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Thursday, November 28, 1963
Agrahayana 7, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 28, 1963/Agra-haryana 7, 1885 (Saka)

| श्री मि० सू० मूर्ति :
| श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shri Vishram Prasad: Question No. 241.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): 255 may also be taken up.

Shri Ranga: One is general; the other is about something in particular.

Mr. Speaker: In that case they may be taken up separately.

(क) इस वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग अलग कितनी धन, जन तथा फसल की हानि हुई ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों को सहायता के रूप में कितनी धन राशि दी ; और

(ग) बाढ़ नियंत्रण की कौन सी नई योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में सभा सचिव (श्री सं० अ० मेहदी) : (क) सात राज्यों में जन, सम्पत्ति, फसलों आदि की हानि की इस समय तक की उपलब्ध जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी० १६५३/६३] शेष राज्यों से जानकारी अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और इस के मिलने पर यह सभा को दे दी जायगी।

(ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य को छोड़ कर किसी और सरकार ने राहत देने के लिए सहायता के वास्ते प्रार्थना नहीं की है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार को ३० लाख रुपये का 'लेखे पर' अनुदान दिया गया है।

(ग) १९६३ में अनुभूत बाढ़-स्थिति का मुकाबला करने की बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अभी बनाई जाती हैं। कार्यान्वयन महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमों में से कुछ ये हैं— डिब्रूगढ़ संरक्षण कार्यों का दृढ़िकरण, नीगांग के निकट कटाव को रोकने के लिए कालंग

देश में बाढ़

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- श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
- श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
- श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
- श्री यशपाल सिंह :
- श्री महेश्वर नायक :
- श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
- श्री प्र० कं० देव :
- श्री बालमोकी :
- श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
- *२४१. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
- श्री वे० दं० पुरी :
- श्री राम सेवक यादव :
- श्री बसुमतारी :
- श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
- श्री शं० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
- श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

तटबंध का निर्माण; असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र का कटाव के प्रति बोहार ग्राम का संरक्षण; पश्चिम कोसो तटबंध की डालवा रीच का संरक्षण; बिहार में गंगा के कटाव से मान्सी और अन्य क्षेत्रों का संरक्षण।

Mr. Speaker: Are these already in the statement?

Shri Kapur Singh: We would rather have floods than this language.

Shri Tyagi: He has passed Hindi in the fourth class.

Mr. Speaker: I will also be washed along with the Member.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is a long answer.

Mr. Speaker: These details could be included in the statement.

Shri Kapur Singh: We want that information, Sir.

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : राजस्थान में घग्गर बाढ़ों के लिए विस्तृत बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम, यमुना बाजार एवं यू० पी० तथा दिल्ली के साथ लगने वाले अन्य क्षेत्रों का जलोत्सारण, आंध्र प्रदेश में तटीय नदियों की बाढ़ों के प्रति संरक्षण।

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the information as at present available of damage to life, property, crops, etc. in seven States. Information for other States is not yet received and will be supplied to the House on receipt.

(b) No Government other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir has applied for assistance to provide relief. The Jammu and Kashmir Government have been given an 'on account' grant of Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) Flood control schemes required to deal with flood situation as experienced during 1963 are yet to be formulated by the State Governments. Some of the important Schemes to be taken up are strengthening of Dibrugarh protection works construction of Kalang embankment to check the erosion near Nowgong, protection of

Bohar, village against the erosion of the Brahmaputra in Assam; protection of the Dalwa reach of the Western Kosi embankment, protection of Mansi and other area from the erosion of the Ganga in Bihar; comprehensive flood control scheme for Ghaggar in Rajasthan; drainage of Jamuna Bazar and other areas adjoining U.P. and Delhi; protection against floods of coastal rivers in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: जो स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उस में उत्तर प्रदेश और खास कर के ईस्टर्न उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई जिक्र नहीं जहां पर हमेशा ही बाढ़ों का खतरा बना रहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की क्या हालत है ?

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : सवाल के जवाब में स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से अभी पूरी जानकारी नहीं आई है।

Shri Vishram Prasad: In the statement, it is written that flood control schemes required to deal with floods as experienced during 1963 are yet to be formulated by the State Governments. May I know whether they are still formulating the scheme and how long they will take to have permanent measures to save the country from floods?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The schemes that I have mentioned are those that have been necessitated by this year's floods and the experience we had of them. As the floods occur we will find out the places when a particular erosion or a particular damage has been done, and that would become important from that year's experience. It is hoped that the estimates for these projects will be prepared by the State Governments, and when they are sent they will be examined and taken up under the flood control provisions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The most important thing in Assam is the prevention of floods which occur every year, and that is a fact which the hon. Minister is aware of. May I know whether any long-term measures for dredging the Brahmaputra or any measure to set up some corporation like the DVC have been taken up to

control the floods in Assam and also to obtain power?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The long-term measures are not yet being considered, because of the want of finance. At the moment we are looking up to emergency measures that could be undertaken immediately. The long-term measures will be considered at the next meeting of the Central Flood Control Board which I am going to call in the course of the next one or two months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I find that the name of Uttar Pradesh does not find a place in the statement, though there were serious floods there. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government has demanded financial aid from the Centre to complete their master plan on floods and, if so, whether the Centre has come out with any help?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have not mentioned Uttar Pradesh in the statement because I have not got any information from them. Similarly, you will find that from Andhra Pradesh also we do not have any information in spite of my trying to get information by letter or telephone and other correspondence. About the second part of the question whether Uttar Pradesh have asked for any assistance, I would like to say that they have not made any specific request except what they are asking for under the Plan provisions; not for any big project.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो नेशनल हाइवेज टूट गए थे, उन को बनाने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कितने फंड रखे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any funds have been allocated for repairs to the national highways that had been damaged by floods.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In important cases, wherever annually the national highways have been affected, those are repaired even at the expense of the Ministry of Transport.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the statement it has been mentioned that in Punjab 21 people have lost their lives. Could people in this 20th century of technical and scientific achievements...

Mr. Speaker: No speech should be made. If the hon. Member wants to know something, she might put the question direct.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the fact that floods have become an annual feature, what justification has the administration got for not having rescued those people before they lost their lives?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Essentially, lives lost are not due to the direct action of the floods. The relief measures are very effective. In most of the States, the people are given protection in time. We have analysed the cases and find that in most of the cases the loss of life is due to the collapse of the houses.

Shri Basumatari: Apart from the Kalang embankment near Nowgong and the measures to avoid damage by floods on the Brahmaputra, may I know whether any survey has been made in other rivers which cause floods in Assam and create havoc every year?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Assam poses one of the very difficult problems in flood protection work. We are expecting the schemes to be sent by the State.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know whether than expert committee recently suggested the removal of deadlocks standing in the way of the implementation of river valley projects and, if so, what is the proper implication of this suggestion?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister wants notice.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware that abnormal flood calamities in many parts of the country constitute a post-independence phenomenon caused by political meddlesomeness in the natural floodways and

if so, what steps do Government propose to take in this direction?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Saraf.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I thought there could not be any answer. The question itself was suggestive of the answer.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if integrated inter-State schemes, basin-wise, if any, have been taken up and if so, what are such basins?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The flood control works are taken under two heads—what we call the immediate and long-term planning. While we have got plans for the basin-wise flood control schemes, we have not yet taken the long-term measure.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether there is any scheme submitted by the Assam Government, or any scheme is with the Central Government, to save the district of Cachar from the floods caused by the rivers Katakhol and Dhaleswari, which come from the Mizo districts?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that a lot of flood damage is done in the district of Cachar. There have been some schemes considered, but no specific scheme has been sent by the Assam Government. The Centre also, which has been investigating the matter has not come to any final decision about these schemes.

जवानों की जीवन बीमा निगम की पालिसियां

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*२४२. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री चतर सिंह :
 श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
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 श्री कर्णो सिंहजी :
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 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने प्रतिरक्षा-सेवाओं के उन कर्मचारियों की पालिसियों का घन देना स्वीकार कर लिया है जो लापता बताये गये हैं अथवा जिन के बारे में समझा जाता है कि वे मारे गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि तक की पालिसी का भुगतान होगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) और (ख). सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा जा रहा है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने रक्षा सेवाओं के उन कर्मचारियों के संबंध में दावों की अदायगी करना मान लिया है जो युद्ध-क्षेत्र में तैनात किए गए थे और जो लड़ते हुए लापता हुए हैं और जिन के बारे में सरकारी तौर पर यह माना जाता है कि वे मारे गए हैं ।

जहां मृत माने गए रक्षा सेवा कर्मचारी की सभी बीमा पालिसियों की कुल रकम १०,००० रुपया से ज्यादा निकलती हो, वहां सरकारी तौर पर मृत माने गये कर्मचारी के संबंध में दावे के भुगतान की रकम १०,००० रुपये तक सीमित रहेगी । बीमे की बाकी रकम के बारे में, यदि कोई हो, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने यह बताया है कि मौत का पक्का सबूत न मिलने पर अदायगी के सवाल पर तभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब न्यायालय की डिगरी के जरिए कानूनी तौर से यह मान लिया जाय कि बीमा कराने वाले की मृत्यु हो चुकी है । लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब सात साल तक उस के बारे में कुछ भी सुनाई न पड़े ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कितने कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिन का बीमा हो रहा है और वे मर गए हैं या लापता हैं तथा सरकार को कुल कितनी रकम देनी

होगी। जो रकम दी जायेगी वह इन्स्टालमेंट्स में दी जायगी या एकमुश्त दी जायगी।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह प्रश्न कर्म-चारियों से नहीं जवानों से संबंधित है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जवानों के बारे में ही पूछ रहा हूँ। कर्मचारियों में वे भी आ जाते हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी कितने हैं इस की संख्या तो मालूम नहीं है। जैसे जैसे उन के क्लेमस आर्यंग उन पर छान बीन कर के उन को रुपया दिया जायगा। अभी तो यह स्कीम बतलाई गई है। जिस के आधार पर उन को रुपया दिया जायेगा।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : जो रुपया उन को पहले अनुदान के रूप में या सेवा के रूप में दिया गया था वह इस बीमे की रकम में से काटा जायेगा या नहीं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह अलग बात है। यह उन का बीमा है जिस की पालिसी का रुपया उन को दिया जायेगा। इस आधार पर अनुदान की बात अलग है।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास यह सूचना आई है कि जिन लोगों की बीमा पालिसी है उन में से कितने जवान लापता हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि जब लोग दख्वास्त देंगे तो उस से पता चलेगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस के लिये डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से बात चीत हो रही है। वह लिस्ट देंगे। अभी तो मैं ने जो स्कीम एल० आई० सी० ने मंजूर किया है उस का विवरण रक्खा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इन परिस्थिति में जिन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो जाती है उन्हें

बीमा निगम की ओर से जो रुपया दिया जाता है उस के लेने में काफी कठिनाई होती है, और क्या ऐसी परिस्थिति में जवानों के लिए कोई विशेष सुविधा प्रस्तुत करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने विचार किया है जिस में उन के परिवार वालों को आसानी से रुपया मिल सके।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हर कोशिश की जायेगी कि इस रुपये के देने में कोई देर न हो। एक बार अगार डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से वह लिस्ट आ जायेगी कि इतने लोग लापता हैं या मर गये हैं तो उन को १०,००० रु० देने में देर नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस की कोई वजह नहीं है कि देर हो।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जितने जवान मर गये हैं या गायब हो गये हैं उन में से कितनों के परिवारों ने दख्वास्त दी है कि उन को रुपया मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कम्पनी को देखना है।

चेचक उन्मूलन सप्ताह

{ श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
*२४३. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री रा० गि० बुबे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा २५ सितम्बर, १९६३ से चेचक उन्मूलन सप्ताह मनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने कितने टीके राज्य सरकारों को भेजे और उन में से कितनों का उपयोग किया गया ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों ने इस में कितना अंशदान दिया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० द० स० राजू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी राज्य सरकारों एवं संघ क्षेत्रों को टीके लगाने के लिए निरन्तर फ्रीज ड्राइड वैक्सीन भेजी जा रही है । "चेचक उन्मूलन सप्ताह" के लिये विशेष रूप से कोई वैक्सीन नहीं दी गई, इसलिये उस अवधि में जो वैक्सीन दी गई थी और जिस का उपयोग किया गया उस के अंकड़े अलग से देना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) वास्तव में यह कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारें ही चला रही हैं । तो भी वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम पर होने वाला सारा अनावर्ती खर्च और आवर्ती खर्च का ७५ प्रतिशत उन को केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है ।

इस कार्यक्रम के लिए वैक्सीन सोवियत सरकार से उपाहर के तौर पर मिली है और वह राज्य सरकारों को मुफ्त दी जा रही है ।

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, freeze-dried vaccine is being continuously supplied to all the State Governments and Union Territories for carrying out vaccinations. No special supply of Vaccine was made in connection with celebration of the 'Small-pox Eradication Week' and it is, therefore not possible to give separate figures in respect of the vaccine supplied and used during that period.

(c) The programme is being actually implemented by the State Governments. However, in accordance with the existing arrangements, the entire non-recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure incurred by the State Governments, on the

Small-pox Eradication Programme is re-imbursed by the Central Government.

The Vaccine required for the Programme has been received as gift from the Government of U.S.S.R. and is being supplied to the State Governments etc. free of charge.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि चूँकि कुछ राज्यों में चेचक के टीके लगाने पर भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा चेचक लोगों को निकली है, तो क्या इस दवा के अन्दर कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया है जिस से चेचक न निकले ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : चेचक का टीका लगाने के बावजूद मद्रास शहर में चेचक हुई है । मद्रास शहर में यह पाया गया कि उन के पास लिक्विड लिम्फ कुछ कम था या शायद कुछ और कारण रहा हो जिस की वजह से पानी डाल कर या सैलाइन डाल कर उसे डाइल्यूट कर लिया गया । इस से उस का जो प्रभाव होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ । इस अनुभव के बाद हम ने लिक्विड लिम्फ का इस्तेमाल इस कैम्पेन में बन्द कर दिया है और अब जगह फ्री ड्राई वैक्सीन का उपयोग शुरू हो गया है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों को जो मदद मिलनी चाहिये थी क्या उतनी मदद इस में दी गई है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : राज्य सरकार के द्वारा ही यह कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है । जैसाकि उपमंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कुछ राज्य सरकारें तेजी से काम करने वाली हैं और कुछ ज्यादा शिथिल हैं । यह फर्क तो रहता ही है ।

Shri Vishram Prasad: What is the percentage of the area or population so far inoculated in the country and may I know how long it will take the Government to cover the whole country?

Dr. D. S. Raju: So far about 137 million people have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated—primary and secondary. The percentage comes to 30 to 35.

Shri Vishram Prasad: By when will it be completed?

Dr. D. S. Raju: By March 1965 we hope to complete the whole programme.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May we have a comprehensive report of the number of persons vaccinated in all the States and the amount which has been reimbursed to the States so far?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Of the expenditure, hundred per cent of the non-recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure is being met by the Government of India. If we add to that the cost of the vaccine which is free, the State Governments are not spending more than, say, 10 to 15 per cent of the cost.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Parashar.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What is the total amount spent by the Centre?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Re-imbursement is being made....

Mr. Speaker: I did not allow that question.

श्री पाराशर : क्या लिम्फ को पानी डाल कर डाइल्यूट करने का प्रयोग पहले सिद्ध कर लिया गया था और प्रयोग करने के बाद लगाया गया था ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : हमें मालूम नहीं है । किसी ने गलती की थी, अपनी बुद्धि लगाई थी, जो कि नहीं लगानी चाहिए थी ।

Shri Warrior: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to terminate the working of the field staff by 31st March, 1964 and disband the whole thing?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The special staff that has been recruited for the small-pox eradication campaign will be

wound up, by March 1965, but there will be certain maintenance staff which will be continued for the normal vaccination activities even afterwards.

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चेचक विनाश के लिये जो दवा दी जाती है वह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस्तेमाल की जाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकारें उस दवा के इस्तेमाल के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई इनफारमेशन देती हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी, यह एक सारा सिलसिला जारी है । हर जिले में कितने टीके लगाए गए, उन में प्राइमरी कितने थे और सैकेंडरी कितने थे, यह सारी की सारी इनफारमेशन लगातार केन्द्र के पास पहुंचनी चाहिए ऐसा इन्तिज़ाम है । लेकिन कहीं से ठीक तरह से आती है, कहीं कहीं कुछ ढिलाई होती है ।

Power Failure in Delhi

*244. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 218 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state:

(a) the further progress made in implementing the recommendations made by the three committees set up in connection with power breakdowns in Delhi; and

(b) the extent of improvement brought about by implementing the said recommendations?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1954/63]. I may further add that in the areas where rectification of defects was carried out, before August 1963 the interruptions up to 5 minutes were 57 per month and now they are reduced to 14; interruptions of electricity from 5 minutes to 1 hour used

to be 24 per month before and how they are reduced to 4.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is stated that the power supply position has improved considerably, particularly due to availability of power from Punjab and commissioning of C thermal station of DESU. What is the percentage of improvement effected on account of the availability of power from Punjab and the requisitioning of C power station? What is the percentage of increase in power supply?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Punjab have agreed to give us 60 MW but we can now draw 70 MW or even more. Similarly, from the thermal station that we have added on, we can get 36 MW.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is stated in the statement that on the distribution side the programme of rectification of defects has been taken in hand actively. What are the defects, what is the programme of rectification and how long will it take before the rectification is completed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The distribution of power to the Delhi city is very defective and not correct. We are taking steps to rectify this from area to area. At the moment, there are 50 sub-stations and so far we have rectified areas situated within four sub-stations. Therefore, I expect the rectification work will take anything from 12 to 18 months. I am reviewing the position with the concerned officers every week and trying to take as active steps as possible to see that the rectification work goes on very rapidly.

Hospital For Leprosy Patients at Agra

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- *245. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

Starred Question No. 106 on the 17th August, 1963, and state the progress made so far regarding the setting up of a Hospital for Leprosy Patients at Agra (U.P.) with the collaboration of Japanese Leprosy Mission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): A site measuring 50 acres around the present Leprosy Asylum at Tajganj, Agra has been selected for the purpose. Of this, 10 acres of land belonging to the private cultivators have been acquired by the State Government and handed over to the State P.W.D. for development. The remaining land which is in the possession of the Forest Department is expected to be transferred shortly to the Medical Department. The plans for the various buildings to be constructed are being prepared by the Japanese architects. The foundation stone of the Centre is scheduled to be laid on the 15th December, 1963.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : निप्रामी मिशन का किस तरह का सहयोग इस हस्पताल के साथ रहेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह योजना जापान ज़ मिशन वालों की है। इस ज़मीन दे रहे हैं। वह मकान बनाएंगे और वहाँ जो सारा खर्चा स्टाफ आदि का होगा वही करेंगे और जो भी इत ज़ न होगा वह सारा जापानी ज़ मिशन वाले करेंगे।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : भारत सरकार का इस पर विचार धन लगेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस वक्त तो भारत की तरफ से ज़मीन देने के अलावा कोई धन खर्च होने की बात नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसा समझता है कि पांच साल के बाद हम लोग इसकी टेक ओवर कर लेंगे और तब जो खर्चा होगा वह हमारा होगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अस्पताल में जो श्री यंत्रियां इस्तेमाल होंगी वे जापानीज होंगी, होमियोपैथिक होंगी या एनेपैथिक होंगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : कोई जापानीज श्री यंत्रियां अलग से लेप्रासी के लिए नहीं हैं। जो वैज्ञानिक आधार पर मानी हुई लेप्रासी की दवाएं हैं—सल्फोन्स इत्यादि—उन्हीं का वहां उपयोग होगा।

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the fact that the incidence of leprosy cases in Assam, particularly in the Hill areas, is the highest in the country and it is always very difficult for the people in the farflung States like Assam to take advantage of the Centrally-sponsored institutions, may I know whether in this hospital there will be reservation of seats on State basis and, if not, whether Government will be pleased to consider this proposal also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no intention to have reservation of seats for different States in this hospital. I might mention for the information of the hon. Member that the highest incidence of leprosy is in Madras and Andhra Pradesh and not in Assam. Further, we are having an extensive leprosy control programme of our own within the country and Assam is covered by that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why Agra is selected as a site for all kinds of hospitals? For instance, there is already a mental hospital there. Therefore why is it that this leprosy hospital has also been located there? Why is it that this leprosy hospital was not located at some central place in India?

An Hon. Member: Like Punjab.

Another Hon. Member: Like Gurdaspur.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Some of the experts of the Japanese team had gone

round different parts of India and originally there was a proposal that this hospital might be located at Dehra Dun. Later on for certain reasons Dehra Dun was ruled out and the U.P. Government suggested the nucleus hospital which is already under the Corporation at Agra to be developed into this new institution and it was accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is any research being conducted on the aetiology of leprosy, and has Government accepted the suggestion made by leading experts in this field that persons suffering from this dread disease should not be described as lepers because of the psychologically malodorous association of this word?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir. It is proposed to change the name 'leprosy' patients.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about research on aetiology?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Research is being carried out in so many places.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the reply just now given by the hon. Health Minister that the number of leprosy patients is less in Assam, may I know whether a survey was carried out in Assam?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sample surveys have been carried out in different parts of the country. A full and total survey has not been carried out.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश में ऐसे कितने अस्पताल हैं और सरकार के पास कितने कुष्ठ रोगियों की लिस्ट है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं अस्पतालों की संख्या तो नहीं दे सकती हूँ। लेकिन करीब २० हजार बेट्स हैं। लेकिन अभी अस्पतालों पर जोर न दे कर डीमिसलरी ट्रिटमेंट के द्वारा लेप्रासी कंट्रोल पर जोर दिया जा रहा है।

Hostel for M.Ps.

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*246. {
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 234 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state the progress made so far in constructing a hostel and club for M.Ps. at Rafi Marg (New Delhi) about which a scheme had been approved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Work is in hand. The hostel building is expected to be completed by the end of 1964 and the Club building within about six months. An Auditorium has also recently been sanctioned.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I want to know whether the houses that had to be pulled down were fit for habitation or whether they had out-lived their utility.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The houses were quite fit for habitation. If I have to construct a hostel very near to the Parliament, then some houses have to be pulled down.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether those houses could not have been utilised for the purpose of having a club or something else?

Mr. Speaker: Now he is arguing the case. He might elicit information.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What will be the cost of the hostel including the Club and the Auditorium?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The hostel building will cost, including the departmental charges, about Rs. 43 lakhs; the Club building, including the departmental charges, would cost a little over Rs. 9 lakhs, and the estimated cost of the Auditorium is about Rs. 11,45,000.

Shri Daji: I would like to know whether double-suite rooms or single-suite rooms will be given.

Shri P. S. Naskar: There will be both double-suite rooms and single-suite rooms. Out of 144 suites that will be constructed, about 106 will be single and the rest will be double.

Shri N. R. Laskar: It is the view of the hon. Minister that the M.Ps. are more favourable to hostel life as he is going in for hostels and not for more flats for the M.Ps.?

Shri P. S. Naskar: You, Sir, know the background of this case.

Mr. Speaker: I have got it done with great difficulty and now the hon. Member says this.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if after the completion of this hostel, the Members now residing in Western Court and Constitution House will all be accommodated in the new hostel?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The intention is that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I add that the Chairman of both the House Committees will be consulted and their views taken into consideration?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I wanted to know whether the accommodation will be sufficient to accommodate the Members now residing in Western Court and Constitution House.

Shri P. S. Naskar: More than sufficient.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You would permit me, Sir, if I might put

a question in rather an unconventional and unusual manner.

Mr. Speaker: If it would not be irrelevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It would not be irrelevant. May I know whether you are getting the fullest cooperation from the Ministry and the C.P.W.D. and their agents and contractors, etc. also? I hope they are not sitting idle on the project. You yourself told the House that within the next year it will be ready. I want to know what the prospects are. Are you getting the fullest cooperation of the Minister and the C.P.W.D? If you would kindly assure the House....

Mr. Speaker: I have no complaint. But questions are not asked from the Speaker during the Question Hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask the Minister then as to whether he and the Ministry and the C.P.W.D. are extending the fullest cooperation to you and to others concerned with the project so that the hostel will be ready for occupation by the end of 1964?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It has been my earnest desire to give every possible cooperation to the Speaker and to the Members, including the questioner.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it would be ready for occupation by the end of 1964.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The way we are working, it is hoped that the Club should be ready within about the next six months, and as far as the hostel is concerned—the number is round about 145 rooms—my idea is, and I have even talked to the contractors, that they should go on handling over rooms to us as they become ready. So, instead of waiting till the end of 1964, if some

rooms become available to us even during the earlier part of the next year or during the middle of the next year, those will be placed at the disposal of the House Committees. Once again, I can assure the House that I am doing my best.

Mr. Speaker: The Club would be ready within six months. Does it include the Auditorium?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Auditorium has just been sanctioned. It was held over for about a year on account of the Emergency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Good.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Auditorium has just been sanctioned and we should be able to take up the construction work within the next two or three months. That is the position.

Mr. Speaker: The purpose would not be served because unless this Auditorium is ready, the Constitution Club will not be going out. That will not be possible. He should just consider that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were good enough to put that question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not putting a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you would permit me, I will put that question and it may be answered by the Minister.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether in addition to this hostel and club, there is any scheme to have an M.P.'s colony where land may be allotted to those Members of Parliament who want it?

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates only to the Government hostel which is being constructed.

Electric Power Survey

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*249. { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether the report of the Electric Power Survey Committee has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the extent to which its recommendations are acceptable to Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The final report of the Electric Power Survey Committee is not yet received. They have, however, compiled the first annual Electric Power Survey of India for the year 1962-63 and also made certain interim recommendations. Action taken on them is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The first Annual Electric Power Survey compiled by the Electric Power Survey Committee has been published by the Central Electricity Authority. The important interim recommendations made by the Committee and action taken thereon, are indicated below:—

- (i) The annual load survey should be a permanent feature, to be organised and directed by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(This has been accepted and details are being worked out).

- (ii) The programme for the IV Plan should be finalised and the schemes approved urgently.

(In compliance with this, eight Fourth Plan power schemes have so far been approved

for implementation during the Third Plan period. More schemes for similar action are under consideration.)

- (iii) A survey should be conducted in regard to the requirements of skilled manpower for construction, operation and maintenance of power systems.

(This is now being conducted by the C.W. & P.C.)

- (iv) A co-ordinated approach on the part of all the authorities concerned should be evolved to tackle the problems of raw materials, and equipment and the procedures for obtaining these should be simplified.

(Procedure for sanctioning Foreign Exchange and Import Licence etc. has been simplified and streamlined. The recommendation has also been brought to the notice of other Ministries concerned for action.)

- (v) Regional Power Grids should be brought into being very early for effective planning, development and coordination of future generating and transmission capacity.

(Agreement has been reached regarding setting up two Regional Electricity Boards for interconnected operation of State Power Systems in the Northern and Southern Regions. Similar Boards are expected to be set up for other regions also shortly.)

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know how long the committee will take to submit their final report?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are expecting the final report in the month of January.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this committee has recommended village electrification on a larger scale than what has been done as yet?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Electric Power Survey Committee have included the requirements of rural electrification in their recommendations, but they have not indicated any policy thereon.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether this committee has surveyed the needs of electrification for pumping sets for irrigation purposes?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, those have been included.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that electric power paucity in this country is a chronic problem even for industries, may I know whether this committee has made any recommendations about that? The hon. Minister has said that there are interim recommendations. May we have an idea about those recommendations?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The interim recommendations have been mentioned in the statement. It has to be noted that this committee has given a survey for the year 1962-63. We are surveying again every year hereafter, and any loads that have not been taken in 1962-63 will be duly taken note of.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन कमेटी ने क्या इस बात पर गौर किया है कि हमारी आइडियस फेक्ट्रीज को और हमारे एग्रिकल्चरल एफेक्टिव को लाखों किलोवाट बिजली को अभी कमी है और ऐसी हालत में बिजली से जो रूले चलाई जा रही हैं, उनको रोकना जाए ? क्या ऐसा कोई सुझाव आया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that there is shortage of electric power in the country and in every State, and having regard to our finances, we are trying to do our best.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Although Assam has the highest potentialities for power generation, its per capita consumption is only 2½ k.w. as against the all-India average of 32 k.w. and Delhi's figure of 150 k.w. May I know whether any special aid is going to be given to that State, as far as augmenting the power potential there is concerned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the per capita consumption and the availability of power in Assam is very low, and steps are being taken to rectify this regional imbalance in the Fourth Plan.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the statement it has been mentioned that boards will be constituted in every State. May I know the constitution and functions of these boards and who will finance them?

Dr. K. L. Rao: They are regional boards and not boards for every State. They are regional boards for two or three or four or more States. The regional boards have been formed for the northern sector and the southern sector. They have yet to be formed for the eastern and the western sectors. As regards their constitution and other details, I can furnish them to the hon. Member. It is quite a long list.

C.H.S. Scheme for Government Pensioners

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*250. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the latest position in regard to the extension of C.H.S. Scheme to Government pensioners residing in Delhi where C.H.S. Scheme is in operation at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): The matter is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has given the same reply; but even the word 'active' has not been added this time. May I know

when a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter and whether the financial authorities have agreed to this?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): We are discussing the matter with the Finance Ministry, and we hope that we shall come to some conclusion before too long.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the consideration confined only to extending the scheme to Delhi or is this concession likely to be extended to all pensioners in the country where the CHS applies?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Only Delhi for the present.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ऐसे लोग जो कि सी० एच० एस० स्कीम को चाहते नहीं हैं और जो उसे कम समझते हैं, उनके ऊपर से कब तक हटा ली जायगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस तरह के लोग हमारे पास तो आये नहीं हैं उलटे हमारे पास तो चारों तरफ से यही मांग आती है कि इस स्कीम को यहां लगा दो और वहां भी लगा दो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह एक तो है ही जो आपके पास आये हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह भी उसका उपयोग करते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : फॉर्सकुली चंदा लिया जाता है ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सी० एच० एस० स्कीम में जिन लोगों ने अप्रैट किया हुआ है उनको अपनी फैमिलीज की देवादारू और इलाज करने में बड़ी दिक्कत पेश आती है क्योंकि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत फैमिली की डेफेंशन बड़ी सीमित है और इसके रहते लोग अपनी लड़कियों, उनके हसबैंड्स अर्थात् अपने दामादों या अपनी लड़कियों के बच्चों की

देवादारू नहीं करा पाते तो क्या इस डेफेंशन को ठीक करने के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

I want to know whether in the definition of the words 'family' and 'pensioners', the other relatives are also going to be covered.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो इस स्कीम को गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स में एक्सटेंड करने का है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं, ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह बात गलत कही गई कि मैं अप्रेंजी देवाओं का उपयोग करता हूँ । हमतो इसे महा पाप समझते हैं ।

श्री बड़े : पिछले दो साल से इस स्कीम को गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स में एक्सटेंड करने का सवाल चल रहा है तो इसके हल में कौन सी अड़चन आ रही है जो कि हल नहीं हो पा रहा है ? और जवाब में यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस पर विचार चल रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, इसमें खर्च का सवाल है क्योंकि स्कीम के ऊपर बहुत सी सबसिडी सरकार को देनी पड़ती है इसलिये सरकार इस स्कीम को आगे चलाने और एक्सटेंड करने में अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयां अनुभव कर रही है तो भी हम कोशिश करते रहते हैं कि यह आगे चले ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that medical aid otherwise available is inadequate within the city, will Government take early steps to see that these pensioners are benefited by the Scheme? If so, how soon?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, सलाह यह दी जा रही है कि अगर इसको करना भी हो तो सिर्फ पेंशनर्स और उनकी बीबियों तक ही इसको सीमित रखा जाय । उनके बच्चों तक को इसमें दाखिल न किया जाय और रिश्तेदारों को तो शामिल करने की बात ही क्या है ।

Krishna River Water Dispute

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- *251. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) the latest position with regard to Krishna-Godavari rivers water dispute between the concerned States;

(b) whether the Central Government offered some formula to settle this dispute; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the States concerned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power made a statement before the Lok Sabha on March 23, 1963 on the subject. Subsequently, there has been some correspondence between the concerned States and the Centre.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are any negotiations being carried on at this time between the different States which are party to this dispute? If not, why not?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is the desire of the Central Government to settle this river dispute by negotiations and to bring about a harmonious agreement between the various parties, and all their efforts are directed towards that end.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has not answered my question. My question is: are any negotiations being carried on at present between the States which are party to the dispute, and if so what is the nature of those negotiations, and how long they are going to last. He says it is Government's desire and so on.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I said already, the principle of Government and the thing to which they attach the greatest importance is to secure a harmonious agreement. In pursuance of

this, we are corresponding with the various States. At the moment we are also engaged in some sort of discussion with the parties concerned, and we hope it will be possible to bring about a harmonious settlement in the course of—I cannot say the exact time, but we will try to do our best in that respect.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether great apprehension has been expressed by the Government and the people of Mysore regarding the Almatti dam which forms part of the Upper Krishna project, which is going to irrigate the backward areas of Bijapur?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There has been some apprehension on the subject, but I am glad to state that it has been settled to the satisfaction of the Mysore Government yesterday.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : जब तक इस वाटर डिस्प्यूट का हल नहीं होता है तब तक जो स्टेट किसी स्कीम के जरिए पानी लेती है तो उस स्कीम को मुलतवी क्यों न किया जाये ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: By and large, we will try to follow the statement made by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power on March 23. Besides, we are taking steps to see that no State is injured by any project that is taken up by the other States.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: In view of the statement made in March, 1963 that 400 T.M.C. of water has been allocated to Mysore, though unjustly, how is it that the Planning Commission has asked them to take only 43 T.M.C.?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Water allotted to Mysore is 600 T.M.C. and they have utilised so far 385 T.M.C. They have got quite a large amount of water which they can still utilise. It will suffice them for the next ten years or more.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that all the schemes which the concerned Governments have put forward so far for consideration by the Union Government and the Planning Commission come within the four corners of the allotment of waters already made, and that there is no obstruction at all to any of the Governments in regard to any of the schemes?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no stoppage of any development in any of the States. We are prepared to sanction as many projects as are put forward by the States.

Shri Heda: May I know whether, with a view to lesson the pressure on the waters of the Krishna, any active step is being taken to divert the waters of the Godavari to the Krishna, and if so from what point?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The question of the diversion is engaging our serious attention, and we have employed two superintending engineers for that purpose. We are carrying out the maximum amount of investigation, and we hope something will come out of that. We will try to use the surplus waters of the Godavari to make up the deficiency in Krishna river.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the suggestion for negotiations among the State Governments concerned in regard to the Krishna and Godavari waters is being made to meet the long-term requirements of the different States or only their short-term requirements?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is intended as a long-term measure, to settle the question once and for all.

Policies issued by Portuguese Companies

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*252. { Shri Pottkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has taken over the poli-

cies issued by the Portuguese Companies in Goa;

(b) whether the liabilities of the Portuguese Companies have been determined; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to take over the staff of the erstwhile Chief Agents of the Portuguese Companies?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It has been decided that the policies issued in favour of Indian citizens by the former Portuguese companies should be taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation, and the Corporation has actually been receiving the premiums due on current policies since the 8th June, 1962. Payments against the matured claims will be made, as soon as the Goa, Daman and Diu (Laws) No. 2 Regulation, 1963, providing for the formal extension of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 to this Union territory, has been issued.

The employees of the former Chief agents, who were willing to accept employment under the Corporation, have been offered suitable posts.

Shri Pottkatt: May I know whether delay in payment of premia which occurred on account of political changes has since been condoned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This scheme applied only to those policies on which premium payment was up to date on 18th December, 1961. Only those whose policies were in force and premium payment was up to date on that date have been included, others have not been included.

D.V.C.

*253. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to reorganise the Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, in what way and when?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The working of the D.V.C. was broadly reviewed in a conference with the Government of West Bengal held on 30-1-63 at Calcutta. The question of the transfer of the Barrage and Irrigation System to the Government of West Bengal and the part that the D.V.C. shall play in the matter of generation and distribution of power in the zone were the major items that were discussed. Though the question of transfer of Irrigation System could not be finalised then, this has since been settled in further discussions and the Government of West Bengal have agreed to take over the control and management of the Barrage and Irrigation System with effect from 1st December, 1963. There are, however, certain issues relating to generation and distribution of power by the D.V.C. on which further discussions have to be held. After this decision will be taken regarding reorganisation of D.V.C.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: What are the main reasons which have led Government to reconsider the organisation of DVC again and again, and by what time do they hope to arrive at a final decision?

1540 (Ai) LSD—2.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The main difficulty was with reference to the transfer of the canal system, the Bengal Government has been postponing it from time to time and now the Chief Minister has finally agreed that he would take it over from the 1st of December.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether the Bihar Government has been consulted in this matter and if so what has been the reaction?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In respect of the transfer of the canal system we have not consulted the Bihar Government as we take it that they will approve of that transfer because the transfer pertains only to the Bengal Government. We have informed the Bihar Government.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन के हिसाब में बहुत से घाटाले और गड़बड़ियां हैं जैसा कि पी० ए० सी० ने अपना निर्णय लिया है, और चूंकि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को अप्पारेट नही करती है इसलिए जो ऐक्ट है उसको अमैंड करने के बारे में शासन सोच रहा है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether घाटाले और गड़बड़ियां are parliamentary words?

An Hon. Member: Very much.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the statement it has been stated that after the canal system is transferred, we will settle the policy with regard to power management of the DVC and we will reorganise DVC.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Now that the major partner of DVC, that is, West Bengal is being entrusted with the control and management of the irrigation system of DVC, may, I know whether the decision to transfer or not transfer the headquarters of the DVC will rest with West Bengal Government or not?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The West Bengal Government is concerned with the irrigation system; that will be taken over by them. The headquarters of the DVC does not concern the Bengal Government. After the irrigation system is taken over by them, the headquarters question will be linked up with the question of the way in which we are going to organise the DVC.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that the Bihar Government and the Bihar Assembly have requested the Government of India to shift the headquarters of DVC to Bihar and whether it is a fact that the Government of India also agreed to this and promised to do so? If so, why has it not been done so far?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the present the headquarters will remain in Calcutta. The way in which we are going to manage the power of the DVC will give clear ideas where the headquarters should be. All the views expressed will be taken into account.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has any comprehensive assessment been made of the past performance of this white elephant called DVC and if so with what results?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No such specific assessment has been made but there was some sort of a review by the Secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. No regular assessment has been made. It will be taken when we divide it into two sectors.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the smooth running of the DVC is not possible unless the serious differences existing between Bengal and Bihar are settled and the Centre intervenes?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is exactly the reason why there has not been smooth running of the DVC. That is why in national interest and greater food production we are now separating DVC into various functional units. Bengal is most interested in irrigation and so it is transferred to them.

Shri Tyagi: Regarding para (a) I am anxious to know on what conditions the system of irrigation and the management and control is being handed over? Will they have whole proprietary rights over these things or only management is being handed over?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is a separate question on the subject—Qn. No. 257.

L.I.C. Investments

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies for whom the L.I.C. underwrote their share issues during 1962-63 and the value of the shares so underwritten; and

(b) the basis on which this is done by the L.I.C.?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) During the period of 15 months ended 31st March 1963, the LIC participated in the underwriting of the issue of shares by 25 companies, the face value of the shares underwritten by the Corporation being Rs. 190.33 lakhs.

(b) The Corporation considers each proposal on merits, decides how much it could invest safely in the issue and underwrites to that extent.

Shri Daji: May I know what was the value of the total number of shares underwritten by all the parties during this period, and whether it is a fact that the LIC underwrote upto the tune of 40 per cent of the total underwritten shares during this period?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the figure for the total underwriting done by all other private parties. Therefore, I am not able to give the answer.

Shri Daji: I would like to know the reason why the funds of the public

sector undertaking are being misused for underwriting private companies.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not true, and it is a matter of opinion. But if he sees the percentage, he will find it is 78 per cent. It is more than 75 per cent, and actually the law provides that 75 per cent of the funds should be in Government securities.

Shri Daji: My question was, what is the basis.

Mr. Speaker: He asked why there was misuse.

Shri Daji: Let us take their use. I want to know the reason why the funds of public sector undertaking are being used for sponsoring private companies.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has replied to the question, by saying that 75 per cent of the funds should be in public investments and, instead, it is 78 per cent which has been invested there. The rest is available.

Shri Daji: Sir, I seek your protection. Investment and underwriting are two different things. In underwriting, you take a greater risk than in investment. The question is not about investment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All underwritings done by the LIC are in the nature of investment and that is what I said. When the LIC makes the assessment, whatever it underwrites, it is prepared to invest. So, there is no difference between investment and underwriting as far as the LIC is concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a Committee called Investment Committee in the LIC which decides about the investment in the private sector and other sectors. I would like to know whether the same Committee is vested with powers or rights to underwrite this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This matter goes to the Investment Committee which approves each case. I repeat that there is no difference, so far as the

LIC is concerned, between underwriting and investment.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know what were the principal considerations which went to determine this figure, (a) with regard to the interests of the LIC, and (b) the promotion of the general national economy?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these considerations are taken into account and basically it is the interest of the policy-holders. But the LIC also goes into each case—the size of the project, the profitability, the financial nature, promotion of economy, general quotation, etc. All these matters are gone into. It goes more so into the question of what it can invest, the amount of investment, and then it distributes.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is too general. My question was with reference to this specific investment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There were 25 companies. The nature of the companies is known. So, there is no question of specific investment here.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what kind of liaison is maintained by the LIC Investment Committee or in the LIC itself, with regard to the investment in companies, particularly with regard to the Company Law Administration, and whether it has come to the notice of the Government that recently in South India the ownership of certain tea companies was acquired by certain companies against which the Company Law Administration had serious complaint?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If it comes to the notice of the LIC, certainly, if it is in the nature of company management and if there is irregularity, it is referred to the Company Law Administration. But as it is, there is no liaison

maintained between the company law administration and the LIC.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The company law administration may have certain complaints against a particular company. May I know whether before investing money in that company, a reference is made as a regular matter of routine to the company law administration?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not as a matter of course. But as it is, each proposal is very carefully examined and when it comes to the notice of the investment committee or the LIC, certainly a reference is made, but not *ipso facto* as a matter of course.

Shri Daji: The reply has not come to my question. I wanted to know what is the basis....

Mr. Speaker: He can put another question and I will admit it. But my difficulty is that the supplementaries are very long winding and argumentative. Therefore, by the time we reach the end, we lose the beginning. Therefore, the answers also are not precise and exact.

Shri Daji: My difficulty is, the original question has been mutilated.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementaries, of course, should be long enough to cover the subject, but they should not be very lengthy combining two or three questions together, argumentative and inferential.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: His complaint is, the original question has been mutilated.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Teachers in Delhi for National Awards

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S.N.Q. 2. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 67 of the 87 teachers who were in the Capital

to receive the National Award from the President were camped in tents in the Camping Grounds behind Humayun Tomb;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that some of these tents were leaking and the inmates had to face great hardship on the night of 20th November and morning of 21st November, 1963 because of incessant showers of rain; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that this and other difficulties of tent-life at the Camping Grounds were brought to the notice of the Education Ministry by some teachers immediately and the Ministry did not pay any attention to their grievances?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, 70 teachers to receive this year's National Awards camped on the grounds of the Bharat Scouts and Guides behind Humayun's tomb.

(b) While some inconvenience was caused by heavy showers of rain, adequate arrangements were made to make the campers as comfortable as possible.

(c) No, Sir. Satisfactory arrangements had been made by the Government and the teachers had no occasion to complain.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that when these difficulties of camp life and leaking tents were brought to the notice of an Education Ministry official, he turned at the teachers and said, "Teachers must learn to live a simple and arduous life"? If so, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government to probe into this callous and indifferent, rather rascalist, roguish, idiotic....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow that question to be put in that manner.

Shri Hem Barua: I will put it in a different way.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not put it in the beginning itself in a manner that it could be allowed? He should not work himself up. . .

Shri Hem Barua: When the teachers who belong to a poorer community are neglected . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should listen to me. When he is putting a question, however excited and however intense his feelings might be, then too, he should exercise his discretion. There are certain rules within which he has to put his question. He voluntarily and deliberately works himself up to a certain pitch and then creates an atmosphere which becomes rather unbearable.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry, Sir. I belong to that profession. If a person belonging to your community—the judiciary—is treated like that, naturally your blood will boil.

Mr. Speaker: What is his question?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any probe has been made into the callous and indifferent attitude of the officials of the Ministry of Education; if so, with what effect?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, Sir, I want to assure my hon. friend that I have the greatest respect for the teaching profession as such, and these teachers, particularly, who came here—there were 85 teachers who were selected—are the finest teachers in the country and they got their awards from the President.

May I tell you, Sir, what arrangements we made for their comfort? This was not the first time they were camping here. Every time they came here they used to camp at the same place.

Mr. Speaker: There will be difficulty again if the hon. Minister goes on like that. The hon. Member has put a straight question whether some

officials of the Ministry said those words which the hon. Member quoted. If the Hon. Minister has that information he should give the answer straightaway. If he has not got it he should ask for notice.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If the hon. Member will let me know the name of the official who spoke rudely to any teacher I shall see to it that the strongest action is taken against him.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, that I am not a policeman. It is for the Government with their massive machinery to find out the name of the official and do the needful. It is none of my concern.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One fact is stated here that a certain official said certain words.

An Hon. Member: It was quoted also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has no information. He says if the name is disclosed he will take proper action. Then the Member withdraws and says that he is not a policeman.

Shri Hem Barua: I have not withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he have some hesitation in sending the name to the hon. Minister so that he may take action against the person concerned?

Shri Hem Barua: I shall do that. At the same time, Sir, it involves a very fundamental thing, whether it is the job of the Members concerned to work like policemen and supply information to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is the duty of every hon. Member that he should satisfy himself before he puts a question that he has reason to believe that the information passed on to him is true. He should probe into it. Simply getting information is not enough. Hon. Members are responsible persons. They should verify

and satisfy themselves first that what they say here is true and has some basis. Then alone should they place it before the House. Here they have got every protection. Nothing can be done against them. No suit can be brought against them if there is defamation. Therefore, we should behave in a responsible manner and we should have that information which the hon. Minister asks for. When the Minister says that if the hon. Member passes on the name of the official he will take the strictest possible action against him, it is no answer to say that Members are not policemen. He should pass on the name of the official to the Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: I am very sorry, Sir, you have used the expression "in a responsible way" and all that. Whenever I put a question I am always fortified with the information and all that. I never go about beating the bush.

Mr. Speaker: It is very good. He may put his second question.

Shri Hem Barua: I will do that. But this raises a fundamental question.

Mr. Speaker: He may put his next question.

Shri Hem Barua: I am very sorry I am misunderstood for nothing. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that on the next day the rains continued and three or four tents collapsed because of heavy showers of rain and no arrangements were made to house the teachers who were affected. Is it not a fact that when the women teachers, who have come with escorts at their own expense, approached the officials of the Ministry of Education and requested them to provide them with cots the officials replied: "Let them sleep on the floor"? I would have liked very much if the teachers would have been given an opportunity and put in the Ashoka Hotel. Let them taste life, the comforts of life that the Ministers are tasting.

An Hon. Member: That is a wrong thing.

Mr. Speaker: Then we would rather spoil their habits because when they go back they will find it difficult.

Shri Tyagi: When teachers go on talking like that, what can be done.

Shri Hem Barua: When you say, Sir, that it will spoil their habits, you are speaking in the same way as the officials put it.

Mr. Speaker: I will not like to spoil my habits if I am habituated to a simple life.

Shri Hem Barua: If the teachers are not leading a simple and arduous life, what else are they doing?

Mr. Speaker: Then I would, not like to be put in the Ashoka Hotel.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid there is no basis for the statement made by the hon. Member. There were two tents which were meant for dining room and lounge which were horizontal and which leaked because of the rain. But in the tents in which the teachers were housed, where they were living, there was no leakage. Two of the Deputy Ministers went there the next day and saw to it that there was every comfort to which they were entitled.

Shri Daji: When there was abundant accommodation available in Government hostels and hotels, may I know why no arrangements were made for housing them there, especially at a time when in the Link Road hostel hundreds of rooms are lying vacant? May I know why they were put up in open tents?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I wish I had consulted the astrologer to find out whether it was going to rain that day or not. If I had known that this would not have happened.

Shri Daji: That is not an answer to my question. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: The teachers were housed behind the Humayun Tomb. They could not make better arrangements? What is the answer of the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There will be no answer to that question. Rather, there is no question. The Members think that the teachers must have been treated better and housed in some more comfortable places.

Shri Daji: It was a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Government answer it.

श्री किसान पटनायक : नये निनिस्टर को इतना ऐरोमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को किस ने मदावत करने का अधिकार दे दिया ?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: They have always been housed in tents near the Humayun Tomb and they have always been comfortable. Our duty is to make them comfortable, whether they are put in hostels, hotels, inns or restaurants, wherever it is and we are satisfied that they were perfectly comfortable. This unfortunate incident happened because of the rains.

Shri Daji: Are there any other guests ever housed in tents in Delhi? Why this discriminatory treatment to the teachers alone? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a different question. During the question hour, we cannot decide whether the teachers should be housed in tents or in hotels.

Shri Hem Barua: Leaking tents.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has just now denied it.

Shri Hem Barua: Let him enquire into it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua should realise that at least for the present

we have to accept that statement which the hon. Minister has made.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a wrong statement.

Mr. Speaker: For that he has to seek a remedy afterwards. Now he has to accept it. I am not prepared at this stage to have a discussion on the question whether the teachers should be housed in hostels, hotels or camps. That question can be discussed separately on some other occasion, perhaps when the budget is discussed. For the present, the attempt should be only to find out information. Now that an answer has been given, we have to accept it.

Shri Swell: Apart from the incident of a particular official, who was alleged to have behaved in an arrogant and offensive manner, there have been serious allegations about the improper treatment meted out to the teachers who came here. Now, will the Minister cause an inquiry to be made in general whether these allegations have any basis or not? Will he do that, not only by taking statements from his own officials but also from the teachers who came here?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. Shri D. C. Sharma,

Shri Tyagi: He is also a teacher.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is a professor.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the teachers have suffered from certain inconveniences and that otherwise every kind of comfort has been provided to them. I am quoting from the reply given by the hon. Minister and I hope I have quoted him correctly. May I know the inconveniences from which the teachers have suffered and which were brought to the notice of the Ministry and how they were remedied? If the hon. Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions at a time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give the information now, he should place a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The only inconvenience about which I am officially aware is that some teachers having their meals in the dining room and sitting in the lawns suffered some inconvenience because of the rains when the tents began to leak as they were horizontal tents. The other tents where they were sleeping and they were housed, they were perfectly all right and there was no leakage. May I add that up till this moment I have not received any representation from any teacher that he suffered any inconvenience?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Runga.

Shri Hem Barua: After the behaviour of the Education Ministry officials....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am very sorry. Some procedure must be observed. If hon. Members stand up and ask their questions even before I call them, that is not the way. The hon. Member should realise that I had called Shri Runga and another hon. Member stands up.

Shri Runga: We can appreciate the hon. Minister's difficulty because he was not then the Minister and he is only obliged to give his answers from the written text, whatever has been presented to him. Therefore would he be good enough to go into this matter himself and study what has happened? Would he also be good enough to take note of the sentiments expressed by so many hon. Members here that the past arrangements were not good enough and that better arrangements should be made?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If hon. Members will be good enough to place any information that they have at their disposal before me, I will look into it;

I will investigate the matter and satisfy myself personally that nothing untoward happened or no insult was shown to any of the teachers.

Shri Ranga: What about the second point? I hope, he will take note of it.

Shri Tyagi: He is also a teacher and he knows that teachers are accustomed to this. He has unnecessarily denied the charge.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend has never been a teacher. Therefore he does not know how to teach.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be some learners also, not all teachers.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the hon. Minister aware that these teachers who are the recipients of the highest awards, the President's award, for meritorious services go back to their respective places not with a sense of mission that their services have been recognised by the State but with a feeling, because of the treatment that they receive, that they are unwanted and are second-class citizens?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry to use rather a strong expression. It is entirely incorrect I was present when the President gave them the awards and made the speech and I am sure that they were moved by the speech that the President made. We show them every comfort. We bring them here at our own expense and I have no doubt that they go back with a sense of mission to carry on the very fine work that they are doing.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members would object that the President's words might have moved them all right and obliterated the effect that they had previously, but their objection is that the treatment.... (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, to say that we show them every comfort and bring them at our expense is a tone of condescension.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I express my regret that I used a word of condescension.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry that the number of hon. Members who stand up without being identified, spring up whenever they want and say whatever they want is increasing every day.

Now, calling attention notice. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hem Barua: We did not get any protection from you.

Mr. Speaker: About that answer? What can he say?

Shri Nath Pai: I am sorry, Shri Chagla who is known as one with a quick grasp does not understand my simple question. He did not reply to it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will sit down. He has asked whether the teachers would go back with this impression....

Shri Nath Pai: Created because of the ill-treatment.

Mr. Speaker: Not because of the speech. I had clarified that. But other impressions they would carry. However, that is a matter of opinion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Medical Colleges

*247. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the main obstacles in starting new Medical Colleges in the country;

(b) the extent to which Medical Colleges established hitherto satisfy the criteria which are now required to be fulfilled as a pre-condition to starting new Medical Colleges; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the criteria in force now in the matter of establishing new Medical Colleges?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The main obstacles in starting new medical colleges are (i) shortage of qualified teachers with requisite Post-Graduate qualifications/teaching experience especially in pre-clinical subjects; (ii) absence of well-equipped teaching hospitals; (iii) shortage of foreign exchange for procuring special equipment from abroad; (iv) need for suitable buildings for the colleges and students' hostels; and (v) the heavy expenditure involved.

The older medical institutions of long standing are well-equipped and satisfy the criteria which are now required to be fulfilled as a pre-condition to starting new medical colleges, except that even in some of these colleges there is dearth of qualified teachers in non-clinical subjects. The recently started medical colleges lack qualified teachers in a larger measure.

The Medical Council of India have made recommendations regarding minimum staff and equipment required for a medical college with 100 admissions. The medical colleges proposed to be established have to satisfy these criteria and also to fulfill the conditions which the University, to which they seek affiliation, may impose. As far as the Government of India are concerned, the scheme for the establishment of new medical colleges has been included as a Centrally Aided Scheme in the Third Five Year Plan and Central assistance is given to State Governments for

schemes included in State Plans according to the prescribed pattern.

Ornamental Gardens in Delhi

*248. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake any scheme for developing ornamental gardens and parks in different parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the schedule of phased programme;

(c) whether any representations have been received for developing some parks in West Delhi areas also; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The details about the scheme have not yet been worked out. It is proposed to have the parks in the following places:—

(1) Hauz Khas.

(2) Ramakrishnapuram.

(3) Around Qutab-Botanical Garden.

(4) Between Red Fort and the National Highway from Rajghat to Jamuna Bridge.

(5) Palam Road Lake-cum-Park.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बाढ़

{ श्री राम सेवक यादव :

{ श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

{ श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

{ श्री धवन :

*२५५. { श्री चतर सिंह :

{ श्री भी प्र० यादव :

{ श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :

{ श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

{ श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बाढ़ को स्थायी रूप से रोकने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय के पास कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और योजना का कार्यान्वित करने में कितना धन लगेगा और कब तक काम पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ग) क्या जमुना नदी की बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण की योजना पर विचार करने के लिए दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकारियों की कोई संयुक्त बैठक होने वाली है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तथा कहाँ ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) दिल्ली में बाढ़ों के नियंत्रण के लिए सरकारी स्कीमों में निम्न लिखित हैं:—

(१) नजफाद जलोत्सारण स्कीम

चरण १

चरण २

चरण ३

(२) नाला नं० ६ पर के नियंत्रक के समेत अलीपुर खण्ड के लिए जलोत्सारण स्कीम ।

(३) ग्रामों के स्तर से ऊपर उठाना तथा ग्रामों के हद गिद 'रिम बंधों' का बन्ध ।

(४) शाहदरा खण्ड के लिए जलोत्सारण स्कीम ।

(५) यमुना बाजार क्षेत्र के लिए संरक्षण कार्य ।

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ों के प्रति तुरन्त सहायता देने के लिए नजफगढ़ जलोत्सारण स्कीम, चरण १, हाथ में ली गई थी । यह सहायता गाद को खतम करना, टीलों को हटाना और लगभग १२ मील के क्षेत्र में, कवरौला पुल के नीचे, नजफगढ़ नाले की सतह को ५०,००० में १ की ढाल के मुताबिक पुनः बनाना है । स्कीम का यह चरण १.५ लाख रुपये की लागत से पूरा हुआ है ।

स्कीम के द्वितीय चरण की अनुमित लागत ७६.८० लाख रुपये है । इससे क्षेत्र को पर्याप्त अन्तरिम सहायता देने का प्रबन्ध है । पर्याप्त निस्सार क्षमता का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए तथा रबी बोने के वास्ते झील के निकट सीमान्तिक भूमि के पर्याप्त टुकड़े को छोड़ने के लिए नजफगढ़ नाले का 'रीप्रेडिंग' तथा 'रीक्वैशनिंग' इस चरण में सम्मिलित है । इस चरण के जून १९६४ तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

तृतीय एवं अन्तिम चरण में समस्त क्षेत्र के लिए पूर्ण सहायता का प्रबन्ध है । इस स्कीम में झील से कवरौला नियंत्रक तक के क्षेत्र का 'रीप्रेडिंग' तथा 'रीक्वैशनिंग' किया जायेगा । झील के इर्द गिर्द बंधों के द्वारा झील को ३००० एकड़ के क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित रखना है । शाखा नालियों नामशः नंगलोई तथा मंगेशपुर का भी पुनः निर्माण होगा । नंगलोई नाली को दूसरा रूप दे दिया गया है तथा मंगेशपुर नाली पर इस समय कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है ।

(२) अलीपुर खण्ड की जलोत्सारण स्कीम १२.५० लाख रुपये की अनुमित लागत पर निर्माण के लिए हाथ में ली गई है । इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली क्षेत्र में वर्तमान

नाला नं० ६, बवाना एस्केप, बुरारी क्रीक तथा बुरारी नालियों को पुनः बनाया जायेगा । नाला नं० ६ पर एक नियंत्रक का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा; इस की क्षमता २०० व्यूजक होगी । इस नियंत्रक को केवल संकटकालीन स्थितियों में ही चलाया जायेगा और साधारण-तया नाला नं० ६ के ऊपरी बाहक्षेत्र से सारा पानी यमुना नदी में गोहाना से नाला नं० ८ के यमुना नदी में व्यपवर्तन द्वारा प्रवाहित किया जायेगा । इस स्कीम पर कार्य शुरु किया जा रहा है ।

(३) यमुना के तट पर कुछ ऐसे ग्राम स्थित हैं जो कि भारी बाढ़ों में जलप्लावित हो जाते हैं । या तो उन की सतह को ऊपर उठा दिया जायेगा या उन के इर्द गिर्द रिग बंध बना दिये जायेंगे ताकि वे बाढ़ों से प्रभावित न हों । इन ग्रामों का अवश्य सर्वेक्षण हाथ में ले लिया गया है और उनके लिए स्कीम तैयार की जा रही है । शेष ग्रामों का निरीक्षण भी शीघ्र ही किया जायेगा ।

(४) शाहदरा क्षेत्र के लिए जलोत्सारण स्कीम

इस स्कीम की जांच की जा रही है । पूर्वी यमुना नहर के अग्रिप्लवन जल (spill waters) को तथा क्षेत्रीय वाहक्षेत्र के सतह के जल (surface runoff) को यमुना नदी तथा हिंडन नदी में प्रवाहित कर देने का भूझाव है ।

(५) यमुना बाजार क्षेत्र के लिए संरक्षण कार्य

इस स्कीम की जांच की जा रही है । यमुना नदी से, जब इस में जल स्तर बहुत चढ़ जाता है हर वर्ष प्रवाहित जल से यमुना बाजार की रक्षा करने के लिए बंध अथवा उपयुक्त सेक्शन (suction) की दीवार बनाने का विचार है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा केन्द्रीय जल कार्य विभाग के प्रतिनिधियों की समिति बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा शाहदरा क्षेत्र में,

जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ लगता है, जलोत्सारण की समस्या की जांच क रही है। इस समिति की अभी तक दिल्ली में तीन बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और इसने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं का है।

Social Security

- *256. { Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to his broadcast to the nation on the 11th October, 1963 and state the measures proposed to be adopted for ensuring social justice and social security?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The problems relating to social security measures are being studied.

Transfer of Irrigation Canals of D.V.C.

- *257. { Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

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

(a) the steps taken to transfer the irrigation canals and the Durgapur barrage of the D.V.C. to the West Bengal Government;

(b) whether the financial aspects have been duly examined and the question of payment of compensation has been settled;

(c) whether it is a fact that so far Rs. 40 crores have been spent on the irrigation system by the D.V.C.; and

(d) if so, what proportion of the same will be charged from West Bengal Government before the ownership is transferred?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Government of West Bengal have agreed to take over the control and management of the Irrigation System of DVC from the 1st December, 1963.

(b) Under the DVC Act the proposed transfer to the West Bengal Government has no financial implications in so far as the Centre is concerned. The financial arrangements between the DVC and the West Bengal Government incidental to the transfer will be considered together with other details by a Committee recently constituted by the Government of West Bengal for the purpose.

(c) The capital expenditure incurred by the DVC up to the end of 1962-63 allocable to irrigation amounts to Rs. 44.86 crores, made up of about Rs. 26 crores on the barrage and canals and about Rs. 19 crores by way of the joint cost of the four dams allocated to irrigation.

(d) Since the capital assets of the DVC including the barrage and the canal system have been paid for by the participating Governments in the manner laid down in the DVC Act when the transfer of ownership of the barrage and canal system is effected it will not involve any further payment by the West Bengal Government.

Thermal Power Units from Poland

- *258. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 211 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question regarding further purchases of Thermal Power Units from Poland for utilisation of coal middlings; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No decision for further purchases of Thermal Power Units from Poland have been reached so far. One of our senior engineers will visit Poland shortly in this connection.

Sea-Erosion

*259. {
 Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the U.S. sea-erosion expert, Mr. Watts, who recently visited Kerala to study the problem of sea-erosion in the State has submitted any report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. A Preliminary Report has just been received from Mr. Watts and one copy is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1955/63].

(c) The report is under examination.

Konar Dam

*260. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations made by Shri A. K. Chanda, former Comptroller and Auditor General, in Bombay recently to the effect that the Konar Dam, part of the D.V.C. Project, built at a cost of Rs. 11 crores and inaugurated by the Prime Minister has neither produced a single kilowatt of power so far nor irrigated a single acre of land;

(b) if so, whether the statement is correct; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The statement is not correct since the water stored in the Konar Dam is used for:—

(i) Cooling purposes at Bokaro Thermal Power Station;

(ii) Generation of Power at Panchet Hill;

(iii) Irrigation from Durgapur Barrage;

(iv) Flood Control; and

(v) Supply for industrial and domestic purposes between Konar and Panchet Hill.

Laxmi Bank

*261. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of payment made till now to the depositors of Laxmi Bank;

(b) the liquidation expenditure incurred up to date; and

(c) when the liquidation proceedings are expected to conclude?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 12.3 per cent, upto 30th September, 1963.

(b) Rs. 7.23 lakhs.

(c) As a police investigation is in progress, and as a number of suits are also pending in the courts, it is not possible to indicate at this stage when the winding up will be completed.

सोने का चोरी छिपे लाया, ले जाया जाना

*२६२. { श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
 श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव मूर्ति स्वामी :
 श्री प्र० चं० बहम्रा :
 श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृ करेगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश लागू होने के बाद से पहले वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष सोने का तस्कर व्यापार कितना कम हुआ है; और

(ख) सोने के कितने तस्कर व्यापारी गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने मूल्य का माल बरामद हुआ ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) १०-१-१९६२ से ३१-१०-१९६२ तक की अवधि में सीमा-शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क और भूसीमा-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा, लगभग ८६ लाख रुपये कीमत का चोरी से लाया गया सोना पकड़ा गया; और स्वर्ण-नियंत्रण के बाद १९६३ की उसी अवधि में, यानी १०-१-१९६३ से ३१-१०-१९६३ तक लगभग ५४ लाख रुपये कीमत

का चोरी से लाया गया सोना पकड़ा गया। इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि 'स्वर्ण नियंत्रण' के बाद सोने के चोरी-छिपे लाये जाने में कुछ कमी हो गयी है।

(ख) १०-१-१९६३ से ३१-१०-१९६३ तक की अवधि में चोरी-छिपे सोना लाने पर ११५ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन के पास से २६,६३,००० रुपये की चीजें बरामद की गयीं (जिन में २८,४६,००० रुपये का सोना शामिल है)।

Residential Accommodation for Central Government Employees

*263. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 523 on the 5th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the programme for construction of residential accommodation for Central Government employees has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). It has been decided to step up the programme of construction of residential as well as office accommodation so as to make good the shortages, as early as practicable.

Dearness Allowance

- *264. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether several representations have been received by the Central Government from Central Government Employees' Association for increase in dearness allowance in view of increase in prices; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir; some representations have been received in this regard.

(b) As recommended by the Second Pay Commission, the next review is to be made when the average of the working class consumer price index during 12 months reaches 135. The average for the period from September 1962 to August, 1963, for which figures are available, is 132.33. The question of increase in dearness allowance, therefore, does not arise at present.

'Flu' Cases in Delhi and Calcutta

- *265. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a strange kind of 'flu' hit Delhi and Calcutta in October, 1963;

(b) if so, whether any investigation was made by any expert or any medical institution into the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether 'flu' took toll of some lives also?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Delhi.—There was an increase in cases of fever in Delhi in the month of October, 1963. According to some doctors and dispensaries in the city every year, there is an increase of such cases at this time of the year.

A team from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, has collected material to investigate the cause of the disease. From the material examined so far, two strains of Influenza C have been isolated. This virus does not give rise to large scale epidemics.

Clinically, the cases could be grouped into two types (i) Fever, aches and pains particularly back-ache lasting for 3-4 days (ii) cases with congested throat and fever but of a short duration.

The investigations are still in progress at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and it cannot be stated definitely at this stage whether most of the cases were due to this virus or not. It may be that cases were due to multiple etiologies and more than one agents were involved. As far as information is available, no death from flu has been reported.

Calcutta.—Cases of fever with peripheral circulatory failure or haemorrhage from various tissues were reported in Calcutta ever since the 2nd week of July, 1963. Most of the cases were mild but some were of a very serious nature. There have been several deaths mainly among young and adolescent children. From available data, it would appear

that the incidence is gradually diminishing.

Investigation of the causes of this disease is in progress in the School of Tropical Medicine, and the Institute of Post-graduate Medicine, Calcutta. The Virus Research Centre, Poona is also cooperating in this investigation. A team of the Central Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, has also visited the city to conduct epidemiological investigations into the several factors involved in the spread of the epidemic. As a result of the investigations so far carried out, it would appear that the epidemic is due to a virus presumably belonging to the Dengue fever group of viruses. The investigation is still in progress and attempts are being made to isolate the virus.

Abduction of Children from Delhi Hospitals

*266. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of abduction of children from maternity wards of Delhi Hospitals during the current year so far; and

(b) the steps taken to check the same?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Only one case of abduction of a child occurred in the Safdarjung Hospital.

(b) The hospital authorities have now issued orders to limit visitors coming to the maternity department and that too during restricted hours; for marking of the children on their back, hand and foot soon after the bath following delivery; keeping the babies in cradle attached to mother's bed; and for the posting of a chowkidar to keep strict watch.

Houses for M.Ps.

*267. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses in different categories placed at the disposal of the House Committees of the two Houses of Parliament;

(b) whether Government are constructing any new flats or bungalows of three or more than three bed-rooms for Members of Parliament; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to place more bungalows in the pool for Members of Parliament?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 581 houses comprising of 136 bungalows and 445 flats have been placed at the disposal of the House Committees of the two Houses. In addition, 51 suits have been allotted to hon. Members of Parliament in Western Court and also 25 houses to hon. Members under the leading M.Ps. Pool.

(b) No.

(c) 156 flats are under construction. Of these 12 will be ready within a couple of months and the remaining 144 flats will be ready by the end of 1964. In view of this, there appears to be no need to put more bungalows in the M.Ps. Pool.

Changes in Compulsory Deposit Scheme

*268. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Sham Lal Saraf;
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered and assessed the likely results

of the changes brought about in the Compulsory Deposit Scheme;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the total estimates of deposits and the number of accounts already opened?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the abandonment of all the Schemes other than the one relating to Income-Tax Payers, the total collections are now estimated at Rs. 10 crores only as compared with the earlier expectation of Rs. 60 crores.

(c) The total number of accounts so far opened under the Income-tax Payers Scheme is 6.41 lakhs with deposits of Rs. 4.42 crores.

Government Employees owning Houses in Delhi

*269. { **Shri Vishram Prasad**
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Basumatari;

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Government servants getting high rents from their own houses built in Delhi/New Delhi with Government loans but themselves living in Government residences have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter so as to relieve shortage of Government accommodation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). In reply to question No. 94 asked by Shri P. C. Borooah and other Members of Parliament in the Lok Sabha on 17th August 1963, I had stated that a Committee of the Secretaries had been appointed to go into the question of dealing with the cases of allotment of houses to Government servants who

own houses of their own. The Report of the Secretaries' Committee has been considered by the Cabinet who have decided that a Committee consisting of the Ministers for Home Affairs, Finance, Defence, Railways and Works, Housing and Rehabilitation should further examine the report of the Secretaries' Committee and make recommendations for the consideration of the Cabinet. The Ministers' Committee has not finalised its report as yet.

Family Planning

*270. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 236 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the production of certain chemical contraceptives as a pilot project in the Medical Store Depots at Madras and Bombay has since been undertaken; and

(b) if so, when these contraceptives will be made available for the use of public?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In about six months.

खाद्य अपमिश्रण

६६१. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) १९६१, १९६२ और १९६३ (अक्तूबर तक) भारत के राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में कितने व्यक्तियों को खाद्य अपमिश्रण के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किया गया; और

(ख) कितने लोगों के मुकदमों का फैसला हो गया है और कितने लोगों के मुदमे अभी विचाराधीन हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम १९५४ के उपबन्धों के अधीन पहले-पहल किसी भी व्यक्ति को खाद्य अपमिश्रण के अपराध में गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाता ।

एक विवरण जिस में यह दिखाया गया है कि १९६१ और १९६२ में कितने अभियोग चलाये गये, कितनों में अपराध सिद्ध हुआ, कितने बरी हुए, कितने मामले न्यायालयों के विचाराधीन हैं और कितने मामलों में जेल की सजायें दी गई सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १९५८/६३] वर्ष १९६३ (अक्तूबर तक) की इसी प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी .

Irrigation and Power Projects in U.P.

692. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium Irrigation and Power Projects taken in 1962-63 and proposed to be taken in 1963-64 in U.P.; and

(b) whether necessary sanction to undertake the works has been granted during the same period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Irrigation and Power schemes which have been sanctioned during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1956/63].

Irrigation and Power Schemes in U.P.

693. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of irrigation and power schemes of Government of U.P. pending at present with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and benefits expected?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1957/63].

Rajasthan Feeder in Punjab

694. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:

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

(a) when the Rajasthan Feeder running in Punjab territory is expected to be completed according to the original programme and details of revisions made therein, if any;

(b) whether the progress of the work relating to the feeder and the distributaries within Rajasthan is keeping pace with the schedule;

(c) the area in terms of acres which is likely to be irrigated in Kharif 1963; and

(d) the amount of loan granted by the Centre for this project from the beginning upto 31st March, 1962?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The original target date for completion of the Rajasthan Feeder in Punjab was April, 1963, which was first extended to April, 1964 and subsequently to June, 1964.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 13,000 acres.

(d) A total loan of Rs. 1995 lakhs was given to the Government of

Rajasthan for the whole of the Rajasthan Canal Project from 1957-58 to the end of March, 1962.

T. B. Hospital at Chandpur and Vishakhapatnam

695. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount of aid given by Central Government to the T. B. Hospitals at Chandpur (Orissa) and the T. B. Hospital at Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) respectively during 1962-63?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No financial assistance was given to the T. B. Hospitals at Chandpur (Orissa) during 1962-63. X-Ray and laboratory equipment costing about Rs. 60,000 were supplied by the UNICEF to the T. B. Clinic Vishakhapatnam during 1962-63.

बिहार में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

६९६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) बिहार राज्य में ३१ मार्च, १९६३ तक कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र थे;

(ख) तीसरी योजनाकाल में ऐसे कितने केन्द्र खोलने का विचार था और अब तक कितने खोले जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई थी और उस में से कितनी खर्च की जा चुकी है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) ४९० ।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में राज्य सरकार का २३१ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का विचार था और अब तक १३७ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ८०,७६,४२७ रुपये की राशि

की व्यवस्था की गई थी जिसमें से अग्रस्त १९६३ तक ४७,७५,३४१ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं ।

Cholera and Smallpox in Orissa

**697. { Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from Cholera and Smallpox during the period from 1962 to the 31st October, 1963 in Orissa State;

(b) the number of deaths due to Cholera and Smallpox separately in Orissa State during the same period; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The cases and deaths due to Cholera and Smallpox in Orissa during the years 1962 and 1963 (upto October, 1963) were as follows:—

Disease	1962		1963 (upto 31-10-1963.)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cholera	2644	869	2891	1161
Small-pox	1176	271	3603	948

(c) (i) *Cholera*.—Cholera usually spreads as a result of contamination of water supplies and articles of food and drink. The Health authorities concerned always take measures for disinfection of water supply, protection of articles of food and drink from contamination and destruction of unwholesome articles of food and drink. In addition to such general health measures, anti-cholera inoculations are given to the public in the affected areas. The number of anti-cholera inoculations given in Orissa during

1962 and 1963 (upto 19-10-1963) is as follows:

1962—7,90,618.

1963—8,48,175.

(ii) *Small-pox*.—The National Smallpox Eradication Programme has already been launched in the State of Orissa and systematic mass vaccination of the entire population with potent vaccine is under way. Upto 30-9-1963, out of the population of 175.86 lakhs, 55,31,000 vaccinations had been carried out, of which 8,06,914 were primary and 47,14,108 were re-vaccinations. Percentage of population vaccinated stood at 31.48.

Flood Control Schemes in Kerala

698. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kappen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the flood control schemes included in the Third plan for the Kerala State are not progressing satisfactorily due to paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre intends to give the additional financial assistance to the State in this connection?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

699. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government have requested the Centre to raise the limit of eligibility for loans under the low-cost housing scheme for industrial workers which is Rs. 350 and have also suggested that persons earning as much as Rs. 500 a month

should also be entitled to loan under this scheme;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the precise nature of such requests received; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. However, the Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal have proposed that industrial workers who have been allotted houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme may be allowed to continue to occupy those houses till their income reaches Rs. 500 per month.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

निपानी, मंसूर में पकड़ा गया सोना

७००. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २० सितम्बर को एक केन्द्रीय एक्साइज इन्स्पेक्टर ने कोल्हापुर से २५ मील की दूरी पर निपानी (मंसूर) में एक प्राइवेट कार से कुछ सोना पकड़ा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सोने की मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य कितना था ;

(ग) इस मामले में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(घ) यह कार कहां से आ रही थी और कहां जा रही थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री त्रि० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) १७ नवम्बर, १९६३ को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क और नशीली वस्तु विभाग (सेंट्रल एक्साइज ऐण्ड नारकोटिक्स डिपार्ट-

मेंटस) के अधिकारियों ने निपानी में एक प्राइवेट कार से सोना बरामद किया ।

(ख) ६४,१५१ ग्राम; अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर से जिसका मूल्य ३,४३,७२१ रुपया होता है ।

(ग) छः ।

(घ) वह कार कोल्हापुर से आ रही थी और शायद मद्रास जा रही थी ।

धन कर

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
७०१. श्री छतर सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६१ और १९६२ में कराधान के लिये कितनी सम्पत्ति आंकी गई और कितनी राशि का कर लगाया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :
१९६०-६१, १९६१-६२ और १९६२-६३ के वित्तीय वर्षों में, जिन के अन्तर्गत १९६१ और १९६२ के कैलेण्डर वर्ष आ जाते हैं, सम्पत्ति कर लगाने के लिए जितनी वास्तविक सम्पत्ति आंकी गयी और उस पर जितना कर लगाया गया वह इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	आंकी गयी वास्तविक सम्पत्ति
१९६०-६१	१४,८५,१६,६०,५४८
१९६१-६२	१५,५८,२४,८८,२०४
१९६२-६३	१७,४४,१५,२७,२६९
	लगाया गया सम्पत्ति कर
वित्तीय वर्ष	
१९६०-६१	९,०९,५१,३१९
१९६१-६२	९,२६,०७,८१२
१९६२-६३	११,४४,३७,४८०

हिमालय क गांवों में गलगण्ड रोग

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
७०२. श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में नन्दप्रयाग, झंडीचौड़ और किसनपुर गांवों में पीने के पानी की योजना की क्रियान्विति के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ रोगों और विशेष रूप से गले फूलने की बीमारी में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन बीमारियों को मिटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना प्रकृत की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी। जहाँ तक सरकार को मालूम है गलगण्ड में किसी भी प्रकार की वृद्धि का कारण पीने के पानी की योजना की क्रियान्विति न है। गलगण्ड नमक में आयोडीन की कमी के कारण होता है और यह विचार है कि जहाँ इस रोग का अधिक प्रकोप है उन जिलों में आयोडीन वाले नमक के वितरण का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

देहरादून में बांध

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
७०३. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून में एक बड़ा बांध बनाने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक;

(ग) इस पर कितना धन खर्च होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) इस से कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) तथा (ख). शायद टांस नदी पर किशाऊ बांध निर्दिष्ट है; उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस समय इस बांध की विस्तृत जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). स्कीम की अनुमित लागत ४६.५७ करोड़ रुपये है । इस से ३.८६ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जायेगी । ठीक आंकड़े परियोजना रिपोर्ट के तैयार होने के बाद ही उपलब्ध होंगे ।

दिल्ली में क्षय रोग का वार्ड

७०४. { श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सिलवर जुवली टी० बी० अस्पताल, किंग्सव कैम्प, में एक नया क्षय रोगियों का वार्ड खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वार्ड में कितने पलंगों की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) इस के निर्माण में कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) २५० पलंगों की ।

(ग) ७,२६,६३२ रुपये ७३ नये पैसे । इस में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा ठेकेदार को दिये गये सामान की लागत भी शामिल है ।

Institute for Ayurvedic Literature at Jhansi

705. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1156 on the 29th August, 1963 and state the progress made so far in taking a final decision regarding the setting up of an Institute for advanced studies and research in Ayurvedic Literature at Jhansi (U.P.)?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The matter is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

706. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference was held in London in September, 1963; and

(b) if so, the agenda and the broad conclusions of the Conference?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes Sir. The annual Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference—one of the periodical meetings of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council—took place in London on 24th and 25th September, 1963.

(b) By mutual understanding among the Commonwealth Countries the agenda and proceedings of the Conference are treated as confidential. However, a copy of the Communique issued at the conclusion of the Conference, which gives an indication of the matters discussed at the meeting, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1959/63].

Rihand Dam

707. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the requirement of electricity by the Aluminium factory near Rihand Dam

could not be met by Rihand Power and the factory has been allowed to set up its own power station;

(b) if so, whether the 55,000 K.W. electricity now utilised by the factory will be given to several eastern districts of U.P.; and

(c) if so, how many districts will be provided with this electricity and how much time it will take?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The manner of utilisation of power that might be released by the Aluminium Factory has not yet been determined.

(c) Does not arise.

श्रीराम लक्ष्मी नारायण मारवाड़ी हिन्दू अस्पताल, वाराणसी

७०८. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) श्रीराम लक्ष्मी नारायण मारवाड़ी अस्पताल, वाराणसी को सरकार द्वारा हर साल कितनी धनराशि अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस अस्पताल में हरिजन रोगियों को दाखिल नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) श्रीराम लक्ष्मी नारायण मारवाड़ी अस्पताल, वाराणसी के रख-रखाव के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ६,००० रुपये का वार्षिक अनुदान देती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । जात-पात और धर्म का विचार किये बिना यह अस्पताल आम जनता के लिये खुला है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Construction Cost in Delhi

709. ∫ **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of construction has risen in the Capital during the present emergency; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). There has been some rise in the cost of construction in the recent past in the Capital as also elsewhere. This increase is justified by the increased cost of certain building materials. For example, the price of bricks has gone up due to increased cost of coal and the price of cement has increased due to the increase in excise duty and sales tax.

Blood Bank and Research Institute

710. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2195 on the 19th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the result of the investigations made by the Special Police Establishment into the alleged scandal relating to the "Blood Bank and Research Institute" at New Delhi;

(b) whether some Government employees have been found involved in the deals; and

(c) the extent to which the firms are found to have been cheated by the "Blood Bank and Research Institute"?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Six persons were arrested by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police and released on bail. The investigation is still in progress and

is likely to be completed by the end of 1963.

(b) Yes. A former official of the Directorate General of Health Services is among the arrested persons.

(c) Rs. 4 lakhs is estimated to be involved.

Fans for Class IV Employees

711. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2189 on the 18th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the loans to be granted to Class IV employees are recoverable from them with interest or are given interest free; and

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of meeting a part of the cost incurred by Class IV employees on purchase of fans and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Class IV Central Government employees are granted interest bearing recoverable advances for the purchase of table fans.

(b) No, Sir.

Foreign Exchange Regulations

712. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations detected during each of the past six months;

(b) the number out of them which have been adjudicated upon; and

(c) the total penalty imposed on the persons concerned during each of these months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations registered by Enforcement Directorate during each of the past six months is as follows:—

May	181
June	180
July	266
August	305
September	275
October	256

(b) 138.

(c) The total penalty imposed on the persons concerned during of these months in connection with these cases is as under:—

	Rs.
May	400
June	12,450
July	32,676
August	6,300
September	1,98,150
October	17,400

In addition, Indian currency of Rs. 2,180 and foreign currency equivalent to Rs. 7,575 approximately was confiscated.

Swiss Credit

713. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 786 on the 19th September, 1963 and state the projects for which the capital goods and machinery are to be imported against the Swiss Credit of 30 million Swiss Francs?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The credit is proposed to be utilised for the following imports:—

1. Electric Locomotives and components for Railways.

2. Capital goods for setting up additional Machine Building Capacity in this Country.

3. Automatic looms for the Textile Industry.

4. Other capital goods.

Brahmputra River

714. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 770 on the 19th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to build the proposed embankment between Kukraukoti Hill and Hatimura;

(b) if so, the cost of the project; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The investigation is still in progress. This information would be available only after the investigation has been completed, and the project is prepared.

Neyveli Project

715. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekatt:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 326 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the request from the Government of Kerala to release power from the Neyveli Project has since been considered; and

(b) if so, how much power will be released to Kerala?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The request is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Industrial Units by Indians in Foreign Countries

716. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 630 on the 12th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether there are any Indian citizens who started industries abroad;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) the names of the countries where they have been established; and

(d) whether their industries in those countries have been successful?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1974[63].

Central Council of Unani and Ayurvedic Medicine

717. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 337 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government regarding the formation of Central Council of Unani and Ayurvedic medicines; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) This matter was considered by the Central Council of Health at its meeting held early in November, 1963 in connection with the consideration of the curriculum of Shuddha Ayurveda formulated by the Shuddha Ayurveda Education Committee. The Council expressed the view that the Government of India may constitute a non-statutory Board for Shuddha Ayurvedic Education with the following functions:

(i) To advise the Central and State Governments on the implementation of the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Scheme;

(ii) To examine the curriculum and syllabus for Shuddha Ayurvedic Education framed by the Vyas Committee and recommend such modifications as may be necessary for its smooth working.

(b) Necessary action in this regard is being taken accordingly.

Korba Power Project

718. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated electricity power that will be available after the completion of Korba Power Project in Madhya Pradesh and the names of the States which will be benefited by this project; and

(b) the total amount of money spent so far and when the project will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The existing Korba Thermal Power Station has a generating capacity of 100 MW. It is being extended by further 200 MW.

The power from this station is not earmarked for any State except Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Expenditure on existing station, and the extension so far is Rs. 1,240.29 lakhs and Rs. 545.92 lakhs respectively.

The extension scheme is expected to be completed in 1965-66.

D.V.C.

**719. { Shri Mohammed Elias:
Shri Warrior:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 75 MW new thermal generating sets of the Domodar Valley Corporation at Durgapur and Bokaro are not running satisfactorily and are not in a position to supply maximum output for which payment was made even after major modifications;

(b) the reasons for the above conditions of the new generating sets; and

(c) the actual financial loss the DVC has so far incurred for the unsatisfactory conditions of the new generating sets of 75 MW?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Three 75 MW thermal generating sets have been installed, one at the Bokaro Thermal Power Station and two at the Durgapur Thermal Power Station. The generating set at Bokaro and one of the sets (Unit I) of the Durgapur Power Station have been working satisfactorily after completion of major modifications to the sets. The second unit (Unit II) of the Durgapur Thermal Power Station, after operating from February, 1962 to October, 1963 continuously, has been shut down for annual overhaul as well as modifications requiring elimination of (i) high thrust load on turbine bearings and (ii) leaks in the surface Attemperators of the Boiler Plant.

These modifications are being done by the Suppliers at their own cost.

(c) It has not been possible for the D.V.C. to assess the actual financial loss.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

720. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kappen:

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

(a) the progress made in implementing the Idikki Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kerala;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred;

(c) the extent of financial assistance so far given to the State for the Scheme; and

(d) when the Scheme is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Preliminary works, namely, construction of roads and buildings have commenced;

(b) Rs. 47 lakhs.

(c) No financial assistance has been provided specifically for this scheme. The project is however under active consideration for Canadian aid.

(d) In 1970-71.

Fake Currency Notes

721. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons were arrested in Vijayawada in September, 1963 for possessing fake currency notes along with blocks for printing such counterfeit currency notes; and

(b) if so, the facts that have come to light as a result of the arrests?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). On the 22nd September 1963 the Andhra Pradesh State Police arrested two persons at Vijayawada and seized from them 139 forged Rs. 100/- notes.

During the course of the investigation, they seized 6 more forged notes of the same denomination, 12 blocks used for forging Rs. 100/-, Rs. 10/- and Rs. 5/- notes and some proofs of the notes in these three denominations prepared from those blocks. The case is still under the investigation of the State Police.

Spurious Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs

722. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting with representatives of State Governments was held to find out ways and means to stop manufacture and sale of spurious ayurvedic and unani drugs; and

(b) if so, the outcome of such discussion?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मुद्रावज्रे के मामले

७२३. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १०,००० रु० से कम और १०,००० रु० से अधिक राशि वाले मुद्रावज्रे के कितने मामले अभी विचारधीन हैं ; और

(ख) उन के मामले में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) उन विचारधीन मामलों की संख्या, जिन में सत्यापित दावे की राशि १०,००० रुपये से कम और १०,००० रुपये से अधिक है, क्रमशः १६६६ और १२४६ है ।

(ख) मुद्रावज्रे और पुनर्वास अनुदान के लगभग ५ लाख मामले निपटारे जा चुके हैं ।

जैसा कि इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है, बहुत थोड़े से ही मामले निपटारे जाने को बाकी हैं। आशा है कि ये मामले भी कुछ ही महीनों में निपटा दिये जायेंगे।

खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट

७२४. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री कछवाय :
 श्री धवन :
 श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
 श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकने के लिये सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट करने की प्रवृत्तियों की जांच पड़ताल करने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्रीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). खाद्य अपव्यय निवारण अधिनियम १९५४ के उपबन्धों और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। इस नियम के अधीन नियुक्त खाद्य निरीक्षकों को, दूसरी बातों के साथ साथ, यह भी अधिकार है कि वे खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन, संग्रहण और बिक्री के स्थानों का निरीक्षण कर सकें और सरकारी विश्लेषक से विश्लेषण कराने के लिये खाद्य-पदार्थों के नमूने ले सकें। इन नमूनों का प्रयोग-शालाओं में विश्लेषण किया जाता है और जिनमें मिलावट पाई जाये उन मामलों पर अभियोग चलाये जाते हैं। समय-समय पर इस अधिनियम की कार्य-प्रणाली की समीक्षा की जाती है।

इस बिल में संशोधन करने के लिये शीघ्र ही एक विधेयक पेश किया जाने वाला

है जिससे कि यह अधिनियम अधिक निवारक बन सके और इसकी प्रभावकारिता बढ़ सके।

रिहन्द बांध

७२५. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिहन्द की १०० मेगावाट बिजली दामोदर घाटी निगम को दे दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बाकी बिजली का बंटवारा किस प्रकार हुआ है और रिहन्द बांध की कुल उत्पादनक्षमता क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां। संकटकालीन स्थिति में बिजली की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये। स्थायी सम्भरण १०० प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर २५ मेगावाट है। जिस समय वे उपभोक्ता जिनके लिए रिहन्द की बिजली निश्चित की गई है इसे लेने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे, यह सम्भरण बन्द कर दिया जायगा।

(ख) रिहन्द बिजलीघर की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता २५० मेगावाट है। इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता १०५ मेगावाट है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकारियों ने इसका वितरण निम्नलिखित किया था :

१. भारे तथा बड़े उद्योग	५१ प्रतिशत
२. मध्यम तथा छोटे उद्योग	११ प्रतिशत
३. रेलवे विद्युतन	१५ प्रतिशत
४. सिंचाई उद्देश्य	५ प्रतिशत
५. ग्रामीण तथा शहरी विद्युतन	८ प्रतिशत
६. मध्य प्रदेश	१० प्रतिशत

रिहन्द स्टेशन से मध्य प्रदेश के बिजली के हिस्से पर केन्द्रीय जोनल कौंसिल के हाल ही में हुए फैसले को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस वितरण के राज्य अधिकारियों द्वारा बदले जाने की सम्भावना है।

दांतों के अस्पताल

७२६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आने वाले वर्षों में बीस हजार दांतों के अस्पताल खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अस्पतालों पर कितना धन खर्च होगा और उनकी स्थापना में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख) आने वाले वर्षों में दांतों के २०,००० अस्पताल खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने तीसरी योजना के शेष वर्षों में दांतों के कुछ अस्पताल खोलने की व्यवस्था की है। चौथी योजना के बकिंग ग्रुप ने देश भर में दांतों के १६०० अस्पताल खोलने का सुझाव दिया है। कितना धन खर्च होगा, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि अन्ततः कितने अस्पतालों की स्वीकृति दी जाती है।

Aid from Soviet Union

727. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has given any indications of the extent of aid which it proposes to give during the remaining period of the Third Plan and for the Fourth Plan; and

(b) Whether Government of India have given any broad indications of its likely requirements to the Soviet authorities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). While there has been some exchange of views with the Soviet authorities, the matter is still in a preliminary stage.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in West Bengal

728. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government had asked for financial assistance from the Centre to rehabilitate the goldsmiths who were rendered jobless in the State as a result of the Gold Control Order;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for;

(c) the nature and extent of assistance so far given; and

(d) the total number of goldsmiths rendered jobless in the State as a result of the Gold Control Order and the number out of them who have been rehabilitated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Loan—Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Grant—Rs. 15.76 lakhs.

(c) Loan—Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

Slum Clearance

729. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far given to State Governments for implementing the slum clearance schemes during the Third Plan; and

(b) the progress so far made in different States in implementing the schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A sum of Rs. 7.65 crores was drawn by State Governments and Union Administrations during the first two years of the Third Plan under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(b) 46,503 dwelling units of an approved cost of Rs. 11.42 crores have so far been sanctioned during the Third Plan. 26,056 units have been completed during this period.

Kopili Hydel Project

730. { Shri Swell:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 385 on the 29th August, 1963 and state:

(a) The decision since taken in the light of the suggestion made by the American Expert for studies for alternative dam site for the Kopili Hydel Project and the action since taken in pursuance of that decision;

(b) whether the implementation of the dam project is expected to be taken up during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the tentative date fixed for completion of the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Board of Consultants for the project including two American experts, has since inspected the two possible sites, and selected one of them for detailed pre-construction investigations and study of special features.

(b) and (c). Further steps will be taken after the present investigations are completed.

L.I.C. Office at Kozhikode

731. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation at Kozhikode in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the office will be opened?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid from International Development Association

732. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the shape and size of the assistance given by the International Development Association to India during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) how and where the assistance has been utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Through the Consortium meetings held so far, the International Development Association has pledged assistance to India's Third Plan amounting in total to Rs. 185.71 crores. Of this amount, credit agreements signed amount to Rs. 142.84 crores for projects and programmes listed in the Statement as under and action is on hand for the balance. These credits are repayable over a period of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years. No interest is payable on these credits; only a service charge of 3 per cent. per annum on the amount drawn and outstanding is payable to the

Association for its administrative expenses.

STATEMENT

International Development Association Credits

(Rupees Crores)

Name of the Project	Amount of Credit
1. Construction of Highways	28.57
2. U. P. Tubewells Project	2.86
3. Shetrunji Irrigation Project (Gujarat)	2.14
4. Salandi Irrigation Project (Orissa)	3.81
5. Punjab Flood Protection and Drainage	4.76
6. Durgapur Thermal Station	8.81
7. Sone Irrigation Project (Bihar)	7.14
8. Purna Irrigation Project (Maharashtra)	6.19
9. Second Koyna Power Project (Maharashtra)	8.33
10. Bombay Port Project	8.57
11. Telecommunications Project	20.00
12. Railway Improvement	32.14
13. Kothagudam Power Project	9.52
TOTAL	142.84

Eye Bank in New Delhi

733. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the establishment of an eye bank in New Delhi last year, it has not made headway in attracting donors of cornea; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make existence of the bank worthwhile?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There are two eye banks in Delhi, one at the Irwin Hospital and the other at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. These started functioning only in the latter part of 1962 and some equipment required for the purpose is still awaited. Some donors have, however, registered themselves.

Government propose to extend the Bombay Corneal Grafting Act, 1957 to the Union Territory of Delhi which legislation would enable collection and utilisation of cornea although it will still be on a voluntary basis. Wide publicity is being given to the scheme through cinema slides. A documentary film is also being prepared for the purpose.

Insurance of Circus Artistes

734. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India does not entertain proposals for insurance of circus artistes;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying insurance facilities to circus artistes; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to exclude circus artistes from the "Hazardous" category?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Circus artistes are considered to be uninsurable because of the high degree of extra risk to which they are subject on account of their occupation.

(c) No.

Chlorine content in Delhi Water Supply

735. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the content of chlorine in the water supply in Delhi to make it more tasteful without increasing the danger of contamination;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken and the result achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. This requires some laboratory experiments to be conducted before any definite recommendation can be made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The dosage of chlorine is regulated so as to maintain a residual chlorine content at the remotest tap point, in the range between 0.2 to 0.4 parts per million (milligrams per litre). The slightly higher residual chlorine content in the taps near the reservoirs is not harmful in any way and it acts as a safeguard against hazards to health of the community. Any reduction in dosage which is now found to be optimum from long experience in the past, is not desirable.

ब्रेन में टेटनस रोग की वृद्धि

७३६. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
— श्रीमती विमला देवी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में घनुर्वा (टेटनस) रोग की वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो पिछले ६ महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य में इसके कितने मामले हुए;

(ग) इस रोग की वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) से (घ). विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ-क्षेत्रों से अब तक प्राप्त अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, [देखिये संख्या एल टी-१६६०/६३] शेष राज्यों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Goods seized from a Vessel

737. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from the crew of a vessel at Calcutta, transistors, whisky and Indian currency were recovered by the Customs officials on the 10th October, 1963; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). On the 8th October, 1963, the Customs officials at Calcutta recovered from a vessel 156 bottles of whisky, 2 transistor radios and Rs. 290 in Indian currency. The seized goods have since been confiscated. Personal penalty amounting to Rs. 10,500/- was also imposed on 15 crew members.

Smoking and Cancer

738. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian scientists have come to a definite conclusion that cancer in majority of cases is caused by smoking as the heaviest mortality in Russia at present is due to cancer; and

(b) if so, the finding of Indian medical practitioners on the causes of cancer in India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any definite finding by Russian scientists that smoking is responsible for cancer in the majority of cases. An attempt has been made by some scientists to correlate heavy tobacco smoking with lung cancer. However, the data available at present can be considered only presumptive and do not permit of any valid conclusions being drawn to that effect. In India the incidence of lung cancer as compared to other types of cancer is very low.

Fiscal Policy

739. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkatki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to his broadcast to the nation on the 11th October, 1963 and state the steps devised for the stimulation of the all round economic growth in the country, and for reviewing the present fiscal and related problems?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Among the measures taken since the 11th October, 1963, to stimulate economic growth in the country, mention may be made of changes in the credit policy of the Reserve Bank, the proposed legislation for the establishment of a Unit Trust and the renewed emphasis on agricultural production which was endorsed at the recent meeting of the National Development Council. There is adequate machinery within the Government for reviewing fiscal and related problems and it is not necessary to devise special steps for this purpose.

Balance of Payments

740. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

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(a) the position of balance of payments at the end of 1962-63 and how it compares with earlier two years;

(b) whether there has been improvement or deterioration in the position and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the measures taken to stabilise the position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Statement giving India's balance of payments during 1962-63 with comparative figures for the earlier two years is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1961/63]. It will be seen that there was some reduction in the strain on our balance of payments in 1962-63 partly because of increased exports and larger inflow of external assistance as well as some inflow of short term banking funds.

(c) paras 112 to 119 in part VIII of Economic Survey for 1962-63 presented to the House in February, 1963, detail the measures taken to stabilise the balance of payments position. These are briefly enumerated in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1961/63].

National Building Construction Corporation

741. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has designed a new type of steel shuttering for use in concrete work;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) the measures taken to popularise this shuttering?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-1962/63].

(c) The new type of steel shuttering was publicised through a news item in the Press and several queries have already been received from various commercial organisations.

गांव-नगर सम्बन्ध समिति

७४२. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांवों तथा नगरों के सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के निर्देशपद क्या हैं ; और

(ग) समिति कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और समिति के अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुजीता नायर) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समिति के निर्देशपद इन प्रकार हैं :—

(१) नगर एवं ग्राम क्षेत्रों के सीमांकन के लिए मानदंडों का निश्चयन ।

(२) नगर स्थानिक निकायों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के बीच सम्बन्ध के बारे में सिफारिशें करना ।

(३) नगर स्थानिक निकायों के ढांचे तथा कर्तव्यों का निर्धारण ।

(४) नगर-क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक विकास-कार्य किस प्रकार प्रारम्भ किया जाय इस के बारे में सिफारिशें करना ।

(५) सामान्यतया नगर स्थानिक निकायों के और अधिक अच्छे और प्रभावकारी कार्यसंचालन के बारे में सिफारिशें करना ।

(ग) मद संख्या ४ जैसे नगर सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम, के बारे में इस समिति ने एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है । सभी मदों के बारे में समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत होने में संभवतः लगभग एक वर्ष का समय लग जाय । समिति का वर्तमान गठन इस प्रकार है :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (१) श्री ए० पी० जैन, संसद्-सदस्य | अध्यक्ष |
| (२) श्री चिन्मोई चिमन भाई, अहमदाबाद के भू० पू० महावीर | सदस्य |
| (३) श्री बी० जी० राव, भू० पू० आई० सी० एस० . | सदस्य |
| (४) श्री आर० एम० पाण्डे, एजेंट, टाटा आईरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी, जमशेदपुर | सदस्य |
| (५) श्री जी० मुखर्जी, संयुक्त सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय | सदस्य |
| (६) श्री जान प्रकाश, संयुक्त सचिव, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय . | सदस्य |
| (७) श्री टी० के० मजूमदार, समाज शास्त्रविद्, नगर एवं ग्राम आयोजन संगठन, नई दिल्ली | सदस्य |
| (८) श्री देव राज | सदस्य-सचिव |

Heart Diseases

742. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Health Foundation has been

set up to combat heart diseases in India;

(b) whether it is carrying on studies in collaboration with foreign experts;

(c) what are the findings of the surveys made so far; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey to ascertain the effect of machine, motor car and labour-saving devices on lowering the resistance of the heart?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government of India are not aware of the existence of any organisation called the All-India Health Foundation. There is an organisation called the All India Heart Foundation which has, as its aims and objects, the stimulation of research for the better understanding of cardiovascular diseases, training of suitable young doctors as specialists in cardiology, training of science graduates as laboratory technicians in cardio-respiratory physiology and education of the public in the preventive and other aspects of heart disease.

(b) The All-India Heart Foundation is not engaged in any studies in collaboration with foreign experts but the organisation has liaison with the American Heart Association, the Canadian, the Australian and British Heart Foundations and the International Cardiology Foundation.

(c) The All-India Heart Foundation has not made any surveys. However, epidemiological surveys regarding heart disease are being carried out in some centres in India. Some of the results have been published in medical journals.

(d) There is no proposal at present before the All-India Heart Foundation for the conduct of such a survey.

Amenities in Government Quarters

744. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to conversion of D.C. electric system to A.C. in the DIZ area New Delhi;

(b) when the conversion will be done in Irwin Road and other former 'C' type houses; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to provide one more fan in three-roomed houses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). There is a phased programme of conversion from D.C. to A.C. supply in Government owned residences in different localities in New Delhi, including those in the D.I.Z. area. Phase I has been completed. Phase II is nearing completion and Phase III has been sanctioned. Phase IV covering the remaining houses is under preparation. Some of the houses in the Irwin Road are covered by Phases II and III.

(c) The proposal has been deferred.

Erosion of Land in Bihar

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Bihar villages are subject to erosion of land caused by the vagaries of the Ganga, resulting in the loss of annual crops valued more than a crore of rupees; and

(b) if so, whether special allocation of funds has been made to help the State Government in their anti-erosion works?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Damage due to erosion of villages and lands by river Ganga at some places in Bihar has been reported.

(b) No. The anti-erosion works are included in Flood Control programme. For third plan, the amount of money

allocated for flood control for the State is Rs. 3 crores and the expenditure in the first 2 years of the third plan was Rs. 1.25 crores. Apart from this no special allocation for anti-erosion works has been made by the Government of India.

Slum Dwellers in Delhi

746. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to inducing slum dwellers in Delhi to improve their houses, they will be allowed to utilise part of accommodation in reconstructed buildings for housing, shops and offices; and

(b) how far they will be allowed to charge higher rent from their tenants?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1963 was discussed in the Lok Sabha on the 21st November, 1963 and is being referred to a Joint Select Committee. It gives the necessary information.

Ashoka Hotel

747. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi has

resigned due to differences with Government over the running of the hotel;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). If the reference is to the resignation of Brig. Raj Sarin, the reply is in the affirmative. It was, however, due to disagreement with the views of some of the Directors of the Hotel.

L.I.C. Loan to Assam

748. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.I.C. of India has advanced a loan of Rs. one crore to Government of Assam for development of its towns; and

(b) if so, which of the towns in Assam are going to be benefited by this loan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No loan has been advanced so far by the Life Insurance Corporation to the Government of Assam for development of its towns.

(b) Does not arise.

Expert Body on Dandakaranya

749. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 230 on 22nd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to set up an expert body to suggest the lines of development in Dandakaranya area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Dam at Punasa

750. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Kesar Lal:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to build a dam at Punasa on the Narbada River;

(b) if so, the number of villages which will be submerged and the loss of property envisaged therein;

(c) the amount of compensation proposed to be paid to the villagers and the form of compensation; and

(d) whether any railway tracks will be submerged and if so, the proposals for providing alternative tracks?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes,

(b) to (d). The original Project was proposed for a full reservoir level at FRL 860. Recently during a Meeting held by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power with Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat on 17th November, 1963, it has been decided that the full reservoir level of the Punasa Dam should be at FRL 850 only. There will, thus be much less submergence. The Harsud Town will not be affected by the Punasa dam as necessary steps will be taken. According to the revised proposals the extent of railway lines that will be affected has to be examined. The exact details of villages submerged and compensation proposed will be known after the detailed Project is prepared.

Investment Centres

751. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the names of places in foreign countries where Government have opened or propose to open investment centres in order to attract foreign investors?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A Branch Office of the Indian Investment Centre is functioning at New York. There is no proposal at present to open branch offices of the Centre in other countries.

Dysentery and Elephantiasis in Laccadives

752. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diseases like Dysentery and Elephantiasis are on the increase in the Laccadive Islands;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to check these diseases;

(c) whether any financial aid has been earmarked to combat Elephantiasis; and

(d) the number of patients who suffered from the above diseases in the said Islands in 1961-62 and 1962-63?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Bacillary and amoebic dysenteries are not common in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands. Elephantiasis is however existing in some of the islands on account of the prevalence of filariasis. The results of a recently conducted survey are awaited.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken by Government to check these diseases:

(i) Intensive spraying with larvicidal oil, aeromax, petrol, etc. is carried out. Hetrazan tablets are also distributed to check the incidence of filaria. Measures have been taken to provide safe drinking water. Under the Public Health Scheme, materials for sinking draw-wells and constructing water seal pit latrines are issued freely to the islanders. So far 172 draw-wells have been constructed. Under Local Development Works Programme, 50 per cent subsidy is being given for constructing wells. A total number of 111 wells for safe drinking water have been constructed under this scheme.

(ii) Vigorous propaganda is carried out by the Health staff for the improvement of environmental sanitation. Chlorination of water is regularly carried out by the Health staff. Periodical survey to assess the success of measures adopted to eradicate filariasis is undertaken.

An expenditure of about Rs. 1.19 lakhs on supplies made by the Central Government to the Islands has been incurred so far.

(d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Water and Electricity Dues from M.Ps.

753. **Shri Maheshwar Naik:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sizeable arrears on account of water and electricity dues of the New Delhi Municipal Committee are outstanding against many M.Ps. and difficulties are being

faced in the matter of realisation thereof; and

(b) whether ways and means are being devised to solve the problem confronting the Municipal Committee?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. Rs. 7,646.28 nP. are recoverable on account of water and electric charges from the present M.Ps. and Rs. 4,472.91 nP. from the ex-M.Ps. besides Rs. 9,249.57 nP. which the Committee have recently decided to write off as irrecoverable from the ex-M.Ps.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have now decided to disconnect supplies in case of non-payment of their dues and the position has thereafter improved considerably.

Technical Training Centres

754. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the number of Technical Training Centres so far opened under the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) the number of persons trained in these Centres; and

(c) how they have been employed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Four.

(b) 522.

(c) The trainees are employed as Supervisors, Operator-Mechanics, Foremen, etc. on River Valley Projects, Border Roads Organisation and other construction works.

Beas Dam

755. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 710 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the report of the team of the U.S. Agency for International Development on Beas Dam, Pong Dam and Pando Dam has been received;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the recommendations; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Report is under consideration.

Drinking Water Supply for Punjab

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

(a) whether any sum has been allocated by the Central Government to Punjab Government for supplying protected drinking water to the Municipalities of the State during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 41.50 lakhs has been paid as loan to the Government of Punjab during 1962-63 for urban water supply and drainage schemes approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. A sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been allocated during 1963-64 for the purpose. The details of the loans sanctioned by the State Government during 1962-63 and 1963-64 for various municipalities in the State are given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1963/63].

Monkey and Rat Menace in M.P.s Quarters

757. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by Government for the removal of monkey and rat menace in the North and South Avenues in New Delhi during 1962-63;

(b) whether it is also a fact that monkey catching squads are not available;

(c) if so, whether Government have any objection in killing these monkeys; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in appointing a killing squad for the purpose?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Only one complaint was received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during 1962-63 regarding removal of monkey nuisance from North Avenue. There is no record with the New Delhi Municipal Committee of the complaints of rat nuisance in these areas.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Killing of monkeys is not resorted to as some people feel that it hurts the religious feelings and sentiments.

Quarantine Period

758. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quarantine period is enforced at Colombo and Singapore ports even though the passengers hold valid international inoculation and vaccination certificates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to prevent the enforcement of quarantine period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, it is a fact that the Quarantine period is enforced at Colombo and Singapore ports even though the passengers hold valid international inoculation and vaccination certificates.

(b) A note giving detailed information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1964/63].

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना

७५६. श्री बड़े : क्या निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों को किन किन बस्तियों में बसाया गया है ;

(ख) मार्च, १९६४ के अन्त तक दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने परिवारों के बसाये जाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या समस्त बस्तियों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था भी की गई है और, यदि नहीं, तो व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी-१९६५/६३] जिस में उन बस्तियों के नाम दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) लगभग ८७००, जिनमें उस क्षेत्र में पहले से बसे हुए परिवार भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ग) हाँ ।

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

760. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total financial help so far given to the Kerala Government for implementing the rural water supply schemes in the State during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A sum of Rs. 102.70 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the Government of Kerala during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan for all Centrally-aided schemes in the Health Sector including rural water supply schemes. It is not possible to indicate the figure separately for rural water supply schemes, as according to the existing procedure for release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned for broad groups or categories of schemes.

Anti-Polio and Smallpox Vaccines

761. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage at present of anti-polio and small pox vaccines in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to augment stocks by imports from abroad; and

(c) the quantity of Soviet dried vaccines imported and used so far and proposed to be further imported?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

(a) (i) *Anti-Polio Vaccine:*

Anti-polio vaccine is not being manufactured in India and is, therefore, in short supply.

(ii) *Small pox Vaccine*

There is no shortage of liquid lymph smallpox vaccine in the country but there is a shortage of indigenously produced freeze-dried vaccine.

(b) (i) *Anti-Polio Vaccine*

(1) The question of purchasing two million doses of anti-polio vaccine from the U.S.S.R. is currently under consideration.

(2) Licence under Drugs Act has been granted to a firm for importing the Sabine Polio Vaccine from the U.S.S.R. against rupee payment.

(3) Two other firms have also received permission to import this vaccine under the Drugs Act. The actual imports will, however, depend on the availability of foreign exchange.

(4) It is also proposed to manufacture vaccine at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor and the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

(ii) *Smallpox Vaccine*

250 million doses of freeze dried vaccine have been supplied as a gift by the Government of U.S.S.R. A

request for additional 200 million doses has also been accepted by the Government of U.S.S.R. and the second supply will be sufficient for the needs of the country up to the middle of 1965. It is expected that by that time the State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar (U.P.), King's Institute, Guindy (Madras), Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad (A.P) and Vaccine Institute, Belgaum (Mysore) will be able to prepare substantial quantities of freeze dried vaccine to enable the maintenance of freedom from smallpox.

(c) (i) *Anti-Polio Vaccine*

A quantity of 4 lakh doses of Soviet Polio vaccine was received from the U.S.S.R. Government as a free gift, during the period from 1961 to 1963. vide details below:

	Doses
April 1961	1,00,000
July 1961	1,00,000
February 1963	30,000
July 1963	70,000
September 1963	1,00,000
TOTAL	4,00,000

(ii) *Small-pox Vaccine*

Out of the initial supply of 250 million doses, as a gift from the Government of U.S.S.R., 236 million doses have been received so far. The balance of 14 million doses is expected to be received shortly. The Government of U.S.S.R. have agreed to supply an additional quantity of 200 million doses which is expected to be received during 1964-65.

Financial Corporation, Assam

762. Shri Rishang Kelshing: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Financial Corporation of Assam have been extended to Manipur;

(b) if so, how far it will help Manipur in her development activities; and

(c) the schemes, if any, which are already receiving financial assistance from the Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) It would give fillip, through the grant of long and medium term loans, to the industrial development of the Union Territory of Manipur where there are at present no industries of any importance.

(c) Since the jurisdiction of the Assam Financial Corporation has been extended to Manipur only recently, no application for financial assistance has yet been sanctioned by the Corporation in that area.

Spurious Drugs

763. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the special machinery in operation to stop the evil practice of manufacture, sale and use of spurious drugs and the details of its organisation; and

(b) the progress or success it has achieved in its objective?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala have set up special intelligence organisations for combating this practice. The Intelligence Branch of Maharashtra Drugs Control Administration consists of 1 Senior Drugs Inspector, 2 Drugs Inspectors, 11 Watchers and necessary ministerial staff. A Special Branch of the C.I.D. Police (known as C.B.I., C.I.D. Drugs Control) consisting of 1 Inspector of Police, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables has been placed at the disposal of the Drugs Control Administration to assist them in their work of detecting and tracking down manufacture of spurious drugs. In other States, the Drugs Inspectors appointed under the Drugs Act carry out this intelligence work themselves. The State Govern-

ments have constituted Drugs Advisory Committees on which prominent people of the State and pharmaceutical trade and associations are represented to assist and advise the State Government in combating the problem of spurious drugs. The need for establishing special intelligence organisation like the one in Maharashtra has since been stressed on the State Governments again.

(b) The Intelligence Organisations in these States have been fairly successful in checking the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs. The Intelligence Branch of Maharashtra Drugs Control Administration has detected a number of cases of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs such as Penicillin, Chloramphenicol, Streptomycin, Waterbury's Compound, Liver Extract Injection, Vicks Vaporub and Amrutanjan etc. The work is being intensified; selected Inspectors from various States have already been given special training in Gujarat and Maharashtra for improving the efficiency of their State Cadres.

Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh

764. { Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre for financial aid for permanent flood control measures in Krishna Guntur and West Godavari districts of the State; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs was given to Andhra Pradesh during the first two years of the Third Plan for their flood control programme. For the current year the

allocation is Rs. 26 lakhs. Following the severe cyclone and flooding in the coastal areas of the State in October last, the State Government have requested for an additional allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs. This is under consideration.

Flats for Low-Income Groups

{ Shri B. P. Yadava:
765. { Shri Dhaon:
{ Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Co-operative House Building Federation has submitted to the Chief Commissioner a pilot scheme for constructing flats for the low-income groups;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme envisages construction of flats costing Rs. 19,250 each and four-roomed houses costing Rs. 27,740 each, which will be allotted on hire-purchase, spread over a period of thirty years.

(c) The scheme is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration, who are awaiting some more information from the Federation.

Irrigation Schemes in Mysore

766. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for implementing irrigation schemes to Mysore State during 1963-64; and

(b) the major irrigation works in the State for which the amount will be spent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A provision of Rs. 625 lakhs was made in 1963-64 for major and medium irrigation schemes in Mysore.

(b) Provision was made for the following major irrigation works in the State (costing more than Rs. 5 crores) during 1963-64:—

- (1) Tungabhadra Project,
- (2) Ghataprabha Project, Stages I & II,
- (3) Bhadra Reservoir Project,
- (4) Kabini Reservoir Project,
- (5) Harangi Reservoir Project.

Conference of Commissioners of Income-Tax

767. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Commissioners of Income-tax from all over the country was held in New Delhi from 5th to 8th November, 1963 to devise measures to step up tax-collections and eliminate evasion; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the Conference and the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The annual Conference of Commissioners of Income-tax was held at New Delhi from 5th to 8th November, 1963 to discuss several matters including recovery of arrears of tax and checking of tax evasion. The suggestions made by the Commissioners in the Conference in this regard will be examined by the Central Board of Revenue and Government in the light of the recommendations and the further reports which will be submitted by the Commissioners and instructions will be issued by the Board wherever necessary.

Cholera in Cuttack area in Orissa

768. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether occurrence of cholera in an epidemic form has been reported from the Cuttack area in Orissa recently; and

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Central Government to Orissa to fight the disease?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Cholera had assumed epidemic proportions in October this year. This disease has been more or less endemic almost throughout the year.

(b) The Government of India is always ready to render such technical and material assistance as may be considered necessary, but in this case the Director of Health Services has stated that the resources of the State Government in respect of Medical Stores, Vaccines, Disinfectants, etc. are adequate.

A team of experts from the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, has been directed to proceed to Orissa. Arrangements have also been made with the West Bengal Government for medical officers of the Orissa Government to see the latest techniques in the treatment of Cholera at Calcutta. (Newer methods of treatment have been under trial at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Calcutta, in collaboration with the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine).

Excise Staff in Kangra

769. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure on the Excise Staff in the Kangra District; and

(b) the annual expenditure for the keeping of the check-posts in the Kangra District?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 39,354-00.

(b) Rs. 11,140-00.

War Risk Insurance Scheme

770. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected uptill now under War Risk Insurance Scheme from factories in different States?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The collections, so far advised by the State Accountants General, under the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme are as under:—

1. Premium Collection

Rs.

(a) for the year 1962-63 .	7,31,37,080·28
(b) for the year 1963-64 . (upto 8/63)	<u>7,06,39,961·99</u>
TOTAL	<u>14,37,77,042·27</u>

2. Other Receipts

(a) for the year 1962-63 .	39,512·90
(b) for the year 1963-64 . (upto 8/63)	<u>32,634·59</u>
TOTAL	<u>72,147·49</u>
 GRAND TOTAL	 <u>14,38,49,189·76</u>

Health of School-going Children

771. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Health which recently met in Madras has drawn up a five point programme for improving the health of school-going children;

(b) if so, the main points of the proposed programme;

(c) the other decisions taken by the Council; and

(d) the extent to which they have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Central Council of Health at its recent meeting held at Madras has recommended a comprehensive programme for improving the health of school-going children.

(b) The main points of the proposed programme are:—

(i) to provide safe water supply, sanitary facilities and adequate lighting and ventilation to every school;

(ii) to integrate school meals programme with the applied nutrition programme in the blocks where the latter has been introduced;

(iii) to do at least one thorough physical examination followed by correction of defects so detected for all primary school children and immunisation of these children to the extent possible; and

(iv) to arrange for the education of teachers to detect departure from normal health among children and to provide teachers with a suitable illustrated handbook to help them in this work.

The Central Council of Health has urged the State Governments to make adequate financial provision in their next year's budget to take up this programme in at least 1,000 blocks.

(c) and (d). Draft Resolutions incorporating the recommendations of the Council are shortly being finalised in consultation with various State Health Ministers.

Pochampad Project

772. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the working of Pochampad Project; and

(b) the total area that will be covered after the completion of the Project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The project is in the initial stages of construction. Work on camp buildings and approach roads is in progress.

(b) The project is likely to irrigate an area of 5.70 lakh acres on completion.

Shifting of Offices

773. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to shift any Central Government Office to Pachmarhi or Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to shift any Central Government office to Pachmarhi or Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh.

Currency Nomenclature

774. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to drop the word "naya" from the description "naya paisa" relating to currency nomenclature;

(b) if so, from what date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) From the 1st of July 1964.

(c) Does not arise.

Tawa Multi-purpose Project

775. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2215 on the 19th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have strongly pleaded for the acceleration of the work, on the Tawa Multi-purpose Project;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been considered; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). On account of considerable increase in the cost estimates of a number of irrigation projects in an advanced stage of construction in the State, such as Chambal and Hasdeo, which supplies water for a Power Project, claiming larger share of the outlay available for projects, only a small outlay could be made available for Tawa Project. Although the State Government had asked for additional funds for accelerating work on this project, on account of financial stringency it has not been possible to make a larger outlay available so far. The matter is, however, being examined.

कारखानों के दूषित पानी की निकासी

७७६. श्री कृष्णबाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अनेक भागों और विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पंजाब में कारखानों का दूषित पानी या तो तालाबों के रूप में जमा कर दिया जाता है या छोट-छोटे नदियों में बहा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों, जिन में ऐसे कारखाने स्थित हों, के निवासी वह पानी पीने से "डरू" नामक रोग के शिकार होते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) से (ग) तक. अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Searches made by Enforcement Directorate

777. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 109 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether enquiries against the 18 business houses have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against each Business House and each Director whose residence was also searched?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The cases are under investigation or adjudication and have not been decided so far.

Bombay Car Firm

778. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2194 on the 19th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the case relating to a Bombay car firm whose Bombay and Calcutta offices were searched by the Enforcement Directorate has been investigated; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adjudication proceedings have been initiated against the firm by the Enforcement Directorate.

Engineering Firm at Kanpur

779. { **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premises of an Engineering Firm at Kanpur were searched by Central Customs in November, 1963; and

(b) if so, the details of the raids conducted and the arrests made, if any?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 11 files containing various documents belonging to the firm were seized. Nobody was arrested.

Withdrawal of Savings

780. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-income tax paying depositors are facing difficulties to withdraw their compulsory savings deposits from the post offices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to facilitate withdrawal of deposits?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No complaints have been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise. Instructions have, however, been issued to the Deposit Offices to arrange for prompt payments on receipt of applications from the depositors.

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EVICION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PURANA QILA

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The recent forcible eviction of thousands of refugees from Purana Qila area without providing them proper and adequate alternative accommodation.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, the statement is rather long; it runs into a little over three pages. So, would you like me to read it?

Mr. Speaker: It might be laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1947/63]. I will give an opportunity to hon. Members for asking questions after they have read it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When?

Mr. Speaker: At 5 o'clock in the evening.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Today? Because tomorrow I will not be here.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, today at 5 o'clock.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1524 dated the 21st September, 1963 repealing the Compulsory Deposit (Employees) Scheme, 1963 under section 16 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1948/63].

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1659 dated the 19th October, 1963, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1949/63].
- (ii) a copy of each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1679 dated the 26th October, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1680 dated the 26th October, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1703 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1704 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1950/63].

- (iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) The Denatured Spirit (Ascertaining and Determining) Amendment Rules, 1963 publishing in Notification No. G.S.R. 1678 dated the 26th October, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1702 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1703 dated the 9th November, 1963.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1774 dated the 13th November, 1963.

(e) G.S.R. No. 1775 dated the 13th November, 1963.

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[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(f) G.S.R. No. 1776 dated the 13th November, 1963,

(g) G.S.R. No. 1779 dated the 18th November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1951/63].

(iv) a copy of each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) The Central Excise (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1763 dated the 16th November, 1963.

(b) The Central Excise (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1765 dated the 16th November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1952/63].

12.21 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 6 BILL*

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated

Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dasappa: I introduce the Bill.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move that this House agrees with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th November, 1963.”

The motion was adopted.

12.22 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move** that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1963-64, be taken into consideration.

The Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28th November, 1963.

\$Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1963-64, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

The Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I find that the Companies (Amendment) Bill is coming up first. The other Bill—Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Bill—is still continuing. The normal practice is....

Mr. Speaker: But we had notified that this would be taken up today. My consent was also taken. We had to do it because it was necessary to take it up today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I understand the urgency that may be there that the Bill has to go to the Select Committee and they have to submit the report by the 9th December, 1963. Four hours have been allotted to this Bill. Supposing the Members take

interest in this and they want an extension of time, it will not be done. This will be hustled through.

Mr. Speaker: Why does he suppose that? It will not be hustled through.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Then the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Bill will be taken up tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say that.

Shri Bade: Two hours have been allotted for that Bill.

Mr. Speaker: How can I say that? Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

12.24 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill is not a simple one though one provision, at any rate, cannot cause any controversy. It contains four important provisions. The first provision is for setting up of the tribunal for the removal of persons in management of companies on the basis of findings of the tribunals. The second provision is for the creation of a Board for the administration of the Company Law. The third set of provisions relate to conversion of loans and debentures into equities. The fourth provision is for the purpose of ensuring that investment by trusts in equities is not misused by the people who operate the trusts.

On the first and perhaps somewhat controversial subject of the setting up of a tribunal, I would like to say this that the primary object is to provide for the removal from office or of managerial authority in companies of per-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

sons who have been found to have given a sense of insecurity and lack of stability to the institution by the adoption of certain methods in the management of the company under their charge. And this has to be done even before the expiry of the term of office under which they have been appointed to that office by the shareholders.

It was while considering the report of the Vivian Bose Commission that the inadequacies of the present law, due to which persons who may be said to have acted in an undesirable way in corporate management could not be easily or fairly soon removed from positions of authority, came to light. To remedy the situation, powers are being taken by Government to remove such persons from their directorship etc. in all companies, after giving them a due hearing. In the manner these powers are used, it is of utmost importance to give to the public and to the parties affected a feeling that action taken under these powers is taken after careful consideration, the conclusions being arrived at impartially without any prejudice or bias in favour of any person or any set of persons. While it is always the endeavour of the administration to follow this precept clearly, even so, the affected party is naturally bound to question these decisions on personal grounds. The remedy for such a situation is to place the decision in the hands of a tribunal which has a judicial bias. It is, therefore, proposed that before Government take any action in this regard, the tribunal will go into the facts of the case and record its findings.

The existing provisions in sections 397 and 398 of the Companies Act and the others that follow provide for the removal from office in a company of persons found to have been guilty of mismanagement in regard to the affairs of that company only. Section 274 disqualifies a person from

being appointed as the director of a company if he is convicted by a court for any offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not less than six months, and section 336 provides for the vacation of the office of the managing agent of a company by a person who is convicted by a court in India. But under these sections, a conviction by a court is a prerequisite. It is well known how difficult and long-drawn-out a process it is to secure a conviction even when a *prima facie* case is made out.

The procedure prescribed for effecting removal of such persons from positions of authority is that the Central Government, when they come into possession of certain facts which indicate that any person concerned with the management of the affairs of a company has been guilty of misdemeanour or negligence or default in the carrying out of his obligations and functions and in other circumstances stated in section 388B, would state the case against such a person and refer the same to the tribunal with the request that the tribunal may inquire into it and record their finding as to whether such a person is a fit and proper person to hold the managerial office in a company. The tribunal will thereupon hear the case after giving due opportunities to the persons involved and record their findings. After receipt of the tribunal's findings to the effect that a person is not fit and proper, the Central Government will issue to that person a show-cause-notice asking him to show cause why he should not be removed from his position of authority. Naturally, on receipt of such a notice, a person may make a representation. But he shall not raise any matter before Government if such a matter has been decided by the Tribunal or by the High Court on appeal. Then follows action by Government after hearing the representation. The Central Government may pass orders removing such

a person from office for a period of five years.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Removal will essentially be after the Tribunal's verdict.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes. There is nothing arbitrary about it. The Tribunal will have to go into it and if it finds that there is no case at all, the Government will have to follow other proceedings and go to a court, if need be, or not follow anything at all, and drop the case.

The tribunal will consist of persons who are well-versed in the field of law, accountancy and company management. Ordinarily it is expected, and it is also my wish, that a High Court Judge be the Chairman of the Tribunal. All the functions of the Tribunal might be discharged by Benches constituted by the Chairman from amongst members. The Tribunal has been given powers to regulate its own procedure and the procedure of its Benches in all matters concerning the discharge of these functions. To enable the Tribunal to dispose of any application made by the Central Government, in this regard, the Tribunal is being vested with the powers of a court under the Civil Procedure Code in respect of various matters such as inspection, enforcing attendance of witnesses, compelling production of documents, examining witnesses on oath etc. It is also being given the power to authorise by its warrant a police officer above the rank of a constable to enter a place and search and seize any document found therein. Every proceeding before the Tribunal will be deemed to be a criminal proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the IPC and for the purpose of section 196 of that Code.

Where a person feels aggrieved with the order of the Tribunal, he can appeal against this order to the High Court within whose jurisdiction it has held its proceeding on points of law and arising out of the findings of

the Tribunal. This disposes of what I consider to be, or probably what I expect hon. Members consider to be, the most provocative part of this Bill. I do not propose to go further into this matter, though I could perhaps elaborate. I will really sum up and say that the main points in regard to this consideration are that provision is being introduced in law to deal swiftly and effectively with management of companies where the behaviour of the officers has been found to be not proper. Such persons, even if they have committed such anti-social acts in respect of one company only under their management, will be debarred from being employed by other companies. The affected persons will be given an opportunity of a fair hearing before the Tribunal. An aggrieved person will also have the right of appeal to the High Court, and before removing a person from office, the Central Government will give him due notice to explain his position and make a representation. Minority shareholders, who have now to go to the High Court under sections 397/398 when they feel that their conduct by the management, will have a less expensive and less cumbersome method of dealing with this matter and getting quicker relief by filing an application before the Tribunal.

The second proposal is somewhat, I should think, an innocuous one. The Company Law Administration has been managed as a department with a Secretary. At the time the original amendment of the company law was undertaken about eight years ago, there was a question of a statutory commission or a statutory board, but on further consideration Government had suggested, and the House had approved it, that this was not necessary. Recently it has been felt that the administration of the company law should be carried on in the same manner as other administrative organisations in Government, particularly in the Finance Ministry, by means of a Board. The Finance Ministry has

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

experience of boards functioning with regard to revenue matters where quasi-judicial powers are exercised by them, and it is felt that it will be better for two or more persons to deal with these matters than one person only. Naturally, policy considerations will come before the Secretary to Government, and it is the practice in the Finance Ministry that these considerations are disposed of not by one, but by more than one Secretary who deals with general economic policy.

The board will also facilitate some additional work that the Company Law Administration might undertake, without prejudice to its own duties, namely the question of control of stock exchanges. It is now being done by one Controller outside the Company Law Administration. The Administration itself is quite competent to deal with this matter, with one person to direct it from the top. So, all these matters of convenience have made Government bring forward a proposal that the company law should be administered by a board of not more than five persons, with a Chairman and that it should carry out the work delegated to it by Government. As I said, policy matters will be considered at a higher level where necessary; otherwise, the board will be fairly free to carry on the duties that have been delegated to it. That is one of the proposals here.

Shri Tyagi: Totally delegated, that means to say Government cannot interfere?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The authority that delegates power has always got the reserve power. In fact, when the Bill is taken up for consideration, I propose to submit to the House that the word "entrusted", which might raise some doubts, might be changed to "delegated".

There are two other provisions which, I am told, have attracted some

attention. One is: under section 81 of the Companies Act, a company is under an obligation, when it proposes to issue further capital, to offer such capital to its own shareholders. If any variation is to be made, it is to be made by means of a meeting of the shareholders. In regard to debenture stock or loans which are convertible into shares at the option of the debenture holders or lenders, this restriction will not apply, if the terms of issue of such debenture or loan include a term for conversion of the loan into shares—that is, what is called convertible stock—and this has to be approved by the shareholders. While this position may be sound in regard to joint stock companies that come into the market for issue of convertible debentures or convertible loans, slightly different is the case of financial organisations which would like to take convertible stock for advancing loans instead of making a straight loan or taking debentures. In fact, the International Finance Corporation, which is an adjunct of the World Bank, invariably puts in a condition that their loans enable them, under certain circumstances, to convert part of the loan into shares. But a group of shareholders, for reasons of their own, can withhold the passing of a special resolution and thwart the efforts of the management to obtain the loan as convertible stock from recognised financial institutions like the ICICI, IFC and international financing bodies like the Commonwealth Development and Finance Corporation and the International Finance Corporation. Therefore, the attitude of the minority stockholders might impede the flow of funds for industrial development.

In fact, I would like to remind the House that as early as 1952-53, when I had the privilege of being in charge of Commerce and Industry in this Government, we had to amalgamate by law two steel companies now called the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Because, the shareholders did not like to amalgamate. If we had not done so, that

industry which is now producing a million ingot tons of steel in a very efficient way could never have functioned. It was done after the recommendation of the Tariff Commission that they should be amalgamated. So, Government's action in this regard is not always to the detriment of the company or of the shareholders. This fact has got to be borne in mind while considering the particular provision. In the opinion of Government also when it lends money to joint stock enterprises such loan is, in the context of the present thinking, capable of being converted into equity capital.

Shri Tyagi: Non-violent method of converting private sector; very good.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Progressive thinking is generally not for outright loans by Government to private enterprise. It is felt that Government should have a right, where it is necessary and desirable, to convert its loans into participating capital and the provision here will enable the Government to do so. It is, therefore, being provided that the issue of convertible stock to Government and other financial organisations can be made by companies when the terms of the conversion are included in the loan agreement or loan debentures and have been approved by the Central Government. Where loans have been made or are going to be made by Government to joint stock companies even if such loan agreements do not provide expressly or explicitly for such conversion, Government should have the right to direct such conversion of such loans on terms which are fair and equitable. Where such terms are not acceptable to the company, the right of appeal is being provided to High Court in regard to the terms of conversion.

I do not propose to labour this point further. I will come to the last point, namely, voting rights of trusts. While Government have no intention to interfere with the position of trusts' equities, it has often happened that certain types of trusts hold large

amounts of equities and the people who are in management of these trusts use those equities for the purpose of having control. Various provisions that we have in regard to limiting the amount of control by excessive accretion of equity capital in the hands of any single group of persons are all defeated by the fact that these shares are held by trusts undoubtedly intended for good purposes but incidentally being used for the purpose of keeping their control over the company. I have no intention to labour this point because it is clear. In fact, my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, as Chairman of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee has drawn attention to this fact of trust funds being invested and utilised for furthering donor's business interests. The provision now is that in the case of such trusts where the clear intention is known—it is not overall charitable or educational trusts—Government if it so desires may appoint a person to exercise the voting rights in order to safeguard trust's rights attached to such shares and the trustees shall not exercise their voting rights. The amendment exempts genuine trusts created for safeguarding family interests or charitable or educational trusts and where the amounts invested in the shares of any single company by trust exceeds one lakh of rupees, the operation of the law comes in.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): How will you differentiate?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The differentiation is mentioned in the Bill itself. An officer appointed by the Central Government would be entitled to receive all books, all notices of the meetings, copies of the resolutions and accounts and other documents as if he was a member of the company and he will use his proxy for the benefit of the company's general interest rather than for the benefit of any particular individual concerns.

Apart from these four main provisions, the Bill also seeks to introduce

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

a concept of public interest. Under those provisions of Companies Act where minority shareholders or the Central Government have been given powers to apply to the court for prevention of oppression or mismanagement by the provision of the amending Bill, it will now be possible for the Central Government to move the Court under sections 397 and 398 of the Companies Act or to take action to appoint two directors under section 408, *sou motu* on grounds of public interest, and not merely where company's affairs are being conducted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of shareholders.

Members may want to know why this Bill does not seek to implement the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Committee or the Daphtari-Shastri Committee for amendment of the Companies Act. The reason is that the Bill is a short one providing for matters which are of an urgent nature and Government do not want the progress to be held up or delayed by including too many provisions in it. Those recommendations will be duly incorporated in a comprehensive document and an amendment will be placed before this House, I presume, in the next session. In that Bill we will endeavour not only to block the existing loopholes but to satisfy the desire to simplify the law relating to joint stock companies and make it more comprehensive.

I will say, Sir, a few words if I am permitted by way of some general remarks. As I said, we see in the Press some comments; some comments are favourable; some are unfavourable. It is likely that issues may be raised on matters which are not wholly germane to this Bill. I would like to say that while I have no intention at the moment of making any statement on behalf of Government on economic policy, the point to be underlined is that we have, the Government have, certain responsibilities which have to be undertaken not only because of the

policy to which we are wedded, namely, for bringing into being an economy which is self-generating but one which will make life for everyone in this country something worth living. That is the major objective. We call it a socialist economic pattern that is to be produced.

Shri Daji (Indore): A new definition of socialism.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not going to controvert the hon. Member's statement; he belongs to a different school and his bible is different from mine though I know what his bible is and he does not know what is mine.

While we have to undertake these measures, we have to undertake similar measures not so much for putting a check on growth but more for safeguarding the basic factors necessary; there is nothing done to prevent growth. The private sector might say that this is one other chain forged around them. But one thing is quite clear. The private sector has to operate within the framework of the economic structure that we are contemplating. Hon. Members will have opportunities before long to consider the mid-term appraisal of the Planning Commission which will be placed before the House; it significantly says that the growth has been slow. In fact in this document which has been sent to us by the World Bank in which they make an appraisal of the economic position in this country, certain factors are pinpointed. Nobody can say that the World Bank is unfavourable to the private sector. While the World Bank is not unfavourable to the private sector, it has also certain obligations, namely, there should be economic development all round and the life of the individual has to be made something which is worth living. Speaking about one industry, namely, the textile industry, the World Bank report says that the industry itself is primarily to blame for the delays in

carrying out modernisation schemes, and for having paid insufficient attention to ploughing back the profits to reinvestment. Of course, they say that modernisation of the Indian textile industry is a formidable undertaking; the dimension of it is Rs. 800 crores. Whether it is textile industry or the woollen industry or even jute for that matter, they do mention substantial sums which have not been utilised. Today, the position of the textile industry is such that modernisation is becoming a very big problem. It means a lot of capital necessary for that purpose. Even more necessary is for us to find out the capital for making the machinery for the purpose of modernisation. I have been told by the World Wool Federation people that at least a sum of Rs. 12 crores will have to be invested in the woollen industry in order to make it efficient. That means again the modernisation of the plant. It is so in regard to the jute industry. Therefore, I would like to state in short that the particular proposals. I have made should be read in the context of the Government's desire to enlarge the scope of assistance to the private sector in so far as they are in the management of certain sets of industries, and the development of those industries to which priority is assigned by our Plan.

In the absence of the powers that we are now seeking to assume, it would not be possible for Government or the public sector undertakings to play a constructive role in the development of the private sector, and at the same time, to achieve the ends that we have in view. Therefore, industrial development is no longer the privilege of any particular section in this country. It is no longer a question of adding a few crores of investment to this industry or that industry. It is a question primarily of investment of crores of rupees, hundreds of them, in basic industries on which alone we can rely for fulfilling our aspirations for an economically independent and self-reliant India. Therefore, the objective of this measure is to make

us lend enough money for the private sector where we are to grow, to develop, to modernise with their industries and become efficient, because we do not subscribe to the theory that they should not be helped, for, after all, there is only one sector in the country, and that is the national sector. Every individual in this country owns every bit of property that belongs to the State and to individuals also, and that should be used for the betterment of the individual in this country. Having this in view, we have framed these provisions so that Government can come forward perhaps in a bigger way to help the industries to grow. And we cannot do that unless the monies of the people of this country are safeguarded, unless we know that the money is going to be used for proper purposes and any expenditure contributes to growth. That, Sir, is my justification for introducing this Bill before the House.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

I find there is an amendment by Shri Morarka. He may move his amendment.

Shri Daji: Before he moves his amendment, I want to raise a point of order, and await your ruling which you, in your wisdom, may be pleased to give. I would like to know whether the Rules of Procedure permit that a Bill which has been introduced and which has been partly discussed can be suspended and a fresh Bill be taken up for consideration. Yesterday, one Bill was discussed on the floor of the House, and can we cut across and introduce a new Bill? I do not know of any rule which permits that. That Bill was being discussed, and we now cut across and discuss another Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The House is supreme and if the Minister gives notice we can take it up. I do not know what difficulty there is.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Mishangabad): As far as I am aware—I am open to correction—when a Resolution or a Bill has been part-discussed, a formal motion has to be moved by the Member or the Minister concerned to the effect that the debate on that subject might be adjourned, and only then another Bill can be taken up, and not otherwise. There is no such motion as far as I am aware.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that has been the rule, that first we must postpone the discussion by a formal motion to that effect and then only take another Bill. There have been instances where, when a Bill has been part-discussed and the debate had not been completed and something important had come up, we took it up. We can do that, and there is no harm in it. Anyway, I shall look into it and find out.

Shri Tyagi: In such cases perhaps the House could be taken into confidence, and the consent of the House might be obtained by the Speaker.

Shri Daji: May I submit that when we were discussing the Bill about Land Acquisition or Compulsory Deposit Scheme, it was sought to be postponed, and we went through all the rulings, and found that the only procedure permitted was a formal motion for postponement to a future date should be made, and only then we could take the other subject.

Mr. Speaker: That might have been the desire of the Minister at that time.

Shri Daji: Not the Minister. Shri A. P. Jain and myself tried to get a postponement of that discussion for getting the Attorney-General's opinion, and you were pleased to rule that it could be obtained. Here, a fresh Bill is being taken up, without a motion for postponement of the discussion on the other Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Every decision that is taken or a ruling that is given applies to the circumstances that exist at that particular moment. That was under discussion that day; we were proceeding with that, and some objections were taken that we must have the opinion of the Attorney-General. When that was the point, certainly I said that it might be done by a formal motion that further discussion might be postponed.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): May I say a word about it? At the time when you gave the ruling, the main argument was that there cannot be two motions before the House at a time, and therefore you said that before the second motion was taken up there must be a formal decision about the postponement of the first one; namely, that the discussion of the first motion be adjourned. I think that analogy applies to this case also. If there is already a motion under discussion before the House, the second motion can come up only when the first motion has been formally adjourned.

Mr. Speaker: I shall get the record and decide as to what should be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit the same rule—I hope you will agree—should apply to the Treasury Benches as well as the private Members. I recollect a resolution in the provisional Parliament which I had moved with regard to the destitute political sufferers, and it was part-discussed. Some friends in the Congress Party wanted that the next Resolution should be taken up. Then, the then Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker ruled that it could not be done unless there was a motion that the discussion on the Resolution be adjourned, and that only then the next one could be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked for the papers. Let me consult and then I will see what should be done. I am

reminded of some such words as have been quoted by Shri A. P. Jain. Shri Morarka will now move his amendment.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 18 members, namely:

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Ramchandra
 Vithal Bade, Shri S. M.
 Borooah, Shri Sachindra
 nath Barua, Shri P. C.
 Borooah, Shri Sachindra
 Chaudhuri, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri R. K. Khadil-
 kar, Shri T. T. Krishna-
 machari, Shrimati T.
 Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shri
 M. R. Masani, Shri P.
 Muthiah, Shri C. R. Raja,
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad,
 Shri G. G. Swell, Shri
 Mahavir Tyagi, Shri Amar
 Nath Vidyalankar and Shri
 R. R. Morarka,

with instructions to report by the 9th December, 1963.

This Bill, the consideration of which was moved by the hon. Finance Minister just now is not so simple, and more so, it is not so non-controversial, as the hon. Finance Minister has said. I agree that most of the provisions—three out of the four—are non-controversial, but the one concerning the constitution of the tribunal is a very important and a very novel provision, and it requires a careful scrutiny at the hands of this House.

It is said that this Bill is introduced because of the experience of the Vivian Bose Commission. The Vivian Bose Commission itself was a special tribunal and it was not the bench of an usual High Court or any other court. Even though it was a special tribunal, still it took that much time. Time is, no doubt an important factor and in certain cases expeditiousness is very essential. But

I submit that expeditiousness and quickness of justice cannot be second at the cost of fundamental principles of natural justice. The hon. Minister said that he is going to constitute a tribunal consisting of members, the Chairman of whom would be a man with a judicial bias—either a High Court Judge or a retired High Court Judge or a person fit to be a High Court Judge. The other members of the tribunal would be persons experienced in matters of accountancy and business management. That is the proposed tribunal.

13 hrs.

What are the actual powers given to this tribunal under this Bill? A tribunal so constituted can dispose of the work by constituting itself into different benches. Each bench can consist of one or more members out of the tribunal constituted by the hon. Finance Minister. It is quite possible that the tribunal may consist of a member who is an expert in matters of accountancy or another who is expert in business management. Can a person who is an expert in matters of accountancy dispense justice to the person aggrieved, who comes before the tribunal? The functions of this tribunal are that powers now conferred on a High Court or District Court would be exercised by this tribunal. When those functions are entrusted to this tribunal, the High Court or other courts will not interfere. Sir, this is a vital matter which concerns the fundamental right of the citizens and I want your attention. By submitting the Bill to a Select Committee, I want to know whether the Select Committee would have a right to examine certain other matters also not caused by the provisions in the Bill

I was saying that the functions of the tribunal are those which are performed today by the High Courts and District Courts. If you kindly look at section 10 of the existing Companies Act, you will find that those

[Shri Morarka]

powers are given to the High Court and only certain powers are given to the District Court. The distinction was clearly made that certain powers would be exercisable by the High Court only and not even by the District Court. The District Judge is undoubtedly a person with a bigger judicial bias and a bigger judicial mind than a person who is an expert in matters of accountancy or business management. Section 10 of the existing Act reads thus:

“(1) The Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall be—

(a) The High Court having jurisdiction in relation to the place at which the registered office of the company concerned is situate, except to the extent to which jurisdiction has been conferred on any District Court or District Courts subordinate to that High Court in pursuance of sub-section (2); and

(b) where jurisdiction has been so conferred, the District Court in regard to matters falling within the scope of the jurisdiction conferred, in respect of companies having their registered offices in the district.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions as it thinks fit, empower any District Court to exercise all or any of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act upon the Court, not being the jurisdiction conferred—

(a) in respect of companies generally, by sections 237, 391, 394 and 397 to 407, both inclusive.”.

The point to remember is that even while conferring jurisdiction on the

District Court, the Parliament was careful not to confer that jurisdiction in respect of certain sections. Here I am particularly concerned with the provisions of sections 397 to 407. Parliament felt that these powers or jurisdiction in respect of these sections must be exercised exclusively by the High Court and not even by the District Court. Now that jurisdiction is being sought to be conferred on this tribunal which can consist of a single member who may be a person having expert knowledge in accountancy or business management. That is not all.

There is no appeal over the findings of the tribunal, except on a question of law. On a question of fact, the tribunal's verdict would be final. That was not so in the case of High Courts. There, the whole matter was appealable to the Supreme Court. I do not know why such drastic powers are taken. What is the safety of a person whose case is submitted to the tribunal? If by error—it may not be deliberate—the tribunal finds that the person is unfit to conduct the affairs of a company, for 5 years he is disqualified. It is a serious matter. It is not a question of rupees, annas, pies, but a question of permanent disqualification incurring a stigma in one's career. In such a case, one cannot be at the mercy of a person who is an expert in matters of accountancy.

Let me invite your attention to some provisions of this Bill. First of all, I would refer to clause 8 which seeks to introduce a new section 388B, which says “Where in the opinion of the Central Government, there are circumstances suggesting...” etc. Before I go further, let me make one point clear. This phrase began by saying “Where the Central Government is convinced..” Then it came down to “Where the Central Government have reasons to believe...”. Then it came down further to “Where the Central Government is of opinion...” Now it

says "Where there are circumstances suggesting..." I want to point out how the responsibility of the Government is watered down, while on the other hand my right to go to the court—to go to the High Court, which is certainly not a creation of myself or of any interested party—is being taken away. It is not a question of conferring any favour on me. My fundamental right of going to the court, when you are charging me with something, is being deprived and I am asked to be judged by persons expert in matters of accountancy I submit that this is depriving me of my fundamental right to seek justice.

Clause 8 says:

"(a) that any person concerned in the conduct and management of the affairs of a company is or has been in connection therewith guilty of fraud, misfeasance, negligence or default....."

Fraud and misfeasance, I understand. But what about negligence and default? If I do not file my annual balance-sheet with the registrar in time I commit a default. If I do not pay the call money in time I commit a default. If I do not file the returns of directorship I commit a default. Therefore, on all these grounds am I to be taken to the tribunal, and is the tribunal free to say I am not a fit person to hold office in the management? I think a distinction should be made between a serious offence, between a default which amounts to an offence and the trivial day to day routine matters.

An Hon. Member: Technical offences.

Shri Morarka: Yes, technical offences, as my hon. friend puts it. There are 639 sections in the Company Law. It is more than possible that many of the government companies and the officials there have committed such defaults. Are they going to be produced before this tribunal, and are they going to be judged by them?

Then, take (b). It says:

"(b) that the business of a company is not or has not been conducted and managed by such person in accordance with sound business principles or prudent commercial practices; or"

Who is to judge that? What is "sound business principle"? What is "prudent commercial practice"? Is that to be judged by this tribunal, the expert in accountancy? This accountant, wherever you may put him, is bound to have mentality of finding fault. I am not saying this just to win a debating point. You have the analogy of the Income-tax Tribunal. In every Income-tax Tribunal, along with the accountant member they necessarily put a law member, and that law member invariably is the chairman of the Tribunal. There the consequences are not so serious. There a person is not debarred or disqualified for five years from doing any business.

Shri Tyagi: Benefit of doubt is given.

Shri Morarka: To whom?

Shri Tyagi: To the accused.

Shri Morarka: Now, take (c). It says:

"that a company is or has been conducted and managed by such person in a manner which is likely to cause, or has caused, serious injury or damage to the interest of the trade, industry or business to which such company pertains; or"

I agree that this is a proper and valid ground on which a matter could be referred to a tribunal. If anything, if any activity of a company injures the general trade of the country or public interest, surely it is a fit case to be sent to the tribunal.

Then I come to (d). It says:

"that the business of a company is or has been conducted and managed by such person with

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intent to defraud its creditors, members or any other persons or otherwise for a fraudulent or unlawful purpose or in a manner prejudicial to public interest...."

Now, Sir, what is a "public interest"? Take, for example, the case of a company which is carrying on the mining operation in a mine. It has a lease for five years. The interest of the company or the shareholders requires that the mine should be worked properly and intensely and as much ore as possible must be taken out, whereas the public interest may require that there should be conservation of resources, that there should be no slaughtering of the mine that there should be certain rules and regulations observed. There are many cases where there could be legitimate conflict between the interest of the company or the interest of the shareholders on the one hand and the public interest on the other. I agree that the affairs of the company should be conducted in the larger public interest. But, then, what is the guarantee that I would not be hauled up for not carrying on the business according to sound business principles and prudent commercial practice?

Therefore, my point is this, that all these various grounds on which I am going to be sent to the tribunal to be judged and get a verdict are some of them at any rate rather trivial and some of them are inconsistent with the interest of the company. In any case, the constitution of the tribunal leaves much to be desired. The tribunal should not consist of less than three members at least one of whom must be a person of the status of a High Court judge. Then, the decision of the tribunal should be appealable not only on a question of law but also on a question of fact.

An Hon. Member: Appealable to whom?

Shri Morarka: Appealable to the Supreme Court, if you like, or appealable to the High Court, but certainly not appealable to another branch of the same tribunal.

On this point, may I say, no case has been made out either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or in the speech which the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to deliver here, that for want of this provision and due to delay many cases have suffered. All the matters which the Vivian Bose Commission examined in detail related to the period before 1956. In 1956, we had a major amendment of the Company Law. The entire Company Law was re-written then. Then the hon. Finance Minister who was then in charge of this Department appointed another committee known as the Shastri Committee. On the basis of the report of that Shastri Committee the Act was again amended in 1960. Now the hon. Finance Minister says that another major amendment is coming in the next session. If that is so, why not have the whole amendment at one time? What is the necessary of constituting this tribunal with such wide powers, in such an unsatisfactory manner and in such a great hurry? It betrays one thing. This Bill, you would be surprised to know, does not impose any additional duty or obligation on the company management. Let us be clear about it. It does not require any more duty or obligation to be performed by the directors, managers, managing agents or managing directors or anybody of that type. It mainly does only one thing. That is, it deprives the High Courts of certain rights and it vests those rights in a tribunal.

Why is there this distrust in the High Courts? If you say that the High Courts take too much of time, surely a way could be found out by constituting special Company Law Benches in the High Courts. I believe in some of the High Courts there are Company Law Judges dealing

with only company matters. Any other remedy for the expeditious disposal of company matters could have been devised. Why should we give up the regular machinery that exists in this country for dispensing justice? Why should we have this *ad hoc* tribunal? Would it not be possible for any ministry which decides that something should be outside the purview of the Supreme Court or the High Court to constitute a tribunal for the administration of a particular Act and say that no appeal shall lie with the courts, even on a matter of law leave alone a matter of fact, and that the verdict of that tribunal shall be final? Is this a healthy thing, I ask. Is this a healthy practice to curb the powers of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and giving those powers to the executive to constitute a tribunal and have the matters adjudicated by the tribunal and make those things non-appealable?

Sir, there are a few other points in connection with this tribunal. The tribunal has powers or is being given powers is to remove a disqualification imposed on a person under section 203. But the tribunal is not being given the power to remove a disqualification which would be imposed by the Government in pursuance of the findings of the tribunal. If a tribunal finds that a person is not a fit person and the Government, on that finding, imposes a disqualification of five years,—I do not think the Government, under the existing provision, can impose a lesser disqualification—it will remain. This tribunal has no power to remove that disqualification. The findings of the High Court could be changed by this tribunal, but the findings of the executive, the Government, could not be changed. I think it is a pitiable lacuna which should be removed.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is an appeal to the High Court.

Shri Morarka: It is only on a question of law. Assuming for a moment

there is no question of law involved, what happens?

Then I come to another point. The new provision which the hon. Minister is incorporating in the Act by section 153A, sub-clause (3), reads as follows:

“Is a trustee contravenes any provision of this section or makes any statement in the declaration which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and also with fine.”

So, imprisonment is compulsory and it may extend up to a period of three years. A person failing to supply information, or make disclosures, becomes guilty according to this scheme. This power to judge him could be conferred on the tribunal. In other words, the tribunal would be in a position to sentence a person to a term of imprisonment extending up to three years, and that tribunal may consist of a person who is an expert in the methods of accountancy. I think this is a very radical departure and I think you are placing the entire matter in the hands of people who, to say the least, are not competent to decide matters involving personal liberty, freedom, security of the people etc.

Then, may I invite your attention to some other sections in the existing Act? Sections 397 to 407 are included in Chapter VI and the scheme is that whenever a shareholder, or a group of them, allege that the affairs of the company are conducted in a manner oppressive to the minority, certain remedies are provided. Similarly, when mismanagement is alleged, other remedies are provided. But the remedy is to go to the High Court, and for that not less than 10 per cent of the shareholding is required. This qualification is only to prevent frivolous applications by a few disgruntled shareholders. The

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scheme also provides for a notice to be given to Government etc. Section 401 gives Government the power to refer such cases to the High Court *suo motu*. Sections 397 and 398 refer to the powers of the shareholders and section 401 refers to the power of the Government to refer to the High Court. But the deciding authority in both the cases is the High Court. Under the new scheme, the deciding authority would be the tribunal. Government creates a tribunal, appoints different persons to it, and the Government itself, without anybody's complaint, *suo motu* refers the matter to the tribunal under section 401. Under such circumstances, it would be very embarrassing for the tribunal, particularly when it consists of only one person, an expert in accountancy or business management, to take a judicial view of the whole case. The Government's own powers in such cases are contained in sections 408 and 409, which are different and are contained in a different chapter altogether.

On the one hand, there is a demand for separation of judiciary from the executive and, on the other hand, we find that the judicial functions are more and more taken over and concentrated in the hands of the executive. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would give very careful consideration to these points and would get the whole matter re-examined in the light of some of the difficulties which I have ventured to submit here.

Then, section 388E curbs the right of appeal. What I cannot understand is why there is duplication of this provision. Of course, it is only a drafting point. This is a mere duplication of section 10D, which says:

"(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, an appeal shall lie only on questions of law arising out of any decision, finding or order of the Tribunal to the High Court having jurisdiction in relation to the place at which the registered

office of the company concerned is situate.

- (2) Every such appeal shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two Judges of the High Court.
- (3) Every such appeal shall be filed within the period of sixty days from the date of the decision, finding or order of the Tribunal:

Provided that the appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the aforesaid period if the appellant satisfies the High Court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within that period."

Now, section 388E appears on page 9 of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is moving an amendment for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. So, he need not take all the minutest details of the clauses at this stage.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is rather a request to the Finance Minister to withdraw this Bill, instead of referring it to the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for reference to the Select Committee. So, the stress should be on the point that there are so many aspects to be considered in detail which cannot be done in the House and so they should be considered by a Committee to be appointed by the House.

Shri Morarka: Sir, I am trying to say why this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee and what are the points which the Select Committee should look into.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Terms of reference.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. In a broad way, he can give his suggestions, but he need not go into the minutest details. That was my point. In a summary way he can suggest that

such and such clauses should be gone into further because the effects of such provisions are such and such.

Shri Morarka: The point is that the provisions which are contained in the Bill require careful consideration and scrutiny, particularly the provisions relating to the constitution of the tribunal

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing which I want to mention. In the beginning of his speech, he drew my attention and said that I should give a direction to the Select Committee that it should go into some other clauses also.

Shri Morarka: I am coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: But he has not sent a motion to that effect. It should be done by moving an amendment that the Select Committee should be authorised to go into some other provisions. It cannot be done by my direction. It should be by a regular motion, by an amendment.

Shri Morarka: With great respect, I want to submit that the Speaker generally gives directions, if he is satisfied, that the Select Committee should go beyond the scope of the Bill and examine certain other provisions and for that no particular amendment is needed. At the time of referring the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill to the Select Committee, though no notice of amendment was given by any member, Sir, your illustrious predecessor gave directions to the Committee to go into some other provisions.

Mr. Speaker: I am speaking from my personal experience. I was once required to move a motion that the Select Committee should go into some other provisions also.

Shri Morarka: May I submit that both the procedures are right? An hon. Member may move an amendment, if

he likes; if he does not move an amendment, the Speaker can give a direction.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, it is not so. I do not think he is correct. Which precedent is he referring to?

Shri Morarka: In connection with the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure:

Mr. Speaker: So far as I can recollect, it is only the House that can give a direction.

Shri Morarka: Yes; but what I am venturing to submit is that there was no amendment moved by any hon. Member. The feeling was aired here and the hon. Speaker, while committing the Bill to the Select Committee, got the sense of the House and gave those directions. May be, when you hear those few points which I have to submit, you may be inclined to give those directions.

My point is that no additional obligation is cast on the management; no restriction is put on the management in any way. If the hon. Finance Minister really wants to improve the company management and if there is one thing which the Vivian Bose Commission disclosed very clearly, it was that some people got away with corporate money, huge funds. Because of certain factors, such as, the law of limitation etc., it is not possible to get back that money. My submission at that time was—and I repeat that—that you must make a provision in the Companies Act or anywhere else, wherever you like, that in such cases which border on the lines of fraud, misappropriation, breach of trust etc., and yet do not amount to fraud, misappropriation or breach of trust, and where the liability is purely civil, the Government must have the power to recover the money from anybody who has got it irrespective of the law of limitation.

[Shri Morarka]

The second point which the hon. Finance Minister could have accepted with great advantage in order to improve the management or the life of the corporate sector is to make the provisions of section 264 mandatory. Section 264 permits proportional representation on the Board of a company. One independent director on the Board of a company is much more helpful and useful than the 640 sections of the company law. This point was made earlier in 1954-55 and it was repeated often; thereafter but provision as embodied in section 264 is only permissive. It is only optional. I think, even if the Government is not willing to give a trial or to take any risk of making the provision mandatory and compulsory for all the companies, that is, the private companies, financing companies or any such type of companies, this provision should be made compulsory and a trial should be given. I think, an independent director on the Board acts more as a restraining power. It tones up the administration and management of a company better than anybody else.

Another important point which, I think, the hon. Finance Minister could consider with advantage is this. While we are all wedded to the principle of freedom of the press, that is, press should have full freedom, yet I think the time has come when people owning newspapers and press should not be allowed to own other industries in the country. It exercises an influence and I do not mind saying it that it exercises an unhealthy influence not only over the Government and the Ministers but everywhere else also. People dare not take action against some of the companies because the owners, directors and the chairman of those companies are newspaper proprietors. If you want a healthy development of both the press and the corporate sector, then just as you have imposed certain restriction on bank

directors becoming directors of other banks etc., you must also provide some sort of a check or embargo on persons owning, controlling and managing newspapers and press

Shri Tyagi: Or becoming Members of Parliament.

Shri Morarka: My hon. friend is quite right. If a person is a Member of Parliament and if he is also a director, manager etc., of companies, certainly he exercises a very unhealthy influence. My hon. friend knows the provisions of the Representation of the People Act which, in so many words, debars a Member of Parliament and disqualifies him if he enters into any type of a contract or arrangement even if he is remotely connected, even if he is a shareholder.

Some Hon. Members: Not shareholder.

Mr. Speaker: Not shareholders, only director.

Shri Morarka: A shareholder of a private company.

Shri Tyagi: If your wife is there, that does not matter.

Mr. Speaker: Do not bring in the wives.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Yes, that is very bad.

Mr. Speaker: Particularly Shri Tyagi should not bring in wives of others.

Shri Daji: Shri Tyagi can conveniently bring in wives.

Mr. Speaker: Because he has none of his own. However, the hon. Member has taken enough time. Now he should try to conclude.

Shri Morarka: Prescribe whatever rules which satisfy Shri Tyagi; I have no objection, but I hope, Shri Tyagi has no objection to my suggestion. If

he has no objection, my suggestion is that so far as the press lords are concerned, they should be disqualified from becoming directors, managers etc. of or from owning and controlling any other industry. This is not in any way curbing the freedom of the press but this would be a real constructive step towards improving the management of the corporate sector so that the persons concerned would be free from that unhealthy influence.

I think that when the Bill is being examined by the Select Committee—as I have said, it is going to come back by the 9th December and the Committee may not have time to take any evidence—the few anomalies which I have pointed out would receive the serious consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and as he has been very kind enough to accept my amendment to refer this Bill to the Select Committee, I am sure.....

Shri Tyagi: He will accept other amendments also.

Shri Morarka: he would have the same open mind and would have these provisions amended suitably so that all these hardships, fears and dangers may be avoided.

Mr. Speaker: There is another substitute motion notice of which has been given by Shri V. B. Gandhi. It is almost the same as Shri Morarka's motion; only two names more have been added to it. Even the date for report is also the same. So, would he like to move this separate motion or would he just want time to speak which I will give?

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): The amendment is virtually identical.

Mr. Speaker: He wants time. I will give him.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will be quite satisfied with that.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Morarka might accept it or he might just add those two additional names.

Shri Morarka: I have no objection if the hon. Finance Minister is prepared to accept those two additional names.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Personally I have no inclination one way or the other; but I thought that in Shri Morarka's motion the Opposition was represented in some proportion, that is, 6 from the Opposition and 12 from this side.

Shri Daji: Shri Gandhi said that he would not press it.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow Shri Gandhi an opportunity. Both the original motion and the substitute motion are now before the House.

Now, I must refer to the point that was made by Shri Morarka that even without a motion in the House the Speaker can give direction to the Select Committee that it might examine and review other clauses which were not the subject of the Amendment Bill. But I find that on the 3rd May, 1954, on certain provisions of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill a motion was really made. Earlier also, there are precedents when a motion was made. If he so desires, some Member might make a motion. Otherwise, I have no authority to do that.

Then, there was the objection taken so far as the postponement of debate on the earlier Bill was concerned. Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain reminded me that on an earlier occasion when the Compulsory Deposits Scheme Bill was under consideration, I had made certain observations that there could not be two motions simultaneously before the House. That is right. I have examined it. But that is a different case altogether. We were discussing the Compulsory Deposits Scheme Bill and we were on a clause

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of that Bill. When I said, such and such a clause do stand part of the Bill, a motion was made that the Government might be asked or directed to call the Attorney General. There I said that on the same Bill two motions could not simultaneously be taken up. When we were discussing that clause, then about the same Bill and at the same time a different motion that the Attorney General be called could not be taken up. Therefore, I had said that if another motion was to be moved, there ought to be a regular motion first that the discussion on this Bill be postponed. But the present case is a different one. The arrangement of the business is done with the consent of the Speaker. I received a letter from the Minister that he may be allowed to move this Bill today. I gave my consent and that has been the procedure throughout our history so far as I can see. But I have no objection, if the Members now desire that in such a case they should be informed and a motion might be put to the House, that in future we can adopt that procedure because I do not want that that power must remain with me if the House wants that they must have sufficient information. We can change that. But the procedure for the present is the one that I have followed and that is the correct one.

Shri Tyagi: Let the present procedure stand.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I submit that I often had the experience of your illustrious predecessors pointing out certain difficulties in a Bill and saying that that could be held over and taken up later and the next Bill taken? At the time of Mr. Mavalankar, it happened often times without any motion being made. He would say, "Yes, this will be held over." And then the next Bill would be taken.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have said. So far we have followed that procedure.

Now, both the motions are before the House.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shouldn't I give time to the Opposition first? Shri Umanath.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of that, I will give him an opportunity to speak.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill deals with certain provisions mainly on four aspects. It enables the Government to constitute a Board and to constitute a Tribunal. It also enables the Government to have the power for conversion of loans and debentures advanced by the Government to companies into the shares of the companies. There is also a provision with regard to the appointment of a person by the Government to exercise the rights of the Trust on such Boards in the public interest.

So far as the direction of those four provisions goes, as is enunciated in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it is to be welcomed. To the very very limited extent that it benefits to the proper functioning of the public limited companies—to that very very limited extent also—it is to be welcomed. It will not be surprising if Mr. M. R. Masani of the Swatantra Party is the first person to launch an attack even on the limited aspects of this Bill. That is a matter which we can understand. We need not be surprised about that. But the most interesting thing is that the first attack and most withering attack came from a Member of the very Party which is moving this Bill—I mean Shri Morarka. The essential point that he raised is the question of fundamental right being prejudiced. I would like to know what this fundamental right is. Is it the fundamental right of cheating the public?

Is it the fundamental right to defraud the treasury of the public money? That fundamental right will not be allowed by the Constitution and this is not allowed by the Constitution. The one thing that I would like to make clear to the Finance Minister, through you, is that this indicates that there is a move between some in the Congress benches and the Swatantra Party on this side to join together to water down what little benefits will come out of this. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he is going to permit or submit to this attempt to water down. If that is going to be the position, he can withdraw the Bill now itself and save us from all the troubles. As far as we are concerned, we will not agree to it.

13:45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The real assessment, as far as this Bill is concerned, can be seen from the background in which this Bill comes. The first aspect of the background is that the Vivian Bose Commission's report was published and discussed in this Parliament and discussed in public also. Secondly, a lot of experience has been put forth by the Company Law Administration reports as to how various laws and amendments passed by the Government for the proper observance of the Company Law are being circumvented. Thirdly, now the Finance Ministry is under the charge of a person who from the ministerial benches for the first time warned by the country against the danger of man-eaters. That is the third thing. Fourthly, to crown it all, there was the Jaipur Session of the All-India Congress Committee. Of all the various declarations made at the Jaipur Session, the one which was noticed by the public was the declaration by the Prime Minister on concentration of wealth. So far, the Government was not admitting that there has been increase in the concentration of wealth which is the source of all cor-

ruption and all sorts of malpractices. This Government was hesitating to admit this. In the Jaipur Session of the All-India Congress Committee meeting, our Prime Minister declared that he is pained very much to see that there has been increasing concentration of wealth.

Now, these four aspects which constitute the background in which this Bill has come had raised high hopes among the public to the effect that at least now the Government is going to come forward urgently with some drastic measures to curb this monopoly or to curb this growing concentration of wealth. That is what the people thought. They thought that at least now the Government will come forward with some drastic measures to remove the poisonous fangs from the man-eater.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): On a point of order. Is the word 'man-eater' a parliamentary term?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): That was used in this very Parliament. I took it from the Finance Minister himself. It is not my own.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I want the Chair to decide that. Is the word 'man-eater' a parliamentary expression?

Shri Tyagi: It has been used in the past.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): It has been used so many times. It is quite parliamentary.

Shri Umanath: In this background, this Bill is most disappointing and, if I may say so, this Bill just brushes the tooth of the man-eater. That is the essence of it. If you take the objects enunciated here, it is mainly an administrative measure:

"In order to facilitate quick action against persons involved in cases of fraud, misfeasance and other such malpractices and irregularities . . ."

[Shri Umanath]

That is the object. It is mainly an administrative one. The implication is that by certain administrative actions, these mal-practices, fraudulent transactions, etc. could be put down. Here, I would like to draw his attention to the fact that unless we got to the source of this fraud and all sorts of mal-practices, mere administrative action alone is not going to be effective. We have to find out the source, and there comes the role of the Vivian Bose Commission's report. It has been very helpful as an eye-opener for the entire country as to what was happening in the world of big business. It had highlighted also certain ugly spots in the affairs of big business. It also gave a clear idea to the country about the *modus operandi* by which big business was swindling public money as well as the exchequer. Some people say that it was just an exception. I do not agree with that. What had happened with regard to Dalmia-Jains is typical of big business and not an exception.

So, it leads us to the very source of these frauds that are going on in this country. The source is the very strong grip which these big businessmen have on the economic life of our country. Unless Government come forward with laws and policies which will strike at this source, unless they come forward with laws and policies which will weaken concentration and which will weaken monopoly and promote medium and small industries, it will be of no use. If they do not do that but come forward merely with some small measures like this, then, however limited the benefit that may come out of them, they are not going to achieve the main objectives stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill.

If we judge this Bill from that background, then does this Bill fulfil that test? My opinion is that is just tinkers with the problem.

And the most surprising thing is this. The All India Congress Committee declared the definition of socialism and other things. Only yesterday, I read in *The Times of India* that the executive committee of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee had passed a resolution to the effect that drastic measures must be taken as far as banking was concerned. Here is an executive committee of a Pradesh Congress Committee saying that banking must be nationalised and passing resolutions demanding such drastic measures. But yesterday, I also read in the same *Times of India* a news item about the Chief Minister of Bihar appointing Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain, against whom there is already an investigation ordered by Government, as the president or chairman of a committee for expansion of industrial development in Bihar. This is the direction in which the Government is moving.

What is happening is that this Bill, as I have said already, is just tinkering with the problem. Why is it tinkering? Why is there an attitude of hesitancy? Why does it go only to a very limited extent? That involves a question of policy. Perhaps, Government think that the 1956 Act and the amending Act of 1960 are sufficient. In fact, my hon. friend Shri Morarka had just said that what had happened in the case of the Dalmia-Jain concerns was prior to the 1956 Act, and it had happened under the old Act. This was what the Minister of Industry, Shri Kanungo also said during the last session during the discussion on the Vivian Bose Commission's report, namely that this happened under the old Act, but now we had the 1956 Act and the amending Act of 1960 under which these things could be checked, and they were sufficient, and only in some small matters we might have to amend the Act here and there.

But, let us see what has happened even after the 1956 Act and the amending Act of 1960, and see whether

they have been able to check the growth of monopolies and check the growth of concentration which is the breeding-ground of all this kind of fraud. Experience shows that they have not been able to check.

For example, take the question of the managing agency system. It has been agreed to by Government as well that that is one of the important links and instruments which leads to concentration of wealth and the strengthening of monopolies. Amidst big fanfare, in 1956, an Act was passed here which was aimed or which was supposed to aim at weakening the managing agency system, and it sought to enforce certain restrictions on the number of directorships to be held in the future. It was also provided therein that in case the managing agency had to be terminated as per the original contract, then the company could not revive the managing agency unless it was permitted to do so by the Central Government. With these two provisions, amidst big fanfare, Government said that hereafter, this important link was going to be weakened. But what has happened actually?

If we take the reports of the Company Law Administration, we find that subsequently, the Company Law Administration had undertaken a study of seven managing agency systems, namely Messrs. Duncan Brothers, Jardine Hendersons, Gillanders Arbuthnots, Killick Industries, Mc. Leods, Show Wallaces, and W. H. Brady & Co. What does this study reveal? As far as the net profit of these managing agencies is concerned, that is, the gross earning of the managing agency minus the expenditure, the figures were as follows: In 1956, it was Rs. 89.79 lakhs, in 1957 it was Rs. 84.25 lakhs, in 1958, it increased to Rs. 91.10 lakhs, in 1959 it further increased to Rs. 110.11 lakhs, and in 1960, it increased still further to Rs. 125.04 lakhs. That has been the net earning of the managing agencies of these concerns. I am tak-

ing these figures from the research department publications of the Company Law Administration.

Similarly, the reserves of these seven managing agency systems during the same period increased from Rs. 3.94 crores to Rs. 5.66 crores. This is what has actually happened. Perhaps, the hon. Minister was trying to cover up; I do not know. But these figures were available to the Minister of Industry at that time, as they were available to us also.

This being the situation, it is no use saying that the 1956 Act and the amending Act of 1960 had been weakening the managing agency system and also weakening the concentration of wealth. In the face of these figures, it is no use searching as to where we should go and attack to weaken concentration.

Similarly, if we take the proportion of directors appointed to posts carrying salaries of Rs. 1000 and more, in 1959-60, it was 17.5 per cent, in 1960-61 it increased to 31.6 per cent, and in 1961-62 it increased to 35 per cent. This is the direction in which the managing agency system which was supposed to have been weakened after the passing of the 1956 and 1960 Acts has been growing. Of course, if Government mean that the strengthening of the managing agency is weakening of concentration, then I can have no grievance with them.

Why has such a thing happened even after the 1956 and 1960 Acts? Why has there been such a trend towards increase? Why is the strength of the managing agencies increasing? It is there that the attitude of the Government comes into the picture. When the old managing agency contract was to terminate, the Government had the power either to approve of the revival or to reject the application for revival. But what was the conduct of Government? In 1961-62, the number of fresh and pending applications before Government for

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renewal of the managing agencies was 107, and Government approved of 63 out of the 107 applications and rejected only 18, and the remaining 26 applications were still pending. So, what has been the conduct of Government? After passing all these Acts, after admitting that the managing agency system is an instrument for increase in concentration of wealth and also an instrument which strengthens that sector which breeds all sorts of fraud in the country, and after bringing forward these Acts whereby Government have got the power to restrict it and check it and weaken it, Government have actually exercised that power in favour of again reviving the old managing agencies. That is why I say that it is not a question of merely bringing forward some Bills. It is a question of major policy. Unless Government change this policy of bias in favour of allowing the growth of big business, it is no use. The hon. Finance Minister has said that Government are not preventing growth. Of course, that is our grievance that they are not preventing growth of monopolies and they are not preventing growth of concentration of wealth. This kind of growth of monopolies and concentration of wealth should be prevented.

I might point out that the managing agency system is continuing in another form also. Government know it very well. I am referring to the office of secretaryship and treasurer-ship. It is practically the same as the managing agency system; the difference is actually very small. Otherwise, it is practically the same in all essential points. Now, the old managing agencies are taking the form of treasurers and secretaries, and they are still continuing all their loot. Government are aware that this form allows the managing agency system to revive itself and continue, and yet they have not taken any steps to put it down. That is why I say that it is a question of policy.

Then, let us take the question of the medium and small-scale industries. We are saying time and again that they must be encouraged. But what is actually happening? Take, for example, how the Government's own financial institutions have been functioning. Take the case of the Industrial Finance Corporation, for instance. My information is that during the last year, for about seven big companies involving about Rs. 10 crores as the project cost, 38 per cent of the project cost was borne by the Industrial Finance Corporation. That is my information, and I am subject to correction in this regard by the Finance Minister. 38 per cent of the project cost was borne by the Industrial Finance Corporation by way of loans, and in the case of one of the companies, the percentage of the project cost borne by the Industrial Finance Corporation as loan was 68.7 per cent. Is this the way of promoting small scale and medium industries with a view to checking the growth of monopolies? Is this the way of attacking the breeding ground of fraud and all sorts of malfeasance? You cannot on the one hand allow the growth of monopolies and on the other talk of curbing measures. You cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hound. If you say openly, 'I am going to encourage monopolies', one can understand it. But to do it while talking of curbing measures is not the proper thing to do.

14 hours.

What are the other sources of fraud and corruption? These points are not being dealt with by the Bill. That is why it is going to be a disappointment to the people. Take, first, the question of political contributions. It is a very important question. Apart from the question of morality involved—it is immoral to do it—it has got a direct bearing on the question of some industrialists committing fraud. This gives them encouragement to do so. In the existing Act, it is stated 'unless

authorised by the memorandum of association, a company cannot make political contributions'. But what is happening? The Digvijay Woollen Mills has contributed Rs. 25,000 without having any authority from its memorandum of association. It is an *ultra vires* act. Similarly the Visalakshi Mills in Madurai has taken power to contribute to political funds without being authorised by the memorandum of association. How do these owners become so bold as even to commit an *ultra vires* act; *ultra vires* of their very constitution?

The contribution of the Digvijay Mills of Rs. 25,000 was given to the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee. That is the simple fact. Similarly the managing director of the Visalakshi Mills—I forget his name—was in charge of housing the Congress Committee members during the AICC session in Madurai.

I say this: as long as the ruling party continues to be party to owners violating their own memorandum of association, you cannot check this thing. It is high time for the Finance Minister, especially after the AICC session where it was declared that hereafter the Congress organisation would go among the masses and collect funds and not rely on bigwigs—it was a very good decision; it should have been followed up—to have reflected that decision in this Bill. The Finance Minister should have come forward with a proposal to do away with the provision for political contribution by any company. Let the directors individually give. It is an individual matter. But let him not allow any company to pay shareholders' money to political parties. There are so many parties among shareholders. They do not hold the same views. This should have been done. But it is not done, which is most surprising. That is why I say that whatever be the objects stated in the Bill, people will never believe them as long as the practice continues like this.

Another source of weakening the fight to weaken monopolies and concentration of wealth is the practice of IAS and ICS officers going and joining private companies after retirement. These officers have got all the secrets with them of their erstwhile departments. They wield influence over the juniors who have subsequently taken charge of those departments. This is how the fight against growth of monopolies and concentration of wealth, is weakened. Who is allowing this? There is a provision that unless the Central Government permits the retired officer, he cannot seek private employment. Can it be more shameful than this, that the Secretary of a State Government's Labour Department, on retirement becomes the Secretary of the South Indian Millowners' Association?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): For proper advice.

Shri Umanath: The Government itself has permitted him.

Shri Daji: There is a case of one officer, not retired, being deputed to a big monopolist. He is holding his lien with the Government of Bihar. But he is director of the Tatas.

Shri Umanath: So this is the practice. It cannot be said that the officers themselves, on their own, are doing it, when the Government has got the power to prevent it. Even this Bill reflects this bias in favour of big business. It is said on page 13, 'to enable quick action'. People will never believe this when they take into account actual performance. In 1961-62, in the entire year, Government have appointed inspectors to go into the affairs of companies in just two cases. There are hundreds of companies and so many things are going on. If just two inspectors are appointed, quickness is there! In 1962-63, my information is that Government was still quicker when they appointed only one inspector—subject to correction by the

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Finance Minister. This is quickness in reverse.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It is retrenchment.

Shri Umanath: And what about the fines? On an average—again subject to correction by the Finance Minister—throughout the country, per prosecution it is Rs 125. How are these big monopolists who are experts in so many kinds of fraud and other things going to be penalised this way? They do not care a tuppence for this Rs. 125; they will shell out lakhs to cover up some fraud. This is what is happening.

Take the Bose Report. After so many years after its publication, after its discussion, after the recommendations of two eminent persons also, not even prosecutions have started yet. With this performance, how are people going to believe what I stated in the Bill in terms of enabling 'quick action'? They are not going to believe it.

Coming to the term 'opportunity,' much was made by Shri Morarka of fundamental rights. This Bill says on page 10:

"No order under this section shall be made against any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the same".

Let us work out the scheme. First, Government suspects a person. Then it gets information through investigation. Then it files an application before the Tribunal. Then the other man is given an opportunity, all sorts of opportunities, documentary proof, oral proof etc. to show that he has not committed fraud. After all this, the Tribunal finds that he is unfit, he has committed fraud. Now this section says that even after the finding of the Tribunal, this person must be given another opportunity to show

cause why he should not be removed? Why this opportunity, I do not understand. What is the purpose? He has been found unfit by Government, he has been declared unfit by the Tribunal; yet why this opportunity? It could only mean that perhaps Government relies on the second portion,

'Provided that no matter shall be raised by such person before the Central Government if such matter has been decided by the Tribunal or the High Court'.

It means that the person declared unfit or as having committed fraud may approach Government on some other ground and canvas his case. It is just like Government telling him: 'Please show cause why you should not be retained in the directorship on other grounds'.

Shri Tyagi: That is not the meaning.

Shri Umanath: I am not giving the legal meaning. I am giving what it will work out in practice. A person has been declared unfit, declared to be a fraudulent character on various facts. How can he become fit to be in the company on any other ground?

Shri Daji: Political donation.

Shri Umanath: Yes.

Shri Morarka also raised this question. He says he must be given another opportunity. Even the first opportunity should not have been there. When it is a question of dealing with representative trade unions, workers, peasants or middle class employees, when it is a question of detaining them, Government need not give them any charge-sheet; no opportunity need be given to them! There need not be an advisory committee, no opportunity need be given to the representatives of workers and peasants who are detained, indefinitely but here not only one opportunity, but a double opportunity is given to a fraudulent

person. Why this contrast? Because the person though declared unfit and fraudulent belongs to the big business family, whereas these people belong to the working class, peasantry and ordinary democratic organisations. So, there is this bias in this Bill.

The tribunal is welcome, but everybody will agree that in this tribunal there should not be any men of big business or their friends or relatives or managers who can be influenced by them. But what does this Bill do? Shri Morarka very conveniently misread that portion. In page 2, sub-clause (2) reads:

"The members of the Tribunal shall be persons who appear to the Central Government to have adequate knowledge of, and experience in, . . .

(c) administration or management of companies and law relating thereto".

Not just knowledge, but experience of management. That means it is a small opening to allow big business to come in there. Shri Morarka need not have any grievance against the Finance Minister. The report of the Vivian Bose Commission and other things have shown that this is going to defeat the very purpose. It is very difficult to get honest men from big business, that is our experience. They may not be directors, but even their relatives or managers are influenced by them.

It is good there is a provision to convert loans into equity capital, but that power must be exercised. For example, TISCO and IISCO concerns belonging to Tatas were given interest-free loans in 1954 of about Rs. 10 crores each. After passing this Bill, if Government comes forward immediately passing orders to convert those loans into Government shares in those companies, we can believe in their bona fides. But generally we find there are so many enabling powers which are not exercised, or, if at all, exercised in favour of big business.

The provision is still halting. The proviso reads:

"Provided that if the terms and conditions of such conversion are not acceptable to the company, the company may, within thirty days of the communication to it of such order or within such further time as may be granted by the High Court, prefer an appeal to the High Court in regard to such terms and conditions. . . ."

And the proposed sub-section (5) to section 81 reads:

"In issuing any order under sub-section (4), the Central Government shall have due regard to the financial position of the company, and in particular to the terms of issue of the debenture or the terms of the loans, as the case may be, and the rate of interest payable on the debentures or loans, the subscribed capital of the company and its liabilities, its reserves, its profits during the preceding five years and the current market price of the shares of the company."

This is not going to work. Where is the necessity for this? The loan of the Government to Tatas, for example, has contributed to increasing the profits of that concern from 1954 and to strengthening the prospects of that company. It has also contributed to the increasing share value of that company. In view of this, there must be a provision that the conversion of loan capital into equity capital will be at the market price of the Tata shares at the time the loan was made. What is wrong in that, how is it unjust?

Shri Morarka raised the question of the conception of public interest. I would like to know if public interest will include for example the application of labour laws in the particular concern. If the management has been repeatedly violating them and endangering peace in the industry, according to me it is to the detriment of the

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public interest. Will the Finance Minister accept that, I do not know. Similarly, if a company uses the price mechanism to increase the price and exploit the ordinary consumers, that is to the detriment of the public interest. I would like to know whether all this will come within public interest.

We do not say that the private sector has no role. The private sector has a role in the development of this country, but it must fit in with the scheme of planned development of this country. It must also reconcile itself to the preponderance of the public sector. My request to the Finance Minister is that on the question of growth of monopolies and concentration of wealth, certain drastic changes must be made in policy. I hope that amendments on the basis of the criticisms that I have made will be accommodated by the Select Committee and the Finance Minister.

Shri Tyagi: Since my name happens to be in the Select Committee I should normally not speak now, but there are certain points which have provoked me to do so.

My hon. friend in that safe corner—I am sorry for the corner he has occupied—has made a nice speech, I must say, but it seems to me that he has not appreciated the actual meaning of the Bill.

It has been our policy for a long time past to finish with these monopolies, we do not want them. The pattern of society which we wish to establish is quite the antithesis of the monopoly system. So, we are opposed to monopoly, but if by drastic changes my friend means that swords must be used or something like that...

Shri Umanath: That is a distortion of my point.

Shri Tyagi: ...that becomes difficult for us, because our conception of socia-

lism is on democratic lines. We have to carry Parliament with us.

Shri Daji: Avadi or Jaipur?

Shri Ayagi: Jaipur. So, we have to proceed in a democratic manner.

I was expecting my hon. friends on the other side, though sometimes their support does us a little damage, to support this Bill heartily, because, after all, any wise man can see what it means.

I must congratulate the Finance Minister, I am glad he has come back. Factually speaking, this is the first time we find some practical steps being taken with regard to the financial structure of this country, because it is not only taxation and banks alone that count; the whole thing depends upon industries, these companies and corporations. By one stroke of the pen, the Finance Minister has made a beautiful suggestion. I admire it, and I wish the country appreciates what the result of this change will be. Conversion of loans into equity capital is something of a novel idea. He says that thereby loans will be given liberally. I never thought that a Finance Minister could be so clever—I do not know whether the word "cunning" is unparliamentary, but I shall only say clever. If I were to speak on behalf of the capitalists, I would say his policy is Machiavillian, because this is just saying: have more loans to establish industries, I am prepared to give you money, but ultimately, some day, I might choose to turn this money into equity capital, and thereby become an owner of the industry which has been established. That is the most democratic, most suitable, the sweetest method of penetrating into the private sector. My friend is just raping the private sector without any resistance, that is what I feel. And this is done with their consent. The private sector accepts the money, and then the loan is converted into equity capital. Nothing like that! We can best guard

against malpractices if we have our representative in the company. If the L.I.C. and other such organisations go on turning their loans into equity capital, then they will become shareholders in those companies, and their representatives will be there. Evasion of taxes and other malpractices will naturally cease. That is a device which I admire, and on which I must congratulate the Finance Minister. He has really taken one practical step towards socialism. This is the best method, because where is the money to give compensation to the private sector if we take it over? Then there are other difficulties also in Parliament; sometimes there is resistance. This is the best way. It is marriage by consent; this is the most non-violent method. After all it is for the prosperity of the company or corporation or industry that money was advanced..... (Interruptions.)

Shri Prabhat Kar: In Parliament there are Tyagis and Morarkas.

Shri Tyagi: Mr. Morarka has not objected to that really. What he objected to was different; it was part of his democratic right, which essentially means freedom of the individual and the rights guaranteed to him. He must have his right for appeal to go to a higher court from the tribunal. It was the right.

Shri Morarka: That is repugnant to the Communist philosophy.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Tyagi: I do not know what my hon. friends on that side will do when they come to power; one does not know: one may not live to see. But on the face of it they also say that they want to be just. So, justice has to be done to everybody. So, his suggestions are not very much of a departure from the lines adopted by the Finance Minister. The setting up of the Board is one of the best ideas. If the Minister were to exercise his judgment one way or the other,

motives would be attributed; they will say that somebody has paid for the party's funds; slogans will be raised. Parties in Opposition always try to get something.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You have pulled down one Minister of yours because of that.

Shri Tyagi: There is no question of pulling down. Your weight is always against the Ministers. So, the setting up of the board is the most suitable idea.

The total administrative machinery in India, in the Centre and in the States, has been damaged to a great extent on account of too much interference of politicians in power. People must know that the administrative structure is the only structure on which Governments are based in democracies. It is not always the king or ministers. Their function is to lay out policies and it is the executive, the administration which carries out those policies. Too much interference takes away the self-confidence among them; they could not act judiciously if every time there is interference. There will be controversial matters and the board will exercise its discretion. Members of Parliament may put questions if any irregularity comes to their notice; things may be discussed here; Ministers also might take action if something is brought to their notice. If people all over India do not repose full confidence in the sense of justice and fair-play of the administrative machinery, Government can never succeed and so it is good that a board has been constituted.

The control of charitable trusts has been a matter of controversy for the last ten or fifteen years. Big people start such trusts for good motives—a welcome idea—with lakhs and crores of rupees. That money is invested in their own business on behalf of charitable trusts of which they themselves are trustees. The profits of trusts are exempt from income-tax and thus

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lakhs of rupees are tax-free like that. Now that income goes back into their own business and thereby they take undue advantage of those trusts. Over and above that they have their right of voting on behalf of the trusts so that the general shareholders suffer. So, this idea was sponsored in the party executive also and those proposals were forwarded to the Finance Ministry for consideration. I am glad the hon. Minister has responded well to their request and has taken this up.

This will go down as a historical enactment because for the first time it opens the window to give expression to ourselves with regard to the socialist pattern which is our goal. This is a practical step taken for the first time. It is no use starting public sector projects. Wherever there are monopolies, they must be broken and the best way to do that is to inject yourself into them and become their partner. The public sector becomes the partner of the private sector and that means a national sector is being created. I welcome this idea and I support this Bill.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I would begin by joining issue with my friends on the right and also with the speaker who just now sat down because from their speeches it seems a lot of confusion seems to be going round that you build socialism by merely amending the Companies Act. The very fact that there is a Companies Act proves that we are living under a capitalist system and we recognise the existence of joint stock public companies; that is the hallmark of capitalism, pure and simple. In whatever manner you may amend the Companies Act, it is not going to prevent the concentration of wealth. The American experience of Sherman Anti-Trust laws is an ample proof: the British experience also is more or less on the same lines. We are here concerned with a very limited measure. When I was listening to

the speech of the hon. Finance Minister I was wondering what happened to the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission and the Daphtari-Shastri Committee. But he has disposed them of in a few sentences by saying that a more comprehensive Bill is—not exactly on the legislative anvil but is—being prepared by the Department concerned and that by the next session he might present us with that Bill in the House. But even with regard to the limited purpose which this Bill has, I will have occasion to show, even in regard to the amendment of those sections which this amending Bill affects, that the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission have not been followed.

But before I go into that I have to refer to one or two general matters. Firstly, with regard to the administrative machinery of the Company Law Administration, under clause 4 of the Bill before us Government propose to set up a Board of Company Law Administration. That only changes names; it changes the present secretariat of the Company Law Administration into a Board and is nothing more than change of nomenclature.

If I may in this connection draw the attention of the House and the Government to paragraph 60 of the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission, the Commission say that this Department of Company Law Administration should be integrated with other departments and regulating authorities of the Central Government which deal with public companies in one way or other. I am very glad, although some objection has been taken against that in some quarters, that the Company Law Administration has been transferred to the control of the Finance Ministry. And I would suggest to the hon. the Finance Minister to see if he could not amend clause 4 of the present Bill containing provisions with regard to the constitution of the Board so as to

ensure whether such other authorities as the Controller of Capital Issues, the Chairman of the L.I.C.—because L.I.C. is the biggest single investor in the corporate sector today—, the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the State Bank, whether all the authorities, banking authorities and all those officials who control capital issues and stock exchanges, could not be brought together in this Board so that they might have a general power of supervision and control of the corporate sector of our economy, which means control over more than two thousand crores of rupees of our people invested in these various companies, big and small. If we start constituting a Board of that kind, perhaps we would be doing something useful.

Then, I have also to draw attention to another fact. It is no use making good laws, unless you create a sufficiently broad-based organisation with sufficient number of personnel to administer those laws. I understand that in the United States the corresponding department of the Federal Government has more than nine hundred officers to control, supervise and regulate their corporate sector. But here our experience has been that even if the public or the shareholders move the Company Law Administration, it is very difficult to get a quick order, not because the officials are unhelpful, not because they do not want to take any action, but because with the best possible of intentions they simply do not have the staff to carry on all the investigations and to carry through all the formalities necessary. So the decision in every case is delayed inordinately, by two to three years and even more. Two to three years is the least possible time that is taken; if we get a decision in two or three years we have to thank our lot for it. So much for the administration side of the Company Law Administration and clause 4.

Now I come to one of the main objects of the Bill, namely constitution of a Tribunal to exercise the powers and functions conferred on courts by section 203 and sections 397—407. Along with this we have also to consider, because they are very much related, the new Chapter IVA which is going to be added in Part VI—Powers of Central Government to remove managerial personnel from office on the recommendation of the Tribunal. Now, the proposed section 388B in this new Chapter and section 203 in the principal Act are very much related. In section 203 of the principal Act power has been taken to restrain fraudulent and undesirable persons from managing companies. Where a person is convicted of any offence or in course of winding up a company it appears that a person has been guilty of any offence for which he is punishable under section 542 or has otherwise been guilty, while an officer of the company, of any fraud or misfeasance of his duty to the company, then the court may order that such person shall not without the leave of the court be a director etc. Now, more or less the same power is taken by the Central Government under this proposed new Chapter which has been incorporated in the amending Bill under clause 8. Here we find that the Central Government, after making an application to the Tribunal and after having obtained an order from the Tribunal, may, if the Tribunal holds that a particular person is not a fit and proper person to hold the office of director, etc., remove him for five years. I do not understand why this roundabout and long-winded process has been proposed. By a simple amendment of section 203 of the principal Act this could have been very easily done, provided the tribunal were there. This proposed section 388B says that "where in the opinion of the Central Government there are circumstances suggesting" etc. It seems to me that under the existing Companies Act so long as that principal Act is there, there Central Government can only have that kind of opinion after

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making an investigation under section 237(a) and (b), and making of enquiries often takes a long time. Then, the Government forms an opinion; after adverse opinion against a particular person is formed on the basis of the investigations carried out under article 237(a) and (b), the Government moves the tribunal with the request that the tribunal may enquire into the case and record a finding. Then there is a second enquiry by the tribunal. In the end the Government takes no more power than to bar that person for five years from holding the position of Directorship or Manager after the finding by the court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I have one or two more points to make. The Government only takes power to remove that person, against whom a finding is given, only for five years, which power was already available to the court under section 203. I think the Government and also the Select Committee would consider whether by a simple and straightforward amendment of article 203 their purpose would not have been better served.

Then I come to section 203 of the principal Act itself. At least with regard to that, I think the hon. Finance Minister should have had no objection to follow the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission, but that has not been done. I do not mind if, for the other numerous recommendations of the Commission, the Government ask us to wait for some more time, but when they are making provisions affecting section 203 in various ways, why should they fight shy of the recommendations of the Commission made in paragraph 26? The Commission says:

"Under section 203 of the Companies Act, the power is somewhat restricted, and we would like to expand it on the basis of the

Jenkins Committee report contained in paragraph 80 thereof. The Jenkins Committee has recommended that the court should have power to disqualify any person who has been convicted of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty whether in connection with a company or not; who has been persistently in default in complying with the provisions of the Companies Act; and who is shown to have acted recklessly or incompetently in relation to the affairs of the companies of which he is or has been a director or otherwise concerned in the management."

Now, if the Government had accepted these limited recommendations with regard to section 203 of the Companies Act and made it more stringent, a simple amendment to section 203 would have amply served their purpose. If they had done so, this power which they are taking under clause 8 of the Bill would be entirely unnecessary.

So, I would request the Government to give some more thought to it and I hope the Select Committee would also consider these few provisions of the Bill relating to the powers of the tribunal and the powers to be taken by the Government for removing undesirable persons from the management of companies.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Companies (Amendment) Bill cannot be more timely. I congratulate the Finance Minister on bringing it early during this session. There has been a lot of mudslinging on the part of many people on private sector. I would now like to recall the general remarks made by the Finance Minister during the course of the debate. He said that this Bill does not envisage putting any restrictions on the expansion of the private sector but it encourages it. As a matter of fact,

all people in the private sector cannot be honest. There are certain people who are dishonest. I am willing to own that. I am also willing to admit that the private sector needs some toning up. If one man in the private sector is dishonest people naturally say that the whole private sector is dishonest. This is not correct because if one man in a village is dishonest, surely, you cannot say the whole village is dishonest. If a man in a village is a thief, you cannot dub the whole village as thieves. By appointing this tribunal, I am very sure that the man who is really corrupt can be brought to book and it can absolve the private sector of this grave accusation.

There is some apprehension, as the Finance Minister has rightly pointed out, in the minds of many people regarding the appointment of the tribunal. He said there are people who approve of the appointment of the tribunal. There are people who disapprove of the appointment of the tribunal. As far as I can see, the only people who disapprove of the appointment of the tribunal are those who fear that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari will not be there for ever; there may be somebody who may take his place and when he comes, if he takes into his head or rather wants to wreak vengeance on somebody on personal grounds he may invoke this as an instrument for persecution. I think it is a far-fetched argument. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons to this amending Bill, the Finance Minister has made it very clear that the constitution of the tribunal has been brought about only for expeditious action. Under section 203 of the Companies Act, any person can be prosecuted for fraud. But certainly the matter has to be referred to a court of law, and the court takes its own time and the man cannot be removed for many years. He can commit fraud after fraud without being punished for what he has done. All I can say is that by appointing a tri-

bunal, any man can be removed immediately from the administration of a company after the tribunal comes to the decision that the man has committed a fraud and for five years he is debarred from being a director of a company or from promoting any new company. I am just reminded of a lecture delivered by one of our professors in the management school where I was studying—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. A question of this nature was asked: Suppose a company is not functioning properly, what will you do? Without hesitation he said, "Suppose you have a bad tooth? What will you do? Naturally you pull it out. Similarly, if you find the management is bad and is not able to function properly, it should be removed." The higher the ladder you climb, the easier is the fall. So, it is natural that if the management is bad, it must be removed. After all, the ownership of all the industries in the country is not the prerogative of a few individuals. It is public property and the management of the public property must be properly done. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister has fully realised that the national wealth should be protected properly. Only with this intention he has brought into being a tribunal and that the tribunal should act expeditiously and remove one or a group of persons who are incompetent to run industry, so that the private sector may be toned up and an assurance may be brought to the country that the private sector can effectively contribute to the economy of this country. I welcome the appointment of the tribunal.

There is only one thing about which I was a little doubtful. Mr. Morarka has raised the question of the composition of the tribunal. I am sure the Finance Minister would fully agree with me that the appointment of a one-man tribunal will not suffice and I hope when the Select Committee meets, he will accept the suggestion.

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that the tribunal should be a high-powered committee. The tribunal should go into all matters thoroughly so that there will not be any question of doubt in anybody's mind. I am sure the Finance Minister would accept the suggestion that a person of the eminence of a High Court Judge should be appointed as the Chairman of this tribunal.

Regarding the question of violation of fundamental rights which Mr. Morarka raised, I do not agree with him at all, because if a man commits a murder or any other offence punishable by law, naturally he goes to jail and is punished by law. In the same way, if a man has committed a fraud in a company which is a public trust, he must be punished and immediately removed. This is no violation of any fundamental right of any human being.

The formation of the Board is a new innovation. I am sure the Finance Minister has considered the working of the company law administration, it is a wise step that he has taken to appoint a Board. We hope that this Board would consist of persons who are eminent and it will give a new life to company administration.

There is one point which Mr. Tyagi made regarding the conversion of Government loans into equity shares. I think he did not really understand the implications of what he was saying. He said that through the backdoor Government has brought about a way by which it can nationalise any industry. Actually this is what he meant: Government could socialise the industry by converting Government loans into equity shares. I am sure this is not the intention. All loans are not convertible, only to loans that are given to the company on the specific understanding that at a later date, if they want it to be converted into equity shares, they have the right to do so. It is not as if

any loan that has been sanctioned can be converted into equity shares. I do not want people to have the misapprehension that if they take loans from the Government, they are liable to be converted into equity shares and some day the Government may take over the industry. I think Mr. Tyagi did not quite understand the implications of what he was saying. I am sure Government has no idea or intention of taking over the industry. This may create a very grave doubt in the minds of many industrialists and I do not want that they should have this misapprehension.

I know that trusts which own a lot of equity shares in companies have been abusing the privileges of ownership. I know that many people, for evading income-tax have started family trusts; most of the trading is done through this family trusts and the funds are invested in industries which they manage. I do not like to quote names in Parliament; I myself am aware of many instances where the trust privileges have been abused. I am sure the Finance Minister is also aware of many instances. A trust is created for public charity purposes and they should be used only for the promotion of those purposes. If that privilege is being abused, Government should have the right to appoint their own directors and control the trust share capital, so that it would be used for the proper purposes for which the trust was started.

I do not want to go into the details of the provisions of the Bill. It is going to a Select Committee and I am sure the Committee will go through it clause by clause and plug loopholes, if any. I only want to say that the High Court has no powers to question witnesses or to go through documents again. I do not know how the Finance Minister will overcome this defect as it is envisaged here. If the tribunal finds fault with a person and if the case is referred to the High Court, the High Court can only

look at it as it pertains the law. I hope the Finance Minister will find some way whereby an innocent man can get redress expeditiously. If he is not at fault and if he can prove his innocence, he must have example opportunity to prove his innocence.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारे मुल्क की तरक्की और डवलपमेंट के लिए यह जरूरी है कि यहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज की तरक्की हो। यहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज की तरक्की हो रही है, लेकिन यह सारी तरक्की कम्पनीज की मार्केट ही हो रही है, को-आपरेशन का तो नाम ही है। तो जब कम्पनीज की हालत ऐसी खराब हो, जहां एसेट्स को, सरमाये को, खत्म किया जा रहा हो, जहां कंपनियां खास खास खानदानों और खास खास आदमियों के अदारे हों, जिन का उन के सरमाये में हिस्सा हो, जहां ऐसे गवर्न और खराबियां हों, जोकि तहकीकात से मानूम हुए, तो गवर्नमेंट के लिए यह जरूरी था कि इन खराबियों को खत्म करने के लिए कोई सही कदम उठाया जाये। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मुशारफ़ाद देना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बिल को हाउस के सामने लाए हैं। मोके के मुताबिक और हालात के मुताबिक यह जरूरी है कि यह ला जल्दी से जल्दी लाया जाये। अगर किसी कंटी को तरक्की करनी है, अगर किसी कंटी को डवलप करना है, तो वह तरक्की और डवलपमेंट कोई एक शकस नहीं कर सकता है। यह सब को सब तरक्की कम्पनीज के जरिए और कम्पनीज की शकल में होनी है। लेकिन अगर किसी मुल्क में कम्पनियों का बर्किंग ठीक न हो, तो लोग शेयर खरीदने में बहुत झिझकते हैं, वे शेयर खरीदने से पहले हजार दफ़ा सोचते हैं कि उन को कुछ मिलेगा या नहीं। पीछे जो तहकीकात हुई है, पीछे जो तजुबे हुए हैं, उन से मानूम हुआ है कि किस तरह सरमाये को ख़ाया जाता है और किस तरह से बोगस शेयर्स खरीदे जाते हैं। अगर मौजूदा कम्पनीज ला के मुताबिक चला जाये, तो यह बात नामुमकिन है कि इस

सिलसिले में कोई रिफार्म हो सके क्योंकि जो प्रोसेस है वह बहुत ही लम्बी है। सिविल कोर्टस में जाना और फिर वहां से हाई कोर्ट में जाना किसी मामूली आदमी के बस की बात नहीं है। किस में इतनी ताकत हो सकती है। अब तो शयरहोल्डर्स के रास्ते में बड़ी मुश्किलता आती है और फिर समय भी बहुत चाहिये और पैसा भी उनको क्या जरूरत पड़ी है कि वे बेचारे इस तरह से मारे मारे लड़ते फिरें। कम्पनियों के जो मैनेजर हैं या डायरेक्टर हैं या जो उनको चलाने वाले हैं, उनकी डिसपोज़ल पर तो कम्पनियों का काफी हफ़्ता है और उन्होंने उसका इस्तेमाल कर लिया लेकिन इन हालात में कभी भी कोई शयरहोल्डर बाहर आ कर अपने सरमाये से हाई कोर्ट और सिविल कोर्ट में जाय और इतना लम्बा प्रोसेस अखतयार करे, यह उसके लिये नामुमकिन बात है। जो कुछ भी कम्पनी ला में है, ऐसा है जो जरूरियात को पूरा नहीं करता है। इसलिये जो मौजूदा कानून बना है, उस में यह है कि ऐसे मामलात में जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला हो। अगर शयरहोल्डर्स को यह मालूम हो कि तुम वहां पर अच्छे वकील कर ला, अच्छी तरह से मामू को परसू कर ला, टैक्निकल प्वाइंट्स रेज कर रहे हो और इसमें कई साल लग सकते हैं तो कौन बेवकूफ़ शयरहोल्डर हो सकता है जो कि इस तरह से खर्ब कर सकेगा। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह समझा है कि स्पीडी डिसपोज़ल हो, वह बहुत ठीक समझा है। यह तभी मुम्किन हो सकता है जबकि ट्रिब्यूनल इस का फैसला करने वाला हो। ट्रिब्यूनल बनाने का आइडेंट क्या है? आइडेंट यही है कि जल्दी फैसला हो। हमारे देश में छोटी कम्पनियां भी हैं और बड़ी भी। अगर एक ट्रिब्यूनल होता है तो इस में कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है और अगर एक से अधिक की जरूरत महसूस होती है और एक से अधिक बनाये जाते हैं तो उसमें भी आरति की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। हालात के मुताबिक जैसा मुनासिब समझा

[श्री लहरो सिंह]

जाए, किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि गवर्नमेंट के हाथ इस मामले में बांध दिये जाने चाहियें। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह हाजात का देखते हुए अगर समझ कि एक से अधिक दो या तीन ट्रिब्यूनल स्थापित किये जाने चाहियें तो वैसा भी कर सके। जल्दी नहीं है कि एक ही है। जैसे सरकमस्टेंसिज हों, उसके मुताबिक काम किया जाना चाहिये, जिस में सहूलियत हो, वह काम किया जाना चाहिये। थोड़ा आन्वैश्विक होने पर एक ही ट्रिब्यूनल कायम हो सकता है।

सब से पहली बात यह है कि ट्रिब्यूनल जब कायम हो जाए तो जो चीजें हैं उनका जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला हो, जल्दी से जल्दी हालात का माजूम किया जाए। इसमें गवर्नमेंट भी एक पार्टी होगी और ट्रिब्यूनल भी एक पार्टी होगी और सारे बैड कर जा बातें हैं उनका जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला कर देंगे और जो चीज उसके सामने पेश होगी है, वह पेश हो जाएगी और ट्रिब्यूनल जिम्मेवारी को समझते हुए अपना फैसला दे देगा तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। ट्रिब्यूनल को समझना चाहिये कि उसको बनाया ही इसी मकसद के लिए गया है। कॉर्ट्स इस मकसद के लिए नहीं हैं। वहां पर बड़ी डिले होती है। टेक्नीकल प्वाइंट में वहां पर बहुत विस्तार से जाया जाता है, बहुत लम्बी लम्बी दलीलें होती हैं और फैसला होने में बहुत देरी होती है और वह पर टेक्नीकल प्वाइंट भी ऐसे उठाये जाते हैं जो नहीं आ सकते हैं। ट्रिब्यूनल को संचना चाहिये कि जल्दी से जल्दी मामले को खत्म किया जाए, जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला दिया जाय और जल्दी से जल्दी उस फैसले पर अमल हो। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जो ट्रिब्यूनल बनाने का फैसला किया गया है वह बिल्कुल सही किया गया है। जहां तक सांशलिस्टिक पेटन् इत्यादि का ताल्लुक है सब कहने की बातें हैं। जब यह कहा जाता है कि हम सांसाइटी को सांशलिस्टिक बना देंगे, तो यह हम को चिंता नहीं है। यही बिल्कुल नहीं होगा।

हम तो कहते हैं कि इस तरह के और भी मैजब साय जायें ताकि जो आदमी कम्पनियों को बनाते हैं, उनको सिक्योरिटी मिले, उनमें ताकत आए और साथ साथ वे तरक्की भी करें। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि सारा सरमाया हिन्दुस्तान का चन्द खानदानों के हाथ में चला जाए, जो एक कम्पनी बनाता है, वह दो बनाले और तीन बना ले और इस तरह से बनाता चला जाए। शेयरहोल्डर्स को तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत थोड़ी कम्पनियां हैं जो कुछ देती हैं, जैसे टाटा की है या कुछ दूसरी हैं, बाकी सब कतई सिफर के बराबर देती हैं। वे बोगस शेयरहोल्डर्स रख लेते हैं राय लेने के लिए, वर्ना कंट्रोल हमेशा खुद करते हैं।

एक उज्र है जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हम डेमांडी में रह रहे हैं और हमारी गवर्नमेंट डेमांडेड सेटअप में विश्वास भी रखती है। हमारी समझ में यह नहीं आया है कि क्यों गवर्नमेंट जब अपील की इजाजत देती है तो कहती है कि केवल ला प्वाइंट्स पर करो। क्यों नहीं वह फैक्ट्स पर भी अपील करने की इजाजत देती है? जब अपील हाई कोर्ट में या कहीं और होगी तो वहां पर फैक्ट्स जरूर डिसकस होंगे। ऐसी चीज रख देना कि फैक्ट्स का टच न करो और ला प्वाइंट पर ही अपील करो, ठीक नहीं है। ला प्वाइंट और फैक्ट्स दोनों साथ साथ लिये जाते हैं। जब ट्रिब्यूनल फैसला करता है तो उसके सामने दोनों चीजें होती हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह रखा है कि अपील फील लाई अंग्ली आन क्वेश्चन आफ ला, यह ठीक नहीं है। यह डेमांडेड सेटअप के अनुरूप नहीं है। जब आप ट्रिब्यूनल को पावर दे रहे हैं, सब कुछ उसे दे रहे हैं तो क्वेश्चन आफ ला के बना माना रह जाते हैं। जब आप अपील का इजाजत देते हैं हाई कोर्ट को या सुप्रीम कोर्ट को तो क्वेश्चन आफ ला कोई चीज नहीं रह जाती है। जहां पर क्वेश्चन आफ ला होगा वहां पर क्वेश्चन आफ फैक्ट्स जरूर आयेंगे, वे जरूर डिसकस होंगे और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो कैसे

वैश्चन आफ ला को एप्रिशियेट किया जा सकेगा। यह मेरी एक छोटी सी आबजैक्सन है जिस को मैं चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी देखें। यहां पर डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप है, डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं है और न ही एबसोल्यूटिज्म है। हो सकता है कि ट्रिब्यूनल प्रजुडिस्ड हो, उस ने फेक्ट्स को गलत जज किया हो। इस वास्ते जब आप कहते हैं कि अपील प्वाइंट्स आफ ला पर ही हो तो इस के मैं बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूं। आप ने बहुत से नेक कदम उठाये हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो आप और भी सख्त मैशजं अखत्यार कर सकते हैं लेकिन आज्ञादी का तरीका अखत्यार करो। मौका दो उस कम्पनी को। सारे कुरप्ट नहीं हैं। अगर किसी को शुबहा या शिफायत हो और कोई डिटेल में जा कर ट्रिब्यूनल के खिलाफ कोई बात कहना चाहता हो तो उस को अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह वैसा कर सके। उस को मौका दिया जाना चाहिये यह कहने का कि फेक्ट्स को एप्रिशियेट नहीं किया गया है, फ़ाड साबित नहीं हुआ है। अगर वह यह चीज कहना चाहेगा तो ला प्वाइंट कैसे आयेगा। ला प्वाइंट तब आयेगा जब यह प्रिज्यूम करके चला जायेगा कि फेक्ट्स का आर्गु किया जाना जरूरी है। किसी भी तरह से फेक्ट्स को डिटेच नहीं किया जा सकता है, अलहदा नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए यह जो एक लंकुना है, इस को दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

यह जो बोर्ड बना है यह बहुत जरूरी है। गवर्नमेंट को बहुत से काम करने हैं, बहुत सी इ्यूटीज निभानी हैं। बोर्ड की आवश्यकता इसलिए भी है कि यह कंट्रोल करे, देखे ट्रिब्यूनल को। मिनिस्टर साहब या उन के सैक्रेट्रीज साहिबान के पास इतना टाइम नहीं है कि वे इन चीजों को देख सकें क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी बड़ी कम्प्लिकेटिड हो चुकी है। यह बोर्ड वाला प्राविजन बहुत अच्छा है। इस में कोई कमी नहीं होती चाहिये।

यह कहना कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी के पास यह जाये, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। वह क्या

करेगी। जब पब्लिक की डिमांड हो, चारों तरफ से डिमांड हो पता लगाने की, डिस-आनेस्टी हो, फ़ाड हो, मिसफीजेंस हो, जहाँ इस किस्म की बातें हों, वहाँ पर इनक्वायरी हो और उस चीज को दूर किया जाये, यही एज्यूम कर के ला बनाया गया है। ख्वाम-ख्वाह इस को नहीं बना दिया गया है और न ही ख्वामख्वाह किसी को पकड़ा जायेगा। जब पब्लिक की तरफ से दरख्वास्त आयेगी तो दोनों चीजें अखत्यार करनी पड़ेगी। वर्ना गवर्नमेंट को कह दिया कि वह तलाश करती फिरे तो वह नहीं होगा।

एक उज्ज किया गया आन दी ओपिनियन आफ दी गवर्नमेंट। अगर गवर्नमेंट ने तहकीकात कर ली, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने तहकीकात कर ली तो फिर वह तहकीकात क्या करायेगा? ओपिनियन का जो लफ्ज बदला गया है वह ठीक बदला गया है। ओपिनियन का मतलब है कि प्राइमा फसाई डाकुमेंट्स को देख लिया गया है, पढ़ लिया गया है, हालात को देख लिया गया है, आबजैक्सन जो शयरहोल्डर्स की तरफ से आये थे उन को समझ लिया गया है और उन में कुछ जान है। यह सब हो जाये तो ओपिनियन हो जाती है। जो इस सैकशन में दिया हुआ है यह बिल्कुल ठीक है और इस में कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है जिस को इधर उधर करने की जरूरत हो। अगर कोई कोताही की गई या सिलैक्ट कमेटी के पास इस को भेज दिया गया तो बड़ा ही मुश्किल हो जायेगा। हम देखते हैं कि गरीब आदमियों को, शयरहोल्डर्स को कोई ताकत नहीं पहुंचती है कम्पनियों से, सिवाय इस के कि खानदान बसा लिये जाते हैं, खूब रुपया इकट्ठा कर लिया जाता है, दूसरी कम्पनी चलाई जाती है, वहां भी फ़ाड करते हैं, तीसरी चलाते हैं, वहां भी फ़ाड करते हैं और इस तरह से फ़ाड करते चले जाते हैं और शयरहोल्डर्स को बिल्कुल कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। अगर उन को हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा तो कैसे कम्पनियां बढ़ेंगी, कहां से रुपया आयेगा? ये कोई

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

कोओप्रोटिव्व तो हैं नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट के खयाल में आया कोओप्रोटिव, कोओप्रोटिव और उन को कायम कर दिया। वहां पर कितने ही डिफैक्ट हैं। रजिस्ट्रार बैठ कर के कोओप्रोटिव को एक दम से तोड़ देता है। कोओप्रोटिव्व का जो खयाल है यह खयाल ही रहेगा। असली चीज जो है वह यह है कि कम्पनियां ही हमारे देश में आयें और उन्हें आना भी चाहिये और उन्हीं के जरिये मुल्क का डिवलेपमेंट हो सकता है। अभी तो एलीमेंटरी स्टेज है। अभी स्टील प्लांट भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। स्टील भी कारखानों के लिए पूरा नहीं मिलता है और काफी नहीं है, कई कारखाने लगने हैं, कितना ही हमें ट्रेड को बढ़ाना है, कितना ही एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाना है, इम्पोर्ट को बढ़ाना है। यह सब कैसे होगा? कम्पनियों के जरिये ही यह होगा। कम्पनियों से आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा सख्ती करें लेकिन यह न हो कि उन के काम में रुकावटें डाली जायें या उन में फीयर क्रियेट किया जाये। यह जो कहा गया है कि हाई कोर्ट केवल क्वेश्चन आफ ला को देखे और इसी पर अपील की इजाजत हो सकती है यह फीयर क्रियेट करने वाली चीज है। इस से समझा जावेगा कि खास आदमी ही क्वेश्चन आफ ला पर अपील कर सकेंगे और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि ग्राम पब्लिक में फीयर पैदा हो जायेगा और वह इस को महसूस करेगी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं है, किमी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है। ए टू जैड एक्ट जो है, बिल्कुल ठीक है, बिल्कुल ठीक है। सिर्फ यह अपील का जो प्राविजन है, इस को आप ठीक कर दें और आप आईंदा के लिए विजिलेंट हो जायें। अब जो हालात बिगड़ रहे हैं, उन को अब ठीक किया जाये और आईंदा जो चीज हो, उस को तब देखा जा सकता है। जैसे जैसे कोई चीज नोटिस में आये उस को आप ठीक करते जा सकते हैं। अगर हर साल एमेंडमेंट करने की

जरूरत महसूस होती है वो आप एकाडिंग टू सर्कमस्टेंसिस वैसा भी कर सकते हैं। इस में कोई बेइज्जती की बात नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट को जहां कमजोरी नजर आये, जहां पब्लिक की आवाज हो, उस को फौरन देखा जाये फौरन जो खामी है, उस को दूर किया जाये, फौरन एमेंडमेंट उस का किया जाये। वेट कर के सारे एक्ट का एमेंडमेंट करना, दुबारा सोचना और सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजना, ठीक नहीं है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं कर सकेगी। यह गरीब आदमियों का मुल्क है और गरीब आदमियों का ही इस मुल्क में रहना है, उन को ही मिलजुल कर कम्पनियां बनानी हैं, मिलजुल कर देश की तरक्की करनी है। इस वास्ते जहां जहां फ़ाउंड हो, जहां जहां मिसएंगेजमेंट हो, जहां जहां एमेंट्स को खराब किया जाता हो, वहां वहां तरमिम करने के सिवाय और कोई तरीका नहीं हो सकता है और अगर कोई और तरीका इस्तेमाल में लाया जायेगा तो वह फेल होगा।

इतना कह कर मैं बैठता हूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now that we have been given an assurance by the Finance Minister that a comprehensive Bill, in which will be incorporated some of the recommendations of the Dapthari-Shastri Committee, is going to be brought before the House very soon, probably next session, I think we can leave the matter at that. This Bill is an urgent one and we can accept its urgency. The memory is fresh in this House of the many instances in which managerial personnel of many large and important companies were involved in cases of irregularities, malpractices of all kinds, defaults, frauds, and event breaches of trust and so it is absolutely necessary that a measure of this kind should be considered and passed into law without undue delay. From that point of view, this Bill has not come before

the House any too soon. We know how very time-consuming some of the existing procedures can be in our effort to bring to book persons guilty of mismanagement, fraud etc. in relation to joint stock companies. Quick action is, therefore, very desirable.

Here I will enter a mild protest at the way in which these Bills are being brought before this House in such quick succession. Members should be given time to study, to deliberate and also to collect material for a fuller treatment of the subject before the House. Passing legislation hastily without properly digesting it is not a very good thing; it should be avoided.

The principal object of this Bill is two-fold; firstly, to provide for the setting up of a tribunal which will enable the Government to remove the managerial personnel of joint stock companies on the basis of the findings of that tribunal and, secondly, to provide for the constitution of a board of company law administration. It is proposed to entrust to this board most of the powers and functions of the Central Government. We accept both these objects. There is something in the point the Finance Minister made that when a matter is deliberated by a board, by more than one individual, their decisions are likely to prove more acceptable, more valuable. But I am not quite sure that kind of a board is necessary at this stage. We would like to know if there are any instances of other countries where such boards or such machinery is provided for this purpose; not that we must necessarily follow other countries and not initiate any original machinery of our own. But if quick decision is the *desideratum*, I am not yet quite sure, I am not yet convinced whether an arrangement of taking decisions through the board will be the quickest method.

Then, there are other objects too. For instance, there is the object of preventing the use of voting rights of a trustee for the personal interest of

the donors. We can straightway accept that object. Lastly, there is one more object to which some reference can be made, and that is, in cases where Government has advanced loans to companies, Government would like to take power to direct conversion of such a loan into shares in that company on fair and equitable terms. This too is an object to which one cannot object. My only suggestion would be that we should carefully go into the ethics of the step, but as a general observation I will repeat that it is an acceptable proposition.

The procedure to be followed in cases that will be considered by the tribunal is going to be something like this. The Central Government will refer to the tribunal cases in which persons are involved in mismanagement, irregularities and other malpractices. The tribunal will inquire into the cases and record its finding. The finding will be a clear statement from the tribunal as to whether such a person is a fit and proper person to hold office in the management of that company. There is, of course, a provision for appeal to the High Court, but that is qualified with the proviso that it shall be only on questions of law. As I said, the principal object is to take power for Government to remove managerial personnel on the basis of the findings of the tribunal. There are certain provisions in this Bill which will have to be very carefully considered by the Select Committee, and this matter is going to a very competent Select Committee for further consideration.

Then, there is this proviso on page 10, to new section 388F, which says that if the tribunal has given any finding against any partner of the company, the Central Government may remove the management and even the managing agents of that company. Of course, there is a further provision that a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the order is to be given to the aggrieved party. But I am not quite sure whether in our reforming zeal

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

some of these things we are not going at a rather fast pace.

There is also a provision in sub-section 3 of the new section 388F which says that the persons found guilty will not hold office in any company during the period of five years from the date of the order of removal. Here also I thought, perhaps this is a case which deserves a very careful consideration on the part of the Select Committee.

Finally, I would just make one plea. This House should remember that in the joint stock companies' world, there are a very large number of joint stock companies, a majority of which are well conducted and whose management is above board. This majority may be among the small companies or the moderately large companies, but they are well behaved and, as I said, in our zeal for reform let us not do anything, or at least we should take care to see that we do not do anything, that will make it difficult for these small companies to carry on their business with all these new and too many restrictions and with all these attitudes of suspicion. I hope, what I have said here is also the experience of the Company Law Administration in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sham Lal Saraf. He is not here. Shri Sonavane.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion for referring the Bill to the Select Committee. My grounds for opposing it are simple and straightforward. I know that this amending Bill has emerged as a result of the findings of the Vivian Bose Commission. When the report of that commission was discussed, the Law Ministry and the Finance Ministry were criticized heavily for not bringing forward early legislation to plug loopholes of which the management of companies took advantage and indulged in several malpractices. The Government took time, thought over the matter and have come before this

House with this amending Bill. As it was stated by the hon. Finance Minister, this Bill is of an emergent nature and a comprehensive Bill would follow later. Under these circumstances I fail to understand these delaying tactics of sending the Bill to the Select Committee and of wasting time. If my hon. friend who moved this motion wanted to correct some of the bad features which, according to him denied natural justice and also fundamental rights to some of the company management, he could have come forth with amendments to whatever features that existed in the Bill and placed them before the House and then we could have considered the matter. But he has not done so. He has not brought forward any amendments to the Bill. He just wants that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee and that it should come back with a report before the close of the session. I think, that is not a very happy thing to do.

There is another thing. Why has the hon. Minister not come forward with a comprehensive Bill at this time? He has taken about three or four months. He could have brought forward this Bill during the last session and could have got it through. He did not do that and has come with this amending Bill. Afterwards we will be asked to pass a comprehensive Bill. I think, this is too much and this type of delay on the part of the Ministry is not justified.

I have said that I oppose this motion and while saying so I have stated my reasons. It will be in the fitness of things that we pass this legislation without delaying the matter any further. The hon. Mover of this motion has placed some reasons before the House, but I feel that he should have come forward with the amendments to the Bill and saved the time of the House. He should have avoided the delay that would naturally be caused to the passage of this Bill. This is the view that I wanted to place before the

House. The Bill should be passed just now, it should not be sent to the Select Committee and time should be saved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga . . . He is not here. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. . . He is not here. The hon. Minister.

Shri Dai rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: A Member from your Party has already spoken.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Four hours are allotted for this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Prof. Ranga has come.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Prof. Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find that this Bill seeks to confer vast powers upon the Government. The need and the advisability of placing so much power in the hands of the Government over the joint stock companies and the public enterprises have to be very carefully considered by this House at this stage and by the Select Committee also. Our willingness to give so much power will largely depend upon the confidence we have in the Government of the day. As we find that this Government is not only interested in gaining more and more power over people's enterprise as represented through these joint stock companies but also is not so efficient or competent or honest, we are naturally hesitant in agreeing to all these powers being given to the Government. It is a notorious fact and admitted by quite a number of Ministers at different times that our administration is not efficient. It is also largely admitted that our officers cannot be relied upon to discharge their duties either satisfactorily or honestly in very many cases. In addition to that, it is not quite clear that the Government is prepared to free itself from its own Party interests in coming to decisions in regard to such important matters which affect the day-to-day administration of the joint stock companies

and the people's enterprise. I agree that the Government has felt itself concerned over the manner in which quite a number of joint stock companies and their managements have themselves not conducted their affairs in the interest of the share-holders to start with and also in the interest of the public. Therefore, they have taken power from this Parliament on other occasions to interfere on suitable occasions, as they considered them necessary, in the management of these various companies, such companies as come to be adjudged as being mis-managed by the board of directors, directors and their management. Although they have taken this power for themselves for very good reasons, for a very good public purpose, unfortunately we have found that the Government itself has come up for a lot of criticism—and justifiable criticism also—at the hands of the public and also the private interests. Under these circumstances, it is difficult for me to agree with the Government in their attempt to assume so much power over the management of all these joint stock companies which are responsible for the management of a large section of people's enterprise.

Sir, we all know how these licences, controls, permits and regulations are being exercised and used by various Government officials and governmental authorities and even by persons right upto the ministerial level also who hold responsible positions in this Government. The manner in which they have used them has not been satisfactory. It has not given satisfaction to the public; it has not given satisfaction to these joint stock companies and to most of those people who are responsible for the management of the public enterprise or private enterprise. Now, under these circumstances, to try to give power to the Government to remove from the board of directors any director and also any other manager and any power of attorney, is to invest in them the controlling power over public enterprise or people's enterprise. We know how in States

[Shri Ranga]

the cooperative organisations are being interfered with for political reasons by the State Governments and also how even in the so-called *panchayati raj* the local administration is being interfered with by the Government. And now the Government wants to take power to interfere with this very important and powerful section of our industrial management and industrial leadership in our country.

Now, they want to take powers to convert their loans into shares, as one of our friends who was very happy about it said this morning, with the possibility of converting themselves into majority share-holder in as many joint stock companies as possible, either directly by themselves because they would come to own the majority shares in a company or in alliance with minority share-holders and in that way convert those companies into their agencies. They may say that when they raise any complaint against any management and place this complaint before the Tribunal, it would be open to the Tribunal alone to conduct the inquiry and then come to its conclusion whether or not the Government's complaint is justifiable or not. Government may say that all these provisions are there. But even then the mere threat of demanding an inquiry like this, placing a complaint before the Tribunal and forcing the management to go through all the ordeal of having to defend themselves before the Tribunal, and if by any chance the Tribunal's judgment goes against them, then to have to go to the High Court and there also to try to obtain justice for themselves as they deem it necessary for themselves and that too only on matters of law is to put them under so much pressure, political and economic, financial and commercial, that I am sure quite a large number of the managements will simply be shivering in their shoes and will be only too glad to agree to any conditions that may be prescribed by the Government concerned, by the Minister or the Ministers concerned, whether those conditions are prescrib-

ed in the interest of their companies only or they are prescribed not only in the interest of their companies but also in the political interest of the ruling party. It does not matter which particular Party happens to be in power. Fortunately or unfortunately, in a representative system of Government as we have, whichever Party may be in power, there would always be a temptation for the wielders of that power on the ministerial benches to try to use it as far as it is convenient, as far as it is possible and as far as it is wise for them to do so consistently with their holding the support of the electorate for their own political interests. Under such circumstances, it is indeed very dangerous to arm the Government with so much of power.

Then, there is the question of the managing agency. For a very long time, this House has been worried as to how to control this managing agency in such a way that it would serve the interests of the public as a whole and it could be freed from all the evils from which it has been suffering till now. There were very many solutions offered. Some said—and quite a number of us were included in that category—that the managing agency system should be done away with. But, some others backed by Government from time to time felt that it was not time enough to get rid of this system. In the end, anyhow, a compromise was reached, and the managing agency system was allowed to function with very many restricted powers.

Now, this Bill does not say that the managing agency system should go. If it had said that, then one would have understood it. It does not say that the managing agency should have only limited freedom; if it had said that also, then one could have understood that. It does not stipulate any other conditions in addition to what are already to be found in the Companies Act, which would go to strengthen the hold of the shareholders over

the managing agency and prevent the managing agency from playing any kind of mischief. It allows the managing agency to function as it is, and at the same time, it holds the Damocles' sword over it and frightens it with this threat that at any moment, it would be open to Government to place their own complaints against anyone of them or all of them who are included in the managing agency of any particular concern, before a tribunal, and once the complaint is placed before the tribunal, no one knows how long it is likely to take. So, during that period, all these people will be kept under duress, and they can be 'samjhaod', as it is put in Hindi, and they can be made to do the bidding of Government not only in regard to the particular company concerned but in regard to various other things including politics. I consider this to be a sinister possibility, if this Bill comes to be passed in the manner in which it has been presented to us.

Then, there is the question of the appointment of the tribunal. The tenure of office of the tribunal is not stipulated here. The powers also are kept vague. All the power is kept in reserve with the Government themselves. Any moment, for any particular period, in whatsoever manner they like, they are free to appoint the tribunal. It is a draconian thing. It does not look as if they are treating this House with sufficient courtesy and respect. It is true that they should be given some latitude in order to stipulate some of these things under their rule-making power, but that does not mean that they should keep the whole thing in such a vague condition and keep all these powers in reserve in order to settle how this tribunal is to be brought into existence, and with what powers, and for how long the members will hold office, and other such important aspects of the activity of the tribunal.

I am glad that a board is going to be created for the administration of the Companies Act. Some of us had

suggested some such thing with quasi-judicial powers, so that the Company Law Administration would not be at the mercy of the political whims and fancies of the ruling party. Therefore, I am glad that this proposal is being made. At the same time, I would like to know who the members of this board are going to be. For how long are they going to hold office? Are they going to hold office for three years? If so, are those members going to be changed after those three years? Or, are they eligible for re-appointment? What will be their qualifications? Except for one who is to be chairman of the tribunal, for all the other people, there are no definite qualifications prescribed. A number of alternatives have been given. They may have experience in the management of companies, or in trade or in commerce or in industry or they may know law or they may have any other qualifications, but no definiteness is to be seen in the provisions that have been made as to the qualifications either of the tribunal members, except the chairman, or of the members of the board for company law administration.

Again, when Government want their loans to be converted into shares, they are completely at liberty to make their own decision, and the company concerned or the industrial concern affected has no power at all even to ask for a modification; it may go and beg for modification but it has no power to ask for modification. It can do so only by going to the tribunal, I suppose, in the first instance, and afterwards to the court. That kind of procedure is likely to be costly, first of all, to the shareholders and secondly to the management, and it is also likely to be very troublesome, and all these things will tend, as I have said, to minimise or restrict or diminish the freedom of choice and the freedom of action which ought to be there for the managements of these joint-stock companies. If they really are to enjoy that freedom, which alone distinguishes them from State enterprises and it gives them the necessary resilience and freedom of

[Shri Ranga]

initiative and enterprise. If once you rob them of their freedom of enterprise and initiative and make them simply dance to the tune of Government, then most of the advantages that accrue to public enterprises or people's enterprises as compared to State enterprises would be lost.

The hon. Minister has said that it is Government's policy to promote production and development. Development and production are to be achieved, according to the present policy of Government, not only through State enterprise but also through public enterprise or people's enterprise. We know now the evils of State enterprise. Government themselves admit that they suffer from so much of bureaucratisation and so much of rigidity and controls and inefficiency too, and we have seen also through the bitter experience of the State enterprises that they have not been able to make a good job of it either from the point of view of business principles or showing profits or from the point of view of even promoting production.

In these circumstances, it is even more dangerous and indeed even more deleterious to the industrial growth of our country if the people's enterprise is going to be saddled with such restrictions under the powers which are now sought to be given to Government.

Then, Government have brought in this question of public interest, and a number of sections of the Act are sought to be amended in order to introduce this element of public interest as an additional power in the hands of Government. Who is to decide whether any particular order given by Government or instruction given by Government or inquiry ordered by Government is entirely in the public interest? Government alone have that power. But they have not defined it, and I dare say, advisedly. But it gives them so much power that they are free to interpret it as they like. It will rob the people's enterprise of the little free which it is

now enjoying. Let us make up our minds about one thing. Do we or do we not want this public or people's enterprise to enjoy more freedom than the State enterprises in making their decisions, in taking risks and in going ahead with production activities and in planning for further development?

My hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has said that today in the textile industry, as in several other industries, the people's enterprise has not been sufficiently resilient, or dynamic, and therefore, has not followed the advice of the Government in reorganising their equipment. He may be right—I do not contest that. I would also like the people's enterprise to be even more adventurous than what it is today, more resilient too. But when Government take and exercise these powers, especially this arbitrary power of interpreting this 'public interest' it will rob most of this people's enterprise of the freedom that they are exercising at present. Therefore, I would like the Select Committee to go into this matter of public interest and then see whether it would not be possible for them to give some clear and definite—as definite as possible—indication of what they mean by 'public interest', and under what circumstances alone Government would be entitled to invoke this conception of 'public interest' and exercise their right flowing from that and in that way impinge upon the freedom of people's enterprise.

I would like to have some assurance to be given to Parliament as to the appointment of the Board as well as the Tribunal. In recent past, we have seen quite a large number of these High Court Judges looking forward to being appointed to such tribunals, so much so that while they are High Court Judges, they are unable to be free from this temptation—not all of them, a number of them, of trying not to displease the authorities at any centre so that their future chances of being appointed as tribunals might not

be spoiled. Adding to these temptations is also not a good thing. I would rather—I do not know whether my hon. friend would agree to this proposal, because we have, unfortunately, been following this kind of procedure in various other respects also—that this choice should be restricted to the High Court Judges only—not to the retired High Court Judges—or to lawyers of requisite length of practice which would entitle them to be appointed as High Court Judges. I would rather that the chairman of those tribunals be appointed only from the functioning High Court Judges.

May I take it that the hon. Minister is agreeing to the motion for reference to Select Committee?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Yes.

Shri Ranga: I hope that when it comes back from the Select Committee....

Shri Sonavane: Why does he presume that?

Shri Ranga:this Bill would be more acceptable to us than what it is today.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): सभापति महोदय, त्यागी जी ने इस कानून के हिमायती लोगों की तरफ से कहा कि इस से एकाधिकार धीरे धीरे कम होगा क्योंकि जनतंत्रीय तरीकों पर चलना है। अगर यह बात सही होती तो मुझे इस कानून के विरोध में शायद कुछ न कहना होता। अगर धीरे धीरे भी हम एकाधिकार के खिलाफ चलते तो बात कुछ ठीक होती। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इस कानून से कम्पनियां सरकार की मातहतगी में भले ही आ जायें जो हैं ही लेकिन वह मातहतगी और भी बढ़ेगी। जो कम्पनियां या कम्पनियों को चलाने वाले जरा भी स्वतंत्रता दिखाते हैं उन पर सरकार का कब्जा बढ़ जायेगा लेकिन जनता के हित की कसौटी पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

इसलिए सब से पहले मैं फर्क करता हूँ सरकार की मातहतगी में और जनता के हित में। इस के लिए सब से पहला प्रमाण मैं यह देता हूँ कि जब से श्री कृष्णमाचारी वित्त मंत्री बने हैं तब से हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से बाजार दाम में बढ़ते ही चले जा रहे हैं। यह अद्भुत समाजवादी वित्त मंत्री हैं कि जिसके आ जाने के बाद से पूंजीपतियों के हिस्से बाजार बढ़ते ही चले जा रहे हैं। . . .

श्री ब० रा० भगत : गिर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो गिरने वाली बात है उस को मैं वक्त पर लूंगा और रहस्य खुलेंगे। लेकिन अभी तो बढ़ते हुए हिस्से बाजार रहे हैं। इस का कुछ न कुछ कृष्णमाचारी साहब स्वयं जवाब दें कि यह होता कैसे है। यों अभी हिन्दुस्तान का पूंजीवाद तीस से चालीस सैकड़ा मुनाफा किया करता है, बड़ा पूंजीवाद। मैं छोटे छोटे दूकानदारों की बात नहीं कहता हूँ। तीस से चालीस सैकड़ा मुनाफा बड़ा पूंजीवाद किया करता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उस से भी ज्यादा बढ़ चढ़ कर मुनाफे की आशा हो तभी हिस्से बाजार के दाम बढ़ते हैं। अगर चालीस सैकड़ा से भी ज्यादा मुनाफा बढ़ता है तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिस बात में सब से आगे है दुनिया में, उस से और भी आगे चला जायेगा, यानी यहां की आमदनी तो बहुत कम है और खाने की चीजों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं। आमदनी और दामों का इतना जबदस्त फर्क जितना हिन्दुस्तान में है और जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के दामों में है, चाहे मकान हो या दूध हो वह मैं समझता हूँ, शायद ही कहीं हो। इन चीजों के दामों में जो फर्क है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि कृष्णमाचारी साहब जितना ज्यादा हिस्से बाजार को बढ़ाते हैं, उतने ज्यादा वे दाम भी बढ़ते चले जायेंगे, फर्क बढ़ता चला जायेगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जो भी हिन्दुस्तान का वित्त मंत्री हो उसे जब तक यह पूंजीवादी

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

रहते हैं तब तक पूंजीपतियों में कुछ थोड़ा बहुत भरोसा बढ़ाना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन अब यहां गिरने वाली बात के सिलसिले में थोड़ा सा कह दूं कि सब पूंजीपति खुश नहीं रहते हैं, कुछ पूंजीपति खुश रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कौन सी बात है कि वित्त मंत्री साहब जब बोलते हैं, भाषण देते हैं या कोई इस तरह का कानूनी मसविदा पेश करते हैं तब कुछ हिस्से बाजार पर असर पड़ जाया करता है। अगर सब पूंजीपतियों को मुनाफा या नुकसान हो तो मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना होता। लेकिन कुछ पूंजीपतियों को नुकसान होता है, कुछ को फायदा होता है। तब सब से पहले मैं हुनूर की सेवा में यही बात रखूं कि इसी बात की जांच हो जाये कि क्या यह हिस्से बाजार पर असर पड़ा करता है। कभी कोई कानूनी मसविदा आया, कभी कोई भाषण हुआ कि हिस्से बाजार नीचे आने लग जाते हैं, ऊपर जाने लग जाते हैं, नाचने लग जाते हैं, कूदने लग जाते हैं, फादने लग जाते हैं। यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान का वित्त मंत्री जब तक पूंजीपति रहते हैं तब तक पूंजीपतियों को जरूर कुछ न कुछ देंगे, नहीं तो सारी व्यवस्था नष्ट हो जायेगी। लेकिन कुछ को दें, चाहे जानबूझ कर न सही, तो यह भी हो सकता है कि उन के भाषण से, कुछ का फायदा हो, तो भी जरा सोचने वाली बात हो जाती है

श्री त्यागी : जब तक स्पेकुलेशन रहेगा तब तक यह जरूर होगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सिर्फ सट्टा नहीं। अगर सट्टा ही होता तो मैं और आप भी जा कर अपनी तकदीर आजमा लेते। लेकिन श्री कृष्णमाचारी के जरिये दोस्ती हो तो शायद अपनी तकदीर आजमाने में कुछ ज्यादा सुविधा हो जायेगी। बात यह है कि टोके जाने पर मुझे आपत्ति नहीं होती

और त्यागी जी तो बहुत पुराने इस बात में माहिर हैं, दोस्त हैं, शायद मुझे मौका भी दे देते हैं ठीक जवाब देने का।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : सच्ची बात बाहर निकाल देते हैं।
16 hrs.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह जानना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इस कानून के पास हो जाने के बाद क्या बुनियादी फर्क आयेगा। बुनियादी फर्क तो कुछ नहीं, लेकिन वास्तव में फर्क आयेगा, इस माने में कि एक तो नीम अदालती जांच के लिये ट्राइब्यूनल बन जायेगा और एक प्रशासन को ठीक करने के लिये बोर्ड बन जायेगा। बुनियादी तौर पर सिर्फ दो चीजें हैं इस कानून में, ट्राइब्यूनल और बोर्ड। अब इस ट्राइब्यूनल और बोर्ड के बन जाने के बाद भी मैं कुछ चीजें वित्त मंत्री के सामने और सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनमें कोई फर्क पड़ेगा।

आखिर क्या बात है कि यह कम्पनियां बदइत्तजामी करती हैं और चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं। इस के दो बड़े कारण मैं आप के सामने रखूंगा। एक तो है चन्दा, कानूनी चन्दा, और एक वह जो जरा छिपा कर दिया जाता है। ऐसे सब चन्दे इस का कारण हैं, चाहे उसे जिस रूप में भी रखा जाय। मैं एक कम्पनी का जिक्र करूंगा जिस का वित्त मंत्री से पहले बहुत ताल्लुक रहा है। वह कम्पनी उन के लिये जरा कुछ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण साबित हुई। वह कानपुर वाली ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन है, और अब भी उस में कुछ अजीब बातें हो रही हैं। इस वक्त जो उस के मैनेजमेंट एजेंट हैं उन्होंने कांग्रेस को अपने चुनाव में कानूनी तौर पर २० या २५ लाख रुपया दिया, सिर्फ उसी कम्पनी ने नहीं, उस की जितनी कम्पनी हैं, और गैर-कानूनी तौर पर जो रुपया दिया गया वह मुझे मालूम नहीं है, हां, कुछ अन्दाज मुझे जरूर बतलाया गया। एक घटना यह हुई और दूसरी घटना हुई कि बाद में जिस के हाथ में

उस कम्पनी के हिस्से थे उन्होंने हिस्से वालों की सभा में अपना वोट इस्तेमाल कर के वजोरिया साहब को उस कम्पनी का मालिक बनवा दिया, इन्तजाम करने के लिये खड़ा कर दिया। यह दो घटनायें हैं। अब आप चाहे जितनी ट्राइब्यूनल बना दें, बोर्ड बना दें, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो घटनाओं को आप कैसे बदलेंगे। बदलेंगे भी नहीं, इच्छा भी नहीं होगी और बदल सकेंगे भी नहीं, क्योंकि पहले के लिये आप कह देंगे कि वह तो चन्दा है। कम्पनी कानून है और कानून के मुताबिक कम्पनी चन्दा दे ही सकती है, इसलिये उस ने बिल्कुल संगत या कानूनी काम किया। दूसरी तरफ कह देंगे कि जीवन बीमा निगम को पूरा अधिकार है कि वह मामले की जांच कर के जिस को वोट देना चाहें दे दें। यह दोनों घटनायें जब अलग अलग जांचेंगे तो कानून संगत हो जायेंगी, न उस में बोर्ड आयेगा न ट्राइब्यूनल आयेगा। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि यह दोनों घटनायें एक दूसरे से जुड़ी हुई हैं।

मैं खुद मानता हूँ कि जब तक पूंजीवाद है, पूंजीपतियों को अधिकार है कि वे अपने मन के दल को चन्दा दिया करें, और इसलिये अगर वे सरकारी पार्टी को चन्दा देते हैं तो इस में किसी के लिये रोने गाने की कोई बात नहीं है। वह समझते हैं कि उस से हमारा पूंजीवाद पनपता है, पनप रहा है। मैं त्यागी जो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो इतने अच्छे अच्छे चन्दे ले लेते हो और दूसरी तरफ अपनी पार्टी को समाजवादी पार्टी कहते हो....

श्री त्यागी : आपको पक्की खबर है कि २५ लाख ६० चन्दा लिया गया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हां, पक्की खबर है। त्यागी जी महाराज, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जब मैं कोई चीज कहता हूँ तो यह दावा तो नहीं कर सकता कि मैं कोई हरिश्चन्द्र की तरह से हूँ....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
३० लाख लिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपको बहकाया जा रहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लीजिये, बनर्जी साहब, जो कि कानपुर के हैं, ३० लाख कहते हैं। मैं कह रहा था कि पूंजीपतियों को अधिकार है कि वह अपने मन के दल को चन्दा दिया करें। पश्चिमी योरप के देशों में होता भी है ऐसा। लेकिन पश्चिमी योरप की राजनीति इतनी ईमानदार है कि वहां के पूंजीपतियों की पार्टियां अपने चरित्र को छिगाने के लिये समाजवाद की झंझनी नहीं झंझ लिया करतीं। इसी के साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि पूंजीपतियों से आप चन्दा ले सकते हैं, सब पूंजीपतियों से, लेकिन कुछ पूंजीपतियों से ऐन मौके पर चन्दा लेना, जब कि वे फंस जायें और कुछ ऐवजी की बात हों, यह बड़ी खराब बात हुआ करती है। इसलिये मैं बुनियादी तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां कहीं चन्दे में कोई ऐवजी चीज आती हो, यानी इस हाथ लिया और उस हाथ पाया, वह चन्दा बड़ा खतरनाक हुआ करता है।

मैं इस बात को छोड़ता हूँ और एक किस्सा सुनाता हूँ उसी कानपुर शहर का। वहां एक कपड़ा कमेटी है। वह छंटे पूंजीपतियों की है और मध्यम पूंजीपतियों का है। वहां एक बहुत बड़े मंत्री साहब गये थे। उस कम्पनी का कम्पनी कानून के मुताबिक ज्यादा चन्दा देने का अधिकार नहीं था, लेकिन उस ने ५० हजार रुपये का चैक जाते ही दे दिया। उस का नाम है कपड़ा कमेटी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : ५१ हजार।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ५१ हजार। मैं एक ग्राहक हजार कम कर के बतलाता हूँ बनर्जी साहब, ताकि पकड़ा न जाऊं। कहिये तो मैं उस मंत्री का नाम बतला दूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नाम मत बतलाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बतलाना अच्छा है, क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री साहब तो बेचारे फंस जाते हैं और वह बच जाते हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: It would not be proper to mention names here.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिये कि वे प्रधान मंत्री स्वयम् हैं, प्रधान मंत्री बलत ढंग से रूपा लेते हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : ठीक है, प्रधान मंत्री हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He has got to preserve decorum.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री साहब गैर कानूनी ढंग से रूपा लेते हैं चन्दे में और कम्पनी के कानून को तोड़ते हैं । कानपुर से शिकायतें आती हैं वित्त मंत्री के पास, लेकिन किस की हिम्मत है कि प्रधान मंत्री को पूंछ जा कर उमड़े । कौन सा ट्राइब्यूनल यह काम करेगा, कौन सा बोर्ड यह काम करेगा । तो सब से पहले मुझे यह कहना है कि चन्दे के मामले में इस कानून के पास हों जाने के बाद भी कोई फर्क नहीं आयेगा, और अगर ऐसी बात रही तब तो हम को जल्द ही चीजों के दाम बढ़ा कर देन ही पड़ेंगे । इस तरह के सैंकड़ों मामले बतला सकता हूँ कि और कम्पनियों के साथ प्रधान मंत्री किस तरह से जुड़े हुए हैं, अपनी निधियों में, अपने चन्दों में और अपने ट्रस्ट्स में । यहाँ ट्रस्ट्स का भी बड़ा जिक्र हुआ । तो सिर्फ पूजीपतियों के ही ट्रस्ट्स नहीं हुआ करते, समाजवादी राजनीतिकों के भी ट्रस्ट्स हुआ करते हैं अपनी राजनीति को चलाने के लिये और देश के लोगों को अपने साथ करने के लिये, पैसे का इस्तेमाल कर के । उन सब का असर पड़ा करता है चीजों के दाम पर ।

इसी तरह से मैं दूसरी तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा । हो सकता है कि शेलेक्ट कमेटी इस को देखे । वित्त मंत्री

खुद इस को देखें । वह है रिश्तेदारों का मामला । सूत्र से पहले पूजीपति खुद अपने रिश्तेदारों को कानून तोड़ कर कम्पनियों का एगेंट बनाते हैं अथवा बड़ी बड़ी नीकियों पर रखते हैं । इस का कोई उपाय अब तक नहीं निकल पाया । मैं क्या, सभी लोग जानते हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कोई पूजीपति नहीं है, बड़ा पूजीपति, जो अपने रिश्तेदारों को, दों दों, चार चार, पांच पांच पीढ़ियों के रिश्तेदारों को इन कम्पनियों को मार्फत जीविका नहीं दिलाता । अगर जीविका जाने दों तो मार्फत दीलत नहीं दिलाया करता, और वह भी जो कम्पनी कानून है उसके खिलाफ लेकिन वह चीज एक नहीं पा रही है, क्योंकि रोके कौन । मंत्रियों के भी रिश्तेदार होते हैं कि नहीं । वह भी उसी के साथ गुप्त होते हैं । बहुत से मंत्रियों के रिश्तेदार ऐसे हैं । मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इस वक्त केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में कौन ऐसा मंत्री है जिस के दो पीढ़ी तक के रिश्तेदारों में कोई किसी कम्पनी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ न हो । यह जुड़न इनकी खतरनाक हो गई है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की हर एक कम्पनी की, जो कि सरकार के साथ मिल जुल कर चलना चाहती है, कहीटी यह है कि वह सरकार के मंत्रियों और उन के दों पीढ़ी तक के रिश्तेदारों को खूश कर के चलना चाहती है या नहीं, उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की जा सकती । रिश्तेदारवाला मामला एक सिद्धान्त के पीछे छिपा दिया जाता है और वह दिया जाता है कि आखिर मंत्रियों के ऊपर ही क्यों वार किया जये । जिस तरह से सब नागरिक हैं उसी तरह से मंत्रियों के रिश्तेदारों और लड़कों को भी मौका होना चाहिए कि वे अपनी तबदीर जगह जगह आज़मायें । बात सुनने में किसी हद तक ठीक लगती है, लेकिन यह बात बहुत ठीक हो सकती है जहाँ आर्थिक व्यवस्था से कमी दूर हो गई हो, जहाँ कमी है, जहाँ साधन कम हैं, पैदावार कम है, व्यापार के ऊपर एकाधिकार है और मंत्री और सरकार अपने प्रशासन, कानून और

हुवम से इधर या उधर चीजों को झुका सकते हैं, वहाँ पर मंत्रियों की दो पीढ़ियों तक के रिश्तेदारों को कभी किसी कम्पनी के पास फ़र्कने नहीं देना चाहिये। जब तक कोई कम्पनी का ना एंगो नहीं बनता जिम में मंत्रियों के रिश्तेदारों को कम्पनी के नजदीक नहीं फ़र्कने दिया जाता, तब तक मैं कहेगा कि इस कम्पनी का ना का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है, और यह कहना कि सब को बराबर के नागरिक अधिकार होने चाहिये कोई मतलब ही नहीं रखता है, क्योंकि यह मामला बराबर से नहीं चलता। इससे असल में विशेष अधिकार मिल जाया करते हैं। साधारण आदमी को जो कम्पनियों हैं उन में कहां कहां से साधना मिल पाये या अधिकार मिल पाये, जो मंत्रियों और उनके रिश्तेदारों को मिल जाया करते हैं।

और इसी तरह से मैं आप के सामने एक और विचार रखना चाहूंगा कि आज की दुनिया में संगठन, अनुभव और साधन का बढ़ा, जबरदस्त हाथ है। सारी दुनिया में कम्पनियां बड़ी से बड़ी होती चली जा रही हैं, चाहे वह रूप हों और चाहे वह अमरीका हों। खाली फ़र्क यह है कि रूस में अधिकार रहता है जनता का सरकार द्वारा और अमरीका में अधिकार रहता है कुछ बड़े बड़े लोगों का, और यह बात हिन्दुस्तान में भी होना बिल्कुल प्रकृतिक है, इसे कोई रोक नहीं सकता चाहे जो भी कानून लाइए। मुझे बताया गया कि शायद उमा नाथजी ने कहा, और बिल्कुल सही भी कहा, कि आप चाहे जितने भी कानून बनाते चले चाइए, इनका कोई असर नहीं पड़ सकता क्योंकि इनमें गुने हैं बड़े बड़े संगठन। अनुभव, संगठन और साधन के द्वारा ये सब अपने संगठनों को बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं।

क्या बात है कि बिड़ला साहब को सब चीजें मिलती चली जाती हैं? उसका

कारण है कि इनके पास संगठन है, ये बड़े बड़े लोगों को ठीकर रख लेते हैं। सब अनुभव और साधन इनके पास हैं। इस लिए सब चीजें उनके कब्जे में चली जाती हैं। इसको आप रोक नहीं सकते।

और इसके अलावा, दूसरी बात मैंने कही, सरकार के साथ नजदीकी रिश्तों का मामला। जितना वह चला सकते हैं उतना कोई छोटा मोटा पूंजीपति नहीं चला सकता।

जितनी संगठनों और साधनों के कारण सुविधाएं मिलती जाती हैं, वैसे वैसे बड़े बड़े निगम, बड़े बड़े कारपोरेशन और निजी व्यापार बनते जा रहे हैं। और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनको भी आप रोक नहीं सकते, इनको आप खत्म नहीं कर सकते। अमरीका ने तो न जाने कितने ट्रस्ट विरोधी कानून बनाए, लेकिन ट्रस्ट मिटते नहीं, ट्रस्ट बढ़ते ही चले गए, केवल कागज पर उनका रूप कुछ इधर उधर हो गया, जैसे कुछ कम्पनियों के नाम इस रह के रख दिए गए जैसे स्टेनवाक, स्टैंडर्ड आइल कम्पनी, स्टैंडर्ड वेवयुम आयल कम्पनी आदि। तो कागज पर कुछ बदलाव हो गया लेकिन वह ट्रस्ट चलते ही रहे। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, और इस सुझाव के पीछे सारी सरकार का बदलाव जरूरी है। मैं भी कुछ थोड़ा सा नादान आदमी हूँ। इस सरकार से मैं बोल रहा हूँ। वह तो क्या बदलेगी, लेकिन जनता को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यह सरकार नहीं बदलती और वह जनता के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती, तब तक यह नामुमकिन होगा कि बड़े बड़े संगठनों को जनता के नियंत्रण में या जनतंत्रीय मातहत में लाया जा सके। ये संगठन बढ़ते चले जाएंगे। कागज पर जो कुछ भी हो, ये अपना काम करते चले जाएंगे, उनको कोई रोक नहीं सकता। इनको रोकने का

[श्री राममनोहर लोहिया]

एकमात्र उपाय यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी सरकार बने जो एक दृढ़ निश्चय कर ले और एक मर्यादा बना ले और उस मर्यादा के बाद जीवन स्तर या आमदनी को न बढ़ने दे जब तक आप अपनी आमदनी और जीवन स्तर को बनाए रखेंगे और बढ़ने देंगे तब तक कम्पनी और सरकार की एक बढ़िया गुत्थी चलती रहेगी और बहुत सुदृढ़ होगी क्योंकि वह स्वार्थ की और दल के परमार्थ की गुत्थी होगी ।

आप कानून बहुत बनाते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन उनका परिणाम कुछ नहीं होता इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस पर जो कमेटी विचार करे वह पूरे बुनियादी तौर से सोचे ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with care to the several speeches made and I do not know if I may be permitted to say that quite a number of remarks were perhaps wide of the mark of this particular Bill. Undoubtedly they referred to the administration of companies. But this measure, as I said in my opening remarks, has a limited application to something which in the view of Government has to be enacted as quickly as possible in order to prevent abuses growing.

My hon. friend Shri Morarka who opened the discussion and who is a very keen student of company law made certain observations.

Many of them were valid from his point of view. Some of them unfortunately are not so quite valid. He took occasion to highlight a possible lapse perhaps in the language of the Bill which might indicate that there might be a Bench over which an accountant member might be presiding. I would like to give the assurance that there is no intention of having

an accountant member deciding on this matter by himself.

He also made a great point in regard to the character of the tribunal. Speaking for myself, if I may in this hon. House, I am a great believer in our judiciary. I am also a great believer in our Constitution which has given a definite place to the judiciary in this country. If I have anything to do with any measure that I bring before this House, whether this one or something else, I would like the final decision in any matter concerning people's rights to be made by the judiciary. I held that view for a long time. If hon. Members of this House would permit me to say so, I believe that many administrative decisions which are quasi-legal, which are now being taken by the executive, should be transferred to an administrative Bench, the control of which will vest in the supreme judiciary of the land.

While on the one hand it is imperative that with the growing burdens on the State, the State has to have powers, it is equally imperative that we should put checks on the State's use of powers. If anybody makes any suggestions that there should be some kind of judicial review of executive action, I for one in my individual capacity will certainly support it. So, I would like to assure Shri Morarka that with his help—I propose to accept his motion for reference to the Select Committee—we might be able to make suitable amendments in the Select Committee so as to ensure that the tribunal has a judicial character. Short-circuiting of normal procedures is necessary if we want to avoid delays.

May I mention an instance which I know? In January, 1956, at a time when I was not the Finance Minister, and when Shri Deshmukh was the Finance Minister, the income-tax and the excise people raided the premises of a particular group of firms and took over certain documents. There was some horse-trading

going on. The income-tax people felt that they were on to a job which meant an evasion of nearly Rs. 3 crores of taxes. I think the party was willing to compound on the basis of Rs. 1 crore, but in the meantime, the matter went to court and the court said the incometax people shall not look into the books. I think it is going through the process of law, still, and I think the State has been denied this sum; whether it is Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 1 crore, nothing has been realised yet. I do not say it is the fault of the judiciary. No. It is quite easy to see that certain postings do not appear before the judges. You cannot hold the Chief Justice of the high court responsible for that; things can be managed; it is managed economy in another sphere. So, that is why sometimes we have to find short-circuited procedures, like the one that is mentioned in this Bill. Admittedly, it might give room for abuses. But I think the checks have got to be devised. After all this Constitution of ours might give room for abuses here and there, but checks have been provided. Is his House not the greatest check on the use of powers by the executive? Is it not possible for my hon. friend from Farrukhabad, whose language I could not quite comprehend but the threads of which I could, to criticise anybody and we have to stand up and answer him? I think the Constitution is a good one. We have checks and balances. Public opinion, as represented in this House, is doing a good task, notwithstanding the sceptical beliefs of my hon. friend from Chittoor. Therefore, such amendments as are necessary in order to tighten the provisions and in order to make it look as though every individual case is getting the best scrutiny by competent hands, I should certainly be prepared to examine with a bias in their favour. The other details mentioned by my hon. friend, Mr. Morarka, do not need detailing here for the reason that his knowledge will be available for the Select Committee to go into those

matters and minor variations could be made.

But on the major question, some doubts have been expressed. The motive power behind this effort of the Government is undoubtedly the revelations made by the Vivian Bose Commission's report and also the subsequent opinions expressed on that report by the Daphtary-Shastri Committee. It is convincing that other methods have to be devised within the four corners of law in order to be able to check abuses such as the one we saw revealed in the Vivian Bose Commission's report. Possibly, Sir, what we have read in the Vivian Bose Commission's report is just the top of an iceberg. In the iceberg, we only see the top. There must be a fair amount underneath in water. Therefore, the man who is anti-social has got to be caught at.

I have mentioned in my opening remarks that I do not want to scare anybody away. I am really not interested in the share market, where there are no shares. I am interested in in newspapers giving prices, because that is a thing which I want to watch. Sometimes I go a little further and see the price of sugar in the London market, hoping that I will get a little more foreign exchange. Otherwise I am not interested in seeing them except generally. My hon. friend from Farrukhabad mentioned something about the Finance Minister being responsible for the share market going up. If that is a responsibility, that is a responsibility about which I can do nothing.

I may tell my hon. friend, if he would pardon my using the personal pronoun, very foolishly I put in my nomination for the Lok Sabha....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर भी यही बात हुई ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: ... and I was told that the share market went

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

down. Again, I think pretty foolishly, I got myself elected and again I was told the share market went down. I had no part or lot in the going down. I had no part or lot in the going down of the share market, nor do I have anything to do with the going up of the share market. My hon. friend says, the Finance Minister speaks; the Finance Minister writes. I may say again with all respect to this House that I have been a Finance Minister before and I used to speak a lot. Now I do not. I suppose I am putting a constraint on myself to an extent where perhaps the bonds will burst. (Interruption). I do not propose to make a beginning and maybe sometimes one will have to speak. But one does not do these things merely because somebody is going to do something else about which I am unconnected. Of course, I should not cause a scare. A scare has various repercussions. It probably has wider repercussions than the prices going up or coming down in the share market. So, no responsible Minister ever tries to create a scare. Other than that, naturally one has to be circumspect. I have enough work to do. So, I cannot afford to go about here and there and speak. Sometimes it is inevitable—I am going to a function in regard to an old dead friend of mine. These are things which one cannot escape. But unless a Finance Minister is going to be a dumb person, completely dumb and even deaf—because sometimes he hears words of abuse hurled at him and so it is better for him to be deaf a'so—I am afraid he cannot function in the manner in which my hon. friend wants him to function.

Well, there have been two people, at any rate, in this House, my hon. friend Shri Sonavane and my hon. friend from Punjab, Ch. Lahri Singh, who felt that a Select Committee was not necessary. That was also my feeling. My feeling was that for a Bill of this nature there is enough wisdom in this House to correct the mistakes and then push it through, because I do not think except on the grounds of principle

about which the Opposition and we disagree there is anything very much to do in this particular measure. But still, Sir, I have myself moved several motions for putting Government Bills into Select Committees. I cannot forget my old days. Therefore, I bow to the wishes of the House and I accept the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

I would not like to take up the time of the House because there is nothing much to say. My hon. friend from Farukhabad spoke about companies. It may be that what he says is true or it may be that what he says is not true. He is speaking about certain rumours that he hears. We sometimes have to look into facts as we see them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही नहीं है। मैं कोई अफवाहों पर नहीं बोला करता बल्कि काफ़ी अध्ययन कर के बोलता हूँ, इसलिये वित्त मंत्री साहब ज़रा समझ कर बोलें।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, I am inclined to envy him. I am inclined to envy the hon. Member for the facility with which he speaks, for the complete sense of lack of restraint with which he is able to speak and for being able to be sure of his facts. I am a *persona nonest*. I do not know if I exist at all (Interruption). I have my doubts about it. Anyway, he talked about a number of things for which I am not in a position to give any answer because they are generalisations and do not have anything to do with this Bill. If anything wrong has been done in the manner he suggested, no doubt, if they are true they ought to be corrected. Well, there may be a difference of opinion between him and myself. He says that in western countries these companies give donations for political purposes and it should not be done here. I do not know. So far as I am concerned, where we have been connected with collections of money, we get them by cheques and we always tell them that they will not get any favours.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय मेरी बात को विलकुल गलत समझे हैं, ज़रा उन को बतला तो दीजिये कि मैं ने क्या कहा था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सुन लीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं नहीं कहता कि यहाँ चंदा न दिया जाय अलबत्ता ऐवजी चंदा न हो। मैं चाहूँगा कि उसका वह जबाब दें।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Anyway, I shall not provoke my hon. friend for the mere reason that I am not able to reply to him. Therefore, I will accept his admonition and so far as he is concerned the Finance Minister would be silent.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठोकर खाकर ठंडे पड़े हैं। मुझे कोई ठोकर नहीं लगी है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : और न कभी लगेगी।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, there is not much that I can say about the other remarks. I shall carefully study the suggestions made by hon. friends. My hon. friend Shri Gandhi felt that this may not be necessary. We think it is necessary.

Some doubts were raised about the manner of administration. It is merely a matter of administrative convenience whether we should have a Secretary. The same Company Law Administration can function under a Secretary as it is functioning under me. But I have felt that it is much better for them to function on their own as a Board, two or three people sitting together, and my Secretary should be responsible for policy and he should bring the matter to me. In fact, in one sense, we do not want to be tied up in the day-today administration of the Com-

pany Law Board. And, as I stated in my opening remarks, I would like them also to look after the Stock Exchange for which there is a special officer. The two things are inter-related and we can have a wider coverage because of the Company Law Administration. This is a matter of administrative convenience for which I will not plead any outstanding merit. That is a thing that we have to do to administer the Company Law better.

The other two provisions do not seem to have evoked very much of criticism. Therefore, Sir, I can leave it at that, with the assurance that I study all the remarks that have been put forward. My hon. friend, Shri Gandhi, said that it is a very impressive Select Committee. It is so. I do hope that, with the cooperation of the members of the Select Committee, we shall be able to bring before the House on the appointed date a measure which would be better than what I have presented to the House today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the substitute motion of Shri Morarka to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 18 members, namely, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Rajendranath Barua, Shri P. C. Borooah, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kantamma, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri P. Muthiah, Shri C. R. Raja, Shri Sideshwar Prasad, Shri G. G. Swell, Shri Mavavir Tyagi, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar and Shri R. R. Morarka with instructions to report by the 9th December, 1963.”

The motion was adopted.

16-32 hrs.

DRUGS AND MAGIC REMEDIES (OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS) AMENDMENT BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. D. S. Raju on 27th November to amend the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Shri Bade will continue his speech.

श्री बडे (खारगोन): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, कल मैं कह रहा था कि इंग्लैंड में वहाँ के समाचारपत्रों के मानिकों ने स्वयं ही एक ऐसा कोड तैयार किया है, जिस के अनुसार वे अपने समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रकार के बोगस और एक्स्ट्रैवेगेन्ट एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स प्रकाशित नहीं करते हैं। इसी प्रकार से यदि हिन्दुस्तान में भी अखबारों के प्रोप्राइटर यह निश्चय कर लें कि वे इस प्रकार के उत्तेजनात्मक एडवर्टाइज, मेंट्स नहीं छापेंगे, तो इस से इस संबंध में ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

लेकिन इस बारे में पटना प्रश्न यह है कि जैसे सरकार के पास ऐलोपैथी के एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, क्या उसी तरह से उस के पास गांवों की दवाओं और आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी दवाओं के भी एक्सपर्ट्स हैं। मैं ने देखा कि बहुत से राज्यों में—जैसे महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में—ग्रामों और शहरों में डाक्टर होते ही नहीं। और वहाँ पर लोग गांवों की दवायें ले कर अपना काम चलाते हैं। आयुर्वेदिक में कई प्रकार की भस्मे और मात्रायें होती हैं। क्या सरकार के पास उनकी जानकारी रखने वाली कोई एक्सपर्ट बाडी है, जो कि निर्णय करे कि क्या वह दवा बोगस है या अच्छी है? उत्तेजनात्मक विज्ञापनों पर रोक लगाना तो ठीक है, लेकिन वास्तव में विज्ञापन उत्तेजनात्मक हैं या विज्ञापनदाता केवल एग्जेंटे कर रहे हैं, इस का निर्णय करने के लिये सरकार के पास आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी के कौन से एक्सपर्ट हैं, कौन सा बोर्ड या बाडी है ?

जहाँ तक विज्ञापनों का संबंध है, मैं ने देखा है कि "पुत्र-दाता गोलियों" के विज्ञापन निकलते रहते हैं, जिन में कहा जाता है कि जिन को पुत्र नहीं होता है, तीन महीने में ये गोलियाँ खाने के बाद उन को पुत्र की प्राप्ति होगी। सफ़ेद दाग के बारे में विज्ञापन निकलते हैं कि अमुक दवा खाने से शरीर के सफ़ेद दाग दूर हो जायेंगे। किसी "मदन मस्त मोदक" नामक दवा का विज्ञापन भी निकलता है, जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस से रिजेवेनेशन हो सकता है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जिन दवाओं के बारे में इस प्रकार के उत्तेजनात्मक विज्ञापन निकलते हैं, पहले उन दवाओं को परीक्षण होना चाहिये और यदि वे दवायें बोगस या नकली पाई जायें, तब उन के खिलाफ़ एक्शन लिया जाये। इन विज्ञापनों में थोड़ा सा एग्जेंजेशन हो सकता है लेकिन यह देखना चाहिये कि "पुत्र-दाता गोलियों" से क्या वास्तव में पुत्र की प्राप्ति होती है। "मदन मस्त मोदक" के बारे में जो दावा किया जाता है क्या वह सही है, आदि आदि। इन मेडिमाग्न का परीक्षण कर के उन के बोगस प्रमाणित होने पर ही इन के खिलाफ़ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं ने देखा है कि किसी एक "करामाती ताबीज" के बारे में विज्ञापन निकलते हैं, जिन में यह कहा जाता है कि जो कोई वह ताबीज बांधेगा, वह परीक्षा में पास होगा, वह इलेक्शन जीतेगा और चाहे कोई आफ़िसर कितना भी कुर्रवाज हो, उस को वश में कर देगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ताबीज पर रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती है, जब कि दवाओं पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है। क्योंकि ताबीज कोई दवाई नहीं है। कल एक कम्यूनिस्ट माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि जो पामिस्ट होते हैं, उन के बारे में सरकार क्या करेगी, क्योंकि उन पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती है। यदि सरकार आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं के संबंध

में उत्तेजनात्मक विज्ञापनों पर रोक लगाना चाहती है, तो पहले उस को ऐसी विज्ञान-शाला की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिस में इन दवाओं का परीक्षण किया जा सके। और उन के गलत साबित होने पर ही उन पर रोक लगाना ठीक होगा।

मैंने एक "पैस्ट किर्लिंग स्मोक" का विज्ञापन भी देखा है। लेकिन इन्दौर में इस प्रकार के सात केसिज हो गए हैं कि जो कोई व्यक्ति प्रेम में असफल हो जाता है, वह उस दवा में पी जाता है और मर जाता है। क्या इस मेडिसिन का परीक्षण किया गया है कि क्या वह वास्तव में 'पैस्ट किर्लिंग स्मोक' है? लेकिन इन दवाओं का आज तक कोई परीक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

शिङ्गूल में बीमारियों की जो लिस्ट दी गई है, उसमें एक आइटम है : "फ़ीवज़ (इन जेनेरल)"। मलेरिया और टाइफ़ाइड आदि कई फ़ीवर होते हैं, लेकिन "फ़ीवज़ (इन जनरल)" क्या होते हैं, यह मालूम नहीं है। फ़ीवज़ के बारे में चाहे कोई भी मेडिसिन मिलती हो, क्या उन सब पर सरकार रोक लगाना चाहती है? एक और आइटम है : "फ़ीमेल डिज़ीज़िज़ (इन जेनेरल)" फ़ीमेल डिज़ीज़िज़ तो कई होती हैं, लेकिन फ़ीमेल डिज़ीज़िज़ (इन जेनेरल) का क्या मतलब है?

इस शिङ्गूल में पागलपन को भी शामिल किया गया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र में पागलपन की एक ऐसी दवा मिलती है कि जो जन्मजात पागल नहीं होगा, जो किसी शाक या धक्के से पागल हो गया होगा, वह उससे बराबर अच्छा हो जाता है और मैंने ऐसे बहुत से केसिज देखे हैं।

जहाँ तक नासूर का सम्बन्ध है, सांप की केंचुली को भट्टी लगा कर उसकी एक भस्म बनाई जाती है, जिससे नासूर बिल्कुल अच्छा हो जाता है। मैंने इस बारे में बम्बई के

हैफ़किन इंस्टीट्यूट और दूसरे कई डाक्टरों को लिखा कि क्या उन्होंने परीक्षण करके देखा है कि इस भस्म से नासूर का इलाज हो सकता है, लेकिन किसी ने जवाब नहीं दिया और उसका कोई विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शासन पर बड़ी जवाबदारी आती है। जब तक उनके पास इन दवाओं का परीक्षण करने की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, इसके लिए डाक्टर नहीं होंगे, तब तक इन दवाओं पर रोक लगाना ठीक नहीं होगा। हमारे देश की जनता गरीब है और वह साधारण गांवों की दवाओं तथा आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं पर निर्भर करती है। यदि सब दवाओं पर इस प्रकार रोक लगा दी गई, तो वह इन दवाओं से वंचित हो जायेगी। इस लिए आवश्यक है कि हर एक मेडिसिन का विश्लेषण कर लेने के बाद ही उस पर रोक लगाई जाये शिङ्गूल में जो डिज़ीज़िज़, डिस्-आर्डर या कन्डिशन की जो लिस्ट दी गई है, उस में सभी बीमारियां लिखी हुई हैं और जहाँ कोई शंका है, वहाँ पर "(इन जेनेरल)" लिख दिया गया है।

"हाई और लो ब्लड प्रेशर" के लिए भी कई देशी दवायें मिलती हैं। इस शिङ्गूल में दमे को भी शामिल किया गया है। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में चित्रकूट के पहाड़ पर कार्तिक पूर्णिमा के रोज़ जो भी दमे के मरीज आते हैं, एक साधू किसी जड़ी-बूटी को दूध में डाल कर उनको पिला देते हैं उनमें से कुछ अच्छे हो जाते हैं और कुछ अच्छे नहीं होते हैं। क्या उस दवाई का विश्लेषण किया गया है?

मैं अपने साथ बहुत से एडवरटाइज़मेंट्स लेकर आया हूँ, लेकिन उनको यहाँ पर पढ़ना ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है। कई दवायें ऐसी हैं, जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उनको खाने या प्रयोग करने से जवानी आ जाती है। ऐसी बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। प्रथम

[श्री बड़े]

यह है कि क्या उन दवाओं का विश्लेषण कराया गया है। अगर वगैर परीक्षण कराये ही दवाओं को रोक लगा दी जायेगी, तो सरकार जितने ज्यादा लाज बगैरगी, करण्ड उतनी ही ज्यादा दड़ेगा, क्योंकि विज्ञापनदाता इंस्पेक्टर साहब को पैसा दे देगे और कहेंगे कि उनकी दवा में वही गुण है, जो कि विज्ञापन में बताए गए हैं। इसलिए वा के साथ ही उन दवाओं का विश्लेषण करने के लिए विज्ञानशाला अथवा विश्लेषणशाला भी बनाई जानी चाहिए, जो कि उन दवाओं का विश्लेषण करे और बाद में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन पर रोक लगाई जाये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो गांवों के लोग देशी दवाओं और आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी औषधियों से भी बचते हों जायेंगे। एनो-पेथी और डाक्टरों से तो वे पहले ही से बचते हैं। आज गांवों में डाक्टर, लेडी डाक्टर और नर्सिज नहीं ह। जहां दवाखाने हैं, वहां डाक्टर नहीं हैं, जहां डाक्टर हैं वहां दवाखाने नहीं हैं और जहां डाक्टर और दवाखाने हैं, वहां दवायें नहीं हैं। इस तरह भी शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिए और उसके बाद दवाओं पर रोक लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to give the House an idea of why the original Bill was introduced in 1954. In the statement of objects and reasons it was stated that certain advertisements should be checked because those advertisements created havoc in the public. On the strength of those advertisements, certain people used certain medicines which produced very dangerous results. That is why this measure was enacted. But there was a great agitation not to include the Ayurvedic medicines. Even the Act does not specifically say either Alopatic or Ayurvedic or Unani medicines. So, under the general term, the Ayurvedic medicines are included here. But from the day it was put into operation, we see that it has not been working satis-

factorily because it is defective in many respects.

First of all, the provisions have been made to control the advertisements and punishments have been prescribed therefore. But the controlling authority has not been mentioned in the Bill. That is the great defect and that is why we are not getting any results. Even now, if you put this Act into operation, I think, all the daily papers, all the journals, all the reviews and all the advertisements, would be booked up. There is no doubt about that. Even now we see such advertisements in dailies, in reviews, in journals, everywhere, but no check has been exercised on those things. Even this Act provides for not only a check on the advertiser but on the publisher and the printer also. I think, till now not even one publisher or printer has been booked under this Act. We have not provided the controlling authority in the Bill. We have only provided that certain advertisements should be checked and certain punishments would be given. That is why the Bill is useless so far as the practical side of it is concerned.

There is another point also. The hon. Minister has stated that there were certain cases and the Supreme Court has given its findings on certain points. That is why, in order to rectify those defects, this amending Bill has been brought forward. But I doubt in view of the findings of the Supreme Court, whether the defects could be rectified even by bringing forward this amending Bill. I may tell you one thing. One of the findings of the Supreme Court was that the measure had been enacted without having any controlling authority and that the man who is to seize and examine these advertisements is not qualified. That was the first point made. The cases were against the Ayurvedic and Unani dealers and there was no controlling authority. The man who could seize those documents and could find out faults with those things was not qualified to do so.

16.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

That was the main point because there was no controlling authority. The man who was entrusted with such things did not know the A. B. C. of the advertisements, but he was allowed to handle those cases. That is why there were certain remarks of the Supreme Court and those remarks still, I think, remain as they are. With this amending Bill, those defects cannot be rectified. In the original Act there was a provision like this—I draw your attention to Section 8:

“Any person authorised by the State Government in this behalf may at any time seize and detain any document, article or thing which such person has reason to believe contains any advertisement which contravenes any of the provisions of this Act and the court trying such contravention may direct that such document (including all copies thereof), article or thing shall be forfeited to the Government.”

Here, instead of the word ‘person’ the words ‘gazetted officer’ have been used; that much of change has been made, no doubt, but that was not the intention of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court wants qualified persons to examine the validity or otherwise of the advertisements.

Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Act deal with the prohibition of advertisement of such drugs for treatment of certain diseases and disorders, and therein we find specific mention of drugs advertised for procurement of a miscarriage in woman or the prevention of conception in woman, the maintenance or improvement of the capacity of human beings for sexual pleasure, the correction of menstrual disorder in woman, their diagnosis, cure etc. An ordinary gazetted officer is not expected to examine these things and find out the mistakes in the advertisements.

Moreover, in section 4 we find the words:

“directly or indirectly gives a false impression regarding the true character of the drug, makes a false claim for the drug and is otherwise false or misleading in any material particular.”

How can an ordinary man distinguish whether a drug is pure or consists of certain other things or has not been prepared according to the formula which it is claimed to have, or whether the properties of the drug have been stated in an exaggerated manner in the advertisement?

So, my point is that by bringing forward this amending Bill, the purpose has not been served. So, I submit that a comprehensive Bill which will rectify all the defects found out by the Supreme Court may be brought forward.

Here, a schedule has been given in which various diseases have been included. But our aim while introducing the parent enactment was to check the exaggerated or false advertisements of drugs for certain diseases, which produced dangerous results if used on the strength of the advertisement, and not to check drugs advertised for various diseases mentioned here. In the schedule attached to this Bill, even fever has been included. It is even now in vogue that there are certain persons who give certain drugs which are very efficacious in the case of epilepsy, fits, fevers, hydrocele, cataract etc. So, think that the schedule requires a thorough modification. Only those diseases, where if a drug for which a false or exaggerated advertisement is made is used, it will produce dangerous effects, must be mentioned here.

Then, there are certain other diseases mentioned here, such as diseases and disorders of the brain, diseases and disorders of the optical system, blindness, cataract etc. I think that blindness and cataract are included

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

in the description 'diseases and disorders of the optical system', and, therefore, a special mention of them is not required. So, in my opinion, the schedule must be modified.

श्री कछवाय : इस बिल का मैं अर्थ समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ विशेष बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ये भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के विज्ञापन जो निकलते हैं इसका जनता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ना है, इससे कैसा वातावरण पैदा होता है, क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ विचार किया है? देखने में ऐसा मालूम होता है कि दवाओं के ऐड-वर्टाईजमेंट सच्चे होते हैं, परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शासन की ओर से उस विज्ञापन की तरफ ठीक प्रकार की दृष्टि न होने के कारण से उन्हें दबा दिया जाता है जैसे कि स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ उदाहरण बतला सकता हूँ। आज से लगभग १२ साल पहले मैं ने एक सिनेमा देखा था, और उस सिनेमा के अन्दर एक फिल्म दिखाई गई थी कि एक व्यक्ति सांड से कुश्नी लड़ता है और सांड को गिन्नाता है। जब उससे पूछा गया कि यह इतना बलवान क्यों बना तो बतलाया गया कि चूँकि यह शेर छाप बीड़ी पीता है इसलिए उसमें इतनी तात् आई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि फिल्मों के अन्दर ऐसी बातें बतलाना कहाँ तक उचित है। इसका असर लोगों पर और हमारे देश के नव-युवकों पर कितना पड़ता है। उनके मन पर सीधा असर पड़ता है कि शेर छाप बीड़ी पीने से आदमी इतना बलवान बन जाता है कि सांड को पछाड़ सकता है।

इसी तरह से डाल्डा के सम्बन्ध में प्रचार होता है। इसका असर भी स्वास्थ्य पर कितना पड़ता है। बड़ी-बड़ी सिनेमा की रीलें दिखा कर बतलाया जाता है कि डाल्डा घी खाने से ही आदमी बहुत बलवान

बन सकता है, उससे बहुत फुर्ती आती है और वह हर प्रकार के खेल डाल्डा घी खाने के बाद ही जीतता है। डाल्डा तो कुछ वर्षों से ही चला है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उसके पहले क्या हमारे भारत के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं था, वह असली घी नहीं खाने थे। क्या उन्होंने खेल नहीं खेले होंगे, क्या दूध, घी और बादाम खा कर सांडों को नहीं पछाड़ा होगा। अखबारों में जो प्रचार होता है उसके आलावा सिनेमाओं के द्वारा भी प्रचार किया जाता है। उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये और जो गलत प्रचार होता है उसको बन्द करना चाहिये। यहाँ तक तो मैं इस बिल से सहमत हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो सही ऐडवर्टाईजमेंट निकलते हैं, जैसे बिच्छू काटे हुए मरीज के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। बिच्छू द्वारा काटा गया मरीज तड़पता है और रोता है, बड़ा भयानक दर्द होता है लेकिन हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जो झाड़ा फूक करते हैं और बिच्छू का दर्द बन्द हो जाता है।

श्री बड़े : रोते आओ और हसते जाओ।

श्री कछवाय : रोते हुए आओ और हंसते हुए जाओ। मुझे बिच्छू ने काटा था। मैंने बहुत सी दवा लगवाई, लेकिन कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ, मगर जब वह झाड़ा गया जादू मंत्र से वह अच्छा हो गया। ऐसे और भी बहुत से जानवरों के काटने के विज्ञापन निकलते हैं, लेकिन क्या हमारी सरकार ने उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई खोज की कि वैसा हो सकता है या नहीं।

शासन की ओर से प्रचार किया जाता है कि देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी में अन्न का संकट है, इसलिये लोगों को फैमिली प्लानिंग

करवाना चाहिये। इसका बड़ा विज्ञापन निकलता है। समाचारपत्रों में निकलता है और सिनेमाओं द्वारा भी इसके बारे में बतलाया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार ने इस पर भी विचार किया कि इसका और क्या उपाय हो सकता है। जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञान है शासन की ओर से ८० करोड़ रुपये इसके लिये खर्च होने वाले हैं। ऐसी खबर मिली है, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इसमें कहाँ तक सच्चाई है, लेकिन क्या हमारी सरकार ने इस बात की कोई खोज की है कि क्या कोई ऐसी देशी दवा हो सकती है, आयुर्वेदिक दवा हो सकती है जिसका हर व्यक्ति उपयोग करके लाभ उठा सकता हो। हमारे मंत्रालय की ओर हमारी सरकार को आयुर्वेदिक के लोगों ने सलाह दी थी, इसके लिये सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की ओर इन मंत्रालय को आज पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की, डाक्टरों की, सलाह यह है कि इससे लाभ नहीं होगा और इसको नहीं लेना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ इसके अन्दर सीधी बात यह है कि ८० करोड़ ६० की योजना के अन्दर यदि आयुर्वेदिक को लागू कर दिया गया तो बड़े सस्ते में काम होगा, हर व्यक्ति उसकी कर सकता है, परन्तु इन ८० करोड़ रुपये में जो रुपया प्रमुख लोगों को खाने के लिये मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पायेगा। इसी लिये आयुर्वेदिक के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान नहीं किया जाता है और आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के द्वारा फैमिली प्लानिंग ही इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि एलोपैथिक पद्धति के लोगों द्वारा जो ऐड-वटाईजमेंट्स किये जाते हैं कि लोगों को फैमिली प्लानिंग करना चाहिये उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिये और आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान करके खोज करनी चाहिये कि उससे काम निकल सकता है या नहीं। शासन की ओर से भी जो विज्ञापन निकलते हैं उनको बन्द कर

देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा जो दूसरे आवश्यक विज्ञापन हैं, जैसे कि पुत्र दाता, यह सरकार की ओर रेजिस्टर किया हुआ है और यमुनानगर फार्मसी का है, उसके अन्दर देखना चाहिये कि वह कहाँ तक सही है और जो प्रचार किया जाता है वह कहाँ तक ठीक है। जिसके द्वारा विज्ञापन निकाला गया है उससे मिल कर और धान बीन कर के देखना चाहिये कि वह विज्ञापन कहाँ तक सही है।

इसी तरह से सफेद दाग के सम्बन्ध में है। सफेद दाग के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से समाचारपत्रों में आता है, लेकिन देखने में आता है कि वह कुछ हद्द तक सही होते हैं और कुछ हद्द तक गलत होते हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ खोज की। इसी तरह से कहा जाता है कि सफेद बाल काले हो जाते हैं, सफेद दाग शरीर के रंग से मिल जाता है। इस तरह के जो विज्ञापन निकलते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को खोज करनी चाहिये और गम्भीरता से विचार करके निर्णय करना चाहिये कि जो विज्ञापन निकलते हैं उन से समाज में गलतफहमी फैलती है या वह वास्तव में सही चीज हैं। इस पर ठीक ढंग से विचार करके शासन को निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

साथ ही आज जो देशी दवायें हैं, जो जड़ी बूटियों से पैदा होती हैं, इस देश की मिट्टी से बनती हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा विचार करना चाहिए ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग उनका उपयोग कर सकें। देहातों के अन्दर यह दवायें ठीक ढंग से बन नहीं पाती हैं। एलोपैथिक दवायें हमारे देश की गरीब जनता, देहातों की जनता के लिए बहुत महंगी पड़ती हैं। इसलिए जो यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक दवायें हैं, होमियोपैथिक दवायें हैं, उन का ज्यादा प्रसार होना चाहिए। शासन को इस ओर पूरा ध्यान देना

[श्री कच्छवाय]

चाहिए ।

मेरे लिए इतना ही कहना पर्याप्त है । मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन को और इस मंत्रालय को विशेष रुचि के साथ इस पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए और तब वह इस बिल को पास करावे । जो सही चीज है उसको उसे इस बिल में रखना चाहिये । और जो ठीक नहीं है उसको निकाल कर अलग कर देना चाहिए । यदि वह ऐसा करे तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करूँगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कौराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक बिल के अन्दर विज्ञापनों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस से सहमत हूँ कि जो अश्लील विज्ञापन हों उन के लिखने वालों और उनके बनाने वालों को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए, उन के हाथ भी फटवा लिये जाने चाहिए जो कि समाज को गन्दा करते हैं । लेकिन जो इस में जंत्र, मंत्र और तन्त्र की बात कही गई है, इस सेकुलर स्टेट में यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि इन चीजों के खिलाफ कोई बात कही जाय । इसलिए कि जंत्र और तन्त्र तो सही हैं, हाँ, ज्योतिषी लोग वगैर पढ़े लिखे, उनका प्रयोग करने लगते हैं और इसलिए बात गलत हो जाती है । लेकिन अगर गांधी टोपी वालों में से किसी ने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग कर ली हो तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि गांधी टोपी को जना दिया जाय । अगर कोई ज्योतिषी गुमराह हो गया है, कोई तांत्रिक या यांत्रिक गुमराह हो गया है और उसने जनता को धोखा दिया है तो उससे वह ध्योरी गलत नहीं हो जाती । हालाँकि मैं इसे नहीं मानता, मैं मानता हूँ कि :

“सपर्यगा च्छुक्रमकाय मव्रणम्”

मैं तो मानता हूँ कि भगवान के नाम के सिवा कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं जो सेहत दे सके । मैं जंत्र मंत्र को ज्यादा नहीं मानता, लेकिन जो मानते हैं उन के इंटेरेस्ट को वाच करना

हमारा काम है । हम यहाँ सिविल लिबर्टीज के लिए बैठे हैं और अगर उन पर कुठाराघात होता है तो हमारा यहाँ पर बैठना मुश्किल होगा । मैं मानता हूँ कि :

“नानक सच्चे नाम तित छिक् सिद्धि धिक करामात”

मैं मानता हूँ कि बगैर भगवान का नाम लिये हुए कोई और चीज सेहत नहीं दे सकती, जिन लाखों हिन्दुस्तानियों को इस पर विश्वास है और जिन के अन्दर यह ऐतकाद घर कर गया है कि इस जंत्र तंत्र से सेहत हासिल होती है, उन के विश्वास पर कुठाराघात करना पार्लियामेन्टी परम्परा के विरुद्ध है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यह आग्रह है कि जंत्र तंत्र की विद्या सही है और जिस से हजारों लाखों लोग फायदा उठाते हैं, इस के खिलाफ इस तरह के लफ्फ लिखना अच्छा नहीं मानलूम होता । यहाँ पर आप का कोई फिजिकल एक्स्प्लेनेशन काम नहीं कर सकता । यह विश्वास की चीज है और सेहत ऐतकाद से प्राप्त होती है । वगैर ऐतकाद के वह हासिल नहीं होती । जो आँवों वाले हैं उन को भगवान के दर्शन नहीं हो सके, लेकिन जो सूरदास जन्म के अन्वेषे उन को भगवान के दर्शन हो गये । इस के लिए आप कोई फिजिकल एक्स्प्लेनेशन नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन सेकुलर स्टेट में यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि जो एक सिद्धान्त है और ध्योरी की चीज है, जिस पर लाखों, करोड़ों आदमी आज भी विश्वास करते हैं, उस के विरुद्ध कुछ लिखा जाय । यह चीज शोभाजनक नहीं है ।

हाँ, यह बढ़ा दिया जाए कि जो बिना पढ़ें लिखें मंत्र का उपयोग करते हैं, जो बिना विद्या हासिल किये जंत्र का उपयोग करते हैं या जो बिना विद्या पढ़ें तंत्र का उपयोग

करते हैं, उनको सजा दी जाए। लेकिन जंत्र, मंत्र वर तंत्र ये थ्योरिटिकल तरीके हैं, वे ओरिजनल तरीके हैं और फांडामेंटली इन का ज्ञान ठीक है। जो लोग पढ़े बगैर उनको करते हैं उनको सजा दी जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप कल जारी रखेंगे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप आज्ञा देंगे तो कल जारी रखूंगा।

17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

EVICTON OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PURANA QUILA

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshabad): I find from the statement laid on the Table in the morning that the action taken was not based on the decision of the Ministry alone but a Cabinet decision. May I ask whether it is a fact that this Cabinet and this Government, which displayed its progress so well against the squatting Chinese last year has now conducted semi-military operations with bull-dozers and tractors outside Purana Quila—my information is that the Minister promised the refugees at election time last year that they would not be disturbed, the actual words used being *be fikar raho...*

Mr. Speaker: Now he should come to the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Were bull-dozers and tractors used against the hapless refugees squatting at Purana Quila, unarmed refugees? Is it a fact that they were forcibly evicted to places like Madangir where there is no roof over their heads; there are no amenities?

Mr. Speaker: It would not be possible to answer a statement, Mr. Kamath should realise that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a statement; it is my fault perhaps. The first part of the question is whether bull-dozers and tractors were used against hapless refugees to forcibly evict them from Purana Quila area. The other part is whether they were forcibly evicted to Madangir Kalkajiffi I forget the other places—where Government did not provide them with any alternative accommodation as they are bound to provide under the Bill passed in the last Parliament. All this was done at a time when in Jaipur much hypocritical verbiage was poured about providing housing, clothing and food to the poor. Was it not done at the same time?

Mr. Speaker: If so many questions are put together, it becomes difficult for the Minister to answer all of them. The two questions may be answered.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): What is the question, Sir?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister knows how to evict hapless refugees but does not know how to understand questions. He is expert in that.

Mr. Speaker: The first question is: whether Purana Quila refugees were evicted by using bull-dozers and other equipment in a violent manner. The second part is whether they have been taken to some places where there is no shelter though they were promised that alternative accommodation would be provided.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other part was about the election promise last year.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take so many parts together.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: About the first part, Sir, I have no knowledge if any bull-dozers were taken. But I can say this. According to my information, this eviction was very peaceful and there were no untoward incidents.

Mr. Speaker: The second part: whether they have been given alternative accommodation as was provided in the Bill.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no knowledge about the Bill. But according to what was decided, not once but so many times, as I have stated in my statements, we have allotted them plots and the plots were allotted a long time ago. This decision about eviction was taken as far back as 1955 or 1956 and during this period, a number of times, notices were served and action was about to be taken, but action was not taken. Plots were made available to all the eligible allottees of Purana Quila.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The Minister's reply today, I submit in all humility, is wholly inconsistent with and contrary to the solemn promise he made on the floor of this House when that Bill was passed, in response to complaints.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows very well how to pursue the matter. He knows it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wanted to have it answered now to save time later on.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I submit that the first part of the question has not been directly answered by the hon. Minister? He has merely said "I have no knowledge whether the tractors and bull-dozers were there." The question is whether they were used to evict the persons. Does he deny it or what?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that the information that the Minister can give would be only that much which is within his knowledge. What further can be said? (Interruption). **Shri Bade.**

श्री बड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि एक रोज प्रातः काल पांच बजे पुराने किले के ६ हजार लोगों को, जो कि आप के कहने के अनुसार ३७२० थे, आपने झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों वालों को

गिना नहीं, घुड़सवार और पुलिस लाकर वहां से हटा दिया और उनको मदनगिर और कालकाजी में भेज दिया ? वहां बिजली और पानी का कोई प्रवन्ध नहीं था। इस हटाने के कारण एक लड़के की मृत्यु हो गई। इसके बाद ही बरसात आ गई और बहुत से लोग बीमार हो गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े साहब, आप तो एक वकील हैं और कानून हैं और इतना रुपया कमाते हैं, अगर आप सवाल करते वक्त इतने नावाक़िफ बन जाएं तो बड़े अफ़मोस की बात है।

श्री बड़े : मैंने तो एक ही सवाल पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन एक सवाल का मतलब तो नहीं है कि वह यहाँ में लेकर लाहौर तक चला जायें। ऐसा सवाल कीजिये जिसका जवाब दिया जा सके। पहले उन्होंने बुलडोजर का जिक्र किया तो आपने घुड़ सवार का जिक्र कर दिया . . .

श्री बड़े : पांच बजे गुबहू ----

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्त का कोई सवाल नहीं है। आपने उनका जवाब सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि सन् १९५५ से यह मामला चल रहा है। हमने उनको नोटिस दे दिए और उनको बराबर कहते रहे कि चले जाएं। अब आप और क्या जानना चाहते हैं। आपने तो एक लम्बा बयान शुरू कर दिया। जो सवाल ही वह कर लीजिये।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सही है कि जिन लोगों को मदनगिर और कालका जी भेजा गया उनके लिए पानी का और बिजली का इन्तिजाम नहीं था ? उनको पम्पों से पानी लेना पड़ा जिनमें कीचड़ निकालने लगी। और इस कारण एक लड़का मर गया।

Thursday, November 23, 1963/Agrahayana 7, 1885 (Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
U.S.Q. No.	Subject	1867-1915	S.Q. No.	Subject	
241	Floods in the country . . .	1867-73	268	Changes in Compulsory Deposit Scheme . . .	1930-31
242	L.I.C. policies of Jawsans . . .	1873-76	269	Government employees owning houses in Delhi . . .	1931-32
243	Small Pox Eradication Week . . .	1876-80	270	Family Planning . . .	1932
244	Power failure in Delhi . . .	1880-81			
245	Hospital for Leprosy patients at Agra . . .	1881-84	U.S.Q. No.		
246	Hostel for M.Ps. . .	1885-88	691	Food adulteration . . .	1932-33
249	Electric Power Survey . . .	1889-92	692	Irrigation and Power Projects in U.P. . . .	1933
250	C.H.S. Scheme for Government pensioners . . .	1892-94	693	Irrigation and Power Schemes in U.P. . . .	1934
251	Krishna River Water Dispute . . .	1895-97	694	Rajasthan feeder in Punjab	1934-35
252	Policies issued by Portuguese Companies . . .	1897-98	695	T.B. hospital at Chandpur and Vishakhapatnam . . .	1935
253	D.V.C. . . .	1899-1902	696	Primary Health Centres in Bihar	1935-36
254	L.I.C. investments . . .	1902-05	697	Cholera and small-pox in Orissa	1936- 7
S.N.Q. No.			698	Flood Control Schemes in Kerala	1937
2	Teachers in Delhi for National award . . .	1905-15	699	Housing Scheme for industrial workers	1937-38
			700	Gold seized in Nipani, Mysore	1938-39
			701	Wealth Tax	1939
			702	Goitre in Himalayan villages	1940
			703	Dam in Dehra Dun	1940-41
			704	T.B. ward in Delhi	1941
			705	Institute for Ayurvedic literature at Jhansi	1941-42
			706	Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference	1942
			707	Rihand dam	1942-43
			708	Sri Ram Lakshmi Narayan Narwari Hindu Hospital, Varanasi	1943
			709	Construction cost in Delhi	1944
			710	Blood Bank and Research Institute	1944-45
			711	Fans for Class IV employees	1945
			712	Foreign Exchange regulations	1945-46
			713	Swiss credit	1946-47
			714	Brahmaputra river	1947
			715	Neyveli Project	1947-48

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
716	Industrial Units by Indians in foreign countries	1948
717	Central Council of Unani and Ayurvedic Medicine	1948-49
718	Korba Power Project	1949-50
719	D.V.C.	1950
720	Idikki Hydro Electric project	1951
721	Faked currency notes	1951-52
722	Spurious Ayurvedic and Unani drugs	1952
723	Compensation cases	1952-53
724	Food adulteration	1953
725	Rihand dam	1954-55
726	Dental clinics	1955
727	Aid from Soviet Union	1955-56
728	Rehabilitation of goldsmiths in West Bengal	1956
729	Slum clearance	1956-57
730	Kopili Hydrel Project	1957
731	L.I.C. office at Kozhikode	1958
732	Aid from International Development Association	1958-59
733	Eye Bank in New Delhi	1959-60
734	Insurance of circus artistes	1960
735	Chlorine content in Delhi water supply	1961
736	Increase of tetanus disease in the country	1961-62
737	Goods seized from a vessel	1962
738	Smoking and cancer	1962-63
739	Fiscal policy	1963
740	Balance of payments	1963-64
741	National Building Construction Corporation	1964-65
742	Committee on relationship between cities and villages	1965
743	Heart diseases	1966-67
744	Amenities in Government quarters	1967-68
745	Erosion of land in Bihar	1968-69
746	Slum dwellers in Delhi	1969
747	Ashoka Hotel	1969
748	L.I.C. loan to Assam	1970
749	Expert body on Dandakaranya	1970-71
750	Dam at Punasa	1971
751	Investment centres	1972

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
752	Dysentery and elephantiasis in Laccadives	1972-73
753	Water and electricity dues from M.Ps.	1973-74
754	Technical Training Centres	1974
755	Beas dam	1974-75
756	Drinking water supply for Punjab	1975
757	Monkey and rat menace in M.Ps. quarters	1975-76
758	Quarantine period	1976
759	Dandakaranya Project	1976-77
760	Rural water supply schemes in Kerala	1977
761	Anti-Polio and small-pox vaccines	1978-79
762	Financial Corporation, Assam	1979-80
763	Spurious drugs	1980-81
764	Flood control in Andhra Pradesh	1981-82
765	Flats for low-income groups	1982
766	Irrigation scheme in Mysore	1982-83
767	Conference of Commissioners of Income-Tax	1983
768	Cholera in Cuttack area in Orissa	1983-84
769	Excise staff in Kangra	1984
770	War Risk Insurance Scheme	1985
771	Health of school-going children	1985-86
772	Pochampad Project	1987
773	Shifting of offices	1987
774	Currency nomenclature	1987-88
775	Tawa Multi-purpose Project	1988
776	Discharge of polluted water of the factories	1988-89
777	Searches made by Enforcement Directorate	1989
778	Bombay Car Film	1989-90
779	Engineering firm at Kanpur	1990
780	Withdrawal of savings	1990

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath called the attention of the Minister of Works Housing and Rehabilitation to the recent forcible eviction of thousands of refugees from Purana

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

Qila area without providing them proper and adequate alternative accommodation. 1991, 2111-16

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri N.R. Laskar) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1991-93

(i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1524 dated the 21st September, 1963 repealing the Compulsory Deposit (Employees) Scheme, 1963, under section 16 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963.

2. (i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1659 dated the 19th October, 1963, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1679 dated the 26th October, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1680 dated the 26th October, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1703 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1704 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

(iii) A copy of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(a) The Denatured Spirit (Ascertaining and Determining) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1678 dated the 26th October, 1963

(b) G.S.R. No. 1702 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1742, dated the 9th November, 1963.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1774 dated the 13th November, 1963.

(e) G.S.R. No. 1775 dated the 13th November, 1963.

(f) G.S.R. No. 1776 dated the 13th November, 1963.

(g) G.S.R. No. 1779 dated the 18th November, 1963.

(iv) A copy of each of the following Notifications under section 38 of

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
—*contd.*

the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(a) The Central Excise (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1763 dated the 16th November, 1963.

(b) The Central Excise (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1765 dated the 16th November, 1963.

BILL INTRODUCED . . .

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1963 . . . 1993-94

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED 1994

Twenty-first Report was adopted.

BILL PASSED 1994-96

The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill. The motion was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

AMENDMENT FOR REFERENCE OF BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE ADOPTED 1996-2096

The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) moved for the consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

An amendment for reference of the Bill to Select Committee, moved by Shri R.R. Morarka, was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2097-2016

Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha, continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1963/AGRAHAYANA 8, 1885 (SAKA) . . .

Discussion and passing of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1963 and for discussion and passing of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963. Private Members' Resolutions.