted for the public enterprises. If on the boards in the public enterprises in other sectors, they are going to associate M.P.s and non-officials, then he cannot make an exception in this case.

14 hrs.

Here, in the case of these boards, Government have gone a step forward. It is not merely a sitting M.P. or M.L.A. who cannot be a member of these boards but even one who is not a sitting M.P. or M.L.A. but who had been an M.P. or M.L.A. six months earlier cannot be a member of these boards, unless and until he has left the legislature for one year, he is disqualified from becoming a member. I do not very much appreciate why this particular distinction has been made so far as the State Electricity Boards are concerned, which have been referred to in this particular enactment.

Then I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the very lopsided development of electric generation. There are certain areas which are saturated while there are certain other areas which are completely starved, and for which in the First Plan, there were no schemes, and in the Second Plan also, there are no schemes. The result is that the entire development is absolutely lopsided.

We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have at least got any scheme in this regard, whether they have given any consideration or thought to this matter, as to whether we are to proceed in the same old manner and have a lopsided development in this country, or whether they have got anything in their view, saying that in the Third

Five Year Plan, any particular district which is not served by any of the big Projects will have a 10,000 kw set, so that the needs of that particular district are satisfied to a certain extent. At present, there are entire districts with five hundred to six hundred villages, which are completely starved, and no development is taking place in those areas. So, Government must evolve a certain policy to see that at least those places where there are no big projects coming up are given some consideration, and some scheme is evolved for those places.

I would now wind up by saying that this amending Bill which has only taken into consideration certain very insignificant matters should be reconsidered after a real national policy for the generation and supply of electric power has been formulated. We should have a clear picture of the whole position; at least, we expect the hon. Minister to place before this House a policy statement in the first instance and then we shall see what further amendments should be made.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र (जलेश्वर) डिप्टी स्पीकर
महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। अब समय नहीं रहा है, इसलिए ज्यादा बाने जो मैं कहना चाहना था वह मैं अब नहीं कहूँगा। चन्द बात सिर्फ मिनिस्टर माहब की विदमन में धरन करूँगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बिल में दो तरह की बातों की गई हैं। लाइसेंस देते वक़्त लोकल भाषारिटी और स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का उतना ध्यान नहीं रखा गया जितना कि लाइसेंस रिवोक करने के वक़्त रखा गया है। यह सही भी है क्योंकि जब नये लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे, जैसा कि माथुर साहब ने कहा है और दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, गवर्नमेंट की एक पालिसी होनी चाहिए कि भागे से जो लाइसेंस दिये जायें वे जहाँ तक हो सके पब्लिक सेक्टर में दिये जायें, क्योंकि बिजली का उद्योग एक बड़ा मौलिक उद्योग है। इसके ऊपर सारी दस्तकारियों का, पारे कर्बों का

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र]

दारोमदार है। इस बास्ते इस उद्योग का पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही रहना ज्यादा अच्छा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह मानापनी का बंधा है। किसी का इसमें कम्पटीशन नहीं है। जिस क्षेत्र में बिजली का लाइसेंसधार बिजली का वितरण करता है उस क्षेत्र के तमाम कंज्यूमर चाहे वे छोटे हों या बड़े हों सब अपनी जिन्दगी का मुख्य मुख्य जरूरतों के लिए उसके मोहताज होते हैं जैसे रोशनी है, पंखा है। अगर बिजली का फ्यूज चला जाता है, बिजली की लाइन चली जाती है, और लाइसेंसी अगर उसकी सुनवाई न करे तो बेचारे कंज्यूमर को कोई रास्ता नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि वह इन्तिज़ार करे कि बिजली कम्पनी का धादमी कब आता है और फ्यूज को लगाता है। तब उसको रोशनी मिल सकेगी। मौजूदा कानून में इस सम्बन्ध में बहु व्यवस्था थी कि अगर ४८ घंटे में लाइसेंसी इस काम को नहीं करता नोटिस पहुंचने के बाद, तो कंज्यूमर को यह अस्तित्वाय होगा कि वह अगर चाहे तो मीटर को बंद तोड़ सकता है और फ्यूज को लगा सकता है। लेकिन अब जो यह मौजूदा बिल लाया गया है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, उसमें मेरे कंज्यूमर के मामूली अधिकार को भी क्यों निकालने की कोशिश की गई है। अब केवल यह रास्ता रखा गया है कि लाइसेंसी का यह फर्ज होगा कि वह ४८ घंटे के अंदर उस फ्यूज को ठीक कर दे। अगर वह न करे तो कंज्यूमर के लिए यही रास्ता है कि वह इलेक्ट्रिक इन्स्पेक्टर को दरखास्त दे या गवर्नमेंट को शिकायत करे। और कोई रास्ता उसके पास खुला नहीं है। तो मेरा ध्यानसे यह कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो सप्लायमेंट पहले कंज्यूमर को भी वे भी कहीं कहीं इस बिल के द्वारा घटाई जा रही हैं।

दूसरी बात में यह अर्थ कळंगा—अब वही बातें कळुंगा जो कि अभी तक नहीं कळी गईं

हैं—कि अगर मामूली कंज्यूमर का मीटर गलत ही था तो उसको बहुत पैसा देना पड़ता है और बराबर देना पड़ता है। नई विस्ती में हम लोगों को कई बका यह परेशानी होती है कि मीटर गलत ही जाता है। हमने देखा है कि हमारी कोठी में कोई धादमी नहीं रखा या बहुत कम धादमी रहे फिर भी बिजली का बिल उस महीने में बहुत ज्यादा आ गया। दूसरे महीने में जब ज्यादा धादमी रहे तो बिल कम आया।

उपरोक्त महोदय : मीटर धादमियों की गिनती पर तो इन्त्याजा नहीं लगता। वह तो जितनी बिजली जाती है वही बतलाता है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र : अब धादमी कम रहने हैं तब तो बिजली भी कम ही खर्च होती है। जहा बेट्स एंड मेजर्स का सवाल आता है तो गवर्नमेंट उसे रेग्युलेट करती है। अगर किसी का बंट कम होता है तो उसे सजा देती है। किसी को गलत बात से तोलने की इजाजत नहीं देती। इसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज होना चाहिए कि इन मीटरों की बराबर देखभाल करे और जो मीटर गलत हों उनको ठीक करवावे। अब अगर किसी का मीटर गलत होता है और वह शिकायत करता है तो वह पैस करत है, एक स्टैंडर्ड मीटर लगाया जाता है। अगर इसके भी किसी कंज्यूमर को सतीष न हो तो उसे अस्तित्वाय है कि वह इलेक्ट्रिक इन्स्पेक्टर को अपनी लने और जो भी फंसला इन्स्पेक्टर कर देगा वह कंज्यूमर को देना होगा। मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी ऐसी छोटी छोटी विकल्पों हैं कि उन का हल नहीं हो सकता है। उन का एक ही हल है कि उन को पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले लिया जाये और पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी लोकल अथॉरिटी को ज्यादा अधिकार दें—अगर वह लेना चाहे, तो उस को मीका देना चाहिये, क्योंकि लोकल अथॉरिटी पर बहुत

के रहने वाले लोगों का बितना कंट्रोल रह सकता है, वहां उन की बितनी बाध होती है, उतनी कहीं नहीं होती है। अगर हम ये विधायकों द्वारा करना चाहते हैं, तो एक ही तरीका है कि शुरू में लाइसेंस देने में और फिर लाइसेंस रिवोक करने पर उस को खरीदने का प्राप्ति देने में लोकल अथॉरिटी को प्रेरित दिया जाय।

श्री सरजू पांडे (रमदा) - उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को लाने में जो मशा भी, मैं समझता हू कि वह मशा तो पूरी हुई नहीं, बल्कि एक उलटी बात हुई। माननीय मंत्री ने यह बिल मदन के सामने रखने हुए यह प्रस्ताव था कि हम इस बिल के द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं की मुविधाओं को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि तमाम उपभोक्ताओं को, चाहे वे प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से बिजली लेने हो और चाहे सरकार से, समान अवसर दिलाना चाहते हैं और साथ ही साथ जो लाइसेंस हैं, उन के उपर केन्द्रीय सरकार भी मदाखलत के लिये यह बिल नाया गया है। मगर हुआ उस का उलटा। हमारी सरकार बार बार ममाजवाद का नाम लेती है और कहती है कि हम ममाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। मगर जैसाकि हर बार देखा जाता है, वह ममाजवाद का नाम तो लेती है, लेकिन काम ऐसा करती है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पूजीपतियों को अधिक से अधिक फायदा हो, जोकि अब तक करोड़ों रुपये कमा चुके हैं। इस कानून में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी कि हम कदम-ब-कदम राष्ट्रीयकरण की ओर बढ़ते, लेकिन इस के बजाय यह कहा गया कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जा सकता और जैसाकि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वह इसलिये नहीं कि सरकार की नीति नहीं है, बल्कि इसलिये कि उस के लिये बहुत अधिक मुभावजों का खपना देना पड़ेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि

यह पालिसी कहां तक उचित कही जा सकती है कि जिन कम्पनियों ने मुल्क का बहुत सारा खपना कमाया है, हम लोग उन को फिर और कमिया कमाने का मौका दें और यह भी कहें कि जब कभी सरकार सोचेगी, तो उन को कब्जे में लिया जायेगा, मगर साथ ही साथ उन को जो मुभावजा दिया जायेगा बाजार-माव से भी अधिक। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कौन सी समाजवादी पालिसी है। कानून में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी कि अगर सरकार महसूस करती है—अर्थात् तो सवाल यह है कि सरकार का महसूस करना ही मुश्किल है—वह कब महसूस करेगी, यह कहना ही मुश्किल है—कि किसी कम्पनी को लेना देश के हित में है, तो फिर उस को कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिये। हम खुद प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में बिजली लेते हैं। वे बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाती हैं। हम ने बार बार प्रांतीय सरकार में प्रार्थना की, लेकिन उन ने इस में कोई मदाखलत नहीं की और वे कन्ज्यूमर्स को मजबूर कर के ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाती हैं। इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी कि अगर सरकार को इत्मीनान हो जाये ता वह कम्पनी को ले ले और मुभावजों की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। मुभावजा कम होना चाहिये था।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बिजली के देने के बारे में इस बिल में कुछ परमेटेज फिक्स होनी चाहिये थी कि कितनी बिजली खेती-बाड़ी के लिये दी जायेगी, कितनी उद्योग-धंधों के लिये दी जायेगी और कितनी दूसरे कामों के लिये दी जायेगी। दिल्ली में हम देखने हैं कि सारे प्राफिनेज एयरकंडिशनर बने हैं। दूसरी तरफ गावों में जा कर देखिये। एक तो बिजली मिलती नहीं है और जो मिलती है, वह इतनी महंगी है कि साधारण भावमी उस को इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता है। थोड़ा दिन पहले मैं बिहार के एक गाव में गया था। वहां बिजली

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

लगाई गई थी। जिस भावमी के यहाँ मैं टूट रहा था, उस ने बल्ब निकाल लिया था। मैं ने उस से पूछा कि यहाँ बिजली लगी है, आप उस को इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते हैं। उस ने कहा कि साल भर की जितनी हमारी आयवनी है, वह बिजली के टैक्स के बराबर होती है, वह हम कैसे दे सकते हैं, इसलिये मैं इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता।

कोशिश तो यह होनी चाहिये थी कि सस्ती से सस्ती बिजली खेती-बाड़ी और छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधों के लिये दी जाती। लेकिन उस के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। रिहद डैम की बिजली के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से पहले यह कहा गया था कि पूरे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को ३ नए नंस फी यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी जायेगी। अभी मालूम हुआ है कि अभी बिजली बिडला की किमी कम्पनी को दी जा रही है और पहाड़ी व्यवस्था को बदल दिया गया है। इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी कि कितनी बिजली एयरकंडिशनिंग के लिये या दूसरी चीजों के लिये दी जायेगी और कितनी खेती-बाड़ी में दी जायेगी। इन बिल में इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

अगर सचमुच हमारा उद्देश्य समाजवाद है और हम चाहते हैं कि मुक्त में मुनाफाखोरी न बढ़े और साधारण भावमी बिजली का उपयोग कर सके, तो फिर उस का नेशनलाइजेशन होना जरूरी है। यह कहा गया है कि अगर कहीं गड़बड़ी हो, तो इम्पेक्टर जा कर जांच करे। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में सरकारी अधिकारियों की क्या अवस्था है। गांव के लोग—पैसे वाले लोग दबाव डाल कर अपना काम करवा लेते हैं और वह लोग उन के हक में पैसला दे देते हैं।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एम० पी०० का बोट बना दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है। यह जरूरी है कि

बाहर के जो लोग इस काम को जानते हैं, उन का बोट बनाया जाय, तो अच्छा है। एम० पी०० और एम० एल० एच०० को भी प्रेशर में माना पड़ता है और गलत काम करते पड़ते हैं।

हमारी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने अपने मिनट प्राफ डिमेंट में कुछ सुझाव दिये थे, जिन को दोहरा कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि बिजली को सस्ता बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। कोशिश यह होती कि हम कदम-ब-कदम नेशनलाइजेशन की ओर जाने और इस तरह का बानून बनाते। हम चाहते थे कि इन बारे में एक काम्प्रोमिज बिल लाया जाय और उस में परमेटेज फिक्स की जाय कि कितनी बिजली खेती-बाड़ी और उद्योग-धंधों को दी जायेगी और कितनी एयरकंडिशनिंग और दूसरे इस किस्म के कामों के लिये दी जायेगी। अगर यह व्यवस्था होनी, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। मैं उस धारा का विरोध करता हूँ, जिस के मुताबिक यह रूहा गया है कि अगर सरकार का इत्मीनान हो जाय और वह किसी कम्पनी को लेना चाहे, जिस का ठेका समाप्त हो गया है, तो बाजार भाव में पड़ने परमेट ज्यादा दिया जायेगा। यह कानई नीर पर गलत है और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूँ कि वह कम से कम इस धारा को वापस ले ले। इससे देश में मुनाफाखोरी बढ़ेगी और देश की सम्पत्ति उन लोगों के हाथ में जायेगी, जोकि देश को लूट लूट कर बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, since yesterday uptill now we have been discussing the Bill which was introduced in connection with the amendment of the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. I am glad to say that so many speeches made during the discussion were very constructive. The speakers made good suggestions and I am very thankful to all of them.

It is clear now that within the short compass of time available to me at present it will not be possible for me to cover the entire field which has been traversed here during the discussion. I will only try to deal with certain points which have been raised during the discussion in order that I may be able to tell the House through you about the intentions and policies of Government in regard thereto.

My hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, raised a very important question—I am very thankful to him for that. Of course, there should be a formulation of policy; in regard to that, the Electricity Act of 1948, as read out here, has got a clear provision. But at the same time, he already knows, as he indicated when he wrote me a letter and I replied, that we are taking certain steps. I hope that in the near future we will be able to do something in this connection.

Sir, yesterday in my speech I referred—rather hinted at it—that we are intending to amend this Act of 1948 also. It will be examined and wherever it is found necessary, in order that the provisions may cope with the present day needs, amendments will be introduced and the improvements suggested by the hon. Members of this House will also be taken into consideration.

During the discussion one of the points raised relates to nationalisation. In my opening speech I said something about that. On hearing the speeches which have been made on this question I have come to the conclusion that the opinion of the hon. Members in regard to nationalisation is the same as I expressed myself. What I expressed was that electricity being an essential service is a fit subject to be nationalised. I pointed out only that on account of the paucity of funds required for all sorts of expenditure in regard to the development of this country it would not be possible to provide as much money as may be required for this

purpose. Therefore, this sort of policy can be started and continued at a slow speed. Wherever and whenever it is possible it will be done. Wherever it is seen that a certain licensee is not supplying as he ought to do, then nationalisation will come. I wish that the day may come soon when we nationalise it entirely and the whole thing will be in the hands of Government for the benefit of the public here.

Another point which has been raised relates to the cheap supply of electricity for agriculture and small-scale industry. I said yesterday that I quite agree with that. There have been communications between the Centre and the States at present on this subject. In that connection I said that as far as the formula embodied in the Act of 1948 standing in the way of doing something is concerned, I am going to examine that position. If it is found possible then we will be able to do something also for that. As far as the help of the State is concerned, we are prepared to do that. I said yesterday that the Centre will participate in the subsidy which shall have to be given for the purpose of reducing the prices of electricity for small-scale industries and for agriculture. (Interruptions).

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): How many States have implemented this?

Shri Mohammad Ibrahim: The question of implementation by the States does not arise at present because we have written to them only recently. This offer had been made to them in the month of June only.

An hon. Member: Why so late?

Shri Mohammad Ibrahim: Therefore the question of implementation does not arise now. One thing is certain; that is, it will be implemented without the interference of the Central Government or anybody else.

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

If you examine the schedule of prices of electricity in each State you will come to the conclusion that each State is charging much less in the case of agriculture and small-scale industry than in the case of domestic use. I have the list with me and if I read it it will take time. I do not think it is necessary for me to read it out. If any hon. Member wants it I will furnish a copy of it to him.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It is better to circulate it.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: At present I am presenting it only for the purpose of showing that as far as the small-scale industry and agriculture are concerned, the consideration that is being asked for in this House is already being paid by the States or by the Centre.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think there is some misunderstanding. The question is that the small-scale industry is not getting even the treatment which the big industries are getting. Power is being supplied to big industries at a much lower rate than for the small-scale industries. So far as home consumption is concerned it is quite clear.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There is no question of home consumption. By reading this schedule I have come to the conclusion I have expressed. I will ask my hon. friend Shri Mathur to sit with me and discuss it with me. If it is wrong I will correct it. I do not deny that prices have to be reduced for small-scale industries and for agriculture.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are satisfied.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I think this is enough to satisfy the House.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is the price of electricity the same or less for big industries as for domestic purposes?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the price of electricity supplied to big

industries is less than the price that is charged for domestic purposes.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It may be so, I do not deny because I have not examined that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is not so.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: But I will examine the whole question. After examination whatever is possible will be done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is right.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Then there was a complaint in some speeches that the rural area has been neglected. I can say that prior to the First Plan no thought was ever bestowed by any Government anywhere in India on the electrification of the rural areas—I mean the villages. But, in the First Plan the idea was entertained and preliminary steps were taken in order to decide what has to be done, how it is to be done and how far it can be done. All these questions were considered. During the Second Plan there has been electrification of 7,985 villages so far. I do not say that it is satisfactory. I do not say it is much. But what I mean is that steps have been taken and we have gone towards that side in order that villages may be provided. (Interruptions)

Shri P. R. Patel: When he says that the rural areas are looked after, I want to know from him why the project that was to be implemented in the First Plan was not implemented. That is the rural area.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He himself has admitted that not much attention was paid during the First Five Year Plan.

Shri P. R. Patel: That was put by this Government, why was it not implemented?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I conceded that during the First Five Year Plan not much attention to this

aspect was paid. I am not saying that that is a satisfactory thing. I said only that a beginning has been made. The hon. Member made a suggestion that so far nothing has been done. We have to make a start. I am pointing out that the start has been made. Let us make an effort that we develop it as expeditiously as possible. (Interruption).

From one speech at least it appeared that this amending Bill has favourable provisions for licences. I want to point out this. I will draw the attention of the hon. Members to a few provisions in it from which it will appear that no provisions detrimental as far as the personal interests of the licensees are concerned are embodied in this. They are embodied in this Bill. I requested the hon. Members not to view these matters from this point of view and think that the Government is pro-licensees or pro-anybody or against anybody. Government has to serve every citizen and has to take interest in every citizen; it should be impartial whatever it may be deemed to be. Now, the period of the licence has been reduced. Is that provision in favour of the licensee? So far the licence could not be amended without his consent. Now it can be done without his consent. Other control measures are provided here and they may be used against him. His security can be forfeited if certain things happened. There is also a new provision. Whatever was paid by the consumer will be deducted out of the compensation which will be paid to the licensee. The required number of consumers has also been reduced from 6 to 2. Much has been said about this yesterday and today; it has been said that one person should be allowed to apply for it. Yesterday, I have pointed out that in the non-compulsory area a licensee is forced to supply if two persons will apply. He will ask the people there and give notice and ascertain whether anyone else wants supply. If he receives

two applications, he will supply. If an area is potential, why should not two people be there? If in a potential area, one man is living and if he wants electricity, it will never be impossible to find out another person. There will be no difficulty. It will be easier than before.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Why not accept my amendment then?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Do these arguments lead to the conclusion that the amendment is necessary? It does not mean that the amendment should be accepted.

As regards the 15 per cent which will be allowed to the licensee, much has been said about it. But this 15 per cent is only in name. If calculation is made, it will probably be reduced to 2 per cent net. Therefore, it is not a thing which should be objected to.

Shri Panigrahi: How does this 15 per cent come to 2 per cent?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would be clear to the hon. Member if he wants.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Two things were said about UP. I do not think that I should say much about them because the persons who said them are not here and so I leave them out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The UP Chief Minister has explained it fully in the Assembly the other day.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Not that thing. It has been said that a tenant may not be able to avail the convenience that is going to be provided by this Bill. At the time of vacating the House, the electricity installation may be there. The owner may not pay for it and take it over. The tenant may not also be allowed to take it away. That was the explanation given. I think we should not concern ourselves with that position. Everybody will know the consequences before

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

taking electricity: what may happen or what may not happen. One will take action in regard to this matter with open eyes. He is not the owner of the house. When he vacates the house, the owner would rather force him to restore the house to the same condition in which it was found when he occupied it. He may take it away or there may be some compromise between the two. On this ground, it should not be said that the tenant should not be allowed to take electricity. So many are engaged in industry, they are earning their income out of industry, they are helping the country with that industry. They are living in the house of others. For the industry, electricity is required but the owner does not allow that. I came across several such cases in UP where the tenants were not allowed by the owners to take electricity. So, I think it is very necessary and in the interest of the development also this provision should be there. It should not be opposed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur spoke about the Members of Parliament being members of the electricity board, provided under the Act of 1948. The only function assigned to that board is to make rules and the rules framed by that board will be placed before this House. That will be considered by the Members of Parliament and in that way Parliament will have the supreme authority. (*Interruption.*)

An Hon. Member: Parliament is always supreme.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Then why is it degrading itself? Why are amendments proposed that the Members of Parliament should be given a place among the members of the electricity board. (*Interruptions.*) There should be no such amendment. I do not accept them.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Regarding the U.P. affair, he has said that the hon.

Members who raised it are not present here. The U.P. question was raised by Shri Panigrahi and he is there. He referred to the loans advanced to Martin Burns Ltd. If there is time, the hon. Minister may answer that.

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : वह बहुत शीका बोले । उन्होंने ने सिर्फ इतना कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने मार्टन कम्पनी को इसलिये नहीं खरीदा कि उन को बहुत रकम देना पड़ता । मैं ने जो कहा वह दूसरे साहिबान के जवाब में था जिन्हो ने कि रिहन्द डैम और दूसरी चीजों के बारे में कहा था ।

He spoke only about a very small point. I did not think it necessary even to contradict that, although I knew what was the position. His information on that point is not correct that they refrained from purchasing because they have to make heavy payments. There may be so many things on account of which one may refrain from doing something. I do not think that I should disclose a U.P. matter in this House. That was not the position. I was saying about electricity complaints. One hon. Member raised a question about Rihand Dam.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was I who raised the question about Rihand Dam, and I am here to hear from him something about that.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I am afraid my hon. friend's information is only hearsay, received from others. I was trying to contradict only those who had got firsthand knowledge. But for the benefit of my hon. friend I may point out that today the entire area which was going to be served by Rihand Dam is served by electricity. During my stay there three or four power stations have been constructed and they are going to supply power to each and every district. That area is not suffering now. The idea of Rihand Dam was entertained in the year 1946, twelve years ago. At that

time an area was fixed in regard to that project, to which area that electricity will be taken in order to benefit those people. But now the position has changed. So far U.P. has got no big industry. If it is advantageous for a State to have a big industry and a small industry—both—and U.P. tried to have a big industry there and for that purpose it gives any part of its generation work, I do not think it can be objected to. As far as the suffering of those people in regard to electricity is concerned, I was going to point out—in my face he should have said that that is the part which is not served today by electricity and which was going to be served by Rihand Dam—that the Rihand Dam area is served by electricity today.

श्री प्र० ना० बंसह (बन्दीली) : मैं जानकारी के तौर पर यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने गावों को काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये बिजली मिल रही है।

हाकिम मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मुझ को तो यह बात मालूम नहीं है कि कितने गावों को दी गई है। मैं तो साल डेढ़ साल से वहाँ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं भ्रम करना हूँ यकीन से कि वहाँ कोई दो सौ या डेढ़ सौ गावों को बिजली दी गई है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बिडला से समझौता किया है कि इस घे से प्राधी बिजली बिडला कम्पनी को दी जायेगी और प्राधी में में और लोगो को दी जायेगी, क्या यह सही है ?

हाकिम मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : यह मुझा मेरे यहाँ जाने के बाद का है। मुझ को उस के बारे में खबर नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause. The Question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendments to clause 3?

श्री P. R. Patel: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 5, add—

"(11), 'small scale industry' means an industry worked by electrical energy on a motor of not more than 10 H.P." (54)

Sir, this amendment is meant only to define a small scale industry. The intention is that cheap electricity be given only to very small industries. I do not want to say anything more on this point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been said.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I desire to move an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was the notice given?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is amendment No. 16, Sir, but I want to move it in a slightly modified form.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told that the Government is prepared to accept it with a little modification. He may move it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am moving it in the modified form. I beg to move.

Page 3, line 8,—

add at the end—

"and includes any Board which functions in that State under sections 6 and 7 of the said Act." (16).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Government accepting this?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): Yes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall put that first. The question is,

Page 3, line 8,—

add at the end—

"and includes any Board which functions in that State under sections 6 and 7 of the said Act" (16)

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No 54. The question is:

Page 3,—

after line 5, add—

"(11) 'small scale industry' means an industry worked by electrical energy on a motor of not more than 10 H P" (54)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question is,

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the amendments to clause 4?

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Sir, I beg to move

Page 3,—

omit lines 30 to 32 (1)

Shri Supakar: My amendment No 51 is the same as amendment No 1.

Shri P. R. Patel: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 30 to 32, substitute—

(1) in item (1), after the words "in respect of the supply of energy", the following shall be inserted, namely —

"which in case of supply of energy for agriculture and its allied works and also for small scale industry shall not exceed 10 naye paise per unit" (55)

Shri Panigrahi: Sir, I just wanted to submit that the provision for rate regulation existed in terms of clause 11 and the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. After the passing of the Act of 1948, a clear profit or reasonable return of 6 per cent was allowed. So, it was decided to forego this provision in clause 11 and the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. But Sir, I would like to submit that this 6 per cent net profit is enabling the electricity undertakings which are worked privately to manipulate their accounts to such an extent that, even if it is possible for the State Governments or their inspectors to check their books of accounts, whatever profits they earn always come within the margin of 6 per cent with the result that the rate charged per unit of electricity can never be reduced. I can just cite one instance. The rates which are being charged for the last 40 years by the Octavius Company in Cuttack—it has got two power stations one at Cuttack in Orissa and the other in Bihar—are six annas per unit. For so many years, it has been giving more and more dividends and earning more profits, but their books show that they are earning a profit within 6 per cent. Therefore, they charge six annas per unit in Cuttack. It is now getting the bulk of its supply of electricity from Hirakud at a very cheap rate of 10 naye paise per unit. But after getting electric supply for 10 nP per unit from Hirakud, it still goes on charging six annas per unit at Cuttack. So, I would submit that the old provision should also be retained.

that is, the provision about fixing a maximum price limit. So, with a view to this aspect of the matter, I have moved this amendment.

Shri Supakar: I shall be very brief in view of the fact that I have appended rather a long Minute of Dissent on this particular point. Apart from those arguments in the Minute of Dissent, I may say that after the 1948 Act was passed, the Advisory Board was formed in the year 1953 to go into both the Acts of 1910 and 1948 and it must have gone into the action and reaction of this particular section, section 3, and clauses X and XIA in the Schedule in the 1910 Act and also section 57 and Schedules VI and VII of the 1948 Act. Even after a thorough study of these two apparently conflicting standards, as is suggested by the Government, they did not suggest any amendment to the Act of 1910.

Now, we are told that unless we do away with the clause regarding the limits of price there will be an inconsistency. But I would submit, as I have submitted earlier, that there will be no inconsistency, and we should see that the present clause prevails inasmuch as, whenever there is a conflict, this clause gives the consumer the rule of thumb or a ready reference as to the amount and the rate that is payable by him

On the other hand, the formulae that are mentioned in Schedules VI and VII and section 57 of the 1948 Act are rather complicated and it is not possible even for the Government to know, as is our experience, on what basis these rates are calculated. Therefore, I would submit that rather than doing away with the limits of price, as is suggested in the present clause, they should so adjust the provisions under the 1948 Act so as to conform to the needs of fixing a maximum. I believe that it will be a great progress in the development of electricity if we retain this clause relating to the fixing of the maximum limit in the body of the licence itself so that it could give a firm indication to the consumer as

to the limit up to which he is liable to pay.

Shri P. R. Patel: I have moved my amendment. I have been very glad to hear from the hon. Minister that the Government intends to supply electricity at a cheap rate to the agriculturists for agricultural use. He also said that electricity is supplied at a lower rate for agricultural purposes than for domestic purposes. I think that is always the case everywhere, and electricity is supplied to bigger industries at a lower rate than for agriculture or small industries. But, for the Minister's knowledge, I want to say one thing. When electricity is supplied for agricultural use, there is a minimum charge and even though electricity is not used in the monsoon season, the agriculturists are charged. That works up to the maximum charge and thus the agriculturists have to pay more than that which is charged for domestic purposes.

At the same time, the Minister said that the Government is thinking of supplying electricity for agricultural uses at a cheaper rate. I withdraw my amendment if the assurance comes from the hon. Minister that the Government will take action within six months. I do not think the hon. Minister considers the matter, but if he considers the matter and promises on the floor of the House that the Government will take action within six months or say one year and supply electricity to agriculture and small industries at a cheap rate not exceeding 10 nP per unit, I will be very happy to withdraw this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is better that he sticks to his amendment!

Shri P. R. Patel: But the Minister said the other day that if necessary he will amend the Act of 1948. For this purpose, if it could be necessary to amend the Act of 1948, what is the sense in amending the present law which authorises the Government to fix the rate of supply for agriculture or any other purpose? I only desire

[Shri P. R. Patel]

that the Government should have authority to fix the rate of electrical energy supplied in the case of agriculture and small industries I hope the hon. Minister will be good enough to accept this amendment

Shri Krishna Chandra rose—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या माननीय सदस्य भी बोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र : मेरे दो प्रमेडमेंटस हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 41 clauses that ought to be gone through within one hour which has been fixed by the House. The maximum that I could allow in addition to that one hour has also been exhausted. Therefore, I shall have to put to the vote at 3.45 all the clauses that may be left. If hon. Members want that all clauses should be discussed they should proceed at a quicker pace. That is my request.

Shri Krishna Chandra. I beg to move

Page 3, after line 28, insert

"(aa) for clause (c), substitute—

"(c) A local authority if it is an applicant for the licence shall be given preference over any other person" (40)

Page 3, for lines 30 to 32, substitute—

"(1) in item (1), after the words "in respect of the supply of energy", the words "which limit shall be kept lower in case of supply of energy for agriculture and also for small-scale industries", shall be inserted" (41)

प्रमेडमेंट नम्बर ४० में मैं ने यह प्रोपोज किया है कि जब बिजली के लाइसेंस के लिये दरखास्तें आयें, उनमें प्रगर लोकल प्रधारिटी की दरखास्त है, तो उस को और किसी प्रादमी के मुकाबले में प्रेफरेंस दिया जाये ।

हाकिम मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : यही कानून है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र नहीं है । जब लाइसेंस रिबोक किया जाता है, या उस की मियाद खत्म हो जाती है, तब तो कानून में लोकल प्रधारिटी को यह प्राप्ति और किसी शक्त्त के मुकाबले में दिया गया है, लेकिन जब लाइसेंस प्राट किया जाता है, तो लोकल प्रधारिटी की एप्लीकेशन को किसी दूसरे मामूली शक्त्त के मुकाबले में भी प्रेफरेंस नहीं दिया जाता है । मेरा प्रमेडमेंट यह है कि प्रगर कोई लोकल प्रधारिटी लाइसेंस के लिये दरखास्त दे, तो उस को किसी मामूली प्रादमी पर प्रेफरेंस दिया जाये ।

कानून में लाइसेन्स देने के बारे में एक यह धार है कि लाइसेंस में लिमिट फिक्स कर दी जायेगी कि उसी लिमिट में—उसी सीमा में लाइसेन्सी बिजली का चार्ज लगा सकेगा, उस से प्रागे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा । अब यह धारा निकाल दी गई है । मैं चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट का यह जो अधिकार है, उस अधिकार को बदस्तूर रखा जाय, बल्कि उस में और इजाफा किया जाय और यह शर्त रख दी जाय कि यह सीमा खेती और छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधा के लिये अपक्षतया कम रखी जायेगी ।

15 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and power (Shri Hathi): With regard to the amendments of Shri Panigrahi, it is known that in the 1910 Act, this provision of fixing the maximum rate was kept. But subsequently after the passing of the 1948 Act, the profit of the licensee has been restricted by the provision that it should not be more than 2 per cent. above the Bank rate, which is termed as a reasonable return. In no case can he charge more than that. So, whatever the maximum the

profit should be restricted only to that much. In the 1910 Act, this provision did not exist, but now with this provision which is restricting the profit, that maximum prescribed limit is not necessary

Regarding the other point raised by Shri Patel about the agricultural rates, I think the hon Minister has amply clarified the intentions of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Commerce and Industry. Up to now, no subsidy was given by the Centre for small-scale industries, but now they have said that 50 per cent of the subsidy will be borne by the Central Government, provided the rate is more than 1½ annas per unit. In that case, the Centre will bear 50 per cent for small-scale and cottage industries. Up to now, there was no mention of subsidy, but now we have prescribed the rate. It should not exceed 1½ annas per unit for small-scale industries. If it exceeds that subsidy may be given and in the subsidy, the Centre will share half.

So far as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are concerned, they have mentioned the rate and this question of sharing the subsidy. But after all, we know that agriculture is more important and there should not be any difficulty for the State Governments to give electricity to agriculturists at a lower rate. In fact, in many cases, it is given at a lower rate. As the hon Minister mentioned, the rate for agriculture is Andhra 1½ annas, Bihar 2 ¼ annas, Madras 9/10 anna, Mysore 3/4, Orissa 1½ annas.

Shri P. R. Patel: What about Bombay?

Shri Hathi: For Bombay, I will give all the three rates: 5½ annas for domestic consumption, 2 23 annas for industry and 15 nP for agriculture.

Then, so far as the local authorities are concerned, when an individual licence has to be given, there is a provision in the 1910 Act that the State Government will consult the local

authorities, if they have any objection. That objection will be considered, reasons will be recorded and then only the licence will be given. There is ample provision for consulting the local authorities.

For these reasons, I am not accepting any of the amendments.

Shri P. R. Patel: He said that so far as energy used for small-scale industries is concerned, there is some scheme. But is there any scheme regarding energy supplied for agriculture?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That he has made clear by saying that it would not be difficult for the States to supply it at a lower rate.

Shri P. R. Patel: Within what time and how?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that does not satisfy him, it cannot be helped.

Shri Panigrahi: I quite appreciate what the hon Deputy Minister has said with regard to my amendment. But I would bring to his notice the report of the Bombay Electricity Board for 1956-57. They have clearly observed that even after fixing this reasonable rate of return of 2 per cent above the market rate, which comes to 6 per cent, the Board was satisfied that the rates charged were higher. So, they wanted to revise the rates, but the licensee did not agree.

Shri Hathi: We can appoint a rating committee.

Shri Panigrahi: The rating committee was appointed and it was satisfied that the profits were higher. They wanted to revise the rates, but the licensees went to the courts and got decisions in their favour for higher profits. So even with the 6 per cent we are giving, they are getting scope for getting higher profits and the consumers are being fleeced. I would only request the hon. Deputy Minister, who is very much accommodating, to see

[Shri Panigrahi]

whether he can be accommodating in this matter also

Shri Hathi: I have nothing to add except that the rating committee is there which considers the question. On the question whether the profit is more or less, if the courts come to a different decision, it cannot be helped

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put all the amendments to clause 4 to the House

Amendment Nos 1, 55, 40 and 41 were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6— (Insertion of new section 4A)

Shri Panigrahi. I beg to move

Page 5, omit lines 5 to 8 (2)

This relates to the provision which says that—

"the consent of the licensee should be taken before the undertaking is taken over"

This really gives a power of veto to the licensee and the redeeming feature embodied in new section 4A is nullified by this provision. I would, therefore, submit that this may be deleted

Shri Hathi: If the licensee is unreasonable, then the State Government can go ahead and take over the undertaking

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The licensee is to be consulted first and an attempt made to secure his consent. But if he refuses to give his consent and is

unreasonable, then the State Government can go ahead without his consent even.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

Page 5, omit lines 5 to 8 (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7— (Vesting of the undertaking in the purchaser)

Shri Naushir Bharucha. I move amendments Nos 19, 20, 21 and 22. One amendment is the same as a Government amendment. I beg to move

(1) Page 7,—

after line 14, add—

"Provided that where the licensee is required to deliver the undertaking pending the determination and payment of the purchase price of the undertaking, the State Government shall, in issuing such notice under above subsection, also specify therein—

(a) the reference to arbitration of the question of valuation of the undertaking and any difference of dispute relating thereto, and the time, not exceeding four months, for the completion of the arbitration proceedings,

(b) the amount by way of interim payment which the purchaser shall pay to the licensee within one month of the delivery of the undertaking;

(c) the period, not exceeding six months from the date of delivery of the undertaking

within which the balance of the purchase price shall be paid;

(d) payment of interest after the expiry of the above period of six months at the rate of three per cent. per annum above the current Bank rate" (19)

(2) Page, 7, line 24,—

after "the aforesaid date" insert—

"or such further time as the State Government may choose to extend" (20)

(3) Page 9, lines 18 and 21,—

omit "reduced in either case by the value of contributions made by consumers towards the cost of construction of service lines or other capital works" (21)

(4) Page 9,—

after line 23, add—

"Provided that the value of the assets shall be increased by an amount equivalent to the tax, if any, which the undertaking would be liable to pay under section 10, sub-section (2), clause (vu) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 after taking into account the balance, if any, in the Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve created under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948". (22)

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

Page 6,—

for lines 29 to 40 substitute—

"(d) if the State Electricity Board is not willing to purchase the undertaking, the State Government in any case where the local authority referred to in clause (b) is willing to purchase the undertaking shall by notice in writing require the licensee to sell and thereupon the licensee shall sell the undertaking to that local authority;

(e) if the State Electricity Board is not willing to purchase the undertaking and the local authority is not willing to purchase the State Government shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking;" (4)

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

(1) Page 6,—

for lines 1 to 8, substitute—

"5 (1) Where the State Government revokes, under section 4, sub-section (1), the licence of a licensee" (36)

(2) Page 7,—

after line 14 add—

"Provided that in any such case, the purchaser shall pay to the licensee, interest at the Reserve Bank rate ruling at the time of delivery of the undertaking plus one per centum, on the purchase price of the undertaking for the period from the date of delivery of the undertaking to the date of payment of the purchase price" (37)

(3) Page 9, lines 18 to 21,—

omit "reduced in either case by the value of contributions made by consumers towards the cost of construction of service lines or other capital works" (38)

(4) Page 9—

for lines 28 and 29, substitute—

"other than (i) a generating station declared by the licence not to form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase, and (ii) service lines or other capital works or any part thereof which have been constructed at the expense of consumers, due regard" (39)

Shri Krishna Chandra: I beg to move

(1) Page 6, line 22,—

for "whole" substitute "major portion" (42)

[Shri Krishana Chandra]

(2) Page 7, line 37,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten". (43).

(3) Page 10.—

omit lines 3 to 6,—(44).

(4) Page 10, line 4,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten" (45)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 44 is the same as Amendment No. 11

Shri Naushir Bharucha I do not desire to take the time of the House I have already referred to my amendments in the course of my speech

Shri Supakar: Regarding Government Amendment No 36, during my speech earlier, I have said that this is rather an over-simplification which may lead to complications in future Therefore, may I suggest to the Government to reconsider it? Even if they do not propose to drop it now, will they at least reconsider it and see what will be the repercussions of the over-simplification at a later stage?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र माननीय मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया है कि लोकल एग्यारिटी की दरखास्त पर कनिडर किया जायगा कि उसे कोई एतराज तो नहीं है। मेरी तजवीज यह थी कि उसको लाइसेंस देना चाहिये। और अब यह मेरा प्रपोजेक्शन है कि लाइसेंस जब रद्द किया जाता है रिवोक किया जाना है या उसकी मियाद खत्म हो जानी है तब इसे बिल में और इस कानून के अन्दर यह प्राविजन है कि उस लोकल एग्यारिटी को प्रोपान होगा जिसके क्षेत्र में सप्लाय का पूरा क्षेत्र आता है और अगर एरिया आफ सप्लाय का कुछ थोड़ा सा हिस्सा भी उस लोकल एग्यारिटी के क्षेत्र के बाहर निकल जाये तब फिर लोकल एग्यारिटी को यह प्रोपान नहीं रहेगा। मेरा प्रपोजेक्शन यह है कि अगर एरिया आफ सप्लाय का अधिकतर भाग लोकल

एग्यारिटी के एरिया के अन्दर पड़ता है तो उस लोकल एग्यारिटी को सरीदवारी का प्रोपान होना चाहिये। मेरे प्रपोजेक्शन की यही मशा है।

Shri Panigrahi: I have already moved my amendment No 4 to substitute lines 29 to 40 Now I am moving my amendment No 7 to that clause I hope the Government will accept both my amendments.

I beg to move.

Page 9, lines 8 and 9,—

omit "or intending purchaser" (7)

Shri Hathi. So far as amendment No 7 is concerned, I think the omission of the words "or intending purchaser" may be accepted.

So far as amendment No 4 is concerned, we do not accept the amendment I think we have very clearly stated that the first reference will be to the State Electricity Board, then the State Government and then the local authority Therefore we are not prepared to accept it

Regarding Government amendment No 36, Shri Supakar said that over-simplification might complicate matters As it is, under section 4(1)(c) some procedure is adopted and for the remainder another procedure is adopted We want to have the same procedure for all the case Even if there is a default the procedure should be the same—a notice will be given and all that Therefore, we want to have a uniform procedure I do not think there is any complication

Shri Supakar: The previous one was simpler

Shri Hathi: Previously there were two categories Now we have one category for all cases.

So far as amendment Nos. 38 and 39 are concerned, we are only taking them from the present place and keeping them elsewhere. That is the only thing.

So far as Shri Bharucha's amendment about giving 3 per cent is concerned, we are putting it at 1 per cent. We cannot accept the amendment to make it 3 per cent. We can appreciate the difficulty that when once the undertaking is sold the arbitration might take some time and the man may not get his money for a long time. He has to wait for that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Government is notorious for not paying the money in time.

Shri Hathi: No, but we think we should leave it at 1 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

Page 6,—

for lines 1 to 8, substitute—

"5 (1) Where the State Government revokes, under section 4, sub-section (1), the licence of a licensee" (36)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question is.

Page 7,—

after line 14, add—

"Provided that in any such case, the purchaser shall pay to the licensee, interest at the Reserve Bank rate ruling at the time of delivery of the undertaking plus one per centum, on the purchase price of the undertaking for the period from the date of delivery of the undertaking to the date of payment of the purchase price" (37).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, lines 18 to 21,—

omit "reduced in either case by the value of contributions made by consumers towards the cost of construction of service lines or other capital works" (38).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9,—

for lines 28 and 29, substitute—

"other than (i) a generating station declared by the licence not to form part of the undertaking for the purchase of purchase, and (ii) service lines or other capital works or any part thereof which have been constructed at the expense of consumers, due regard" (39)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, lines 8 and 9,—

omit "or intending purchaser". (7)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 21 is barred, because amendment No. 38 has been accepted. I will now put the rest of the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 19, 20, 22, 40, 42, 43, 44, and 45 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 8 and 9.....

Shri Panigrahi: What about section 7A? I have an amendment relating to section 7A which I want to move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Section 7A is part of clause 7 which we have already adopted. Now the question is:

"That clauses 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill

Clauses 10 to 14 were added to the Bill

Clause 15— (*Insertion of new sections 22A and 22B*)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

(1) Page 12.—

after line 33, add—

"Provided that the arbitration proceedings shall conclude within six months and that pending such proceedings the establishment referred to in sub-section (1) continues to pay for the energy at the usual rates of the licensee for such category of consumer" (23)

(2) Page 12,—

after line 41, add—

"Provided that in case of difference or dispute as to the rate at which or the terms and conditions on which the supply of energy is to be continued after the termination of any agreement between the licensee and the said establishment such difference or dispute shall be determined by arbitration and the proviso to sub-section (2) shall apply to such arbitration proceedings" (24)

Shri Krishna Chandra: Sir, I beg to move

Page 13,—

omit lines 25 to 28. (47).

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My amendments are self-explanatory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose Shri Krishna Chandra's amendment is also self-explanatory

Shri Krishna Chandra: I do not want to say anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir, we do not accept the amendments

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put all the amendments together

Amendment Nos 23, 24 and 47 were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 26 were added to the Bill

Clause 27— (*Amendment of section 36A*)

Shri Panigrahi: Sir I beg to move

Page 18,—

after line 8, add—

"(j) two members to be nominated by the employees organization,

(k) three members of Parliament" (12)

With regard to the representation or taking in of Members of Parliament the hon. Minister had replied but with regard to (j), that is, regarding my suggestion that two members from the employees working in the electricity undertakings throughout the country should also be represented on this Board, there was no reply given. I think the hon. Minister may accept it

Shri Hathi: The hon. Minister had explained the position that on this Board, which is merely a technical rule making body, it is not necessary that hon. Members should be represented

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not hon Members. He says about labourers and workers.

Shri Hathi: There also it would not be proper because this Board is to frame rules with regard to safety etc Therefore I oppose the amendment

Shri Panigrahi: I wanted to know about the employees

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only difference of opinion Both have understood each other

The question is—

Page 18,—

after line 8, add—

“(j) two members to be nominated by the employees organisation, and

(k) three members of Parliament” (12)

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

“That clause 27 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 30 were added to the Bill

Clause 31—(Substitution of new section for section 42)

Shri Krishna Chandra: Sir, I beg to move:

(1) Page 19,—

after line 7, add—

“(f) makes default in carrying out any liabilities imposed

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on the licensee under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;” (27)

Page 19, line 8,—
for “one thousand” substitute
“three thousand” (28)

(3) Page 19, line 10,—

for “one hundred” substitute
“three hundred” (29)

(4) Page 19,—

after line 10, add—

“Provided that out of the fines imposed the court shall direct to be paid to the complainant such sum as it may deem adequate to compensate him for the expenses incurred by him.” (30)

इस में एक व्यवस्था है कि कानून या रूल के अन्दर लाइसेंस पर जो आबलियेसस डाले गये हैं अगर वह उनको पूरा नहीं करता तो कंज्यूमर को उस के खिलाफ प्रासीक्यूशन का अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कंज्यूमर अपनी जिम्मेवारी को बरा भी पूरा नहीं करता तो लाइसेंस को उसे प्रासीक्यूट करने का अधिकार है। अगर लाइसेंस अपनी जिम्मेवारी पूरी नहीं करता तो कंज्यूमर को उसके खिलाफ अदालत में जाने का अधिकार नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . वह सीषा सर्वनमेंट के पास जा सकता है और उसका लाइसेंस कैसिल करवा सकता है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र . कंज्यूमर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी इंस्पेक्टर के पास जा सकता है लेकिन उस के ऊपर लाइसेंस का ज्यादा असर होता है बनिस्बत कंज्यूमर के। तो मेरा सशोधन यह है कि जिस तरह से लाइसेंस को कंज्यूमर को प्रासीक्यूट करने का अधिकार दिया गया है उसी तरह से कंज्यूमर को भी लाइसेंस को प्रासीक्यूट करने का अधिकार दिया

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र]

माना चाहिये, अगर वह अपने लाइसेन्स को पूरा नहीं करता है जोकि कानून ने और क्लॉक ने उसके ऊपर डाले हैं। अभी दोनों में फर्क रखा गया है। लाइसेंस का प्राप्तिपत्र तभी हो सकता है जब वह गवर्नमेंट की बात नहीं मानता और, उदाहरण के लिये, लाइसेंस को सिर्फ एक हजार रुपया जमाना देना होगा और अगर वह लगातार सरकार की बात की अवहेलना करता रहे तो उसे सी रुपया रोक देना होगा लेकिन अगर कंज्यूमर कोई जुर्माने को उसको ३,००० रुपयाना देना होगा और अगर वह अपने भी वैसा करता रहे तो उसको तीन सी रुपया रोक देना होगा। लाइसेंस एक बड़ा आवडी होता है उसके बिना कंज्यूमर के लिये चाराजीई करना निहायत मुश्किल होता है। लेकिन लाइसेंस जब गवर्नमेंट की भी हिदायत नहीं मानता तो उसको सिर्फ एक हजार रुपया जमाना देना पड़ता है और अगर वह उस हिदायत को फिर भी न माने तो उसे रोकना सी रुपया देना होगा लेकिन अगर बेचारा कंज्यूमर उस का भी फुलूर कर जाय तो उसको ३,००० रुपया देना होगा और अगर वह उस काम को फिर भी करता रहे तो उसको ३०० रुपया रोकना देना होगा। दोनों में वह तकरीक न हो वही बेच प्रमोडमेंट है।

Shri Hathi: The amendment that he seeks to make is that after line 7 add (f) as under:—

"makes default in carrying out any liabilities imposed on the licensee under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;"

Section 42 already provides for the various penalties that are imposed upon the licensees for making any default in the licence.

Shri Krishna Chandra: It is not there.

Shri Hathi: Now if he reads section 42 he will find that there is a clause, which he actually wants. It reads:

"being a licensee or a person who has obtained the sanction of the State Government as aforesaid, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of the rules thereunder, or in breach of the conditions of license or of the sanction,"

That is included; in section 42. So, what he intended is covered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put all these amendments together

Amendment Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30 were put and negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 31 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 39 were added to the Bill.

Clause 40—(Amendment of the Schedule)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I beg to move—

(1) Page 21,—

after line 25. add—

"(1) for sub-clause (c), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(c) The audit shall be made and conducted by persons with such qualifications and in such manner as the State Government shall direct" (25).

(2) Page 22,—

after line 2 insert—

'(11a) to sub-clause (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely.—

"Provided that when a licensee is required by the State Government under section 22A of the Act to supply energy to an establishment under sub-section (1) thereof, or to any new industrial or commercial concern making a requisition for supply, the rate for supply of such energy shall not be such as to necessitate an increase in the rates charged to the existing consumers of the undertaking" (26)

Shri Panigrahi. Sir, I beg to move

(1) Page 21, line 32,—

for "two or more" substitute "one or more" (13)

(2) Page 21, line 41,—

for "fifteen per-centum" substitute—

"five per centum for agricultural purposes and ten per centum for industrial and other purposes" (14)

Shri Supakar: Sir, I wish to move my amendment No 52

Mr. Deputy-Speaker It is the same as amendment No 13

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Amendment No. 25 is self-explanatory and amendment No. 26 I have already referred to in my speech

Shri Panigrahi: Sir, with regard to my submission for reducing the number from 'two or more' to 'one or more', I would again like to request the hon Minister to consider this point. In a rural area where the agriculturists or a single enterprising

agriculturist wants to take a distributing main, the private undertakings do not like to undertake any loss. They always want to shift the responsibility on the State Electricity Boards so that the private undertakings can reap the profits and any loss that has to be incurred will be incurred by the State Electricity Boards. So, when the number has been reduced from six to two or more there is no sanctity in the number and it can be reduced to one or more. If any individual enterprising agriculturist in a village wants to take the distributing main and if he applies he must be given that power.

Now, the question may be asked that as it is today in India agriculture is not very much paying. It has also been calculated that for using one kilowatt of power in agriculture, a capital investment of about Rs 1,200 is required. So, when the agriculturist wants to take power for the purpose of producing more food-grains, at least we must have consideration and even if one agriculturist applies he must be supplied with power.

Shri Krishna Chandra: I beg to move

Page 21, line 41,—

for "fifteen" substitute "eight" (32)

जब कोई कनजूमर किसी मेन लाइन को एक्सटेंड कराना चाहता है, तो पहले छ या छ. से ज्यादा की रियायत दी गई थी और अब उस रियायत को दो या दो से ज्यादा कर दिया गया है, लेकिन उन को उस पर जाने वाले खर्च पर पंद्रह फी सदी रिटर्न देने की गारंटी करनी होगी, उस का अडरटेकिंग देना होगा और सिक्योरिटी जमा करनी होगी। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, यह पंद्रह फीसदी इस बजह से लगाया गया है कि अब तक रीजनेबल रिटर्न लफ्ट था, और अब तक रीजनेबल रिटर्न के जितने सवाल आये, सब में पंद्रह फीसदी या इसलिये पंद्रह फीसदी रकम दिया गया है।

[Shri Krishna Chandra]

हाइड्रिक मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : ऐजेरेज ।

जो कम्पल चार्ज : हा, ऐजेरेज है। इसलिये उस को पंद्रह फ्रीसवी रस दिया गया है। मेरी धारणा यह है कि पंद्रह फ्रीसवी बहुत ज्यादा है। जब इन्फिनिटिमी (सप्पाई) एक्ट में यह निश्चित कर दिया गया है कि लाइसेंस का इतना प्राप्ति हो सकता है और अगर उतना प्राप्ति उस को हो रहा है, तब फिर पंद्रह परसेंट हर बात में, वह ले ले—जहां लाइन एक्सटेंड की, वहां पंद्रह परसेंट ले ले, यह बिल्कुल असंत है। जैसाकि माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया था, यह सिर्फ वहां पर है कि जो उस का कम्पलसरी एरिया नहीं है। वहां अगर लाइन एक्सटेंड कराया, तो उस को देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर कम्पलसरी एरिया में है, तो उस को नहीं देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन ऐसा इस एक्ट में नहीं है। अगर कंज्यूमर लाइन एक्सटेंड कराना चाहे, तो उस को गारंटी का अडरटेकिंग देना पड़ेगा, चाहे उस की लाइन पड़ी हो या न पड़ी हो और चाहे वह कम्पलसरी एरिया में हो कबन हो।

फिर यह भी प्राविजन है कि चाहे लाइन पहले पड़ चुकी हो, चाहे कंज्यूमर की प्रार्थना पर चाहे लाइसेंसी स्वयं चाहे गवर्नमेंट की हिदायत पर लाइन डलवाई है; या दो कंज्यूमर्स की दरखास्त पर लाइन डाली जा चुकी है और उन्होंने ने अडरटेकिंग भी दे दिया कि इतना मुम्हारा खर्च लगेगा, हम को साल बराबर उस पर पूरा कर पंद्रह परसेंट मुनाफा देंगे—यह सब गारंटी दे दी, लेकिन अगर कोई और कंज्यूमर चाहता है कि मेरे वहां भी बिजली आ जाये, तो उस के लिये भी फिर यही प्राविजन है कि उस को भी पंद्रह परसेंट का अडरटेकिंग देना पड़ेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब लाइन पहिले ही पड़ चुकी है, मेन लाइन पड़ चुकी है, और मेन लाइन से बिजली देना है उस एरिया में, शुरू हो गया है तो फिर पंद्रह परसेंट की

वर्त क्यों रखी गई है। वह वर्त हटा देनी चाहिये।

Shri Supakar: Yesterday the hon. Minister was distinguishing between the compulsory area and the non-compulsory area. That was the argument advanced by him to negative the suggestion that in the place of "two or more" there should be "one or more". But you will see that in the case of clause VII also the Joint Committee had accepted in place of "five or more" the amendment "one or more". That is to say, even one person can take advantage of clause VII, though it is not within the compulsory area. Then why should the same reason not apply in the case of clause VI also?

The distinction is only regarding the laying of mains and extension of service lines. Since the argument that was advanced yesterday by the hon. Minister about the distinction between compulsory area and non-compulsory area does not hold good in the case of clause VII, there is no reason why the same facilities should not be extended in the case of those persons who come under clause VI. And I think that Government should consider extending it even to the case of person where it is only one. And those cases may be the kind of cases referred to by my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi, that is to say one enterprising person may come forward and he may seek the benefit not only for himself but for other persons to be benefited at a later stage.

Therefore, there is no reason why it should be restricted to two or more than two persons. Even one enterprising person should be enough to help the growth of electricity in a particular area. I therefore submit that this amendment which has been moved by my hon. friend and which is supported by me is a very reasonable amendment and should be accepted.

Hafta Mohammad Ibrahim: Sir, I am on my legs to remind hon. Members of this House that yesterday in

my opening speech I pointed out that with the licensee there are two kinds of areas, compulsory area and non-compulsory area. In the compulsory area, according to the licence, the licensee is under an obligation to provide electricity and to give electricity to those persons who apply for it there. As far as the non-licensing area is concerned it is optional. My hon. friend Shri Krishna Chandra is under a wrong impression that this applies to both. It does not apply to that area which is a compulsory area, this rule does not apply there, its application is confined only to the area which is non-compulsory, which is optional. There this convenience has been provided for the members that instead of six—under the present law it is provided that unless there are six persons applying for connection, the connection will not be given to the person who has applied—that has been reduced to two. So, it is the utmost possible convenience which can be provided there, and if it is reduced to one, then that distinction which is basic and which is provided under the agreement goes away.

There is a compulsory area and a non-compulsory area, and the basic difference between the two is this that in the non-compulsory area the consumers cannot ask so freely and with that freedom with which they can ask for electricity in the compulsory area. Therefore I maintain that according to the contract which is embodied in the licence it has to be continued in this way. So the number has been reduced from six to two, and it is never too difficult to find out.

Shri Supakar. What about the distinction between clause VI and clause VII? That way my point

Shri Hathi: May I reply to that, Sir, regarding the distinction between clause 6 and clause 7? Clause 6 actually answers the point raised by the hon. Member there. He wanted to know if there is any provision un-

der which, where the mains are laid down, even one person can apply and the licensee is obliged to do it.

Clause VI of the Schedule says: "Where after distributing mains have been laid down under the provisions of clause IV or clause V and the supply of energy through those mains or any of them has commenced, a requisition is made by the owner or occupier"—please note, it is the singular number—"of any premises situate within the area of supply requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall, within one month from the making of the requisition" supply the energy.

That is, where the mains have actually been laid, any one person can do it, because that is the compulsory area where the licensee is required to complete his work and lay down the mains within two years. The other area suggested was voluntary where he is not obliged to lay down the mains. It may be ten miles beyond the populated area, where it is not obligatory for him. If a man wants it in an area not included in the licence, then only this question comes.

The distinction between clause 7 and clause 6 is this. In clause 7 what is provided is that where a new main or a new line is going to be laid, the licensee will give a notice and say "if anybody wants let him apply, we shall lay the mains". It is not a question after the mains have been laid down. It is while they are being laid. This is after it has been laid. That is the distinction.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र : माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बतलाया कि क्लॉज ६ के अन्दर अब लाइन्स पड गईं और सप्लाय शुरू हो गई तो वह कम्प्लेटी एरिया हो गयी। लेकिन इस क्लॉज के अन्दर है कि उस कम्प्लेटी एरिया में भी, जिसे माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बतलाया कि वह कम्प्लेटी एरिया होगी, उस में भी साइडली को वह १५ प्रतिशत मुफावजे के माफने का अधिकार होगा। वह क्यों ?

Haji Mohammad Ibrahim: No; not at all.

बी क्लॉस बन्न : यह जो इस में है :

Where after distributing mains have been laid down under the provisions of clause IV or clause V, when any consumer applies, he will have to give an undertaking—"within fourteen days after the service on him by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, he tenders to the licensee a written contract, in a form approved by the State Government, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return—now 15 per cent.

इस के अन्दर जिसे घाप ने कम्प्लेरी एरिया कहा है यह अगर क्लॉस ५ और ६ में कम्प्लेरी एरिया है, तो उस एरिया में भी यह १५ परसेंट की शर्त लागू है। लेकिन क्लॉस ५ में भी बैसा में ने बतलाया है कहीं कम्प्लेरी एरिया का जिक्र नहीं है। मैं क्लॉस ५ पर रहा हूँ :

Clause 5

"Where, after the expiration of two years and six months from the commencement of the licence, a requisition is made by six or more owners or occupiers of premises in or upon any street or part of a street within the area of supply—

Not area of compulsory supply. It is only "within the area of supply"

इस में कहीं भी कम्प्लेरी एरिया का जिक्र नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Area of supply is interpreted by the Minister like that

Shri Nathi: The difficulty is, rule 13 (d) mentions what is compulsory. The rules made under the Act deal with it

Shri Naushir Bharucha: 'Area of supply' has been defined

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; that has been defined.

I shall now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 25, 26, 13, 14 and 32 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 40 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40 was added to the Bill.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri Nathi: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

15 45 hrs.

DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam, Dr. K. Atchamamba, Shri Nibaran Chandra Lasker, Shri Omkar Lal, Shri Jasti Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri

Balkrishna Wasnik, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh, Shrimati Satyabhama Devi, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri Hifzur Rahman, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva, Shri V. Eacharan, Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai, Pandit Babu Lal Tiwari, Shri S. R. Arumugham, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri Subiman Ghose, Shri Uttamrao L. Patil, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Ignace Beck, Shrimati Khushwaqt Rai—I am sorry—

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Is it a Committee of Shrimatis?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very sorry

Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Asoka K. Sen, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee "

This Bill was introduced in the last session. Hon. Members are well aware of the circumstances under which this Bill has been introduced and is sought to be passed. Apart from various assurances given by the

Government from time to time, public opinion, by and large, has been insisting for many, many years that a Bill of this nature be at least introduced and passed, so that the law of this country condemns a practice which is not only antiquated, but may be described as pernicious, a system which has caused untold suffering in the past and still continues to subject to suffering a large number of impoverished people who find it impossible to marry their daughters to suitable bridegrooms unless the proper price may be paid by them.

It is not necessary to deal with the history or try to analyse the causes which have led to this pernicious social evil. It is enough to take note of it as an evil which needs complete eradication. I do not claim at all that a law passed by this Parliament would completely eradicate this evil. In fact, law never does eradicate evils. It is the social conscience of the people which ultimately sanctions the prevention of crimes and evils. The law only expresses that social conscience. We are only taking the first step, namely, express in no equivocal terms the conscience of the people which regards this practice as pernicious and which regards it as an evil. I can tell you, Sir, that since the introduction of this Bill, I do not remember how many hundreds of letters of congratulation I have personally received apparently from people who have been feeling the oppression of this system. Coming from the part of the country where I come from, I can testify myself how especially the poorer sections and the middle class have suffered in the past and are still suffering when their girls come of age and they have to find suitable bridegrooms for them

It is true that a system which provides for parents' finding out bridegrooms for their daughters naturally supplies the cause for such a system. But I cannot see in the near future a substantial relaxation of that practice. I am not very much enamoured

[Shri A. K. Sen]

myself of a large-scale freedom to daughters to find bridegrooms for themselves, but whatever my personal feelings may be, taking into account all the social circumstances which confront us, we can foresee quite a long period of time to elapse before this obligation of parents to find bridegrooms for their daughters can see an end.

Therefore, so long as this obligation lasts, the price that this obligation necessarily involves becomes felt by those people from whom the price is demanded, and it is for those that this Bill is meant, to relieve their suffering, a suffering from a system which I do not think anybody here or outside would be prepared to support.

As I said, we do not claim, I do not think anybody would claim either here or outside, that this law alone would bring about an end of the dowry system. In fact, when Shrimati Renu Chakravartty came at the head of a large number of ladies and saw me, I told her myself that the difficulty which was really being felt by the Government was in the enforcement of such a legislation.

All of us know that child marriage as such has been prohibited a long, long time ago, and yet, unfortunately, they take place every day.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun) In villages.

Shri A. K. Sen: In towns too. Let us not be so proud of our towns. I have seen child marriages being performed in towns myself, in cities like Calcutta. After all, our social systems do not vary very much in towns and villages. We carry our rural bias when we migrate to cities. There is no doubt about that.

That really brings into relief the problem of enforcement of every type of social legislation. As I said, law cannot ensure the enforcement of the law. It is the social conscience of

the people which must ultimately sanction the sanctity of every law. After all, the Penal Code has not stopped thefts or robberies. It punishes and the people see that thieves and robbers are not encouraged, and that is the real enforcement, the real sanction behind the Penal Code. Same here as in other branches of our legal system. The people must determine for themselves that an evil which the law has prohibited should not be perpetrated and those who seek to perpetrate it are punished according to the provisions laid down in the law.

It is our duty, therefore, as I said, our paramount duty, to express through ourselves the social conscience of the country which frowns upon this evil, and we are actually doing it now in proposing to pass this law. About the enforcement of it, we must build up solid public opinion against this system, a public opinion which will come forward to see that the law is obeyed and that those who infringe it are punished.

I am aware myself, and I have also expressed it here and outside, that a long time will elapse before this evil is completely eradicated by this law, but this law will at least bring to the forefront the rising public opinion of this country against all evils, in this particular case the evil of dowry. I am therefore proposing that the House should pass this Bill as an expression of a solemn duty we have to perform in the matter of social reforms, in expressing the voice of the people in unmistakable terms against evils which afflict our society today. One of the evils we are trying to tackle today. Others we have tried to tackle in the past, and there will be more which we will be called upon to tackle in the future.

I do not want to add very much. I think the Bill recommends itself. The recommendations for the Bill are writ large not only on the face of the

Bill, but on the history of our society of the last few decades, especially after early British education and the creation of a class of people which became desirable in the eyes of prospective parents-in-law. It is only because or that class of people was eagerly sought after by prospective parents-in-law that prices started being demanded. That privileged class is fast disappearing. It will take some more time for all such privileges being destroyed, but so long as they last, so long as other privileges are attached to prospective bridegrooms, this evil will continue unless the law makes it illegal. Therefore, as I said, the recommendation for the Bill is writ large on the Bill itself, in our society, in our history and in the needs which have impelled us to bring this legislation. I therefore submit that this motion may be passed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): May I point out to the hon. Law Minister that when the Bill is passed and when it is notified that it comes into force, it will affect certain communities in the State of Kerala unless some consequential Bills are introduced and passed? Now that Parliament has got jurisdiction over Kerala, may I know whether the Government will introduce those consequential Bills?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That can be raised when we discuss the Bill.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon
I am just putting it to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion made:

"That the Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely, Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam, Dr. K. Atchamamba, Shri Nibaran Chandra Leekar, Shri Onkar Lal, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Balakrishna Wamnik, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh,

Shrimati Satyabhama Devi, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri Hifzur Rahman, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva, Shri V. Eacharan, Shrimati Sahodra Bai Raj, Pandit Babu Lal Tiwari, Shri S. R. Arumugham, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri R. M. Hajar-navis, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri Subiman Ghose, Shri Uttamrao L. Patil, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Ignace Beck, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Asoka K. Sen, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): There is an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move it.

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

(1) "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the motion and the amendment will be discussed together. I will call him after Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Colombatore): I welcome this Bill and I extend full support to it. The only disappointing aspect that I felt when the hon. Minister was speaking was that he starts off with a sense of defeatism, he talks of the great difficulties that are going to be there, he talks of how it is going to take a very long time to educate public opinion and so on.

As long ago as 1953, a Private Member's Bill was introduced in this House by my hon. friend Shrimati Uma Nehru, and at that time what did the Government say? They said: give us time, we should not be too hasty, we will bring a comprehensive measure. Six years later, with great diffidence our Law Minister puts this measure before us for discussion.

This is a most disappointing thing because when he is there representing the Government to bring forward a measure which is for jolting the social conscience of our country, at that time one would think that his very speech should give the initial jolt, rather than that he should start off by throwing cold water, in the manner in which he did. We know and he himself said to begin with that he had received hundreds of letters of congratulations, messages and so on, and having given us this very happy information, he goes on to be so gloomy about it.

16 hrs.

We are all aware of the fact that there is going to be much opposition to this Bill, or to this Act when it is passed, in this country, and equally those of us on this side of the House are aware that much of the solid opposition will be inspired from among the ranks of the ruling party. We have had the experience of that opposition in Kerala, where it was those from amongst the ranks of the Congress that opposed the dowry.

(Interruption) I did not say, 'ruling party'. I am careful enough to differentiate, and I know that there are many amongst the ruling party who are as keen on this measure as we are. But we cannot forget the experience in Kerala where it was from the Congress ranks that the opposition to the Dowry Prohibition Bill was voiced.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): May I make a submission? Should Kerala be dragged in even in the Dowry Prohibition Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because the dowry question was also there.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: It is always very uncomfortable to be reminded of one's misdeeds, and therefore, no wonder we find the hon. Member so sensitive even on a question like prohibition of dowry. So, you see that the opposition has started very early.

What are the points that the opposition usually wields? One is that we must give our daughters something to fall back upon, that dowry is what we give to the daughters so that they go into the new household that they enter, the father-in-law's household, with the social and economic status that will enable them and help them to be respected there. This is the argument that is advanced, but what actually happens in practice? In practice, once a girl with her dowry goes there, the dowry is snatched away from her, and she really has absolutely no claim to it at all. There are hundreds of cases or rather thousands of cases which one can quote, where when a girl is widowed at a very early age, she is thrown out on the streets, because there is no one there to support her, and because once the dowry which she brought has gone into the hands of the father-in-law's people, they have no further use for her. There have been cases even when the parents have had to rescue their widowed daughters from

maltreatment, and have had to take them back into their houses, and then, these widowed daughters in many families have become drudges even in their own houses, once their mothers and their elders have died. Such cases are there in plenty.

The hon. Minister when he was introducing the Bill, said that this Bill was being introduced in order to eradicate the suffering of impoverished people. I think these were the words he used. Unfortunately, it is not the impoverished people who suffer because of the dowry system. It is more those who have got the wherewithal, and who are able to give the dowry; and I think the sufferings, as far as the dowry system is concerned, and the evils of the dowry system are there in every section and every stratum of society, more so where the dowry entails a larger amount.

Then, we also have the other argument that is always being advanced, the argument of religious practices, the argument of our old Hindu heritage, of our culture and so on and so forth. This is one of the favourite arguments to point out that one should not interfere with the sanctity of dowry. They do not care at all about the sanctity of marriage; it is sanctity of dowry that these people usually talk about in season and out of season.

Always, we find that reactionary sections, throughout history, whenever they want to hold back the march of progress, whenever they want to keep up all traditions that help them to remain in power, bring forward this sort of arguments in trying to sidetrack issues.

One cannot forget that a learned judge, some years ago, in a judgment in a case about dowry, said these words:

"When the bridegroom is being offered as a marketable compo-

dity, the high standards of the scriptural marriages is contaminated by sordid considerations of immediate monetary gain".

No more effective reply could be given to those who talk in terms of the sanctity of dowry than these telling words of a judge.

Now, coming to the Bill itself, the first thing that I would like to draw the attention of the House, and the attention of those Members who are going into the Joint Committee, is with regard to the definition. Not being a lawyer myself, I am not sure how far this definition will really cover dowry or how far this definition will be such as to prevent the misuse or prevent the contravention of the giving of dowry by some means or the other.

The definition reads thus:

"In this Act, 'dowry' means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given to one party to a marriage or to any other person on behalf of such party by the other party to the marriage or by any other person on behalf of such other party either at the marriage or before or after the marriage."

But I wonder whether this definition would cover whatever the father wishes to give to his daughter, or whatever a father is called upon to give to his daughter at the time of marriage by private agreement between the parties, that is, the bridegroom's family and the bride's family. For, here, he talks of one party to the marriage giving to another party to the marriage; I am apprehensive whether there might not be the danger of an understanding that a certain amount should be settled on the bride and later, knowing as we do what the social status of our women is today, knowing as we do the difficulties that women have to face in life today, whether that will not afterwards be got away from her by methods of

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

bullying Is this a water-tight definition or not? Or should the definition be something more; should the definition be more precise, and more detailed in order to cover also the possibility of gifts being given by the father to the bride at the time of marriage?

Then, in the same clause, the limit that is set upon the dowry is Rs 2000 I feel that this is much too large a figure, because in these days, we know what a great deal of indebtedness is arising because of this system of giving dowry. People have to borrow, they have to mortgage whatever little property they have, and once the marriage is over, they find that it takes years and years for them to pay off these loans that they took in order to pay the dowry.

That is why in our country the minute a daughter is born, there is no jubilation in a house, she is considered to be a liability whereas a son is considered to be an asset. Only two days ago, I met a friend of mine who happens to be the third child in the family, and she is a daughter, she is a girl. She was telling me how from her childhood onwards, one story was being repeated to her all the time by her mother, how when her brother was born,—the first child,—the grand-mother came with scales and had the child weighed in gold and presented her mother with all that gold, when the second child was born, it was a daughter, and they received some silver ornaments and so on. When she was born, as the third child, the grand-parents were so disappointed that they just sent a postcard, not even a greetings telegram. Now, this is a very telling instance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By that time, they might have lost that gold and silver.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: No, Sir, they had no daughter to give in marriage. The first was only a son.

Be that as it may, the point is that when a daughter is born, the first thing that strikes the parents is: what are we going to do about the dowry? Therefore, I think this limit should be brought down. I would suggest to the Members of the Joint Committee that Rs 500 would be a far more reasonable amount. If parents do wish to give their daughters ornaments, because they like to see them dressed up at the time of the marriage and so on, there are all the years preceding the marriage and they can certainly give their daughter these gifts even after their marriage, but as part of the marriage expenses, the jewellery, clothing and so on at the time of the marriage, the figure should be kept as low as possible, because only then will it be possible to educate public opinion and to see to it that people do become conscious of the fact that marriage expenses should be restricted to the minimum.

With regard to clause 3, I feel that the fine of Rs 5,000 which has been put down is rather exorbitant. This might be considered strange, opposing the institution of dowry as I do, but I feel that it is not by these monetary penalties that you are going to rouse social conscience in this country, much more are you going to rouse it by sending them to jail, by seeing that they are pointed out to society as enemies of society because they contribute to a custom and an institution that is an evil in society. It is not money penalty that is going to rouse them, because those who have money will say, 'All right. We pay the fine and, at the same time, we do this.' You may even have an agreement, an inner understanding, whereby the fine will be covered by the amount that is decided upon for dowry.

Therefore, it is a social penalty that has to be inflicted on those who are enemies of society and that is why I do not think that this fine is going to help in any significant way, on the

other hand, it is the imprisonment that is far more important and that is what we should concentrate upon.

Now, I come to clauses 5 and 6. Clause 5 says that any agreement for the giving or taking of dowry shall be void. Then clause 6 goes on to create a loophole for contravention. What are they told? They are told that they should not receive dowry above, as the Bill stands today, Rs. 2,000. Then they are told: "if you receive a dowry above Rs. 2,000, you have to go to jail, you have to pay a fine; and make sure that that dowry is finally transferred to the bride." This is the loophole that you are providing.

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

In clause 5, you say that the agreement will be null and void. I think according to section 65 of the Contract Act, when an agreement is null and void, whatever is paid according to the agreement has to be paid back to the person who paid it. I am not clear about this. I would like the Law Minister to clarify this point.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon lady Member is perfect on that point.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I thank him. But there is something that really alarms me in regard to this particular clause. As is usual with many of the measures, particularly social reform measures, that are brought forward by Government, my experience has been that there are always these loopholes which enable people to contravene the law and get off very lightly. Therefore, I feel that this penalty should be much more. This provision for contravention, this loophole, must be looked into by the Joint Committee. They should make provision for avoiding any such contingency.

Coming to the last point, in clause 8, the offence is made non-cognisable

This means that Government are expecting the initiative for action to come either from the aggrieved parties or social reformers. They do not want to take any responsibility on themselves. They want to say: 'We have brought a social reform measure. We are a very progressive Government. See what we have done. We have bowed down to public opinion'. But they do not want to go that one step further and take on executive responsibility for seeing that the law is finally implemented. If it is left to the aggrieved parties, if it is left to social reformers, I do not think it is going to be quite so successful as it would be if the executive authority itself had to take cognisance of breaches of this law. Therefore, I feel that this offence should be made cognisable and not left non-cognisable.

These are really the points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House as far as this Bill goes. In conclusion, I would like to say that while the measure is a very important one and will give a fillip to the social reform movement in this country—a fillip to the eradication of one of the worst social evils that has grown up in our country—at the same time, unless the women of our country are given basically equal status with men in every sphere of life, you are not going to be able to eradicate this evil. It is no good being complacent and saying, 'Now we are having our civil code. We have introduced one measure after another'. We have on the statute-book today the Marriage Act, the Succession Act and so on. We have to go much faster than that. Side by side with the social measures that are undertaken, we will also have to see that economically women are enabled to have an independent existence and not continue as they are today, in the dependence that they have been forced into.

As I said, the ruling Party has a particular responsibility in this

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

connection, because to every measure of this type that is being brought forward, opposition has come much more from the side of the Congress Benches than from the side of the Opposition (Interruptions). That is why I would say that we should be aware of this fact that the fight is there not only outside Parliament, not only against certain parties or certain communal groups who may be shouting in an organised manner, but even inside the Congress Party itself. In the name of old customs which are a festering sore in our country, we are told that we should go very slow. But it is very necessary, when there is a festering sore, to have a very quick and major surgical operation. In this case, the surgical operation needs the co-operation of all parties and all sections. The law should operate in such a manner that this co-operation can be mobilised and this evil can be eradicated.

The Minister himself has admitted that it is not the Act that is going to eradicate the custom but it is the building up of solid public opinion that is going to root out this custom.

Therefore, I hope that this Bill when it emerges from the Joint Committee, will be a much improved measure, particularly these loopholes will be removed, and it will pave the way for the eradication of the dowry system.

श्री बालकृष्ण मभापति जी, जिस भावना से अनुप्राणित हो कर यह विधेयक लोक-सभा के समक्ष उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। कोई भी विवेक-शील व्यक्ति दहेज प्रथा का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। दहेज प्रथा हमारे लिये एक अभिशाप बन गई है। भारतीय समाज में नारी की किननी दीन दसा है, इसका यह सूचक है। पुरुष किननी स्वार्थवृद्धि से प्रेरित हो कर काम करता है। इस का यह द्योतक है। वह हमारे सामाजिक

पिछड़ेपन का परिचायक है और सब इस बात के सहमत होने कि दर बन् के कम-बिक्रम की जो यह प्रथा है, उस का मूलोच्छेदन होना चाहिये।

किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि इस दूबित प्रथा का, कासक्रम से हमारी संस्कृति में जो यह विकृति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उस के निराकरण का सही रास्ता क्या है? बिधि मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि सामाजिक बुराईया केवल कानून से दूर नहीं हो सकतीं, और समाजिक बुराईयों को दूर करने के लिये सभी तक जो कानून बने हैं, यदि हम उन के अनुभव के प्रकाश में देखें तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि यदि जनता जागृत नहीं है, जनमत के जागरण का प्रकटीकरण नहीं हुआ और सामाजिक चेतना उत्पन्न नहीं की गई तो सामाजिक सुधार के लिये बनाये गये कानून अकार्यो की शोभा बढ़ाते हैं, समाज के ढाँचे में जिस मूल परिवर्तन को करने के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील हैं उस के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाते।

इस सम्बन्ध में बिधि मंत्री ने बाल विवाह अधिनियम का उल्लेख किया है। जिस निवेदन है कि एक बार बाल विवाह के प्रपराधी को पकडा जा सकता है विवाह करने हुए, लेकिन दहेज की लेत-देते समय पकडना, जब तक देने या लेने वालों में कोई शिकायत न करे, कैसे व्यावहारिक होगा, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। और अगर वह खुद देना या लेना चाहता है तो शिकायत नहीं करेगा। यदि कोई तीसरा व्यक्ति शिकायत करेगा तो उसके लिये दहेज जुटाना एक बड़ी समस्या हो जायेगी। तो इस बात को ध्यान में पडेगा कि इस कानून का पालन कराने में व्यावहारिक कठिनाईया सडी होनी, उनका निराकरण कैसे किया जाय?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Boys will go into black-market.

श्री बाजपेयी : एक दूसरी भ्रातृपति भी है ? मैं जानता हूँ कि बाह्यों का एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिसमें लड़कियाँ कम हैं, लड़के अधिक हैं, वहाँ विवाह करने के लिये लड़की वाले को दहेज नहीं देना पड़ता, जो लड़का है या लड़के का पिता है वह उसका विवाह हो जाय या उसके लड़के का विवाह हो जाय इसलिये उस्ता लड़की वाले को कुछ दक्षिणा देता है ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती (बसीरहाट) : यह बिल तो उसे भी कवर करेगा ।

श्री बाजपेयी : मेरी भ्रातृपति यह है कि यह बिल इस पर लागू होगा लेकिन परिणाम यह होगा कि बहुत से लड़के बिना ब्याहे रह जायेंगे ।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (सागर-रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : जिनके भन्दर कलंक है वे ही ऐसा लेन-देन करते हैं, दूसरे नहीं करते—

श्री बाजपेयी : अगर हम समझें कि यह कानून सर्वव्यापक होगा तो फिर इस कानून की शरारतों के अन्तर्गत केवल विवाह के समय आदान-प्रदान भले ही रुक जायें, अगर चोर-दरवाजे से भेंट देने की प्रथा चालू होगी । अगर भ्रातृपति से न कहें तो फिर जब शादी की जायेगी तो यह देला जायेगा कि लड़की बाले की हेसियत क्या है, और दहेज न मांगा जाय स्पष्ट रूप से

श्री स्वामी : सोच जायेगा कि आप कितनी देर में मरेगा ।

श्री बाजपेयी : कई बातें देखी जायेंगी और प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि इस विधेयक की शरारतें कानून का रूप ले कर भी निष्प्रभावी हो जायें, और धन और सम्पत्ति का आदान प्रदान चलता रहे । किन्तु मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह न लगाया जाये कि मैं दहेज प्रथा का समर्थक हूँ । मैं ने आप से पहले निवेदन किया कि इस प्रथा का निर्मूलन होना चाहिये, किन्तु इसके लिये पहले कानून का निर्माण नहीं, सामाजिक चेतना की जागृति की आवश्यकता है । मेरा यह आरोप है कि जो भी दहेज प्रथा की निन्दा करते हैं वे अपने

सामाजिक जीवन में पारिवारिक जीवन में जब कभी जनमत करे बदलने का समय आता है उस समय इस सम्बन्ध में मौन रहते हैं । उनकी सारी गतिविधियाँ राजनीति तक केन्द्रित रहती हैं, सत्ता की प्राप्ति के लिये प्रयत्नशील और जिन्हें सत्ता मिल गई है वे उसे बनाये रखने के लिये उत्सुक । लेकिन जब कभी लोक-सभा में सामाजिक सुधारों का प्रश्न खड़ा होता है, हम सामाजिक सुधारों के प्रहरी के जागरूक समर्थक के रूप में खड़े हो जाते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि सामाजिक सुधार के लिये देश में जैसा आतावरण उत्पन्न करना चाहिये, और उसका दायित्व आज सभी राजनीतिक दलों पर, जनता के प्रतिनिधियों पर है और सरकार पर भी है, उस दायित्व का अभी तक पालन नहीं किया गया ।

हमारा सूचना मंत्रालय दहेज प्रथा के विरुद्ध एक फिल्म तैयार कर सकता था, जो और गैर-सरकारी संगठन है, सरकार से सहायता पाते हैं, भारत सेवक समाज है, युवक समाज है या विद्यार्थियों की अनेक संस्थाएँ हैं, उनको भी इकट्ठा करके इस बात के लिये प्रेरित किया जा सकता है कि वे दहेज प्रथा के विरुद्ध एक आन्दोलन आरम्भ करें । लेकिन यह काम हमने नहीं किया और हम कानून ले भाये । मेरा निवेदन है कि वह बोर्डे के प्रागे गाड़ी जोतने के समान है । कानून बनाने से एक और भावना उत्पन्न होती है । हम समझते हैं कि हमारा कर्तव्य पूरा हो गया, उसकी इतिमी हो गई, अब हमें इस मामले में कुछ नहीं करना है ।

छुआछूत के भेद को मिटाने के लिये जो कानून बने हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं देखता हूँ कि कानून बन जाने से पहले इस सम्बन्ध में समाज में जागृति पैदा करने का प्रयत्न होता था वह अब नहीं होता और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता समझते हैं कि अब तो कानून बन गया और वह कार्मिकजेल भोफेन्स है, पुलिस करेगी, हर्षे क्या पड़ी है । अगर बिना सामाजिक चेतना के सामाजिक सुधार के कानून

[श्री बाजपेयी]

कते हैं तो वे सामाजिक सुधार करने के प्रयत्नों में विचिन्तता करते हैं। जो समाज-सुधार की संस्थायें हैं वे इस सम्बन्ध में समझती हैं कि हमारा काम पूरा हो गया, कानून बन गया, अब हम क्या कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह स्थिति कोई हमारे देश के लिये भांषी नहीं है। यदि कानून बन भी गया तो भी उसके पालन के लिये जब तक समाज और हर एक व्यक्ति जागरूक नहीं होगा तब तक उस का पालन सम्भव नहीं। मैं तो चाहता था कि विधि मंत्री इस बात पर प्रकाश डालते कि जिन दो प्रान्तों में दहेज प्रथा के विरुद्ध कानून बने थे वहाँ उन का पालन किस तरह से हुआ, उन का अनुभव कैसा है। बिहार में और आंध्र में कानून बने थे, अब इस विधेयक के कानून बन जाने के बाद वे कानून निरस्त कर दिये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो प्रान्तों का अनुभव क्या है, क्या सचमुच कानून से दहेज प्रथा में रूकावट आई है! अगर कानून बना रहा और सुधारों की साज चलती रही और दहेज प्रथा भी चलती रही तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई स्वस्थ परम्परा नहीं है। समाज सुधार की कसौटी कानूनो की बढ़ती हुई सख्या नहीं हो सकती कि हम कानून बना कर समझें कि हमारा समाज प्रगति कर रहा है। इसके लिये सरकार को और सरकार की प्रेरणा से गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं को प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये।

इस दृष्टि से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस विधेयक को जनमत के जागरण के लिये प्रचारित किया जायें। इस विधेयक को हम जनता तक ले जायें, इसलिये नहीं कि हम यह पता लगाना चाहते हैं कि जनता इस के पक्ष में है या नहीं, अपितु इसलिये कि एक बार यह विधेयक कानून बन जाये तो जनता इसके पालन में सहयोग दे अगर हमने यह स्वीकार किया है कि यह कानून तब तक प्रभावी नहीं होगा जब तक कि लोग स्वयं आकर इस कानून

के परिपालन के लिये प्रयत्नशील नहीं होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सामाजिक जागृति और चेतना को उत्पन्न करने के लिये हम या सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं।

श्री च०२१० भट्टाचार्य : चेतना उत्पन्न हो गई।

श्री बाजपेयी : अभी एक महिला सबस्य ने कहा कि २,००० ६० की रकम जो रखी गई है यह बहुत अधिक है। यह कम कर देना चाहिए मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि २ हजार की रकम अगर किसी के लिए अधिक है तो किसी के लिए कम भी हो सकती है। मुझे धारणा इस बात पर नहीं है कि कन्या को क्या बिया जाता है। अगर पिता और माता कन्यादान के रूप में अपनी कन्या के भविष्य के सुख के लिए कुछ देना चाहते हैं तो एक बार समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन आजकल विवाह के साथ ऊपर से जो खर्च होते हैं अगर उनकी कटौती के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह दूसरे रूप में दहेज की प्रथा चालू हो जायगी। बारात में कितने व्यक्ति भायें? अगर आप २ हजार रुपये से अधिक न लेने पर तो रोक लगा दें मगर इस बात की छूट हो कि बारात में ५०० से अधिक व्यक्ति आ जाय और उनके रेल आदि का खर्चा दिया जाय, उन्हें १०, १० रुपये बतौर दक्षिणा के दिये जाय और चलते हुए साथ में एक एक दुआला भी दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लडकी वाले का कचूमर ही निकल जायेगा और आपका कानून दखल नहीं दे सकेगा। इसलिये यह बात इतनी सरल नहीं है जितना कि इसको बना कर रखा जा रहा है। आखिर यह समाज के सुधार का प्रश्न है। समाज के ढांचे में जटिलताएँ हैं और उन जटिलताओं का जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ यह कानून सामना नहीं करता, उनको मीट नहीं करता। यह तो ऊपर की लीपापोती करता है। शायद सरकार यह कानून बना कर साधुवाद ग्रहण करना चाहती है कि हम

समाज के सुधार के लिये जाने वाले कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं और हमने दहेज प्रथा का कानून पास कर दिया। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसा करना इसे गम्भीर समस्या को दृष्टि से घोरानस करना है और उसकी गम्भीरता को पूरी तरह साफा नहीं गया है। अगर हम इस कानून में केवल शादी के अवसर पर दिये और लिये जाने वाले दहेज पर रोक लगाते हैं और शादी के बाद प्राधान प्रदान चलता है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस कानून का कोई बहुत बड़ा उपयोग हो सकता है।

अभी कहा गया कि पुलिस इसमें दखल दे। इसे कागनेजेबुल प्रोफेंस कर दिया जाय। बात सुनने में अच्छी मालूम होती है मगर मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कठिनाइयों को अच्छी तरह समझता हूँ। सरकार अगर दखल दे और उसे कोई गवाह नहीं मिले और मुकद्दमा खारिज हो जाय तब क्या बनेगा? इसीलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो राज्यों के अनुभव इस सम्बन्ध में क्या हैं? नेकिन हमारे विधि मंत्री ने एक भावुकता प्रधान भाषण दिया है। उनकी भावनाओं से हम सहमत हैं कि यह दहेज की कुप्रथा हमारे राष्ट्र के माथे पर एक कलक है मगर सवाल तो यह होता है कि यह कलक मिटेगा कैसे? इस विधेयक की धाराएँ इस कलक का पूरी तरह से निमूलन नहीं कर सकती हैं।

एक मानवीय सबस्य : थोड़ा कर सकती है।

श्री बाजपेयी : थोड़ा कर सकती है इससे मैं सहमत हूँ मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप थोड़े का कानून बना देंगे तो अधिक करने में शिथिलता आयेंगी और हम समझेंगे कि अब हमें कुछ करने को बाकी नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक को जनमत जानने के लिये प्रचारित किया जाय। इस बीच में सरकार और गैर-सरकारी नस्थाएँ और इस सदन में विधेयक का समर्थन करने वाले जो राजनैतिक दल बैठे हैं उनके सबस्य जनता में जाकर इस विधेयक

विभिन्न धाराओं को समझाएँ। विशेष कर नसब के नवस्यगण अपने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जाकर इस विधेयक की धाराओं की जनता को समझाएँ और लोगों से अपील करें कि न तो तुम दहेज लो और न दहेज दो मगर मुझे डर है कि जो यहाँ समर्थन करते हैं, वे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहेंगे और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि अगर अपने पुत्र के विवाह का समय आये तो कह देंगे कि मैं तो दहेज नहीं नेता मगर क्या करूँ लडके का मामा नहीं मानता या लडके का नाना नहीं मानता, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ तो इस तरह बीच में मामा नाना आ जायेंगे और दहेज ले लिया जायेंगे। अगर हम कानून की हस्ती नहीं बनाना चाहते तो गम्भीरता के साथ हमें इस प्रश्न को उठाना चाहिये। सरकार में भी मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यह कोई मतभेद की बात नहीं है। सारा देश इस सम्बन्ध में एकमत है और धर्म का आश्रय लेकर, परम्परा का आश्रय लेकर देश में कोई भी दहेज प्रथा का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मेरी कम्युनिस्ट बहिन ने जो कहा वह शायद इसलिये कहा कि उन्हें हमारे धर्म और परम्परा का ज्ञान नहीं है। दहेज प्रथा का समर्थन कोई नहीं करता और जो भी दहेज देता है वह विवश होकर देता है। जब घर में जवान लडकी बैठी हो और उसके बाप के दिल पर पत्थर रखा होता है और जब उसको बिना दहेज दिये कोई लडका अपनी लडकी के लिये नहीं मिलता है तो इस मार कर उसे दहेज देनी पडती है क्योंकि जैसे भी हो उसको तो अपनी लडकी के हाथ पीले करने होते हैं। लुगी से कोई भी दहेज देना नहीं चाहता। इस आज की परिस्थिति को ह। इस तरह का एक कानून पास करके बदल नहीं सकते। समाज में एक क्रांति की भावना उत्पन्न करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कानून माना चाहिए मगर सामाजिक चेतना और जागृति के बाद माना चाहिये, उसके पहले नहीं। पहले हम समाज में जागृति करे और फिर हम कानून से उच्च पर मुहर लगायें।

[श्री बाजपेयी]

मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन मेरे इस संशोधन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और इसको अनभ्यस्त जानने के हेतु प्रसारित किया जाय और जनता को एक बार जाग्रत कर लें तो भ्रमले अभिवेक्षण में हम इस पर कानून की सुहर लगा सकते हैं। इस बीच में हम जनता को शिक्षित करने का काम करें।

Shri Tyagi: I am opposed to this Bill

Some Hon. Members: Why?

Shri Tyagi: For the simple reason that these small measures .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

श्री स्वामी: मैं इस बिल का विरोध इसलिये करता हूँ कि यह छोटी छोटी चीजें जो कि गवर्नमेंट अपना बजट गुजारने के लिये कर रही है यह कोई बहुत गहरी जगह पर नहीं जा रही है और न कोई बड़े प्रथम काम को ले रही है। आजकल के जमाने में मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह उम्मीद करता था कि मुल्क के उद्धार के लिये वह कोई नया काम अपने हाथ में उठायेगी और उसमें वह नेशन को लगाती। इन छोटी छोटी चीजों में कि दहेज मत दो बहेज मत लो, इस तरह की छोटी छोटी बातों में अपना बजट लगाने के मायने यह है कि साबब दिमाग इस हानत में पहुँच गये हैं कि मुल्क को उठाने के लिये कोई बड़ काम नहीं रहे हैं।

मेरा ख्याल है कि हर सोसाइटी का एक कल्चर होता है जो कि जरा गवर्नमेंट से आजाद रहना चाहिये। ना मिनिस्टर साहब यह एक ऐसा बिल लाये हैं जो कि नामुक्मिल है और इस शकल में भी इसमें बहुत सी खामिया है, बहुत सी कमजोरिया है और जिनका कि इन्क हमारी बहिन श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् ने किया। काफी कमजोरियां इनमें हैं। जो हम चाहते हैं वह

भी इसमें पूरा नहीं होता है। फिर जैसे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने अब भी इसको स्वीकार किया कि लीडरशिप के अन्दर एक ऐसी जक्ति होनी चाहिये कि वह देश को और सोसाइटी को अपने साथ ले जा सके और इसपायर कर सके।

मेरे भाई श्री बाजपेयी ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग में कहा कि इस बजट गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज था कि जो भी देश के अन्दर लीडरशिप है, अपोजीशन के लीडर हैं, काफी अच्छा अंतर उनका भावना पर है और महज इसलिये कि वे कम्युनिस्ट ख्याल रखते हैं या कोई और ख्याल रखते हैं मेरे दिल में उनके लिये कम इज्जत नहीं है। हालांकि वह मेरे में प्रलग एक अपनी भाइडियालाजी रखते हैं और मेरा उनसे एस्तलाफ भी है तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि मुअखिज्ज लीडरशिप उनके पास है और उनका कुछ लोगो पर अमर है। क्यों नहीं वह अपने अंतर का इन्तेमाल करते इन छोटी छोटी कुरीतियों को दूर करने में? महारमा गांधी ने हरिजनो और शेड्युल्ड कास्ट वालो के लिये बहुत कुछ कर दिया और वे ब्राह्मण जो कि हरिजनो के साथ पानी तक पीना पसन्द नहीं करते थे, गांधी जी के प्रयत्नो से ब्राह्मण हरिजनो के साथ बैठ कर खाना खाने लगे, हरिजनो के साथ बैठ कर पानी पीने लगे। उन्होंने मुसलमानो के साथ भी खाना पीना शुरू कर दिया। ब्राह्मण और हरिजन एक साथ बैठ कर सहभोज करने लगे। मेरा इसको बताने का मशा यह है कि एक प्रूवमेंट को चलाने के लिये कानून में उसका श्रीगणेश करना अच्छा नहीं है, उसका सोसाइटी पर खराब अमर पडता है। अब यह कहना कि दहेज मत दो, अगर दहेज दी तो ६ महंगे की सजा होगी, मझे लगना है कि एक एम्पोटेसी सी जा गई है और इसमें तो ऐसा माकूल पडता है सोया कोई ताकत न रही हो, शक्ति न रही हो और कोई अंतर न रहा हो। ऐसा

क्याल करना कि जेलखाने के दर की लकड़ से हमारा ऐसा वर्जोपमल बनेया, हमारी सोसाइटी का कम्बर सारा का सारा जेलखानों के दर से बनेगा और अगर हमने ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन नहीं किया तो हमारा समाजिक ढांचा चकनाचूर हो जायेगा, इस तरह से क्याल करना तो ऐसा मालूम देता है गोया किसी नये धादमी की तलवार मिल गई हो और वह उस तलवार को जगह जगह घुमाये फिरे । मुझे तो ला मिनिस्टर साहब का यह बिल लाना कुछ इसी तरह का मालूम देता है । स्वामस्वाह के लिये हर जगह कानून लगाया जाना ठीक नहीं । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सोसाइटी की ओमेस्टिक लाइफ में मत घुसो । अभी नई शादी हो कर आई है, बच्चों के बेट डम में मत जाको कि क्या हुआ क्या नहीं हुआ । सोसाइटी में, फैमिली में कुछ प्राइवैसी रहने दो आप हर बात को जानना चाहने है कि क्या दिया, क्या नहीं दिया । मैं कहता हू कि और तरह में भी डम पर गौर कीजिये ।

हमारी बहने जो कि दहेज ले चुकी है— मुझे माफ करे—वही आज उसके खिलाफ है । हमारी उमा भाभी दहेज की मुत्वालिफत करती है, लेकिन वे खुद दहेज ले चुकी है, अब दूसरो को रोकती है ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : आप ने चुके है और दूसरो के लिये कहते है ।

श्री त्यागी : आप भी ने चुकी है । अब बेचारी मेरी लडकी को रोक देना चाहती है ।

अब सवाल यह है कि दो हजार से ज्यादा का जेवर न हो । अगर कोई लडकी बडे षोक से पली हुई हो तो हो सकता है कि उसके हीरे के बन्दे या हीरे की भण्ठी ही दो हजार से ज्यादा की हो । अब शादी के वक्त उस लडकी के ये जेवर उतारने होंगे कि अगर दो हजार से ज्यादा हो गये तो कहीं

बाप को गिरफ्तार हो कर जेल न जाना पड़े । फर्क कीजिये कि प्रजेट भाते हैं और भाते भाते दो हजार के हो जाने हैं । अब अगर इसके बाद प्रेसीडेंट साहब या प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब एक छुल्वा भी देना चाहें तो नहीं दे सकेंगे क्योंकि उस हालत में वह दो हजार से ज्यादा हो जायेगा तो उनको गिरफ्तार होना पडेगा और सजा भुगतनी होगी ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत (हिमार) : यह उसको टच नहीं करता ।

श्री त्यागी : अगर यह उसको टच नहीं करता तो शादी में दस हजार के प्रेजेंट बिये जा सकते हैं ।

अब एक बात पर और गौर कीजिये । कहा जा रहा है कि लडके बाजार में घ्रा गये हैं । उनकी शादी का बडा मोदा हो रहा है । अच्छे लडके नहीं मिलने । मेरा क्याल है कि खूबसूरत लडकियों को तो अच्छे लडके प्राप्तानी में मिल जाते हैं । लेकिन अगर कोई बेचारा गरीब धादमी है । उसकी लडकी भी खूबसूरत नहीं है, लडकी को ज्यादा तालीम भी नहीं मिली है । ऐसा ही नहीं है कि लोग सिर्फ रुपये को ही देखते हो । और भी बहुत सी बातें देखते हैं । यह देखने हैं कि लडकी तन्दुरुस्त है या नहीं, उसका खानदान कैसा है । सिर्फ रुपये के क्याल से ही मारी धादिया नहीं हो रही है । तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर किसी गरीब की लडकी है जो कि ज्यादा खूबसूरत नहीं है उसको कुछ रुपया देकर अच्छी जगह मिल सकती है ।

हमने हिन्दू कोड बना दिया है जिमके मुताबिक लडकी को बाप के मरने पर उसकी जायदाद में हिस्सा मिल सकता है । मैं कहता हू कि आप दहेज को छोड दीजिये । फिर भी यह हो सकता है कि शादी करते वक्त धादमी इस बात पर निगाह रखेगा कि इस धादमी के पास कार्फी जायदाद है, जब यह

[श्री स्वामी]

भरेगा तो इसकी लड़की को उसमें से हिस्सा मिलेगा। दहेज न सही, भाजों रुपये की जायदाद मिल जायेगी। अगर धाप वह कानून बना दें कि लड़की को न दहेज मिलेगा और न धपनी बाप की जायदाद में से हिस्सा मिलेगा तब तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन जब लड़की को बाप की जायदाद में हिस्सा मिल सकता है तब फिर इस बिल का सारा मंचा ही खत्म हो जाता है। लड़के का बाप यह रास्ता देखता रहेगा कि कब इस लड़की का बाप मरे और कब उसे हिस्सा मिले। इस वजह से एक रईस की लड़की की शादी ज्यादा अच्छी बगह हो जायेगी। तो इस तरह यह चीज नहीं रुक सकती। तो फिर इसका इलाज क्या है? मैं कहता हूँ कि सोसाइटी को इतना ऊंचा उठाया जाये कि वह इस तरह का काम करना टेबू समझा जाये। जो ऐसा करे समाज में उसको नीची निगाह से देखा जाये। इस तरह के कानून बना कर तो सोसाइटी का सुधार नहीं किया जा सकता। धाप किस किस बात के लिये कानून बनायेगे।

बहुत सी विरादरियों में लोग एक दूसरे का जूठा हुक्का पीते हैं। मुसलमान लोग एक दूसरे का जूठा पानी पीते हैं, हुक्का पीते हैं। बाहिर है कि ये चीजें अनहाइजीनिक हैं। हाइजीन के हिसाब से यह काम नहीं करना चाहिये। मुसलमान लोग जो एक दस्तरखान पर बैठ कर एक तश्तरी में से खाना खा लेते हैं वह अनहाइजीनिक है। अब अगर हमारे करमरकर साहब चाहे तो इसके लिये कानून बना सकते हैं कि अगर कोई किसी का जूठा खाना खायेगा या पानी पियेगा या हुक्का पीयेगा तो उसको ६ महीने की सजा की जायेगी। धाप इस तरह से सोसाइटी का रिफार्म कैसे कर सकेंगे? इसके लिये तो यही जरूरी है कि सोसाइटी को एजुकेट किया जाये और लोग समझें कि यह काम करना

ठीक नहीं है। जब सोसाइटी एक चीज को बुरा समझेगी तो उसको नहीं करेगी।

क्या धाप समझते हैं कि जेलखाने के डर से चोरियां और दूसरे जुर्म रुके हुये हैं? वे चीजें इसलिये रुकी हुई हैं कि सोसाइटी इन कार्यों को बुरा समझती है और इन कार्यों को करने वालों को कंठेम करती है। इस डर से लोग रुके हुये हैं। सजा के डर से लोग नहीं रुके हुए हैं। इसलिये अगर सोसाइटी दहेज को तेजी से कंठेम करे तो लोग रुक सकते हैं क्योंकि वह समझेंगे कि सोसाइटी उनको बुरा समझेगी। अगर धाप इस तरह का कानून बनायेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि सोसाइटी से शादियां भी ब्लैक मारकेट में आ जायेगी।

इसके अलावा धाप इसके लपड़ों पर गौर कीजिये। अभी बहन पार्वती जी ने बताया कि जो चीज एक पार्टी दूसरी पार्टी को देती है वह इस कानून में दहेज माना जायेगा। इसके मानी यह हुये कि अगर मैं अपनी लड़की की शादी कर रहा हूँ तो जो मैं अपने दामाद को दूंगा वह तो दहेज माना जायेगा लेकिन जो मैं अपनी लड़की को दूंगा वह दहेज नहीं माना जायेगा क्योंकि वह तो मेरी पार्टी की है। अगर मैं अपनी लड़की को दस हजार रुपये दे दूंगा तो वह दहेज नहीं माना जायेगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इसमें है— पार्टीज टू मैरिज जिसका मतलब है खामिन्द व बीवी।

श्री स्वामी : मैं पंडित जी की राय की बहुत कद्र करता हूँ। कांस्टीट्यूट प्रोपर्टी में मैं बराबर धाप से ही सलाह लिया करता था। लेकिन धाप देखें तो इसमें क्या लिखा है। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि धाप क्या फरमा रहे हैं। इसमें लिखा है :

"In this Act, 'dowry' means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given to one party

to a marriage or to any other person on behalf of such party . . ."

Therefore, it is either that party or any other cousin or anybody on behalf of that party. For the sake of distinction we may call it 'party No. 1'. Then it says:

" . . . to be given to one party to a marriage or to any other person on behalf of such party by the other party to the marriage or by any other person on behalf of such other party . . ."

Therefore, it will be dowry only when it is given to this party, say, for instance, to the boy from the side of the girl. If anything is given from the side of the girl to the boy then only it will be considered as dowry. It must go from one party to the opposite party to be called a dowry.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Party to the marriage which can only mean wife or husband and nobody else.

Shri Tyagi: Of course, party to the marriage; there is no doubt about that. It means that either the daughter herself must give to the bridegroom or anybody on her behalf must give to the other party or anybody on behalf of that party. There are two parties in the marriage. If any person on behalf of one party transfers money to any person on behalf of the other party, that becomes a dowry. If two parties are not involved in the transaction and a father gives something to his daughter, that will not be a dowry. That is what the law says. If you read the provisions here you will find it to be so. I want the lawyers to contradict me; I am a layman. That is the meaning of the provisions here, as far as I am able to make out, that dowry will only come in when two parties are involved. One party is the recipient and the other party is the giver of the dowry; either they can directly conclude the transaction, the principal parties themselves, or anybody on behalf of one party can give something to any other person on behalf of the other party, but it must pass from one side to the other. If the father

gives something to his daughter it will not be a dowry.

According to this, Sir, where are we? How is the dowry system going to be stopped? Under this provision you can give Rs. 5000, but the only condition is that you should not give it to your son-in-law, you should give it to your daughter. In that case it is all right. I suggest, Sir, for God's sake do not come out with measures which are a laughing-stock before the public. What will people think about us, when we, Members of Parliament, pass such an Act which has no meaning? Even the objective of the Bill is not achieved by this wording.

Then there is something said about presents. If the present exceeds Rs. 2000, the father or the parents concerned will immediately be sent to jail for six months. Is that the manner in which such a relationship should be controlled? Marriage is the only occasion in the country, in India, where a house is happy, where everybody is in his happy mood. It is on that occasion that you want to bring the bombshell of this law. What is all this?

Then about the security and the money. You can give any money to anybody. For instance, you can give a gift to anybody in the world but not to one's own relation! That is what it comes to. Then why not stop the gift to others also? I can give any amount to anybody, gifts to anybody, but not to my kith and kin! That is what it comes to. I can understand that marriages should not be performed or subsist merely on the basis of exchange of money. That is objectionable to me. Wherever there is any marriage, any agreement or settlement between the two parties on the basis of money being exchanged, I think that is criminal. I can understand that it should be stopped, but if willing offers are made, for instance, by a father to his daughter, what is the matter? For instance, I have no son. If I have any money, to whom shall I give it? Shall I give it to your son

[Shri Tyagi]

for nothing? After all, some money must go to my daughter. But you send me to jail; because my daughter was married and I gave her some money I must go to jail. There must be some limit on passing laws. I suggest and I appeal to the Government not to indulge in such small matters because they are popular and because there is demand for such measures.

Somehow or other, we seem to be feminine-ridden. Somehow or other, we have given so much lift to the ladies that whenever any demand comes from ladies we surrender to them immediately, reason or no reason. That seems to be the law. Whatever their demand, that is considered to be a reformist demand because the demand is made by the ladies. After all, I think it is all right that dowries go to the ladies.

In the circumstances, I request my friends that they should not be impatient. Such things can be brought about by means of real education. It is wrong for the Law Minister to say that a penal measure will be an educative measure. This is something contradictory. It is a law of penalty and a penal law, it is expected, will educate society, as if education is penal and penal actions are educative actions. This is something contradictory which I cannot understand.

I therefore oppose the Bill. I suggest we should not indulge in these smaller matters. Let us leave this matter to society, and take up some other serious affairs for the development and progress of the country.

18.56 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Gwalpara): I am very happy to welcome this long-awaited Bill and I am happy to see that at least an opening is made for

eliciting public opinion and effort in eradicating this social evil. Many of our women's organisations are working in this field to remove this evil from our society. But they find it an uphill task. When great speakers like our hon friend Shri Tyagi are there, I am afraid it is rather difficult for us to achieve our aim.

An Hon. Member: He spoke in a lighter vein.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Yes; now I do hope that the House will take this matter in a serious way and see that the tragedy of our society is removed.

I shall narrate to you a few unhappy events in our society, when we try to eradicate this evil from the midst of Indians and raise the standards and morale of the citizens of India and Indian culture. There was a marriage party that came to perform the marriage. The father of the daughter was unable to meet the demands of the bridegroom's party. As a result the daughter, unable to face the insult to her parents, put an end to her life by committing suicide.

There has been another such occurrence. When the bridegroom's party arrived and the relations were assembled and the priest was waiting to perform the ceremony the bridegroom refused to arrive because he did not get the required amount. As a result the bridegroom's party returned and the bride was left alone. According to the social custom, after the betrothal is over, the bride becomes a *vagdatta* and for her life she could not be married.

There are many such occurrences that are happening in our society. There are also some girls whose stories came to our notice, namely, that they committed suicide to save the prediction of their father because the fathers had to sell the entire property to give their daughters in marriage. All

this tragedy of life could be avoided if this social evil could be removed and the system of dowry could be eradicated from our midst

But the measure that we take should be effective. It should not be just like the Sarada Act, a mere scrap of paper. The people should be roused to co-operate with us. This measure should be a sort of opening to get the co-operation of the people. The present situation in India, especially the economic situation is such that very few can give the required amount either for their expenses for the marriage or as dowry for their daughters.

Next, I come to *stridhan*. Clause 2 of the Bill says

In this Act dowry' means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given to one party to a marriage or to any other person on behalf of such party by the other party to the marriage or by any other person on behalf of such other party either at the marriage before or after the marriage as consideration for the betrothal or marriage of the said parties but does not include'

(1) dower or mahar in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies

And then comes sub-clause (11) which says

"any presents made at the time of the marriage to either party to the marriage in the form of ornaments, clothes and other articles not exceeding two thousand rupees in value in the aggregate"

For many people this Rs 2,000 itself may be beyond their capacity to pay, and in some cases it may be too little. Thus Bill should be made clear. There is no clarification as it is. In the Bihar Bill there is a clear definition. It says

"*stridhan* or any other religious obligations enjoined by the Hindu

law or the personal law applicable to the parties"

17 hrs.

This should be incorporated after item (11) in clause 2. I specially stress for its inclusion, because under the Hindu Succession Act, the daughters are supposed to get a part of the property of the father. It is just an eye-wash. In actual fact they don't. The father has the option to give away the property to his sons by a will, because in India, there is partiality towards the sons. The daughters do not actually get any part of the father's property. Hence, *stridhan* should not be included in this term 'dowry'. So the portion from the Bihar Act which I have quoted should be added after item (11) in clause 2.

Mr Chairman: Does the hon Member have much more to say?

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Yes.

Mr Chairman: She can continue tomorrow.

17 02 hrs.

*BOLANI ORES PRIVATE LIMITED

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the half an-hour discussion on Bolani Ores Private Limited. I will fix the time. Who are the other Members apart from Shri Sukla who have intimated their intention to participate in this discussion? I see none. How much time does the hon. Minister want?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The time may be divided half and half. 15 minutes may be given for each.

Mr Chairman: Shri Sukla may try to finish in 12 minutes so that some other Members may be permitted to put questions if they so desire, and then the hon. Minister can reply.

*Half-an-hour discussion

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): Mr. Chairman, the Members of this House do not generally know that whereas Government have made arrangement for supply of iron ore for two steel plants in the public sector, in one of the steel plants, viz. Durgapur, the contract for supply of iron ore has been given to a very dominant foreign mining interest, in complete disregard of our national policy and national interest.

The supplies of iron ore to Durgapur steel plant will be made by the company known as Bolani Ores Private Limited. 49.5 per cent of the shares of this concern are owned by a company known as the Orissa Mineral Development Company, which is another name for Bird and Company, Calcutta. The Government of India have kept 50.5 per cent. of the shares, but the entire financial and managerial control of this concern, Bolani Ores Private Limited, has been given to Bird and Company as Secretaries and Treasurers of this Company. We fail to understand why departmental mining could not be arranged in Durgapur on the same pattern which has been arranged in Bhilai and as it is being arranged in Rourkela. When I enquired about the reasons through the Reference Branch of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Ministry submitted two reasons for giving the contract for supply of iron ore to Bolani Ores (Private) Limited instead of working it departmentally. The first reason given was that in the Gua region, from where supply is to be derived by the Durgapur Steel Plant, the private mining interests had most of the mines in their hands. It further says that the Gua region has got practically inexhaustible reserves of iron ore both in quantity as well as in quality. The second reason given is that the limited resources of the Government already committed for the development of the two mines Rajaura and Barsua in Rourkela and Bhilai, it was considered desirable to develop the mines in Bolani in collaboration with the existing firms. Now what we cannot understand is that the Gua region, if it has got practically in-

exhaustible resources of iron ores why could not the Government of India take it up and develop the underdeveloped area for supplies to the Durgapur steel plant.

As you know, steel plants are vital and they are strategic to our national life and so none of those functions, particularly the function of supplying raw materials can be entrusted to any private enterprise. That by itself will defeat our policy of keeping all these basic industries in the public sector. This is being done so that the private individuals and private companies have no say in the running of these important steel plant.

It was also envisaged in our Industrial Policy Resolution that in future all major mining in iron ore, Schedule A minerals, will be done entirely in the public sector and no mining project will be given to the private hands. But in utter disregard to the declared policy of the Government this mining in the Gua region has been given to Bolani Ores (Private) Limited, where only a nominal and symbolical control has been retained by the Government, and in fact the whole thing is operated and run by a British mining company here.

The argument about the limited resources of the Government do not appeal and we do not see any reason in it, because the iron ore areas of Bhilai are being run by the Government by help of the raising contractors. These raising contractors are more or less labour contractors who supply unskilled as well as skilled labourers for the running of mines, whereas the control of the mines is completely in the hands of the plant authorities. They put up the machinery and they supervise the running of the mines whereas the day to day operations and the supply of skilled and unskilled labourers is done by the raising contractors who are paid at some rates. The same laudable practice could have been followed in the Gua region also. But we do not know the reason why it was discarded and

a completely new private company was formed for supplying iron ore to Durgapur.

Another thing which I would like the Minister to clarify is this. When they were entering into the contract with Bird and Company and the Orissa Mineral Development Company did they also try to negotiate with other mining interests in the Gua region and, if so, who were such major companies who were operating the iron ore mines in the Gua region with whom the Ministry of Iron and Steel conducted negotiations before they finalized their arrangement with Bird and Company for formation of Bolani Ores (Private) Limited?

In Orissa, as the House might be aware, there is one Orissa Mining Corporation in which the Government of India and the Government of Orissa are equal partners. This company could have very easily taken over the work of producing iron ore for the Durgapur steel works. I do not know whether this company was ever approached or whether the Government of Orissa was ever consulted about this matter before the Government of India finalized this arrangement with Bird and Company for the formation of Bolani Ores (Private) Limited

Now, finally I come to the question of prices and the length of contract of Bolani Ores (Private) Limited with Durgapur Steel Plant. I would like to know how the prices which have been settled with Bolani Ores (Private) Limited, compare with the prices at which we are getting the iron ore at Bhilai, that is, the per ton price of iron ore at the pit mouth. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify whether we have gained any advantage by entering into an contract with Bolani Ores (Private) Limited or whether it could have been more advantageous to work the iron ore mines ourselves.

I would also like to know the length of the contract. How long are going to depend on the management of

Bird and Company to get the vital supplies of raw iron ore for running the Durgapur steel plants?

These are the only four points which I want the hon. Minister to clarify and I hope he will be able to satisfy us on this score.

Mr. Chairman: I have received a request from Shri Panigrahi, that he should be allowed to speak. He had not given the intimation earlier and as such I think the only thing that can be done at this stage is that he can ask a few questions for clarification. Then I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Chairman, I would like to be informed about the following points by the hon. Minister. Previous to the formation of or entering into an agreement with Orissa Minerals Development Company whether the Government of India invested Rs. 5 lakhs or not and started an Orissa Mining Corporation in Orissa and whether it was not started in the year 1956 whereas the agreement with Orissa Minerals Development Company was signed on the 5th June, 1957. Prior to the agreement with the Orissa Minerals Development Company on the 5th June, 1957, an idea of forming the National Mineral Development Company was also there and it had also been formed to develop the area. I would also like to know whether the iron ore deposits in the Kiriburu area of Orissa are not quite sufficient to meet the requirements of Durgapur for which the Government of India have started this National Mineral Company.

With regard to the appointment of Bird and Company as Secretary and Treasurers, I would like to be informed by the hon. Minister as to what made it necessary that they should be appointed as Secretary and Treasurers and what is the remuneration for their services. What the Government of India is going to pay or is there anything in that agreement to that effect?

[Shri Panigrahi]

I was going through the articles of association. It really covers a wide field than what we are given to understand. The Bolani Ores (Private) Limited has about 41 objects. I do not want to enumerate all that, but it goes against the very industrial policy of the Government of India. How is it possible that the Government has gone into an agreement with this Orissa Mineral Development Company?

Sardar Swaran Singh: He is converting the questions into a speech.

Shri Panigrahi: No, I am not converting the questions into a speech.

Mr. Chairman: What is the particular issue in which he finds that the industrial policy is subverted? He may ask that particular question.

Shri Panigrahi: This company has been formed with the object of purchasing ships and purchasing boats and with the object of running different industries. How is it that Government can enter into an agreement with the Orissa Mineral Development Company with the sole object of supplying iron ore to Durgapuri but covering all aspects of industrial activity? How can Government go into partnership with an individual company, that is Bird & Company which is very famous and whose capital is owned by British interests? So my apprehension is whether it is true that the British financial interests have prevailed upon the Government of India to go into partnership with the Orissa Mineral Development Company so as to supply iron ore to Durgapur. I think this apprehension should be cleared.

Mr. Chairman: Is it your point that it is not only on this particular point of supplying ore to Durgapur but it is a much more comprehensive agreement which covers many other aspects of industrialisation?

Shri Panigrahi: Exactly so. And when it covers a wide scope of activities in the industrial sector I want to know how Parliament was not consulted.

Shri Supakar: May I know when this Bird & Company got the lease of this area and what is the period of their lease?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): And the extent of lease.

Shri Supakar: The area and the period of lease.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mr. Chairman, there is really not much to reply, because the points that have been raised have come up before this honourable House on two earlier occasions once in April when the hon. Member from Orissa, Shri Panigrahi, tabled a starred question, and this morning again in reply to supplementaries to a starred question when I threw some light on this Bolani Ores Limited.

In the first place it will not be correct to say that Bolani Ores is in any way a British concern. The constitution of it is quite clear. Government own a majority share, that is 50.5 per cent, and the Orissa Mineral Development Company own 49.5 per cent. According to the information in my possession the Orissa Mineral Development Company is an Indian company, incorporated in India, and I think the majority of the shares in the Orissa Mineral Development Company are owned by Indians. Therefore the basic thing which is the subject matter of this controversy does not appear to be correct.

Shri Panigrahi: May I just correct him?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Bird & Company are the managing agents.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So, all that it boils down to is this, namely, for this joint venture, in which Government hold a majority of shares and in the minority part also the majority of the shares is owned by Indian nationals, why has the managing

agency been given to Bird & Company.

Mr. Chairman: The point which the hon. Member made was that the majority of shares are held by Bird & Company which is the managing agency, and their contention is that the majority of the shares in Bird & Company are foreign

Sardar Swaran Singh: That Mr Chairman, is not correct factually, because in the Orissa Mineral Development Corporation the majority of shares are not owned by Bird & Company.

Shri Panigrahi: They are owned

Sardar Swaran Singh: When you check up the register you will find that you are not correct

The point, therefore, is, for this venture, as you have rightly pointed out, why has the managing agency been given to Bird & Company And the objection is that this being a foreign company, in the sense that the majority of the shareholders in Bird & Company may be foreigners, why has the managing agency for this Bolani Ores been given to them.

So far as this aspects of the matter is concerned, in a venture where the majority is owned by Government and only a minority is owned by the other party, and where out of the five directors two are appointed by the Government, two by the Orissa Mineral Development Company and the Chairman also is appointed by the Government—though after consulting the other partner—, we cannot say that the structure of the company is in any way wrong or erroneous, or that the interests of the Government have not been sufficiently safeguarded. That cannot be an objection against this.

Other points have been raised that there are other companies, and in this particular connection, mention has been made that the Orissa Mining

Corporation which is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Orissa Government to the tune of 50 per cent each, and it has been asked why has this work not been entrusted to the Orissa Mining Corporation? I hope the Orissa Mining Corporation is developing and would be able to raise more iron ore, because our requirements not only for this Plan, but for the next Plan are likely to be quite considerable and the Orissa Mining Corporation will have enough to do. During the last year, 1958, the Orissa Mining Corporation was able to raise about 47,450 tons in the whole of the year. All this was sold to the S. T. C for the purpose of export. They are working in two or three mines. Let us hope that they work more. But, the quantum of work that is required to be completed for the production of iron ore for supply to Durgapur Steel plant is much larger in quantum and is of a highly mechanised character. I am afraid, the Orissa Mining Corporation, if they had been entrusted with this work, would have not found it easy with their resources both of men as well as equipment to handle this work

Government have taken a very deliberate decision to expand the public sector so far as mining of iron ore is concerned. The House is fully aware that for Bhilai we are developing the Rajhara mines, highly mechanised. For Rourkela, Barsua mines are developed, again highly mechanised. It is our intention that Bolani would also be highly mechanised so that the requirements not only of the existing capacity of Durgapur, but in case of expansion, even more might be supplied from Bolani. Besides these, as is known, the Kiriburu mine is being developed in the public sector so that it may be able to export 2 million tons annually and for that a contract with Japan has already been entered into. I am mentioning this all to show that the Government have not hesitated to enter in this mining iron ore in the public sector and to the maximum extent all the resources that could be

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

thought of in the year 1956 were directed in this direction.

There is nothing wrong in principle in having a partnership in which the Government is the majority partner and the other participant is only a minority partner. Actually, if I might recall, even the Estimates Committee have pointed out that in other State undertakings which are at the moment wholly state-owned, Government might start thinking in terms of associating others in the form of giving equity capital to others. Therefore, in principle, there is nothing wrong in entering into a partnership, particularly in a partnership of this type where the Government holds the majority. Therefore, the only point which is objected to is the giving of managing agency to Bird & Co. I would like to say that Bird & Co. also an Indian company. May be that its shares are owned by outsiders. I think, as a matter of policy, we have not adopted any such policy that there should be any discrimination between one Indian incorporated company as against another. We always talk of the coming in of foreign capital in a variety of directions, we are always thinking in terms of incentives and the like, the creation of a climate proper for foreign investments etc. Hence in cases where there is participation in equity capital there should not be any objection whatsoever.

With regard to the giving of the managing agency, this point was gone into with great care.

Shri Panigrahi: They have been appointed for 15 years.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Please wait. I am coming to that point. Why are you impatient over a small thing? You can be impatient about Kerala, but not about iron ore.

What I was trying to submit was this. This firm has got experience in

this line. It had already done in this particular area a lot of work in proving the deposits, in undertaking preliminary work and also in undertaking work for the location of the railway siding and the like, and in 1956 it was considered that it would be a good arrangement if this work of management could be entrusted to another agency. After all, in the year 1956, with three steel plants all in the public sector, with two of the mining projects for production of iron ore, also entirely in the public sector, if, with regard to the third, another experiment was tried and a partnership was entered into, and the experience, knowledge, know-how and the managerial skill of a well-known firm, a firm of repute who had functioned in that area, who had experience of work in that area, was taken, there is nothing wrong in principle, because we had been taking advantage of such arrangements before also. In other directions also I think we cannot rule out the association of private firms or private individuals with the public sector, provided of course that the terms are appropriate in entering into arrangements or partnerships of this type.

A point was raised by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla that in the matter of the supply of raw materials to steel plants we should not tie ourselves down to any foreign interest. I think it is wrong to say that in this case we are in any way trying ourselves to any foreign interest merely because they happen to be the managers or treasurers of this. After all, even in the board of directors Government have got a predominant voice, and no fear of any such thing need be entertained. But I would also like to add that this type of suspicion is not good, because, to say that every little thing that is required for the steel plant should have nothing to do with any foreigner is a proposition which from a sheer practical point of view, it is not easy for me to accept. We will be supplying coal to the steel plants,

and all the coal, I am afraid, as we stand today, will not be available from State collieries. We will have to depend for coal for the steel plants in the public sector as well as in the private sector on sources outside those which are developed by the National Coal Development Corporation. A very large number of things are required such as oil, a number of minerals, large and small, a large number of chemicals, electricals, for the maintenance of steel plants. It will be a very desirable thing if we can evolve a picture where we are not dependant for anything whatsoever on any foreign interest but I do not suppose that we are particularly isolationists in our approach with regard to matters of this nature, and we should not lose our confidence in the ultimate capacity of any particular project to produce results merely because of this idea that with regard to the supply of this or that part we are dependent upon a source which is not entirely within our control. I think so far as the over-all regulation of supply or the like in all these matters is concerned, Government is not without authority or power, and no such fear need be entertained on that score.

Then, one or two questions were put, about which I might like to clarify the position. It is true that the Orissa Mining Corporation had been started in 1956, and it is a partnership between the Government of India and the Orissa State; but it was considered that it will not be able to undertake the highly mechanised form of mining on this scale; and, therefore, a separate company was floated to undertake mining for this

So far as the Kiriburu deposits are concerned, I have already said that we are developing them in the public sector for a different purpose, namely that of export to Japan

Then, a question has been put as to the necessity of Messrs. Bird & Co being given the managing agency and the treasurership. I have attempted

to explain that with our hands full, it was considered that their experience and their business acumen and managerial capacity should be utilised. So far as the remuneration is concerned, the terms were negotiated; and Government were satisfied that the terms were not in any way onerous. It has always to be remembered that in the ultimate profits that the Bolan ores produce, Government will be entitled to more than half. So far as the remuneration is concerned, it is at the following rates, on the net profits of the company. In respect of each financial year of the company, for services rendered by them as secretaries and treasurers, the figures are 7 per cent on the first Rs. 15 lakhs—that is, 7 per cent of the net profits—6 per cent on the next Rs. 10 lakhs, and 5 per cent on the net profits over Rs 25 lakhs

Then, another question was put about the duration. The initial duration is for a period of fifteen years, and, thereafter, it can again be negotiated. These points were gone into. This remuneration that Government have agreed to pay compares quite favourably with remuneration that is normally paid for similar services in other spheres

Reference has been made by Shri Panigrahi to the rather elaborate articles of association or the memorandum which he says appears to be covering a large number of things. I am afraid that on that score, I share his concern. But it is not unusual for companies to put down a large number of things in their memoranda or articles of association; so we need not be frightened. The intention is that this is meant only for this specific purpose, notwithstanding the mention of any other things in the articles of association. If hon. Members try to scan some of the memoranda or articles of association of even our State undertakings, they will see that they also try to cover a large field; probably in the off chance of some little thing coming within

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

their scope and then in order not to be dependent on any extraneous source, by way of abundant precaution, they give it in the form of a particular item in the articles of association, or in the memoranda. But it is not the intention that this Bolani Ores Private Ltd. would do anything outside this. Nor is there any risk either, because the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act can always be used to stop the industrial activity in any direction, if we do not like. And Government being the majority partner, there need not be any fear on that score that they will do anything which is not consistent with the industrial policy.

I would like to assure the House that there is no truth in the suggestion that was made that any British interests or like prevailed upon Government to enter into this arrangement with Messrs. Bird & Co. It was considered, negotiated and discussed purely on its own merits, and Government came to the conclusion that this was the best arrangement.

So far as the area of lease is concerned, I think it is about 14 square miles or so; I am speaking from memory; I have not got the exact figure with me at the moment.

About the period of lease also, I might say that it is the usual period of lease which is permitted under the Mineral Concession Rules. So, I submit that there is nothing in this about which the House need have any fears whatsoever.

The working of this company will be watched with very great care and control, and if there is . . .

Mr. Chairman: But there is one question which has been left, and that is the question of the price of the ore to Durgapur and the price of the ores to Rourkela and Bhilai.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid I have not really been able to lay my fingers on that. But if I may say so,

that is not very material because we, the Government, are the majority partner and on that score, we will get more than half of whatever is the profit gained.

As regards the price, I think it is also mentioned, that it will not be more than Rs. 15 or so. I think some ceiling has been fixed but I am afraid I cannot give any precise answer on that, because I do not think any fixed price as such has been mentioned there—My colleague now tells me that the price is likely to work out at less than Rs 10 per ton I think it is quite attractive.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is there no mention of the price in the agreement concluded between the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited and Bolani Ores (Private) Limited?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not at all necessary because Government are the part owners and that also in a majority way. I think it will not be in the interest of Government to enter into that kind of agreement, because we can always control the profits. There is nothing to prevent us from negotiating a price, and I am sure that the interests of the steel plant will be kept fully in view when negotiating the price.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There are one or two questions I have to ask.

Mr. Chairman: I think we have already exceeded the time-limit.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We will be very happy—we would not mind at all—if the price is equal to what we pay in the case of Bhilai. But here the hon. Minister has not said why a departure was made from the earlier system of raising the iron ore from the mines of Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited through the contractor system which they have followed in Bhilai. Why they departed from this

usual system and given over the mining operations to a completely new concern?

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister need not reply to that. He has already said that Government considered that the best persons available were Bird and Company. That, I think, is the only answer he

can give. We need not press that point any further. Also, we have already exceeded the time-limit.

17-38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 6, 1950/Sravana 15, 1951 (Saka)

[Wednesday, August, 1959 / Shrawana 14, 1981 (Saka)]

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- (1) A copy of the Actuary's Report on the financial condition of the business of the Life Insurance Corporation of India including a valuation of the liabilities of the Corporation as on the 31st December 1957, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
- (2) A copy of a Statement regarding the Flood control programme and the flood situation in the country
- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957—
 - (i) G S R No 387 dated the 4th April 1959 making certain amendments to the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules 1958
 - (ii) G S R No 388 dated the 4th April, 1959
 - (iii) G S R No 729 dated the 27th June, 1959
 - (iv) G S R No 862 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958
- (4) A copy of each of the following notifications, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services, Act 1951—

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- (i) G S R No 652 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955
- (ii) G S R No 653 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942
- (iii) G S R No 654 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules 1943
- (iv) G S R No 655 dated the 6th June, 1959 making certain amendments to the Secretary of States' Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943
- (v) G S R No 845 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954
- (vi) G S R No 846 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954
- (vii) G S R No 850 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the All-India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.
- (viii) G S R No 851 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942
- (ix) G S R No 852 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain amendments to the Secretary of State Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943
- (5) A copy of Notification No 22/2/59—Delhi dated the 16th July, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 479 of the

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- Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, making certain amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Councillors) Rules, 1958, published, in Delhi Gazette
- (6) A copy of Notification No G S R 592 dated the 16th May, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957
 - (7) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956
 - (i) G S R No 617 dated the 30th May, 1959
 - (ii) G S R No 754 dated the 4th July, 1959
 - (8) A copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1978 —
 - (i) G S R No 519 dated the 2nd May, 1959
 - (ii) G S R No 520 dated the 2nd May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958
 - (iii) G S R No 540 dated the 9th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
 - (iv) G S R No. 543 dated the 9th May, 1959
 - (v) G S R No 566 dated the 16th May, 1959

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- (vi) G.S.R. No. 567 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 568 dated the 16th May, 1959
- (viii) G.S.R. No. 569 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (ix) G.S.R. No. 570 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (x) G.S.R. No. 621 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Gold Jewellery) Rules, 1957
- (xi) G.S.R. No. 622 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 and Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (xii) G.S.R. No. 626 dated the 30th May, 1959
- (xiii) G.S.R. No. 627 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (9) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 571 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.
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- (ii) G.S.R. No. 572 dated the 16th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 629 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 and Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1959
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 630 dated the 30th May, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (10) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 875 dated the 24th July, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956
- (11) A copy of the Report of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half year ended the 31st December, 1958, under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948
- (12) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 —
- (i) Report on the working of the Tripura State Bank Limited during the year ended the 31st December, 1957
- (ii) Directors' Report with Accounts of the Tripura State Bank Limited and the Auditor's Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1957

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(iii) Letter No. 1-Rep. II 35/58 dated the 5th January, 1959 from the Director of Commercial Audit, New Delhi to the General Manager, Tripura State Bank Limited, Agartala. . . .

OPINIONS ON BILL LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

680

A copy of Paper No. II containing opinions on the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th July, 1959, was laid on the Table.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

680—82

(1) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Paul) made a statement regarding the accident to Kalunga Airlines' Dakota aircraft near Along in N.E.F.A. on the 3rd August, 1959. . . .

(2) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 13th March, 1959 to a Supplementary on Starred Question No. 1193 regarding Industrial Finance Corporation

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

683

Forty-sixth Report was presented

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS.

BILL PASSED 683—768

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, concluded. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed

MOTION TO REFER THE BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION

768—802

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) moved that the Dowry Prohibition Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. The discussion was not concluded. . . .

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

802—818

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 16th April, 1959 to Starred Question No. 1865 regarding Bolani Ores Private Ltd.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1959; SRAVANA/15, 1881 (Sak.)

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Dowry Prohibition Bill and its adoption and also discussion on the Report of Life Insurance Corporation