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Thursday, September 16, 1965
Bhadra 25, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21 - 29)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 16, 1965/Bhadra
25, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Ten of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों की विदेश यात्रा

- * 659. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० ना० विद्यालंकार :
श्री सिकरे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जून, 1964 से 15 अगस्त, 1965 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने अधिकारी विदेश यात्रा पर गये थे और व किन-किन देशों में गये ;

(ख) उन की यात्रा का क्या उद्देश्य था ; और

(ग) उन की यात्रा पर विदेशी मुद्रा सहित कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

बोझना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) से (ग). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में अभी बतलाया कि सूचना

एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त हो जाने पर उसे सदन की मेज पर रखेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बाहर हमारे देश के आफिसर्स गये जाते हैं, वहाँ हमारी इन्वीसीज है, हमारे कमिश्नर अटैचीज हैं और भी हमारे विदेशों में महकमे हैं तो क्या उन महकमों से काम नहीं चलता है जो सरकार इन्हें भी भेजती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन से काम न चलने पर ही वहाँ से इन को भेजा जाता है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि अब तक कितने आदमियों को हम ने भेजा चाहे राजनीतिक दृष्टि से, चाहे व्यापारिक दृष्टि से, या चाहे सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से, और हमें उस में किस मात्रा में सफलता मिली है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अब इस का अनुमान लगाना तो कठिन होगा मगर जैसे कि हर जो कोई डेलिगेशन जाता है वह चाहे एक आदमी का हो या कई आदमियों का हो, उस की छानबीन की जाती है और ऊँचे से ऊँचे, वह चाहे मिनिस्टर की लेवल पर हो और कभी कभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की लेवल पर, इस को देखा जाता है कि उनको भेजना जरूरी है या नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि किस हद तक उसमें सफलता मिली है उसका जबाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा तो कि उसका अनुमान लगाना कठिन है ।

Shri E. Ramanathan Chettiar: Has the Government any machinery to assess the results of visits of Central Government officers abroad, because

We are spending valuable foreign exchange? If not, will the government devise a machinery to assess the results?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, all such delegations are very carefully screened at various levels and sometimes at the highest level. As to their utility, when these officers go either in delegation or as individuals and come back, they submit reports. According to its nature and importance, the report is submitted to the minister concerned or to the Cabinet. So, all that is gone into.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जैसा कि श्री मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि अधिकारियों की विदेश यात्राएं काफ़ी सफल हुई हैं और यह कि विदेशों से अधिकाधिक हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधरने अत्यन्त आवश्यक है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जिन देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध काफ़ी अच्छे नहीं हैं या जिन देशों के साथ हमें अपने सम्बन्धों को सुधारना है उन देशों में ऐसे प्रतिनिधि-मंडल अधिक से अधिक संख्या में भेजे जाय ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Shinkre: The question refers to the period of over 1 year and 6 months, from January 1964 to August 1965. How is it that the minister said that the information is being collected? Is it being collected for all this period or have they already collected some details regarding 1964 and, if so, what prevents him from giving that information to the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says the information is being collected.

Shri Shinkre: What about the past year? Is it also being collected?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the minister aware of the fact that almost all the Press in our country had commented on the fact that during the summer of 1965, a record number of ministers

had gone abroad? Naturally, when they go abroad, they take their officers with them. We have been told that there is an unprecedented foreign exchange crisis this year particularly. How does the minister reconcile these two facts together? Are ministers allowed to take any number of officers they like when they go abroad?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for the timing of the ministers' visits, they have no control over it. Parliament sits for about 7 months in the year and according to the ruling of the Speaker, ministers cannot leave the station then. It is only in the summer months, Christmas or other months that they go. About the timing, I think, there should be, therefore, no misunderstanding. As for taking the officers, only the minimum number of officers concerned is taken. Sometimes the Cabinet Ministers take their Private Secretaries. So, no other person is allowed to be taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बाहर जाने वाले प्राफ़िसरों के साथ जो महिलाएं प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरीज के रूप में जाती हैं क्या उन का जाना भी भारत के हित में है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि विदेशों में बूतावासों में या अन्य विभागों के लोग काम करते हैं वह चूक काम नहीं कर पाते हैं इसलिए यहां से अधिकारी पहुंचते हैं . . .

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने यह नहीं कहा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने श्री वक्तव्य में कुछ ऐसी बात कही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह अधिकारी जोकि काम नहीं कर पाते हैं उन्हें इस काम करने के योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई

क़वम उठा रही है या उनके नकारात्मक उत्तर देने के बाद ही यहां से अधिकारी भेजे जाते हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि वह काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैंने कहा कि सब भेजे जाते हैं तो उन बातों का क्याल किया जाता है कि जो हमारे वहां भूतावास हैं उन से ही यह काम हो सकता है या यहां से भी प्रादमी भेजने की जरूरत है और अगर इसकी जरूरत समझते हैं तो हम भेजते हैं।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is some complaint in some quarters that in sending certain delegations abroad in some cases the deserving officers, people with seniority and all that are bypassed by the manoeuvrability of some officers who are not normally justified for holding that job and going abroad?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: They are, as I said, very carefully screened. So there should not be any such complaint.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know how many officers are accompanied by their wives. If they go singly on official work, how many wives follow them and when do their grown-up children follow them who later on get scholarships from the respective governments?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: No officers are accompanied by their wives when they go with these delegations.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us go to the next question. The information is being collected. I should not have allowed even a single question, but I have allowed many.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

In reply to the question put by Shri Venkatasubbaiah whether officers out of their proper turn and seniority had been chosen to accompany these delegations, the only answer given by the Minister was

that they are very carefully screened and therefore such a thing should not happen. That is not a proper answer at all. What the House would expect the hon. Minister to say is that such a thing would not be done hereafter. We want an assurance with regard to that matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that they will be screened.

Shri Ranga: Even with the screening it has happened.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I do not accept that allegation. What I said is the correct answer. I said that they are carefully screened and therefore there should be no such complaints. But if the hon. Member has some instance, let him come out with it and I will examine it. But I cannot accept such a vague question (Interruptions).

Rodent Control Committee

*660. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back, Government constituted a Committee to consider the problem of Rodent Control and to take effective measures in that direction; and

(b) if so, how far this Committee has been successful in the achievement of its object?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has set up a Committee to consider the problem of rodent control in all its aspects.

Information regarding the existing organisation and measures adopted for control of rodents in the different parts of the country is at present being gathered and compiled. The work involved is very extensive. What further measures need to be taken for effective rodent control can be considered on receipt of the Committee's recommendations. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of March, 1968.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is said by eminent scientists and experts that God has not created life in vain, that all His creatures have a certain function to perform in his scheme of things, and that nature automatically keeps a balance between them, and that balance should not be upset by human beings. May I know whether the hon. Minister of Health agrees with this view and, if so, would not any act on the part of Government in the direction of rodent control upset that balance of nature?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into philosophy.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I have no desire to enter into an exchange of opinion on the subject. All that I can say is that rodents at the present moment are a source of great damage to our food-grains and endanger health of the people. So, we have to do something about controlling them.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has any assessment been made to find out the total rodent population in the country?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is very difficult to find out the rodent population in the country. Recently I met an expert of WHO and he also told me that it is not possible to guess the number of rodents in any given area of a country. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases has published a pamphlet where it has said that the rodent population is about six times the existing human population in the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in a recent press report—perhaps by the National Institute; I am not sure—that there are round about 5,000 million rats in our country? And even if the figure be different, is it a fact that rats have multiplied so fast, either because our cats have become lazy, ease-loving, may be even non-violent, or because the cat population has not kept pace with that of rats and, if so, has the

Committee been asked to go into this matter of cats also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does any Committee come into the picture?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government say that they have set up a Committee. Will it deal only with rats and other rodents or with cats also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have not been able to follow the question. The rat population is estimated to be...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I repeat the question, because she has not heard it? She was not attentive perhaps.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Recently, there was a press report that there are round about 5,000 million rats in our country. Even if that figure be different, is it a fact that the rats have multiplied so fast either because our cats are ease-loving, lazy, maybe even non-violent, or because the cat population has not kept pace with that of rats? If so, has the Government got any scheme with regard to cats also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the estimates of rats are concerned, it is said that the population of rats may be something like 2,400 millions. It may not be an exact number, like the human census, but it is a fair approximation. There are certain methods like counting the rat droppings, closing rat holes at one end and counting the number of rats in that hole after cynagassing etc. that these estimates are based on. As for the balance between cats and rats, I am not in a position to say anything. We have no scheme for increasing the number of cats.

श्री विजयसिंह शिखे : माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत ने कहा है कि बिल्लियाँ बरों में चूहों को पकड़े। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वो चूहे हमारे कमरों में रहते हैं और

हमारी क्रसलों को खा जाते हैं, क्या सरकार ने उन के बारे में कोई इलाज किया है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उन्हीं चूहों का इलाज करने के लिये यह विचार-विनिमय हो रहा है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने चूहों के कुछ फ़िगर्स दिये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने चूहों की गिनती किस तरह की है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है—माननीय सदस्य ने शायद उस बक्त ध्यान नहीं दिया—कि चूहों की इर्षागण्ड (मेंगनी) से कुछ घन्टाखा लगाया जाता है। इस के प्रलावा उन के बिलों को, रेट-होल्ड को, एक तरफ से बन्द कर के उस में गैस बगैरह लगा कर गिनती करते हैं कि कितने चूहे मरते हैं और कितने निकलते हैं।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether Government is aware of the growing disease of elephantiasis in the South Kanara District....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That will be on the next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While we are eradicating these rats, shall we keep due proportion or balance between male rates and female rats?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Since, according to the hon. Minister, the rat population is multiplying very fast in this country, may I know if our Government proposes to introduce and organise family planning among rats?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Berwa.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो बाडर है, क्या पाकिस्तानी चूहे हम को क्रस कर के हमारी ओर आ रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कपूर सिंह।

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का "येस" या "नो" में जबाब तो मिलना चाहिए।

Shri Kapur Singh: The concluding portion of part (a) of the question justifies the supplementary as to whether there is substance in the impression that this committee has been entrusted with the task of actual destruction of rodents in the land. Or, has it merely been asked to report on how to do so?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The committee will only submit its report as to the extent of the problem, and suggest the ways and means of dealing with it in an effective manner. The committee cannot be expected to implement the control scheme.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is there any truth in press reports that the rat eradication programme—the cost incurred thereon by many municipalities—worked out at a rate of Rs. 100 per rat catch?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no basis for such a report. It is completely wrong.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My submission is that there are other very important questions. We have had enough of questions on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

कि मेरिया, मलेरिया और हाबीपाच रोगों का उन्मूलन

†

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती साध्वी निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री किशोर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

*661.

श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक घाबर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के साथ साथ कुछ स्थानों पर फिलेरिया और हाथीपांव रोगों के उन्मूलन का कार्यक्रम भी धारण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों पर और इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) फिलेरिया और हाथीपांव रोगों के निदान का निश्चित इलाज क्या है और उसका प्रचार जनता में क्यों नहीं किया गया ;

(घ) इस काम के लिये चौथी योजना में कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस कार्य के लिए विदेशों से कुछ सहायता मिलने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं। फिलेरिया मलेरिया की भांति एक अनुसूचित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उन्मूलित नहीं किया जा सकता फिर भी 1955 के अन्त से कुछ राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों में मार्गदर्शी आधार पर निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों को लेकर राष्ट्रीय फिलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है :—

- (1) फिलेरिया सर्वेक्षण करना ;
- (2) चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में फिलेरिया नियंत्रण की ज्ञात विधियों का मूल्यांकन करना ; तथा
- (3) इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अपेक्षित व्यावसायिक तथा उपव्यावसायिक कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करना ।

(ख) इस समय 65.4 फिलेरिया नियंत्रण एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं। नियंत्रण एककों की स्थिति का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT- 4867/65] जिन क्षेत्रों में 4-5 वर्ष से फिलेरिया कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है वहां संक्रमण फैलने में निश्चित कमी हुई है।

(ग) फिलेरिया और एलिफण्टियेसिस के निश्चित उपचार की अभी कोई प्रौद्योगिकी नहीं निकली है। जो प्रौद्योगिकी इस समय है वे रक्त संक्रमण को तो काफी कम कर सकती हैं परन्तु इस रोग के बढ़ जाने तथा एलिफण्टियेसिस हो जाने पर उसे ठीक नहीं कर सकती।

(घ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों में राष्ट्रीय फिलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के लिये अस्थायी रूप से 14.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की सिफारिश की गई है।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फाइलेरिया और म एल्लेफेंटिसिस के निवारण के लिए कोई दवा के प्रायिकार पर क्या सरकार कोई अनुसन्धान कार्य करा रही है अपने देश में, यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ? इस रोग से हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : रिसचं या अनुसन्धान तो काफी जगह पर हो रहा है लेकिन कोई कारगर प्रौद्योगिकी अभी तक हाथ नहीं आई है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वक्तव्य सदन पटल पर रखा गया है इस में बताया गया है कि कितने केन्द्र कहां खोले गये हैं। केरल में बीस, उत्तर प्रदेश में दस और बिहार में आठ और अन्य स्थानों पर

कहीं पांच और कहीं एक खोले गये हैं। इससे यह पता नहीं चलता है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में अधिक केन्द्र हैं वहाँ पर फाइलेरिया और एलीमेंटेसिस अधिक है? क्या कारण है कि छोटी प्रांतीय राज्यों में बीस केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और अन्यो में कम?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जहाँ पर यह समस्या अधिक है वहाँ पर अधिक केन्द्र खोले गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में यह समस्या है, और वहाँये काले गये हैं। केरल की तरफ ज्यादा है, वहाँ ज्यादा केन्द्र खोले गए हैं।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the preventive treatment was offered to the Members of Parliament and, if so, may I know how far it was successful?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We discovered several positive cases out of the hon. Members who were good enough to allow us to take their blood at midnight and we gave them effective treatment. This is the best prevention that we can have, namely to treat the symptomless carriers so that they cannot spread infection.

श्री सिख नारायण : गोरखपुर और बस्ती में फाइलेरिया का बड़ा प्रकोप है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ भी केन्द्र खोले गये हैं या नहीं?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह तो स्टेट-मेंट में दिया हुआ है। बस्ती और गोरखपुर में यह सँटर है।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know why there is not a single centre in Punjab? Does it mean that in Punjab this disease does not exist at all?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish I could say that it does not exist in Punjab. It was true till a few years ago but

with haphazard growth of urbanisation, increasing employment opportunities attracting people from all over India, I am sorry to say that filaria has entered Punjab also.

श्री मधु लिषये : क्या मंत्री महोदय नहीं जानती हैं कि बिहार में विशेष कर उत्तरी भाग में कोसी के क्षेत्र में मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया और हाथीपाँव खादि बीमारियाँ बड़े पैमाने पर हैं और इनका उन्मूलन करने के लिए बिहार में ज्यादा केन्द्र खोलने की आवश्यकता है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मलेरिया का तो उन्मूलन बहुत अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है। फाइलेरिया के बारे में मैंने निवेदन किया है कि कुछ रिसर्च प्रयोग और प्रशिक्षण के लिए हम केन्द्र चला रहे हैं। उस में बिहार भी है।

श्री मधु लिषये : बिहार में अधिक केन्द्र क्यों नहीं खोले गये हैं?

डा० सुशीला नायर : साधनों को देखते हुए जितने केन्द्र हम खोल सकते थे, हमने खोले हैं और ऐसी जगहों पर खोले हैं जहाँ से अधिक से अधिक मार्गदर्शन सारे देश को मिल सकता है और अधिक से अधिक लाभ हो सकता है।

श्री बड़े : हाथी पाँव जिस को एलीमेंटेसिस भी कहते हैं उसकी आदिवासियों के पास बड़ी अच्छी दवा है। उस जगह पर लोहा गर्म करके डाल दी जाती है और इस तरह से ली कसिस अच्छे होते हुए मीने देखे हैं। इस तरह के जो इलाज हैं या दवाइयाँ हैं, इनके बारे में भी सरकार ने क्या कोई अनुसन्धान कराया है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरे पास जो जानकारी उनके पास है भेजेंगे तो मैं उसके बारे में पूछताछ करके उनको बता दूँगी।

श्री रामसेवक दाबब : माननीय मंत्री ने बताया कि हाथीपाँव बीमारी को

दूर करने के लिए केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में खोले गये हैं और जहाँ यह बीमारी ज्यादा है वहाँ ज्यादा खोले गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में इस चीज की जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है कि फाइलेरिया बीमारी हानि के कारण क्या है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी हाँ, फाइलेरिया का कारण तो हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। जो फाइलेरिया का रोगी है चाहे उसे त्रिपटम्ब हों या न हों, उसका मच्छर काटता है और उसके शरीर से फाइलेरिया के जन्तु लेकर स्वस्थ व्यक्ति को काटता है और उस के शरीर में उन्हें दाखिल कर देता है। इससे फाइलेरिया होता है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There is no doubt that in the matter of eradication of Malaria, the eradication programme has been a success. May I know if efforts are afoot to take concerted action with regard to eradicating Filaria and Elephantiasis also by starting a programme of eradication and, if so, how soon it would be possible to start the programme?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish I could say that we could undertake eradication of filaria, but I am sorry we do not know how to do it. The only effective thing is proper sanitation and drainage, so that mosquito breeding can be controlled, which is a very big programme and is beyond our means at present.

श्री डॉ० प्र० शर्मा : हाथी पांव की बीमारी उड़ीसा के कुछ हिस्सों में और खास तौर से पूर्वी हिस्से में अधिकतर होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इस तरह का सेंटर क्यों नहीं खोला गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : वहाँ भी सेंटर है।

श्री राम लहाय पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा यह सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है कि किन किन प्रदेशों में यह बीमारी अधिक पाई जाती है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, प्रदेशों में ही नहीं बल्कि जिलों तक की जानकारी हमारे पास मौजूद है।

Shri D. J. Naik: Malaria and Elephantiasis are prevalent in South Gujarat. Have any centres been started there?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The centres that have been opened in Gujarat are Surat Borough Municipality, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Surat District.

Agricultural Education

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*663. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts has reported to the Planning Commission that agricultural education was languishing for want of clear objectives, apathy and inadequate facilities in the form of land, irrigation, equipment and other material inputs;

(b) whether according to the team's finding, hardly 10 to 13 per cent students following agricultural courses go back to the land farms;

(c) whether Government have decided to divert a considerable number of students, out of the millions of students at the post-middle School Stage, to an intensive agricultural course; and

(d) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken to remove the widely prevalent impression that agriculture is not remunerative?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) The team has not yet submitted its report on survey of agricultural education at the secondary and pre-university stages. A brief note on the subject was, however, circulated for the Conference of State Education Ministers held at Srinagar in June, 1965 which, among others, incorporated the preliminary observations of the team.

(b) Relevant extracts of the note, giving the findings of the team, are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L1-4868/65].

(c) and (d). On the recommendations of the Working Group on Junior Agricultural Schools set up by the Ministry of Education, it is proposed to divert about 4 lakhs of students at the secondary stage to agricultural courses during the Fourth Plan. Necessary outlays have been provided in the Fourth Plan allocations.

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: May I know what positive steps have been taken by the Government to give agricultural education a diverse character so as to include training in farm management?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The Team is looking into this. One of its recommendations in the preliminary note is that, right from the beginning, agricultural courses should be made compulsory at the secondary stage, so that at the end of the secondary stage they can diversify.

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the experiments that have been carried out in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. where agricultural education forms a component part of secondary education, may I know whether Government are making any move in that direction?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The Team will look into this question also.

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : कृषि शिक्षा के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में कितने कृषि महाविद्यालय हैं और देशों में कृषि की शिक्षा देने के लिए क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं ?

श्री ड० रा० जयसत : सभी तो सुझाव नहीं दिये हैं। रिपोर्ट आने वाली है, उस में सुझाव दिये जायेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से हमें संतोष नहीं हुआ है। क्या यह सही है कि जो फर्टिफायर के स्टूडेंट निकलते हैं, वे इंजीनियरिंग में, मैट्रिकल कॉलेजिज में तथा आई० ए० एस० प्राइ में जाते हैं लेकिन एग्रिकल्चर में नहीं जाते हैं? क्या उसका कारण यह नहीं है कि एग्रिकल्चर कॉलेजिज से निकले हुए स्टूडेंट्स को सरकार कम तनकाह देती है, इसलिये उनके लिए प्रागे प्रासपैक्ट्स अच्छे नहीं होते हैं और इसलिये एग्रिकल्चर में स्टूडेंट्स नहीं जाते हैं ?

श्री ड० रा० जयसत : हो सकता है यह भी। लेकिन सब बातों की छानबीन की जा रही है।

Shri P. E. Patel: Hardly 10 to 13 per cent of the students following agricultural courses go back to the farms. May I know the reason for this? Am I to understand that agriculture is not a paying profession and that they get more in other professions?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That may be so.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know how many institutions giving agricultural training have attached farms with them? What is Government doing to make all the agricultural institutions have attached farms, so that practical training may be given to the students?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The latter is the desired objective. As regards the number of agricultural institutions having farms, I do not have the information with me just now.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इस प्रश्न के भाग ख में यह कहा गया है कि 13 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी शिक्षा समाप्त करने के बाद खेती का काम करते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने खेती करने वाले परिवारों में से कितने विद्यार्थी प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजे हैं? क्या उन में से इतने ही भेजे हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : एक सुझाव यह भी है कि ऐसे किसानों के लड़कों को खेती की शिक्षा दी जाए जिनके पास अपनी जमीन है ताकि वे अपनी खेती को अच्छी तरह कर सकें।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : कितने भेजे हैं धाप ने?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इन बातों पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है, कमेटी बैठो है, अभी तो कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

Shri Ranga: Will Government ask this committee or any of the authorities that they have to find out what percentage of these people who abstain from going back to their farms after obtaining this training do so because of the ceiling placed on land incomes at only Rs. 500 per annum per family whereas in all other professions there is no such ceiling at all?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The committee will also look into this, but to me it does not appear that the connection between the two is very valid.

Shri Ranga: What is the answer to the question? I could not hear it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer is that the committee will go into that question.

श्री भागवत झा धाबाव : क्या 18 वर्ष की योजना के बाद सरकार के सामने यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हो पायी है कि देश में कृषि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट उद्देश्यों का अभाव है, सुयोग्य कर्मचारियों की कमी है और देश में लगातार इस बात की मांग की जा रही है कि कृषि सेवा को अधिकृत भारतीय सेवा बनाया जाए? अगर ये बातें स्पष्ट हैं तो फिर इन बातों पर कोई कार्य करने के बजाय कमेटियाँ क्यों बिठाई जा रही हैं? इन स्पष्ट बातों पर सरकार काम क्यों नहीं करती है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात स्पष्ट है कि कृषि शिक्षा के स्पष्ट उद्देश्य का अभाव है, यह मानी हुई बात है...

श्री ब० ला० द्विवेदी : धाप मानते हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं मानता हूँ। अभी धापको शिकायत नहीं करनी चाहिये। और शिक्षकों की भी कमी हो सकती है। इन सारी बातों की छान बीन करने के लिए कमेटी बिठाई गई थी ताकि चौबीसवर्षीय योजना में कृषि के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कृषि शिक्षा का या दूसरे और भी जो मँटीरियल हैं उनका व्यवहार करने के लिए ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके। इन बातों पर विचार करने के लिए कमेटी बिठाई गयी है।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : क्या माननीय मंत्री को इस बारे में जानकारी है कि कृषि शिक्षा का कोई भी अभी तक सम्बन्ध वास्तविक रूप से कृषि उत्पादन या कृषि कार्य से नहीं रहा? क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार सोच रही है कि कृषि शिक्षा का अनुपात और संतुलन वास्तविक रूप से कृषि उत्पादन और कृषि की बढ़ती की धोर किया जाए, और इस पर क्या प्रयास है?

श्री व० रा० भगत : कृषि शिक्षा का कृषि उत्पादन से सीधा सम्बन्ध हो इसके लिये कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government prepared to concede publicly that their own land reform policies are basically responsible for making private farming unattractive to anybody except the most unskilled?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: We do not accept it....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question is has been answered already.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question is at a different level altogether, and I think the hon. Minister is going to answer it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been answered already.

श्री रामसेवक दावध : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सही है कि कृषि विद्यालयों में खेती करने वाले परिवारों के नङ्के नहीं लिए जाने और ऐसे लोग लिए जाते हैं जिनका खेती से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, और क्या यह उसी का परिणाम नहीं है कि इन विद्यार्थियों में केवल 13 प्रतिशत लोग फार्मों में जाते हैं बाकी नौकरी की तलाश में रहते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question also has been answered already.

Shri Shoo Narain: It is a very good question and it should be answered.

श्री भागवत झा दावध : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हर सवाल का प्राप जवाब दे देते हैं । 80 प्रतिशत सवालों का प्राप जवाब दे देते हैं और हमको मिनिस्टर से जवाब नहीं मिल पाता । इसका क्या कारण है । प्रश्न बड़ा स्पष्ट है कि क्या यह सही है केवल 13 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं

जिनके पास कृषि करने के लिये जमीन है और बाकी खेती का काम नहीं करते या फार्मों में काम नहीं करते । इसका प्रापने उत्तर दिया, मिनिस्टर ने उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question has been answered already.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: No, it is not a fact that it has been answered. We want an answer to the question from the hon. Minister and not from you.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I have not got the break-up of the proportion of agriculture students belonging to the farmer and non-farmer class.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the present syllabus of agricultural education contains any programme regarding the mechanism of production of agricultural implements?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Yes, the courses include training in use of implements.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that the land reforms Acts of various States fixing ceilings on land have not been fully implemented, and if so, whether it is true that on account of the uncertainty of the future of the land reform legislation, agricultural production is very much handicapped?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Yes, a doubt has been expressed, that the latter is true.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that he did not have any information as to whether students going into agricultural universities were having any agricultural background.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Break-up.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I would like to know whether he has got any information as to whether students who do not get admission in any other college go into the agricultural college and not because they are eager to have agricultural education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: It is happening in our own State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement made by the study team to the effect that the impression is that agriculture is not remunerative and the position has become difficult as a result of fragmentation of land due to various governmental policies and laws of succession. May I know whether Government agree with this observation, and if so, what steps are they going to take to remedy the situation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Government will look into all these recommendations along with the team's fuller recommendations.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In America, universities have got agricultural colleges compulsorily and all the students who pass out of such colleges are engaged in extension services; they work on farms and so on. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to suggest that this policy be adopted here so that the universities have agricultural colleges within their jurisdiction on the same lines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Suggestion for action.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I would like to know whether he is thinking on those lines.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Government will consider it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With the introduction of community development and various other schemes, it was hoped that the concerned people

would be brought nearer to agricultural education. The drawback so far has been of the white-collar approach. May I know if the concerned departments both at the Centre as well as in the States have been successful in changing that approach so that all concerned apply their mind to agriculture itself? If so, to what extent?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I agree. That is why we are looking afresh into this question.

National Health Insurance Scheme

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*664. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a National Health Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):
(a) There is a proposal to introduce Pilot Health Insurance Scheme during the IV Plan.

(b) The details are under consideration.

श्री वसपाल सिंह : साउथ एबेन्यू में पिछले 18 घंटों से एक बुल्लू भी पानी नहीं है एक बूंद पानी की नहीं है और बच्चे प्यास से तड़प रहे हैं और एम० पी० ज० को घाठ, घाठ मील स्नान करने के लिए जाना पड़ रहा है तो जब ऐसी हालत हो तो कोई नेशनल हेल्थ इन्सुरेंस स्कीम कैसे कामयाब हो सकती है ? एक बुल्लू पानी भी नहीं है ।

Shri P. S. Naskar: This question relates to the national health insurance scheme. How water supply comes into it I do not know.

श्री बलपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि जब तक हमारे समाज में तम्बाकू का जहर व्याप्त है इस तम्बाकू के रहते हुए कोई योजना कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है जो इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This has nothing to do with national insurance.

Shri Kapur Singh: This question must be answered. He has put a most fundamental question relating to the health of the people.

श्री बलपाल सिंह : यह करोड़ों घोर धरबों रुपया बर्बाद हो रहा है लेकिन इस बुराई को दूर नहीं करते हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: If you keep on ignoring fundamentals, how are we going to solve the problems of the health of the nation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with national health insurance scheme.

Shri Basappa: May I know the type of people eligible to this scheme, and whether State Governments, who are very much interested, are being consulted in this matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Naya-): We have addressed the State Governments and suggested to them that during the Fourth Plan they might take up certain pilot schemes, and try the idea in certain areas. As the House knows, we have a health scheme for certain sections of people like the Central Government servants, which includes hon. Members of this House, and industrial workers. In Delhi we have tried to extend the Central Government Health Scheme

to certain semi-government bodies like corporations etc., and in certain areas to the other citizens also. So, we feel that it will be good to try the idea in certain other places also on a pilot basis.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इस नेशनल हेल्थ इंशोरेंस स्कीम को चालू करने के लिए क्या कोई बोर्ड बनाया गया है, यदि हां, तो उस बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन कौन से हैं और वह घर्पना रिपोर्ट कब तक दे देंगे और कब तक यह योजना चालू कर देने की सम्भावना है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं कोई बोर्ड वर्गैरह नहीं बनाया है ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इसे कब तक चालू करने की सम्भावना है । या चालू ही नहीं हांगी ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : क्या यह योजना काश्तकारों पर लागू करना चाहते हैं और उस के अलावा जो प्राइवेट विजिनस करते हैं, जूते, कपड़े घादि बनाने का काम करते हैं क्या उन पर भी इस योजना को लागू करने का सरकार का कोई विचार है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बतलाना मेरे लिये कठिन है क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें जिस जिस तबके में इस योजना को चालू करना ठीक समझेगी वहां घर्पने घर्पने तरीके से प्रयोग करेंगी । इतना मैं निवेदन कर दू कि वही कहीं पर काश्तकारों में भी इस प्रकार का प्रयोग प्राइवेट संग्घाघों के द्वारा घर्पनी भी हो रहा है ।

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: Does the Government consider it feasible to introduce some form of non-contributory old age pension as has been attempted in other countries of the world?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, Sir. It is not non-contributory. It is a contri-

butory Health Insurance to the extent that there will be a certain amount of pre-payment made by the people who are insured.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is called the National Health Insurance Scheme. May I know if the word "national" includes all categories of citizens, those who live either in villages or towns, or it includes only Government servants and servants of private establishments; if so, will something be done to see that the word "national" becomes a really significant word in this context?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have stated that there is no idea of introducing a comprehensive national health insurance scheme at present. What is proposed is that pilot projects for Health insurance scheme covering non-Government servants—because for Government servants already have a scheme—may be tried in the Fourth Plan.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : राज्यों में प्राइवेट धार्गनाइजेशन जो कि इस स्कीम को प्रयोग करती हैं वह कौन कौन सी संस्थाएँ हैं और किन किन प्रान्तों में यह काम हो रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : विश्व भारती के द्वारा श्री निकेतन में इस प्रकार का काम हो रहा है। सेराघाम में कस्तूरबा (हृत्थ नागादटी) के जरिये 25 देहातों में यह काम हो रहा है और भी कुछ लोग हैं जो कि इस काम को कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनका ब्योरा मेरे पास इस समय मौजूद नहीं है।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Deputy Minister replying to the main question said that there was a proposal to introduce a national health scheme in the Fourth Plan. May I know whether the Government have worked out the financial implications of this scheme and, if

so what will be the annual recurring cost?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Deputy Minister has not stated what the hon. Member has imputed to him.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order. The hon. Deputy Minister said in reply to the main question that there is a proposal to introduce a national scheme in the Fourth Plan. I am really surprised that the Minister of Health should contradict her own colleague in this matter.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am sorry the hon. Member did not probably hear the full reply. I shall read out what the hon. Deputy Minister said: there is a proposal to introduce a pilot health insurance scheme during the Fourth Plan. He has not said anything about the national health scheme.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Very well. What will be the financial implication?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Details are under consideration.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Does the hon. Minister of Health know that 95 per cent of the rejections in the recruitment are on grounds of failure in regard to the nervous system, flat foot and defective eye sight?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have no information about the statement made by the hon. Member. If he gives me details I will have it examined.

Fourth Finance Commission

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Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Koya:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
*665. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Finance Commission has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The report of the Fourth Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th September, 1965.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the States had pointed out to the Commission the growing tendency towards centralisation of taxes and increasing dependence of the States on Centre resulting in mounting interest liabilities of the States for Central loans which absorbed large portions of State revenues and if so, whether the Government propose to reconsider the whole taxation structure to make the States more self-dependent?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Whether this was pointed out by the Finance Commission or not.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The report is with the hon. Member and if that point had been made it could be found out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the States have pointed out to the Commission that the recent changes in the income-tax Act have deprived the States of their due share and, if so, whether they are going to change the share of income-tax to the States.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the proceedings of the Commission

before me. What is there in the report is available to the Members but the representations sent by the States are not part of that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any discussion took place between the Finance Commission and the Ministry about the linking of economic aid, loan or grant whichever had been awarded by the Commission, with the performance of their economy and is there any agency likely to be created to link up these two things?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I had no discussion with the Finance Commission.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इनकम-टैक्स से जो ग्रामदानी होती है उस का बटवारा इस आधार पर करने की बात सोच रही है कि जिस स्टेट की पर-कैपिटल इनकम कम है उस को ज्यादा वैसे दिये जाय और जिस स्टेट की पर-कैपिटल इनकम ज्यादा हो उस को कम वैसे दिये जाय ?

श्री ड० रा० भगत : कमीशन ने इस बारे में अपनी सिफारिश दी है, जिस के अनुसार इनकम टैक्स का 75 परसेंट स्टेट्स को मिलेगा । हर एक स्टेट में उस का बटवारा किस तरह हो, स्टेट्स को कितना मिलना मिले, यह भी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि जिन स्टेट्स में पर-कैपिटल इनकम कम है, उन को ज्यादा हिस्सा दिया जाये और जिन में पर-कैपिटल इनकम ज्यादा है, उन को कम दिया जाये ?

श्री ड० रा० भगत : कमीशन ने इन सभी बातों को सोच कर एक ब्यौरा दिया है कि हर एक स्टेट को कितना मिलना चाहिए । सरकार ने उस की सिफारिश को मंजूर कर लिया है ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the functioning of the devolution of taxes—the revenue and distribution—may I know whether the Government thinks it necessary to re-examine the whole question now, if necessary, by amending the Constitution itself?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no such matter under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why in the distribution of customs and excise duties and the income-tax, the Finance Commission has not kept in view the rate of growth that is desired from the various States?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Commission's recommendations are before the House. Why the Commission have not thought of any particular thing is for the Commission themselves to say; I cannot answer for the Commission.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि इंडियन रिपॉर्ट में वेयरमेंट साहब का जो प्रपोज़ से नोट लाया हुआ है, उनपर सरकार का क्या रिएक्शन है ?

श्री ब० ए० भगत : उस को हम ने देख लिया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : रिएक्शन क्या है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With a view to augmenting the financial resources of the States, have the State Governments been left free to end, if they so desire, that fiscal fraud called prohibition, or, are they fettered and bound in any way by Central advice to the contrary in that regard?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise out of this question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is about financial resources, and this is about augmenting the financial resources of the States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Finance Commission made any such recommendation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Nothing very specific; no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is, with a view to augmenting the resources, are the States left free to end this thing . . . (interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We are only concerned with the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why do you restrict it like that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The main question is only with regard to the report of the Finance Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should not narrow the scope of the question like that.

श्री भागवत झा प्राजा : चतुर्थ वित्त प्रायोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिन को उस से एक पैरा भी नहीं मिला । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हीं सिफारिशों के आधार क्या था ? क्या कमीशन ने उन राज्यों की प्रत्यक्षता को देखा कि वे खर्च नहीं कर पाए या चूंकि उन के कोर में सरप्लस दिखाया गया है, इस लिए उन को नहीं मिला ?

श्री ब० ए० भगत : जहां तक कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, कमीशन ने खुद ही ब्यौरा दिया है कि उन के पास सरप्लस है । कमीशन ने इस पर खुद ही अपनी राय दी है कि उन को क्यों नहीं दिया है ।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the special steps taken by the Finance Minister this year in order to help the States to meet their ways and means by making provision in the supplementary budget have also been taken into account by the Finance Commission and, if not, does the Finance

Minister propose to continue this practice of making provision here for taxes to provide money for the States to meet their ways and means difficulty, as apart from the recommendations of the Finance Commission?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The general question of gaps in the resources of the State has been taken into account by the Finance Commission, but the hon. Member would please note that the recommendations of the Finance Commission will become operative from next year onwards. Certain portions of the recommendations are being carried out by executive order and certain other portions of the recommendations will have to be given effect to by legislative action, and a Bill will come before the House in regard to the implementation of the recommendations. But I am only concerned at the moment in regard to the present year in which there are certain imbalances which I tried to help and set right to some extent, not the whole extent.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनुपूर्व वित्त आयोग ने विभिन्न राज्यों को प्रायः कर से जो बढ़ोटा एनाट किया है, क्या उस में उस सिद्धान्त को सामने रखा गया है, जिस का जिक्र श्री माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, अर्थात् जिन राज्यों की पर-कैपिटा इनकम कम हो, उन को ज्यादा हिस्सा दिया जाये और जिन की पर-कैपिटा इनकम ज्यादा हो, उन को कम हिस्सा दिया जाये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत: मैं ने बताया है कि कमिशन ने इन बातों का जिक्र करते हुए और इन पर अपनी राय देते हुए कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी जनसंख्या है, वहाँ उस की कितनी इनकम है, सब राज्यों को उन को हिस्सा दिया है। इस पर मैं तो अपनी राय नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव: जहाँ एनाटमेंट हुआ है, क्या उस में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: वह माननीय सदस्य खुद देख लें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the Finance Commission to decide.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is this the ultimate decision or is there an elbow room for the government, to make such changes as may be necessary to accommodate such of the States as may be found wanting as far as funds are concerned?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: For that reason, a special grant is provided under the Constitution and as many as 11 States have been given grants-in-aid.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My question was whether this is the ultimate recommendation and government will not change it and there is no room for the Government to make such changes as may be found necessary for accommodating such of the States as may be aggrieved?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That is a hypothetical question. We have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any advice or instruction was issued to the commission that the backwardness of a State should be taken into consideration as an important factor while distributing the income-tax?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The terms of reference of the commission were those as laid down in the Constitution.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: According to the findings of the Finance Commission, the State Governments are getting more than what they got formerly. In addition to that,

does this government propose to issue any instructions to the State Governments, in the formulation of their fourth plan schemes, to levy any additional taxation to strengthen their internal resources?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As a result of the recommendations, the States will get about Rs. 780 crores more than the third Commission's recommendations. To what extent it will affect central assistance is being looked into and only after that is known the States' plan will take that into account.

Life Insurance Corporation

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*666. { **Shri P. C. Borooah;**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh;**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma;**
 { **Shri Bagri;**
 { **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha;**
 { **Shri Himatsingka;**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to split up the Life Insurance Corporation into four or five independent zones for increasing efficiency and expanding business; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A recommendation to this effect has been made by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings. The Report is being studied.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What precisely is the contemplated structure of the reorganisation of the LIC and how will the working of the different units be coordinated?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The recommendation is that instead of one Corporation, there should be regional corporations. Along with the other recommendations, this is also being looked into.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the parliamentary committee on public undertakings recommended lowering of the premium rates and what is the reaction of the government to it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a separate question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Has the Finance Minister received any proposal from cooperative institutions about formation of cooperatives for general insurance and if so, what is the reaction of the minister to it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question concerns life insurance, not general insurance.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह विकारिण की गई है कि चार पांच मंडल बनाए जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय कितना काम है और इस नई व्यवस्था से काम में कितना विस्तार और तरबही होगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो विकारिण है। उस पर हम गौर कर रहे हैं। इन बातों की तो कोई सूचना अभी हमारे पास नहीं है।

Re: Question No. 687

11-00 hrs.

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंोर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका इस नियम संख्या 46 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास योजना मंत्रो का पत्र प्राया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि आपके प्रश्न 687 का जवाब आपको भिज जाएगा, प्रश्नोत्तर के मंत्र के बाद भी। इस प्रश्न के महत्व को देखते हुए इसका जवाब दिलाया जाना चाहिये। मंत्र जो ने आपको भी इसके बारे में पत्र लिखा है और मंत्र को भी लिखा है। उन प्रश्न को ले निरास जाए, यह मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received a reply saying that he is not prepared to answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी है। मेरे पास मंत्री जी का पत्र धाया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने चिट्ठी लिखी थी और उसका जवाब भी धा गया है। उनकी कंसेंट के बगैर वह प्रश्न घांसर नहीं हो सकता है। He is not prepared.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पत्र पढ़ कर आपको सुनाता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा है :

“वित्त मंत्री को दिनांक 10 सितम्बर का लिखा आपका पत्र प्राप्त हुआ। 16 सितम्बर को आपके तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या नं० 687 का उत्तर दिया जाएगा। यदि इस प्रश्न की बारी न भी धा सकी तो भी उसका दूरा जवाब आपको मिल जाएगा। यदि धाप इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में और अधिक जानकारी चाहेंगे तो सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी देने में मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी।

मैं माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय के पास आपके पत्र तथा अपने उत्तर की प्रतिलिपि भेज रहा हूँ।”

यह माननीय ब० रा० भगत जी का पत्र है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि अगर बारी नहीं भी धाएगी तो बाप में अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे हम सूचना दे देंगे। यह नहीं कहा है कि इसका मौखिक रूप से उत्तर दिया जाएगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम संख्या 46 के अनुसार माननीय मंत्री जी राजी हों तो हो सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not willing to answer. I have a letter saying that he is not prepared to answer. Let us proceed now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cost Reduction Cells in Public Undertakings

*662. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Undertakings where cost reduction cells have been established; and

(b) the broad outlines of the staffing pattern laid down in those Undertakings?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) 'Cost Reduction Cells' as such have been established in the following undertakings:

- (1) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
- (2) Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
- (3) Hindustan Steel.
- (4) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
- (5) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
- (6) Indian Oil Corporation.
- (7) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

(b) the scope of the information sought is not clear. The broad management pattern, however, is that each undertaking has a Chief Executive who is responsible for its proper working, assisted by heads of departments dealing with different functions like construction, designs, production personnel, finance, accounts, costing sales, etc.

Liberalisation of Direct Taxation Rules

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

(a) whether Government have studied the difficulties experienced by the trade and industry in following the rules made by the Central Board of Direct Taxation under Section 295 read with sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) whether any representations were made in this regard; and

(c) whether any change or liberalisation is envisaged by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Yes, Sir. Income-tax rules framed in pursuance of section 37(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the purpose of prescribing certain limits and conditions for allowance of expenditure incurred by an assessee on advertisement etc. were first issued under a Gazette notification dated 8th March, 1965. Several representations were received from certain sections of the Press, trade and business associations, and members of the public pointing out the difficulties that would be experienced by trade and industry in following the rules. These were duly considered by Government and the rules were withdrawn by a Gazette notification dated 30th March, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir. A large number of representations in this regard were made by the Press, trade and business associations and members of the public.

(c) Revised rules have since been framed in the light of the suggestions and comments received in this regard from the interests affected, and these have been published as "draft rules" for eliciting further suggestions and comments by the 30th September. The draft rules are, in several respects, more liberal than the rules published earlier. The further suggestions and comments which may be received on the "draft rules" will be considered before finalising the rules.

दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टर

*668. श्री बागड़ी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐं सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तबका कितने है जिनको अभी

तक सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं दिया गया ;

(ख) ऐं कर्मचारी कितने प्रतिशत हैं जिनको 31 जुलाई, 1965 तक सरकारी क्वार्टर दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) सरकार उन कर्मचारियों को कब तक क्वार्टर दे सकेगी, जिनके नाम अभी प्रतीक्षा सूची में है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री नेहरु चन्द खन्ना) : (क) अभी तक लगभग 62,600 कर्मचारियों को जिनको जनरल रूल में जगह मिलनी चाहिए, भलाटमेंट नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) लगभग 37 प्रतिशत ।

(ग) और ज्यादा मकान बनाने के लिए सरकार हर मुमकिन काशिश कर रही है लेकिन सभी को रहने के लिए जगह देने में कई साल लगेंगे ।

Code for Indus Waters Commission

{ Shri Raghunath Singh:
*669. { Shri Narenra Singh
{ Mahida:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to evolve a code to indicate the areas which the Members of the Indus Waters Commission can visit in the respective countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Curbs on Banks and Financiers

*670. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
{ Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit curbs have been applied to Banks and other recognised

financiers, in the present year's drive to minimise inflationary trends discernible in the country; and

(b) how far this effort has succeeded and borne results to the desired extent?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Reserve Bank has applied general as well as selective controls in respect of scheduled bank credit with a view to restrain the pace of monetary expansion.

(b) The effort has, on the whole, had beneficial effects.

Disposal of Flats Built by D. D. A.

*671. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the disposal of 400 flats built by the D.D.A. for being sold on a hire-purchase basis; and

(b) whether these flats have been provided with all civic needs?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Not yet. So far the construction of only 32 houses (64 dwelling units) in Safdarjang Residential Scheme has been completed by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of the Delhi Development Authority. The construction of 50 houses (100 dwelling units) in the Najafgarh Road Residential Scheme is still in progress. Thus there are 82 houses 164 (dwelling units) completed or nearing completion, and not 400 flats.

(b) Water supply is still lacking.

महंगाई भत्ता सूत्र

*672. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के संगठनों ने वर्तमान महंगाई भत्ता सूत्र पर पुनर्विचार किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को प्रभ्यावेदन दिया है ; और

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

योजना मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी, हां। इस बारे में कुछ प्रभ्यावेदन मिले हैं।

(ख) महंगाई भत्ते के वर्तमान सूत्र में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Medical Education

*673. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 261 on 4th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether an assessment has been or is being made of the outcome of the various measures that have been initiated for the improvement of standards in medical education; and

(b) if so, a brief resume thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). As the various measures initiated for the improvement of standards of medical education will take time to produce their full results, no special assessment has been made by the results achieved. However the inspections conducted by the Medical Council of India also serve the purpose of such assessment, and their

recent inspections indicate that except for the private medical colleges with insufficient financial resources all other colleges are conforming to the present standards.

M/s. Skoda and Co.

*674. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 98 on the 10th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether investigation into the violation of foreign exchange regulations by M/s. Skoda and Co. has been completed; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Investigations by the Customs authorities and the Enforcement Directorate are still in progress. The Customs authorities have so far issued 41 show cause notices to M/s. Skoda (India) Private Limited, and others concerned in the various transactions. Three cases have been adjudicated and others are pending.

Posting of Doctors in N.E.F.A.

*675. { **Shri J. N. Hazarika:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shrimati Ganga Devi:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Virbhadra Singh:
Shri Gajraj Singh Rao:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of promotional opportunities and other facilities, Doctors are not willing to go to N.E.F.A. to take up employment; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any special measures to make these posts more attractive and lucrative?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). All posts of doctors serving in N.E.F.A. have been included in the Central Health Service, and therefore, the prospects of promotion for doctors serving in N.E.F.A. are now the same as for all other members of the Service. Doctors posted in N.E.F.A. will get the same facilities as are admissible to other Central Government servants posted there.

Interest on Loans to States

*676. { **Shri Thrumala Rao:**
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Ankinodu:
Shri C. Dass:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are collecting interest from the States on loans advanced to them for the execution of large irrigation projects while a project is still in the construction stage and before water is supplied to the canals;

(b) if so, the names of such projects and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount collected and the methods of collection?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). At present, Nagarjunasagar is the only large irrigation project where water has not been let down the canals, but for which the State Government has to pay interest on loans specifically advanced by the Centre for capital works. The interest is payable as per terms and conditions of the loans sanctioned by the Centre. In the case of Nagarjunasagar Project, capitalisation of interest was allowed for seven years from commencement of construction against the original sanctioned period of five years.

(c) The amount realised as interest in respect of Central loans for Nagarjunasagar Project is about Rs. 6.65 crores. Interest due on loans is

credited to the accounts of the Central Government by the Accountant General on the basis of the authority received from the State Government. In case of default, arrears of interest are also liable to be adjusted against the State's share of Central taxes, duties and grants.

Deposit Insurance Scheme for Co-operative Banks

*677. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India and the State Co-operative Banks have been able to devise a scheme which will lead to extending the Deposit Insurance Scheme to co-operative banking sectors; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has indicated to the State Governments that the State laws relating to co-operative societies should be amended, so as to provide that any decision regarding the supersession, winding up, reconstruction or amalgamation of cooperative banks, to which the scheme of insurance is meant to be extended, will be arrived at only in consultation with the Reserve Bank. It is also envisaged that changes in the management of these institutions will be made, if necessary, at the instance of the Reserve Bank. The question of amending the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, so as to enable the Corporation to insure deposits in co-operative banks, will be considered in the light of the action taken by the State Governments in regard to the suggestions made by the Reserve Bank.

Foreign Exchange Rackets

*678. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras, Gujrat and Punjab are reported to be

the Headquarters of the active gangs dealing with foreign exchange rackets as reported in the 'Statesman' dated the 1st September, 1965; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Although several cases of unauthorised dealings in foreign exchange from Madras, Gujrat and Punjab have come to notice, it is not possible to say that these are Headquarters of active gangs of foreign exchange rackets.

(b) Appropriate action is being taken under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, against those who have been found to be guilty of infringements.

Khosla Committee Report on Narmada River Project

*679. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether the Khosla Committee has submitted its report on the Narmada River Project; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are being studied and will be laid on the Table of the House, as early as possible.

Raids on Business Houses in Bombay

- *680. { Shri S. M. Banerjee;
 { Shri Yashpal Singh;
 { Shri H. C. Linga Reddy;
 { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
 { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that concealed money, jewellery and other valuables worth Rs. 3 crores have been recently found in Bombay with some of the firms after a raid;

(b) if so, the names of these firms;

(c) the total amount recovered; and

(d) whether some of these persons have confessed and pleaded for lesser penalty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) to (d). During the course of searches in Bombay of 61 business and residential premises of professional name-lenders who issued bogus purchase vouchers and sale memos to businessmen engaged in Dyes and Chemicals trade, incriminating documents and account books and cash to the extent of Rs. 45,000 were found and seized. Rupees two lakhs worth of jewellery was also found during the course of the searches. A number of these intermediaries have confessed that they were carrying on bogus accommodation business. None of them have pleaded for lesser penalties so far.

The names of the firms raided are as follows:—

1. M/s Mahendra Kumar Shantilal.
2. M/s Bombay Chemical Co.
3. M/s Desai Bros.
4. M/s Ashok Traders.
5. M/s Kantilal and Co.
6. M/s P. Nandalal and Co.
7. M/s Arvind K. Sadu.
8. M/s Kumar and Co.
9. M/s Didwania and Sons.
10. M/s Shri Krishna Trading Co.

11. M/s Didwania Fabrics.
12. M/s Satyanarayan and Co.
13. M/s M.T. Export and Import (P) Ltd.
14. M/s Harshad Dyes and Chemicals.
15. M/s Mahendra Trading Co.
16. M/s Rupam Brothers.

खाद्य अपमिश्रण रोक के सम्बन्ध में राज्य स्वास्थ्य मंत्री सम्मेलन

- *681. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 { श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1965 के पहले सप्ताह में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में खाद्य पदार्थों में अपमिश्रण रोकने के लिये अब तक अपनाये गये उपायों का पुनर्विचार करने के उद्देश्य से नैनीताल में विभिन्न राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था;

(ख) यदि हां. तो उस सम्मेलन में क्या क्या मुख्य संकल्प पारित किये गये ; और

(ग) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) स्वास्थ्य उप मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में 3 जून, 1965 को खाद्य अपमिश्रण मंत्रियों की केन्द्रीय समिति जिसमें महाराष्ट्र तथा राजस्थान के खाद्य मंत्री और मध्य प्रदेश, झारखण्ड प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मद्रास के स्वास्थ्य शासन मंत्री सम्मिलित हैं, कि एक बैठक नैनीताल में हुई थी।

(ख) मंत्रियों की केन्द्रीय समिति द्वारा पारित संकल्पों की एक प्रति सभा-गटल पर रख दी गई है। [उत्सुकालय में रखी गई देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-4869/65]।

Foreign Exchange Crisis

*682. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has agreed to an immediate release of £ 5 million of non-project assistance to help India to tide over the present foreign exchange crisis;

(b) whether arrangements for similar immediate free foreign exchange assistance from U.S., West Germany and other countries of the Aid India Consortium have been made;

(c) the nature of response of the various member-countries of the consortium to India's request for larger non-project assistance; and

(d) what proportion of the consortium assistance consists of grants and low-interest loans repayable over a long period of 25 years or more?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Against a pledge of £ 30 million made for 1965-66 under the auspices of the India Consortium, the U.K. has agreed to a release of £ 5 million to India which has already been drawn against import, to corresponding extent, of developmental goods from the U.K.

(b) and (c). At the Consortium meetings in March and April, 1965, efforts were made to increase the proportion of individual country assistance that could be devoted to imports on a non-project basis. Negotiations are still in progress.

(d) Bilateral negotiations with aid giving countries are still in progress.

Foreign Loan

*683. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudhavan Nair:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total liability of India with

regard to the payment of foreign loans and interest thereon during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there will be any shortfall in meeting the demands; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total liability of India in respect of foreign exchange loans contracted so far abroad amounts in all to Rs. 1393 crores made up of Principal Rs. 959 crores and Interest Rs. 434 crores.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Tax Credits on Exports

*684. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant tax credits on exports of different selected commodities and articles;

(b) if so, to what extent on each category of items;

(c) whether tea and jute are amongst the least-favoured in this respect; and

(d) if so, why?

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

(b) The details of the commodities for which and the rates at which tax credits will be granted on exports are listed in the "Tax Credit Certificate (Exports) Scheme, 1965", published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1183 dated 17th August, 1965, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on the 9th September, 1965.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Simplification of Payment of Pensions, Gratuity and Provident Fund Procedure

*685. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleasej to

state the steps being taken to simplify the procedure for payment of pensions, gratuity and Provident Fund to the Central Government employees as suggested recently by the Prime Minister?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Prime Minister has made certain suggestions to the Comptroller and Auditor General in the matter which are being examined.

Raid on Import-Export Firm in Bombay

*686. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cheque of a British Bank for several thousand pounds as well as a British Bank draft were seized in the course of a raid on an import-export firm in Bombay in January last;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the details of the cheque and draft; and

(c) what further action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) On a search being made in the premises of a Bombay firm by the Customs authorities in association with the Directorate of Enforcement on the 15th February, 1965, a cheque for £ 10,000 issued on a U.K. Bank and a draft for £ 100 drawn on another U.K. Bank were seized.

(b) and (c). As the matter is still under investigation by the Enforcement Directorate, it is not considered desirable to disclose details.

समवायों के कार्यों में गड़बड़ियाँ

*687. { श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री अरुण रेस :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

{ श्री बाजी :
 डा० रानेन सेन :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री हरिदास मुंदड़ा को, जिन्हें समवायों के कार्यों में अनेक गड़बड़ियाँ करने के अपराध में सजा हुई थी, समवाय विधि 1956 के अन्तर्गत किसी भी समवाय का निदेशक बनने तथा उसके प्रबन्ध में दखल देने पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि श्री मुंदड़ा जेल से ही डंकन स्ट्रेटन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड तथा अन्य कम्पनियों के कामों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बोझना बंधी (श्री व० रा० भगत) :

(क) श्री हरिदास मुंदड़ा जिसको महीने की अवधि से अधिक के लिए जेल की सजा हुई थी, समवाय अधिनियम, की धारा 274(1) (घ) के अन्तर्गत दिये निषेध के अनुसार सजा की समाप्ति की तिथि से 5 पाँच वर्ष बाद तक किसी समवाय का निदेशक बनने की योग्यता नहीं रखते ।

(ख) सरकार को इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली कि श्री हरिदास मुंदड़ा जेल से डंकन स्ट्रेटन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड तथा अन्य कम्पनियों के कार्यों में हस्तक्षेप करते थे । फिर भी कुछ अवसरों पर श्री हरिदास मुंदड़ा न्यायालय में किसी न किसी अनिर्णित मामले के सम्बन्ध में जेल से बाहर आते रहे ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के नलों के जल में कीड़े

* 688. { श्री बागड़ी :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 अगस्त, 1965 को चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली के पास दिल्ली नगर निगम के एक नल से भिजे गये पानी में कीड़े पाये गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) एक शिकायत मिली थी कि मकान नम्बर 2033 तथा इसके समीपस्थ नौधग दिल्ली के किनारी बाजार के समीप गली बर्फ वाली के सार्वजनिक नलके के पानी में कीड़े तथा मिट्टी थी। उचित विम्लेक्षण तथा परीक्षण के उपरान्त यह देखा गया कि इन मकान के पानी में कोई कीड़े आदि नहीं थे परन्तु सार्वजनिक नलके से लिए गये नमूने में दो एक कीड़े पाये गये थे।

(ख) यह सार्वजनिक नलका गली के आखिरी छोर के समीप है और लगता है कि काफी समय के बाद यहाँ पर बाहरी कीड़े मकोड़े इकट्ठा हो गये होंगे जो नलों में पानी के रुक रुक कर आते समय डाले कनेक्शनों के नलों में प्रविष्ट हो सकते हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को सभी वाटरमैनो और जनाश्रयों को समय समय पर तथा अनवद्य ढंग से सफाई करने

का इस कार्य का निराकरण रखने के लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने के निदेश दे दिये गये थे।

Canal in Ernakulam District

2230. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted a scheme for the construction of Irimbanam Path-risseri Canal in Ernakulam District (Kerala); and

(b) if so, whether the work will start this year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Chambakkara Canal

2231. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted a scheme for widening the Chambakkara Canal in Ernakulam District, Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether the work will start this year?

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

(b) There is a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the current years budget for this scheme and the Government of Kerala have reported that the work would be taken up after observing the necessary formalities.

Drinking Water Scarcity in Kerala

2232. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water scarcity is a major public health problem in the coastal areas and water-logged 'Kut'nanad' region in Kerala;

(b) if so, which are the places mostly affected; and

(c) what rural water supply schemes have been undertaken by Government in this area?

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

(b) The entire coastal area is affected by lack of potable water supply.

(c) 52 rural water supply schemes have been implemented by the Government of Kerala in the coastal areas. The names of the schemes are given in the annexure. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4870/65].

Backward Districts of Kerala

2233. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report by Shri P.V.I. Vaidyanathan, Adviser to the Planning Commission, about the backwardness of Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts of Kerala;

(b) the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted these recommendations and have allotted more money in the Fourth Plan; and

(d) if so, the proposals to bring these backward districts at par with other districts of the State?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Shri Vaidyanathan did not submit any report on Kozhikode and Cannanore.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Staff Inspection Unit

2234. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the salient features of the findings of the S.I.U. of the Ministry of Finance as a result of review of work measurement studies of staff in Ministries/Offices which have conducted in November-Dec., 1964?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): As the reviews are programmed and conducted on a quarterly basis, separate figures for November-Dec., 1964, are not available. However, during the quarter October-Dec., 1964, the S.I.U. completed reviews of 9 Departments/Offices. This resulted in the location of the following agreed surpluses:—

Class I Posts	3
Class II Posts	70
Class III Posts	198
Class IV Posts	.. 14
Total	.. 285

The direct economy involved in the reduction of the above posts amounts to about Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. Apart from this, the reviews resulted in the withdrawal or reduction of demands for creation of a total of 56 new posts, involving a preventive economy of Rs. 2.17 lakhs per annum.

महाराष्ट्र में जल संभरण योजनाएं

2235. { श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :
श्री कांबळे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र में कितने इंजीनियरिंग डिप्लोमा और कितने उप-डिप्लोमा स्थापित किये गये हैं भ्रष्टाचार जिन की स्थापना के लिये केन्द्रिय सरकार ने छद्म महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अपनी मंजूरी भेज दी है ताकि उस राज्य में उन गांवों के लिये, जहां पंजे के पानी का कोई सात्र नहों है, एक जल संभरण योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जा सके ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० तुळोला नाबर) : महाराष्ट्र में 6 उप-ग्रामों सहित एक विशेष जांच प्रमाण स्थापित किया जा चुका है ।

महाराष्ट्र में पीने के पानी की योजनायें

बातें क्या हैं; और

2236. { श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :
श्री कांबले :

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) और (ग) सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य के प्रत्येक गांव में, जहां पानी की समस्या है, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई बृहत योजना तैयार की है;

(ग) तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि में प्रदान की गई तथा नियत की गई सहायता इस प्रकार है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य

दी गई सहायता नगर तथा निगम ग्रामीण* जल पूति योजना ग्रामों में जल पूति योजना सहित समस्त केन्द्रीय विधेय छ नवीन के माघों के लिये ऋण सहाय्य रकमों के लिये प्रदान लिये अनुदान

	४० लाख	४० लाख	४० लाख
1961-65	509.07	625.55	
नियत राशि			
1965-66	2 9.10	176.47	3.06

*निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता सभी केन्द्रीय सहायित रकमों के लिये एक मूल्य मजुर की जाती स्कीम धार नहीं। इस कारण ग्रामीण जल पूति तथा सफाई स्कीमों को दिनां गये अनुदान की राशि का प्रलग से लब्ध करना सम्भव नहीं है।

India have offered Rupees Seven Crores aid to Ceylon to tide over its balance of payment difficulties;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) its terms of payment?

Aid to Ceylon

2237. { श्री राम हार्क यादव :
श्री मुरलि मनोहर :

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government have conveyed to the Government of Ceylon our agreement in principle to give them a credit of Rupees 5 crores to enable them to buy machinery and equipment from India.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

Some further credit is also contemplated and is under consideration.

(a) whether the Government of

(b) and (c). The terms are still under negotiation.

Guidelines for Social Science Research

2238 { Shri Ram Harakh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute a special Committee to suggest guidelines for social science research in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) its functions and terms of reference thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Reference is invited to the copy of the Resolution setting up the Committee placed on the Table of the House on 2-9-1965.

New two rupees notes

2239. Shri Ram Harakh Yadav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a new series of two rupees notes shortly;

(b) if so, the detailed facsimile of the new notes;

(c) when the new notes will be in circulation; and

(d) whether the old notes will also continue to be a legal tender?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has issued a new series of two rupee notes.

(b) The new note is in reddish brown colour with rainbow tints of yellow-green orange, purple and olive green. Except for this change the new note is, in all other respects, similar to the existing note.

(c) The notes have been put into circulation from Nagpur on September 14th and will be issued from other Reserve Bank Offices during the week.

(d) Yes.

Rural water supply projects in Madras State

2240. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural water supply projects in Madras State for which the Union Government have extended assistance during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) The financial assistance given so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 102 projects.

(b) A sum of Rs. 441.03 lakhs has been given as grant-in-aid to the Government of Madras during the first four 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. In addition, grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.32 lakhs has also been paid to the State Government for the setting up of Special Investigation Divisions in rural areas for water supply.

Leprosy eradication in the Madras State

2241. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant to the Madras Government for the eradication of leprosy in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to the State during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Leprosy Control Scheme is one of the Centrally-aided schemes of the Ministry of Health. For the Centrally-aided schemes, allotment of funds is not made Scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each financial year for broad groups or categories of Schemes. A lumpsum grant of Rs. 82.02 lakhs (including Rs. 10.60 lakhs as assistance in kind for the schemes of Malaria, Filariasis, Smallpox and Tuberculosis) has been sanctioned to the Government of Madras during 1964-65 for all Centrally-aided Schemes including the scheme for 'Eradication of Leprosy'. The State Government made a provision of Rs. 5.41 lakhs for the Leprosy Control Scheme in the State for 1964-65.

Apart from this, grants amounting to Rs. 43,112 were released to the voluntary leprosy institutions working in the State, during 1964-65.

(b) An amount of Rs. 99.31 lakhs has been allocated for the State Plan Health Schemes during 1965-66 including the allocation for the Scheme for 'Eradication of Leprosy' according to the system mentioned above. The State Government have made a provision of Rs. 6.57 lakhs for the Leprosy Control Scheme in the State for 1965-66. The State Government would be eligible to draw 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure that will be actually incurred by them on the scheme as central assistance.

Family Planning in Madras State

2242. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently any scheme on Family Planning from the Government of Madras;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken; and

(c) the details thereof?

1317 (a) LSD—3.

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Power Generation from Cauvery

2243. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the generation of electricity in the river Cauvery from the running water has been finalised;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

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

Rural Housing Scheme in Madras

2244. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state the funds allocated for rural Housing Scheme in Madras State for 1965-66 and the amount actually spent so far?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The funds allocated for Village Housing Projects Scheme in Madras State during the current year are Rs. 5 lakhs. No expenditure has, however, been incurred by them during the first four months, viz., April to July, 1965.

Power Projects in Kerala

2245. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scrutiny of the list of power projects sent by the State of Kerala has been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) how many projects have been approved, and financial sanction accorded?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4871/65].

बागमती योजना

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

2246. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

[श्री न० प्र० यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बागमती योजना की क्रियान्विति के काम को घपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना से कितना लाभ होने का अनुमान है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) बिहार सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बागमती नदी पर एक सिंचाई योजना और एक व्यापक बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम को हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है।

(ख) बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम से बिहार में 455 बर्ग मील क्षेत्र के संरक्षण की और सिंचाई योजना से लगभग 1.78 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सम्भावना है।

Pensioners' Participation in Punjabi Suba Agitation

2247. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 687 on the 1st April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether pensions of those people who took part in the Punjabi Suba agitation have been restored to them; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Three cases of

military pensioners have been reported to Government. Pensions in these cases have been restored. No such case of civil pensioner has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Equity Investment

2248. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 25th March, 1965 and state whether the results of the Tax Credit Certificate Scheme announced on the 24th December, 1964 with respect to the impact of equity investment in new industrial ventures has been assessed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Tax Credit Certificate Scheme announced in the Lok Sabha on the 24th December, 1964, has since been incorporated in the Finance Act, 1965. The details of the Scheme have since been worked out and are expected to be notified shortly. The Tax Credit Certificate Scheme is only one of the several measures taken by Government, in the recent past, to improve the investment climate, viz., the establishment of the Unit Trust and the I.D.B., the tax concessions in the 1965-66 budget and in the supplementary budget of August 1965 and the easing of certain controls. It would be appreciated, therefore, that it would be difficult to assess the effect of each one of these measures individually, on equity investment in new industrial ventures.

Chitauri Bund

2249. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
 { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Technical Committee to devise long-term measures for the protection of the Chitauri bund from the ravages of the river Burhi Gandak;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) whether any report has been submitted?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

1. Chairman, Central Water & Power Commission.	Chairman
2. Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Uttar Pradesh	Member
3. Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Bihar	Member
4. Chief Engineer North-Eastern Railway	Member
5. Chief Engineer, Flood Control, Central Water and Power Commission.	Member Secretary

The terms of reference are as under:—

- (1) to review the flood problem of the river Great Gandak with particular reference to the reach on the right bank downstream of the tri-junction of the Nepal-U.P.-Bihar border up to Chitauni ghat;
- (2) to make an assessment of the protection afforded in the past by the Chitauni bund together with its various protective works constructed on the right bank of the river by the U.P. Government;
- (3) to study the causes responsible for inadequate protection in the past by this embankment during the flood season of certain years;
- (4) to lay down standards to which the bund and its various protective works should be built so as to be effective and secure and to make recommendations for improve-

ments in the system, for achieving these objectives.

- (c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of October, 1965.

Sone Barrage in Bihar

2256. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;

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

(a) whether the construction of the long concrete structure of the Sone Barrage in Bihar has been completed;

(b) if so, the irrigation potentialities of the barrage;

(c) whether there is any difficulty in the erection of iron gates, spillways and sluices; and

(d) when the road bridge will be opened to traffic?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The construction of the barrage has been completed, except the installation of gates and hoists.

(b) The new barrage will stabilise irrigation in the existing command of 7.32 lakhs acres of the present Sone Canal command. An additional area of 3.07 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation on completion of the Sone Remodelling works. A further net area of 2.52 lakh acres will also be irrigated when the two Sone High Level Canals are sanctioned and constructed.

(c) There has been some difficulty in obtaining imported materials required for the gates, and in obtaining supplies of steel from indigenous sources. The installation of the gates is expected to be completed in 1966.

(d) The road bridge over the barrage is likely to be opened for traffic on 2nd October, 1965.

High dam on the north Koel river (Bihar)

2251. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether the Bihar Government have submitted a scheme to build a 160 ft. high dam on the north Koel river, a tributary of the river Sone, to ensure additional irrigation; and

(b) if so, whether the necessary approval has been given to start the project?

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

(b) This is a project proposed by the Government of Bihar for inclusion in their Fourth Plan. The Project report and estimate are being examined by the Central Water and Power Commission. The question of according approval for starting the project does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

Iron piece in woman's bone who died in Delhi hospital

2252. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered an enquiry to

find out how an eight inch long piece of iron was found in the bone of a woman who died in a Delhi hospital on the 9th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken against those held responsible?

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

(b) According to the findings of the enquiry, a Kuntschar nail, was inserted in the bone of Smt. Phul Wanti during the surgical operation and it was meant to remain there for joining the bone.

(c) Does not arise. The above surgical procedure is a well known, accepted technique.

Houses in Delhi

2253. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made regarding the approximate number of houses required for the growing population of Delhi for the next ten years; and

(b) if so, how this problem for the growing population is proposed to be solved?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. The approximate number of houses to be constructed in Delhi during the next 10 years, as estimated in the work studies relating to the Master Plan for Delhi, is given below:—

Proposed housing programmes of Delhi during 1966—76

S. No	Item	No. of houses to be constructed in the 4th Plan i.e. 1966-71	No. of houses to be constructed in the 5th Plan i.e. 1971-76.	Total
1.	Government Housing	30,000	37,000	67,000
2.	Squatters and Low Cost Housing	25,000	25,000	50,000
3.	Private Housing	95,000	127,500	222,500
Total :		150,000	189,500	339,500

Efforts are being made to step up the housing programmes both in the public and private sectors.

Damodar Valley Project

2254. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the Irrigation potential created by the Damodar Valley Project during 1964-65 has been utilised;

(b) if not, how much of it was utilised; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). During 1964-65 a potential of the order of 7,15,000 acres for Kharif and 55,000 acres for Rabi irrigation was created against which the actual utilisation was 6,53,816 acres for Kharif and 37,983 acres for Rabi.

(c) The shortfall in Kharif crop is due to the non-completion of necessary water courses and field channels. It is hoped that the small shortfall in Rabi irrigation will be made up.

Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi

2255. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhawaia: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lowest tender for the construction of the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi was 1/7 per cent below the C.P.W.D. schedule of rates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tender which was originally 12-1/2 per cent higher than the C.P.W.D. schedule of rates was made lesser by 2 per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the circumstances under which the lowest tender was not accepted?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the work awarded in August 1965

i.e., nearly 10 years ago. The construction of the Ashoka Hotel was not entrusted to the lowest tenderer who had quoted 1/7 per cent below the 1950 C.P.W.D. Schedule of Rates as he was not considered suitable for the job by the sponsors of the Hotel Project. Negotiations were conducted with the tendered who had quoted 12-1/2 per cent above the 1950 C.P.W.D. Schedule of Rates, as he was known to be reliable, and after he had reduced his quotations from 12-1/2 per cent to 2 per cent above the work was awarded to him.

Foreign Exchange to State Governments

2256. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange made available to the various State Governments during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the details of Heads under which foreign exchange was sanctioned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1566 answered in the Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1965, under the present system no State-wise allocations are fixed. The proposals received from State Governments for various purposes and projects are considered on merits, in accordance with the policy as determined from time to time in the light of the foreign exchange situation. The details of foreign exchange allocations/releases are not readily available.

इबिन मस्पताल, नई दिल्ली

2257. श्री बागड़ी : क्या स्वास्थ्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 जून,
1965 को इबिन मस्पताल का एक वाता-
मूकूमित संयंत्र जला दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण
हैं;

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप
कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) इस के लिये कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मे-
वार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) से (घ). घटते बढ़ते वाल्टेज के
कारण सोल किये हुए कम्प्रेसर की मोटर
जल गई थी इस मोटर के मरम्मत पर अनु-
मानत: लगभग 700 रुपये खर्च होंगे।

Cholera

2258. { Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kolla Venkalah;
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Health be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the in-

cidence of cholera has considerably in-
creased during the last one year;

(b) the steps taken to check it; and

(c) the number of cases from 1st
April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965, State-
wise, as well as the number of cases
among them that proved fatal?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila
Nayar): (a) Except in Kerala, Assam,
Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh where
there has been increase in the inci-
dence of cholera, there has been con-
siderable decrease in all the other
States and Union Territories.

(b) (i) The State Governments con-
cerned took the necessary preventive
and precautionary steps, viz. intensi-
fication of inoculation campaign, dis-
infecting sources of drinking water
and setting up of Isolation Hospitals
in the affected areas.

(ii) The Central Government de-
puted expert teams to the affected
States for finding out the causes of
the out-break of cholera, suggesting
suitable measures for its control and
also arranged for increased supply of
cholera vaccine to the State Gov-
ernments who asked for it.

(c) The number of cases and deaths
that occurred on account of cholera
during the period from 1st April, 1964
to 31st March, 1965, in the States is as
under:—

	State 1	Cases 2	Deaths 3
Andhra Pradesh	.	14,011	5,045
Assam	.	785	311
Bihar	.	3,354	1,143
Gujarat	.	1,353	118
Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala	.	1,719	183
Madras	.	5,338	1,171
Madhya Pradesh	.	961	392
Maharashtra	.	10,124	2,466
Mysore	.	3,204	1,041
Orissa	.	818	.

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	749	191
West Bengal	4,192	1,448
Union Territory of Delhi	1	..
Manipur	125	44
Pondicherry	228	2y
Total	46,962	13,952

तापीय बिजली घर का डिजाइन बनाना

2259. { श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
 डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
 श्री जसवन्त :
 श्री रामसेवक :
 श्री फ० गो० सेन :
 श्री कपूर सिंह :
 श्री सोलंकी :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या सिन्धु और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने इस सरकार से एक करार किया है जिस के अन्तर्गत तापीय बिजली के डिजाइन तैयार करने के लिये इस भारतीय इंजीनियरों को प्रशिक्षण देगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

सिन्धु और बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय जल तथा बिद्युत् आयोग की ताप शक्ति संस्था की सहायता से इस देश के पांच विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं को प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव विचारा-धीन है ।

(ख) विस्तृत बातों पर बातचीत की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Statues of Britishers

2260. { श्री Surendra Pal Singh:
 श्री Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether all the statues of British Viceroy and Generals which were removed from various vantage points in the capital during the past few years have been housed in suitable places; and

(b) if so, where they have been placed and how many more such statues are yet to be removed from public places in Delhi?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Nine out of twelve statues have been removed. Two of these are in the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta and one was transferred to the Royal School, Durgam, Northern Island. The other statues have been kept in the Exhibition Grounds. These will be installed in a park proposed to be developed near the Coronation Pillar in Old Delhi.

Income-Tax Employees

2261. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in almost all the Income-tax Offices there

are a number of employees paid from contingencies who are not getting even the minimum pay given to Class IV employees;

(b) whether these employees are working as such for more than 10 years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There are certain employees paid from Contingencies in the various Income-tax Offices. Such persons are engaged on work for which the need for regular whole-time employees is not established. Under the existing rules, they are entitled to be paid at market rates or at the rates of minimum wages fixed by the respective State Governments for comparable schedule employments, whichever is higher.

(b) There are 25 contingent-paid employees who are working as such for more than 10 years.

(c) The position regarding the absorption of such employees into the regular establishment is reviewed from time to time. A review in this behalf was initiated recently, and all posts which qualify for being brought on to the regular establishment will be converted into regular posts.

Development of Industries in States

2262. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount granted by Government to each State to develop or expand the existing industries during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A statement indicating the approved outlay for the Third Plan for large and medium industries and village and small industries and the anticipated expenditure is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4872/65].

Tungabhadra Canal

2263. { Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1577 on the 25th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the additional loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 155.40 lakhs sought by the Andhra Pradesh Government for the current financial year for the Tungabhadra High level Canal scheme has since been granted;

(b) if so when;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for reducing the assistance for the last financial year to Rs. 125 lakhs from Rs. 175.46 lakhs sought by the State Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). No. The matter is under consideration.

(d) The additional assistance for 1964-65 was reduced in view of the considerations that there would be some items in Stage I, which could be carried forward beyond the target date i.e. June, 1966 and also that the State Government might be able to find some resources on their own.

Flood Control in Delhi

2264. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert Committee has been appointed to go into the problem of floods in Delhi and the surrounding areas and to suggest flood control measures;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee;

(c) whether any report has been submitted;

(d) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(e) the decision of Government thereon?

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

(b)

- (1) Shri Moti Ram,
Consultant, Ministry
of Irrigation & Power Chairman
- (2) Shri M.L. Wahli,
Chief Engineer
(Yamuna Barrage)
Puniab Member
- (3) Shri Kishori Lal,
Chief Engineer (Irrigation)
Govt. of Rajasthan Member
- (4) Shri V.R. Vaish,
Addl. Chief Engineer
(Land), Delhi Admin-
istration Member
- (5) Shri K.C. Khatri,
Director Central Water
& Power Commission Member
[Now Chief Engineer
(Flood Control) Delhi
Administration] Secretary.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4873/85].

Housing Survey in Rajasthan

2265. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey by Statisticians has disclosed that more than half the people of Rajasthan live in one room tenements;

(b) whether 50 to 60 percent of these tenements are inhabited by 4 to 10 persons as members of each household; and

(c) the assistance given by the Centre for improvement of housing conditions in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, according to the Census of 1961, about 51 per cent. households lived in one tenements.

(b) Yes, in congested areas of Jaipur City.

(c) The Central Government have so far given Rs. 4.92 crores to the Government of Rajasthan for the various social housing schemes. Another sum of Rs. 3.9 crores has been given for this purpose from the funds made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Jodhpur Bank

2266. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defalcations in the Office of Official Liquidator, Jodhpur Bank have occurred since the date he occupied the office of Liquidator;

(b) if so, the amount defalcated;

(c) whether the office has been inspected by Government; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps so far against the Official Liquidator?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There is nothing like an Official Liquidator, Jodhpur Bank. However, a defalcation of about Rs 51,400 in the office of the Official Liquidator attached to the Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur, was discovered in February, 1965.

(c) The office had been regularly inspected by the Regional Director, Company Law Board.

(d) On the report of an audit party, the Official Liquidator, who was a part-

time officer when the defalcation took place, has been replaced by a whole-time Official Liquidator who has been asked to prepare all the registers and comply with all instructions regarding keeping of accounts and maintenance of cash books. The police is investigating into the defalcation and will proceed against the former Official Liquidator, if necessary.

Public Sector Undertakings

2267. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned by public sector undertakings during the last five years with break-up figures year-wise and their proportion to the figures of total production in the public sector undertakings and the amount of foreign exchange spent by them during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Smoking of Cigarettes

2268. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal on the lines of U.S.A. President's decree that it should be written on every cigarette box that smoking is injurious to health; and

(b) if so, when it will be issued?

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

(b) Does not arise.

C.P.W.D. Employees at Faridabad

2269. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees working in the Central P.W.D. at Faridabad have not been paid the city com-

pensatory allowance and House rent allowance with effect from the 1st August, 1964;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give the House rent allowance and City Compensatory Allowance with effect from the 1st August, 1964; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) C.P.W.D. employees residing at Faridabad and working there are not yet eligible for any City Compensatory Allowance or House Rent Allowance. Such of the employees who reside in Delhi but work at Faridabad have, however, been granted City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance at Delhi rates with effect from the 1st July, 1965.

(b) No.

(c) Under the existing rules, City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance are not sanctioned with retrospective effect. A proposal to include Faridabad as a 'C' Class Station (cities with a population of 50,000 and above) is under consideration.

Corporate Sector's Share in National Savings

2270. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey of the National Council of Applied Economic Research has revealed that the share of the corporate sector in the net national saving in India is not more than 5.3 per cent as against 18 to 20 per cent in many other countries and attributed it to the tax structure in India; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). According to a recent survey of the National Council of Applied Econo-

mic Research, the share of the corporate sector in the net national saving was 5.3 per cent on an average for the period 1950-51 to 1961-62. The lower percentage in the case of India is more a reflection of the comparative smallness of the corporate sector in relation to the national economy than of the tax structure in India.

Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

2271. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, one of the three major projects of the Chambal complex, is proceeding according to the schedule;

(b) if not, the causes for the delay; and

(c) the effect of delay over other works of the Chambal complex?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The commissioning of Rana Pratap Sagar Project is likely to be about six months behind schedule.

(b) The causes for the delay are difficulties met with in foundations, necessitating special treatment, and relocation of the power house; scarcity of steel and cement and foreign exchange.

(c) This will, however, have no effect on other works of the Chambal complex.

U.S.S.R. Project to Check Floods

2272. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether the USSR have proposed some Project to check devastation by river-floods;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Income-tax Officers

2273. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 500 Income Tax Officers will be needed to cope up with the increased work in the Income Tax Department the next five years; and

(b) how is the need going to be met?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The question of additional staff for coping with the anticipated increase in work in the Income-tax Department during the next five years is under examination.

(b) The posts will be filled in accordance with the recruitment rules.

"Junior Technical Schools"

2274. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to its survey, there is a substantial wastage of facilities offered to Junior Technical Schools in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent them?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. A factual survey of the junior technical schools revealed that out of 100 students admitted to these schools, about 38 came out successful at the end of three

years and out of them, only 18 joined industries for employment.

(b) The survey was conducted by the Planning Commission as a part of its preparation for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Appropriate measures for improving the scheme of junior technical schools would therefore be considered at the time of finalising the proposals for the Fourth Plan.

Land Reforms

2275. { Shri Basappa:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the measures for effective enforcement of land reforms and tenancy laws as recommended by Mr. Wolf Ladejinsky, Consultant to the Ford Foundation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The views of the State Governments concerned are contained in the publication 'A Study on Tenurial Conditions in Package Districts'.

Classification of Cities

2277. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration the question of classification of certain cities in the country in view of the increase of population there; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies

2278. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 606 on the 4th March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the views and reactions of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Central Council of Local Self Government regarding the augmentation of the financial resources of the Urban Local Bodies; and

(b) if so, the views of the various State Governments in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Final replies have not yet been received from all States. A statement giving their views will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as all the replies are obtained.

भारत सरकार के मूद्रणालयों में बेकार पड़ी मशीनरी

2279. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या निर्माण प्रौर धाबास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के सभी मूद्रणालयों में बहुत सी मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप काम पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन मूद्रणालयों से तथा कितनी कितनी मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं तथा इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी कितनी मशीनें हैं, जो विदेशों से आयात की गई थीं ; लेकिन उनको बसाने के लिये बहुत समय तक आपरिटर नियुक्त नहीं किये गये थे ?

निर्माण प्रौर धाबास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी नहीं। देश के विभिन्न भागों में भारत सरकार के 12 मूद्रणालय स्थित हैं। इनमें से तीनों में कोई मशीन बेकार नहीं पड़ी है तथा शेष नौ मूद्रणालयों में बेकार पड़ी हुई मशीनों का प्रतिशत सगारई गयी मशीनों की संख्या की तुलना में 15 से 20 तक है।

(ख) वांछित सूचना का विवरण संलग्न है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4874/65]।

(ग) नो।

Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd.

2280. { Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the liability of paying in sterling the nationalization costs of the British-owned Tramways Company of Calcutta as laid down by the terms of the Act passed by the West Bengal Assembly;

(b) whether inflation of net profit is being manipulated by not allocating the amounts needed to keep up repairs and renewals which by the Act is a first charge on surplus revenue;

(c) whether Government have computed its effect on the money to be paid at the time of nationalization, and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up a Committee to go into the accounts and balance-sheets of the Tramways Company prior to 1950 and also after the Act of 1951 laying down the terms of nationalization of the tramways was passed.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) West Bengal Act XXV of 1951 confirms an agreement entered into by the State Government with the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. This agreement provides inter alia for the payment of a certain amount in Sterling subject to the exchange regulations and other relevant laws prevailing in the United Kingdom and in India. An application for such payment will presumably be made when the occasion arises. There

is no question at this stage of Government accepting the liability for paying this amount in Sterling.

(b) Audited accounts of the company disclose allocation of funds to repairs and renewals. In the absence of any complaints and any adverse comment by the auditors in this regard there does not appear to be any reasonable ground to suspect that the profits have been inflated.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No Sir.

Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd.

2281. { Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income-tax free renewal and depreciation reserves of the British Tramways Company of Calcutta have been used for the purposes for which such reserves were meant;

(b) whether it is a fact that since 1947, the sum of £700,000 out of General Reserves and Renewal Fund (mostly latter) has been used up on new expansion leaving little in replacement and renewal fund; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into these and other financial irregularities of this British Company?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The audited accounts of the company indicate that certain amounts were utilised for repairs, renewals etc. out of the amounts set apart for reserves, for repairs and renewals and the auditors have certified the accounts as correct.

(b) Without a detailed examination of the accounts of the company since 1947, it is not possible to indicate what amount, if any, has been drawn from the General Reserves and Renewal Funds for new expansion. The amount at the credit of the

Revenue Reserve on 31-12-63 was £376,965. This included £73,738 in the Revenue Appropriation Account and £ 393,229 in the Renewals and Replacement Accounts.

(c) There have been no complaints so far about irregularities in the accounts of the company referred to nor has any adverse comments been recorded by the auditors. If, however, doubts are raised the Registrar of Companies is authorized under Section 234 of the Companies Act to call on the company to furnish further information or explanation as may be necessary. The Registrar will no doubt exercise this authority if the situation so requires.

Thermal Power Stations

2282. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the Pathratu Thermal Power Station of the Bihar State Electricity Board, Bandel Thermal Power Station of the West Bengal State Electricity Board and extensions to the Coke Oven Power Plant of the Durgapur Project were sanctioned and whether the demands for the generation and utilisation of power in respect of each of the above stations were taken into consideration before their sanction; and

(b) the extent of load already realised from these stations?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Pathratu Thermal Station was approved by the Technical Advisory Committee on Power, Irrigation & Flood Control on 3:8:65 but formal sanction is yet to be issued. Bandel Thermal Station & 1st extension of Durgapur Coke Oven Plant were sanctioned in January, 1961 and January, 1960 respectively. The Second extension of Durgapur Coke Oven Plant has not been sanctioned pending certain clarification from the State Government while its third extension was sanctioned in October, 1963. The anticipated load

demands of the respective areas in Bihar and West Bengal were duly taken into consideration while formulating these schemes. Sanctions, wherever accorded, have been based on anticipated load demands.

(b) Pathratu Thermal Station, Bandel Thermal Station and the third extension of the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant have not been commissioned so far. The second extension of the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant has not been sanctioned so far. The question of the anticipated load demand having been realised in their cases does not, therefore, arise. In the case of the 1st extension of Durgapur Coke Oven Plant, the anticipated load demand has been realised. Against an aggregate of 210 MW installed at present at Durgapur Coke Oven Power Station, the firm generating capacity is 135 MW. The present demand on the power station is 160 MW.

New Directorate of Central Excise and Customs

2283. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a new Directorate to assess the impact of new duties of Customs and Excises over the common masses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up of a Directorate of Tax Research and Planning is being examined in pursuance of a recommendation of the Central Excise Re-organisation Committee which has been accepted in principle by the Government of India.

In this connection attention is invited to the sub-para (e) of the Financial Memorandum appended to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1965, which sets out the purpose for which the Directorate is proposed to be set up.

Kerala Land Reforms Act

2284. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963;

(b) the reasons for reducing the number of Land Tribunals in Kerala;

(c) how far the Land Reforms Act has succeeded in eliminating intermediate tenures in Kerala; and

(d) the number of purchases made so far?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Certain difficulties have been noticed in the implementation of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. Whether these difficulties could be removed by the modification of Rules or administrative instructions or amendment of the Act, is being examined;

(b) There has not been any reduction in the number of Land Tribunals in Kerala. Some modification in the jurisdiction of Tribunals has been effected to facilitate speedy disposal;

(c) for the abolition of intermediary tenures special legislation has been enacted, namely, The Travancore-Cochin Edavagal Rights Acquisition Act 1955, the Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act, 1961 and the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1960. Proposals for the vesting of Shri Pandaravaka lands are under consideration;

(d) Provisions for optional right of purchase by tenants have come into force. So far 793 applications for purchase have been filed, out of which 101 applications have been disposed of and 27 granted. The provisions for *suo moto* action by the State for transfer of ownership to tenants of non-resumable lands will be enforced after fair rents have been determined.

Government Quarters in Nanakpur, New Delhi

2285. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the back-doors of most of the 'G' Type quarters in Nanakpur, New Delhi are in a depleted condition and they need immediate replacement;

(b) whether a complaint by the allottees was made to the Executive Engineer, 'G' Division about two years back as a result of which proper investigation was made by the C.P.W.D. authorities and subsequently a list of depleted doors was prepared;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing the new doors so far; and

(d) when the new doors are likely to be provided

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). In September, 1964, on receipt of complaints from some of the allottees, the C.P.W.D. surveyed the 952 type II quarters in Nanakpur. It was found that 109 doors needed replacement. An estimate for the work has been sanctioned and it is expected to be completed in 3 to 4 months time.

Electricity Rates in Rural Areas

2286. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very high rates of electricity are charged from the consumers in the rural areas; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) While there are no separate tariffs for urban and rural areas as such, it is true that the electricity rates for agriculture and small industries are high in certain areas in some States. This is so in spite of the fact actual

average cost of power supply for Kwh sold is generally higher than the rate for agricultural purposes.

(b) The tariff structure of the State Electricity Boards is generally determined on the basis of the cost of generation, transmission and distribution lines required in giving power supply to the consumers, the connected transmission equipment and the overhead charges. The cost of generation is dependent upon the mode of generation i.e., whether the generation is by hydro, steam or diesel. As the distribution of coal and hydro resources is not uniform over the entire country, the costs involved differ from State to State. Extension of electricity in rural areas involves considerable capital expenditure on transmission and distribution lines. Also the load in those areas are generally scattered. This results in higher cost for supply of power to the rural areas.

However, efforts are being made to reduce the electricity tariffs on Agriculture wherever it is very high.

**Fire in Indraprastha Power Station,
New Delhi**

2287. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

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

(a) whether the inquiry into the outbreak of fire in the warehouse of the Indraprastha power station on the 1st August, has been completed;

(b) if so, its findings and conclusions; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The enquiry conducted by the General Manager, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, has been completed. The report of the Police enquiry is await-

ed. A sub-committee was also set up by the Delhi Electric Supply Committee to consider the report. The Sub-Committee agreed with the findings of the General Manager.

(b) About 13 officials of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have, according to the report of the General Manager, been found responsible for administrative lapses.

(c) The report is laid on the Table of the House.

**Rural Water Supply Schemes in the
Central Area of Kerala**

2288. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested for additional funds for the steady execution of rural water supply schemes in the coastal areas in view of the recent cholera epidemic in the State; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**कलकत्ता तथा अन्य बड़े नगरों के लिए
जल संभरण तथा जल विकास योजना**

2289. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता के लिये जल संभरण तथा जल विकास योजना तैयार कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा तथा उस में से भारत सरकार कितनी राशि देगी ;

(ग) क्या अन्य बड़े शहरों में भी ऐसी योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वहाँ पर ये योजनाएँ कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएँगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) कलकत्ता मेट्रोपोलिटन प्लानिंग धार्मेनाइजेशन कलकत्ता के लिये एक ब्यापक जस प्रती एवं नाली योजना तैयार कर रहा है ।

(ख) फिलहाल यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Allotment of Quarters in New Delhi

2290. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2298 on the 15th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether 152 type IV quarters have been allotted in July 1965, as scheduled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these are now likely to be allotted?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The quarters could not be allotted as these have not yet been given water connections by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Allotments will be made as soon as water supply is arranged by the Corporation.

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Appointment of Central Officers in States

2291. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to appoint Central Officers in the States to ensure better implementation of the Fourth Plan programmes is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(b) Details are being worked out.

गंडक परियोजना

2292. श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने भारत सरकार के प्रादेशों के अनुसार लगभग एक वर्ष पहले गंडक परियोजना के लिये मशीनों सप्लाई करने के लिये टेंडर मंगवाये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन देशों से टेंडर माँगे गये थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस परियोजना के लिए जापान ने वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किन शर्तों पर; और

(ङ) क्या मशीनों के घाटंर देने के लिये समय-सीमा बढ़ाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रार्थना की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ङ). जी, हाँ । बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने गण्डक परियोजना के लिये मशीनरी की सप्लाई के टेंडर इटली,

घास्ट्रिया, योगोस्लाविया, हंगरी, फ्रांस, स्वीडन और जापान से मंगाये थे। यदि मशीनरी के लिए आदेश जापान में दिये जाएं तो जापान द्वारा दिये गये चतुर्थ येन ऋण से आयात पर खर्च किया जा सकता है। येन ऋण, तो और भी बहुत से आयातों के लिये उपलब्ध है, की शर्त निम्नलिखित है :—

(क) राशि : ₹ 28.57 करोड़।

(ख) ऋणायणी : 19.05 करोड़ रुपये, 5 वर्षों की रियायती अवधि समेत, 15 वर्षों में और बाकी 9.52 करोड़ रुपये, 8 वर्षों की रियायती अवधि सहित, 19 वर्षों में।

(ग) सूब दर : 5.75 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष।

मशीनरी के लिये आदेश देने के लिये समय सीमा को बढ़ाने हेतु अभी तक कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

Allocation to States during 1st, 2nd and 3rd Plans

2293. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan allocations by the Centre to each State during the First, Second and Third Plans for the following:

- (i) Road Development;
- (ii) Industries and Mining (excluding heavy industries);
- (iii) Heavy Industries;
- (iv) Power;
- (v) Irrigation (major and medium);
- (vi) Agriculture (including community development, minor irrigation and soil conservation but excluding forests);
- (vii) Forests;
- (viii) Education (General & Technical); and

(b) whether each State has fully utilised the allocations made aforesaid?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Information is not available.

Sea Erosion Board

2294. { **Shri Lakhmu Bhawan:**
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Board to go into the problem of Sea erosion in the country; and

(b) if so, the functions of the Board?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The question of constituting a Central Beach Erosion Board is under consideration.

(b) The Board would be a high level technical body for directing the programmes for investigations, designs and research and development of coastal engineering works.

Customs Duty on Wool Waste and Rags

2296. { **Shri Murli Manohar:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Woollen Industry in India has urged Government to withdraw the 40 per cent. Customs Duty on wool waste and rags; commonly known as shoddy; and

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

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

(b) After carefully considering the representations, the Government have decided that there is no case for withdrawing the duty imposed on wool waste and rags as part of the Budget proposals.

सफरजंग अस्पताल

2297. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाती : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सफरजंग अस्पताल में प्रयोगशाला तकनीशनों को किस प्रकार निरुक्त किया जाता है ; और

(ख) 1965 में अब तक क्रमशः प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति द्वारा कितनी निरुक्तियाँ की गई हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन रोजगार ब्यूरो द्वारा भेजे गये तथा उन पदों के आवेदक विभागीय उम्मीदवारों में से चुन कर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) सीधी भर्ती से—12
पदोन्नति से—1

Former Employees of Bank of China

2298. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some former Indian employees of the Bank of China (now liquidated) have not yet been paid their provident fund and other lawful dues;

(b) if so, how many employees, and how much amount in each case, are involved; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The amounts which still remain to be paid are:

(i) Rs. 11,572 in the case of 22 subordinate employees, on account of their share of the assets of the staff welfare fund; and

(ii) Rs. 12,568 in the case of 9 employees at the Bombay branch, on account of provident fund dues and Rs. 5404 in the case of these employees on account of retrenchment compensation.

The liquidator has been asked to get the claims on account of retrenchment compensation filed by the former Indian employees, in accordance with the established procedure, and also to expedite the other payments.

Irrigated Land

2299. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the irrigated lands bear to the total cultivable lands in the country; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to provide irrigation facilities to all the available cultivable land?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The percentage of the irrigated area to the total cultivable area in the country at the end of the Third Five Year Plan would be about 19%.

(b) Out of the total cultivable area of about 445.5 million acres, the area expected to be brought under irrigation by all possible major and Medium Irrigation Projects would be about 112 million acres and that by Minor Irrigation schemes 75 million acres, or about 42% in all. Of this, 19% would be under irrigation by the end of the current Plan. Major, medium and minor irrigation projects will be taken up in future Plans to the extent resources permit.

मद्रास तथा लेखनसामग्री विभाग में अनियमितताएं

2300. श्री प्रकाशचौर दास श्री : क्या निर्वाण और दयाबास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय से मद्रास तथा लेखनसामग्री विभाग में अनियमितताएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसी राज्य की मतदाता सूची को हिन्दी प्रथवा अंग्रेजी में छपवाने का काम बाहर के जिन

छापेखानों को दिया गया है, उन में ऐसे भी मद्रक हैं, जिन्होंने टेन्डर फार्मों में निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार जमानत की राशि भी जमा नहीं की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाम्ना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जहाँ तक मतदाता सूची का संबंध है, उस के लिए सीधे दिल्ली प्रशासन ने टेन्डर मंगवाये थे तथा मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री विभाग की सलाह, केवल मुद्रण तथा जिस्दसाजी (बाइन्डिंग) के नियमों के अनुसार प्राप्त कुटेशनों के प्रौचित्य पर मांगी गयी थी । अतएव प्रस्तावित मुद्रण कन्ट्रैक्ट की शर्तों से मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री विभाग का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था ।

(ग) प्रश्न हां नहीं उठता ।

Barak River Project in Assam

2301. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation report for the Barak River Project in Assam has been received;

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

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The investigations are still in progress.

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

मलेरिया उन्मूलन

2302. डा० महाश्वेद प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मलेरिया उन्मूलन का कार्य भी घटी पूरा होने वाला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस काम के लिए नियुक्त किये गये कितने व्यक्ति विभिन्न राज्यों में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में, बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां । देश में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किये गये 393.25 एककों (भूटान को नियत किये गये 1 एकक तथा सिक्किम को नियत किये गये .050 एकक सहित) में से 143 एकक क्षेत्रों ने अब तक मलेरिया उन्मूलन का काम पूरा कर लिया है और इन एककों में यह काम बन्द कर दिया गया है अथवा किया जा रहा है । 170 और एकक क्षेत्र इस समय कार्यक्रम की प्रगत अवस्था में हैं ।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, केरल, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों में फले 143 एकक क्षेत्रों में जिनमें मलेरिया उन्मूलन का काम पूरा हो चुका है ड्राइवरो सहित 24015 चिकित्सा तथा पराचिकित्सा कर्मचारियों एवं 1978 लिपिक तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के कार्यमुक्त किये जाने की संभावना है उन में से संभवतः 21327 का उन राज्यों की विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में उपयोग किया जायगा ।

जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है इस राज्य में चल रहे 67.00 एककों में से 35.75 एकक क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया उन्मूलन का काम पूरा हो चुका है । इन 35.75 एकक क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त ड्राइवरो सहित 60447 चिकित्सा तथा परा-चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों में से संभवतः 5201 व्यक्तियों को इस राज्य की विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में लगा लिया जायेगा । अनुपयुक्त समझे गये व्यक्तियों के अलावा शेष सभी कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने के बारे में राज्य सरकार उचित कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

**Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram,
New Delhi**

2302. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri D. S. Patil:

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

(a) the number of quarters ready for allotment in Sector 5 of Ramakrishnapuram; and

(b) when these are likely to be allotted?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 1300.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had originally indicated that they would be able to supply water by about July this year. The Corporation has now stated that they are ready to supply water but that Government should arrange for installation of a booster pump. Steps are being taken to do so and the quarters will be allotted as soon as the water supply arrangements are complete.

**Reimbursement of Tuition Fees to
Central Government Employees**

2304. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to modify the scheme for re-imburement of tuition fees paid by Government employees for their children;

(b) if so, in what respect; and

(c) whether the facility is proposed to be extended for university and technical education beyond secondary stage, particularly in respect of children of low-paid employees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The question whether tuition fees paid by the Government employees in respect of education of their children in Primary Classes/Schools should be reimbursed is under examination.

(c) Beyond the secondary stage, the concession of reimbursement of tuition fees is admissible for study in pre-University classes, or the first year of an Intermediate course or of a Technical College if the children in respect of whom the reimbursement of fees is claimed have not passed the Higher Secondary or an equivalent examination.

There is no proposal to extend the scope of the scheme further.

C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers in N.E.F.A.

2305. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) how many Sectional Officers of the C.P.W.D. are there in NEFA area;

(b) their terms and conditions of service; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those terms and conditions specially as regards the transfer of those who have been there for long periods?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Health Survey of Students

2306. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any health survey of students in schools and colleges has been made so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there are any proposals to conduct such a health survey?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Directors of State Bank of India

2307. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the dates of the initial appointment of the present Directors of the State Bank of India;

(b) the names of those Directors who have served the longest and the periods for which they have served; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the State Bank of India in the near future?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The names of the directors of the Central Board of the State Bank and the dates on which they were first appointed to the board are indicated in a statement, which is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4875/65].

(b) Apart from Shri J. D. Choksi and Shri Pratapsinh Mathuradas, who are elected directors and became members of the board on the 1st July, 1955 and the 14th November, 1956 respectively, Shri D. R. Gadgil has been a director on the Central Board since the 1st July, 1955 and Sarvashri Ramnath A. Podar and D. P. Goenka have been serving as directors since the 1st July, 1957.

(c) Sub-section (5) of Section 20 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 provides for the retirement by rotation of the six directors nominated by the Central Government under Section 19(1)(d) of the Act. Apart from filling these and other vacancies, which may occur in the usual course, no reconstitution of the board is contemplated.

Water Famine in Delhi

2308. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over one lakh people in half a dozen South

and West Delhi colonies are facing a partial water famine;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the same; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir. Shortage of water is, however, sometimes felt during summer months in certain areas in South and West Delhi;

(b) The shortage is mainly due to:—

(i) the phenomenal increase in the population of Delhi.

(ii) the increased demand during summer.

(iii) lack of adequacy of conveying mains to new and out-lying colonies, and

(iv) A large number of public hydrants being left open leading to wastage of water.

(c) The following measures have been taken to overcome the shortage:—

(i) supplies are being further augmented.

(ii) booster pumping stations are proposed to be set up in high level areas, and

(iii) Delhi Municipal Corporation have been advised to close as many public hydrants as possible especially in non-residential areas and such residential areas wherein people can be given house connections.

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

2309. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two batches of technicians have received training in U.K. on Government expense for running the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad, and a third batch has also been sent to U.K. for the same purpose;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these technicians are without any work in the Mill since their return from U.K.; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). All the three batches of trainees of the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, who underwent training in the mills of Messrs. Portals Ltd. of the U.K., the technical collaborators, have returned to India. Due to the delay in the commissioning of the mill, it has not been possible to employ these trainees, on their return from the UK. on the production processes of the mill as originally intended. However, every effort is being made to fully utilise their services in the various activities preparatory to the commissioning of the mill, such as supervision of the civil works, preparation of plans and drawing, technical correspondence, getting the machinery received at site ready for erection and the actual erection of the machine tools in the workshop of the mill.

Repayment of Foreign Loans

2310. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign loans required to be repaid during the current year; and

(b) how it is likely to affect the overall foreign exchange position of India this year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 153 crores in foreign exchange or through exports and Rs. 44 crores in rupees.

(b) The debt repayments are the first charge against our available resources and will to that extent reduce the availability for other purposes.

11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1965-66 AND SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1964-65 OF THE KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Supplementary Financial Statement for the year 1964-65 and Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66 of the Kerala State Electricity Board, under sub-section (3) of section 61 of the Electric (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4864/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1247 dated the 25th August, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1248 dated the 25th August, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1249 dated the 25th August, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4865/65].

11.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISCUSSIONS WITH SECRETARY-GENERAL OF U.N.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसी पर है। उसको प्राय पहले सुन लें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him make the statement first and then he can raise the point of order.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, the Secretary-General of the United Nations U. Thant, arrived in New Delhi on September 12, 1965 and after staying here for three days he left yesterday for New York. We welcomed him amongst ourselves not only as a high dignitary but also as a representative of the world organisation on which lies the heavy responsibility of preserving international peace.

The Secretary-General and I had free and frank discussions. He met the Foreign Minister and also saw the Defence Minister. During the discussions the Secretary-General drew attention to the grave implications of the present conflict specially in relation to the welfare of the 600 million people belonging to India and Pakistan. He referred to the Security Council Resolutions of September 4 and 6, and appealed that a cease-fire should be ordered immediately by both countries.

I gave a factual narration of the events as they had taken place and pointed out that the present conflict was not of our seeking; it was started by Pakistan when thousands of armed infiltrators invaded our State of Jammu and Kashmir commencing from August 5, 1965 with the objective of destroying or capturing vital positions such as airports, police stations and bridges and ultimately of seizing power forcibly from the State Government at Srinagar. Finding that its initial invasion had largely failed, Pakistan had launched, on

1st September, 1965 a massive armed attack not only across the cease-fire line but across the international frontier as well. Pakistan had thus not only started the conflict but had further escalated it in such a manner as to leave India with no choice except to take counter measures in self defence. I explained all this to the Secretary-General and told him that the present conflict had been forced upon us by Pakistani aggression. We were determined, however, to preserve fully and completely the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir formed an integral part; nor could we accept a situation in which Pakistan may continue its armed aggressions on India time and again.

The Secretary-General was particularly anxious that as a first step we should agree to the cease-fire and to the cessation of hostilities. I told him that a cease-fire in regard to the fighting between the troops was understandable but the question of raiders would still remain on our hands. I pointed out that we would have to continue to deal effectively with these raiders, many of whom were still at large in the State of Jammu and Kashmir unless, of course, Pakistan undertook to withdraw them from our territory.

We went into the pros and cons of the cease-fire in some detail. Subsequently, I received a letter from the Secretary-General in which his appeal for a cease-fire was reiterated. A copy of this letter has been placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4866/65].

After full consideration of all aspects, we sent a reply of which also a copy is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4866/65].

As the hon. Members would see from a perusal of this letter, we

raised no objection to the Secretary-General's proposal for a cease-fire. However, in regard to certain matters of vital importance to India, we made our stand perfectly clear. For instance, as already stated, we would have to deal with the raiders who were still sporadically attacking public property or harassing the people in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also, we could not possibly revert to a situation in which we may find ourselves once again unable to prevent infiltrations or to deal effectively with those who had already come in.

In regard to the political aspect of the question, we made it clear that we were fully determined to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India, of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part. From this resolve we could never be deflected, no matter what the pressure or the threat. These were not conditions attached to our acceptance of the cease-fire but were meant to be a clear and unequivocal reiteration of our stand in regard to these vital matters.

Late in the evening of 14th September I received a further letter from the Secretary-General, saying that he could not give any undertaking to which I sent a letter yesterday morning pointing out that as a matter of fact we had not asked him to give any undertaking to us. Our acceptance of the cease-fire proposal thus complied fully with the app. of the Secretary-General. Copies of these letters have also been laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4866/65].

The Secretary-General told me prior to his departure from New Delhi that if by the evening of the 15th September, 1965 Pakistan did not give a reply agreeing to the cease-fire, we should take it that an agreement on this question had not been possible. Since no such ac-

ceptance was received by the stipulated time, an announcement was made that our defence forces will have to continue the operations with unabated vigour.

Although the Secretary-General's present effort to bring about a stoppage of hostilities in order to pave the way for peace has not been fruitful through no lack of co-operation from us, he intends, as he has announced, to pursue his efforts further, and just before leaving Delhi he sent me a further letter, a copy of which is being placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4866/65].

We will send a considered reply as soon as possible.

As hon. Members would see, we have made every effort to extend all co-operation to the United Nations in its efforts to restore peace and we accepted the Secretary-General's proposal for an immediate cease-fire. Pakistan, on the other hand, has given no such acceptance. In fact, the indications are that she is intent upon continuing the fight unless her own plan involving withdrawal of the armed forces of India and Pakistan from the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir, the induction of the United Nations Force and a plebiscite within three months thereafter is agreed to.

Several hon. Members: No.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Never.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Impossible.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Let me state on the floor of this House that not one of these conditions is acceptable to India.

It is obvious now that Pakistan launched an aggression on India by 5th August, 1965, with a view to making an attempt to revive the settled issue of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. She wants to force a de-

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

cision by naked aggression. This we cannot possibly allow. We have no alternative, therefore, but to carry on our struggle. We fully realise that the present armed conflict between India and Pakistan will cause untold hardships and misery to people in both countries. However, I am confident that our countrymen would cheerfully undergo those hardships but they would not allow an aggressor to endanger our freedom or to annex our territories.

I have seen some press reports of President Ayub Khan's press conference of yesterday. Among other things he is reported to have observed that good sense required that India and Pakistan live together in peace. If this is a new and sincere thought, I would greatly welcome it however beated it might be. But if past experience is any guide, these remarks would appear to be part of a propaganda to beguile the world. Previously also President Ayub has talked of the virtue of peace and has followed it up by unprovoked aggression on India in Kutch and subsequently in Kashmir. President Ayub has I trust by now seen the result of Pakistan's policy of hate and hostility against India.

As the circumstances exist today, the nation has to be continuously alert and be ready for any sacrifice to preserve our freedom and integrity. I am greatly beholden to the Parliament, to all the political parties and, indeed, to the entire nation for their united stand against the aggressor. I want also to express once again the gratitude of the nation to the valiant armed forces who have already demonstrated that they are capable not only of defending our frontiers but also of delivering crushing blows to the invader. Their deeds of heroism will make a glorious chapter in the annals of India. This Parliament and the whole country is proud of them. I am confident that we will conti-

nue to meet this challenge with the same determination and courage.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बयान के बाद आप मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने की इजाजत दें। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Some hon. Members rose—

Some hon. Members: No questions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I am not asking any questions. I only want to say one thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा था कि बयान समाप्त होने के बाद आप मुझे मौका देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या प्रश्न है आपका ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि इत्र चार पांच मर्तबा काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में और हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में बहस कराने की बात कही गयी थी, लेकिन हमारी मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। उसके बाद सदन के नेता को और आपको भी पत्र द्वारा संसद् सदस्यों ने कहा कि जल्द से जल्द इसके बारे में बहस होनी चाहिए। अगर पहले बहस हो जाती तो सुरक्षा समिति और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव को क्या जवाब जाना चाहिए उसके बारे में सदन प्रधान मंत्री को सहायता देना। लेकिन सदन को मौका नहीं दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं।

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि कल सदन दिन भर प्रतीक्षा करता था कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई बयान होगा। कई दफा इस बारे में कहा गया है कि जब लोकसभा का सत्र चल रहा हो तो महत्वपूर्ण घोषणाएँ लोकसभा के सामने प्रथम होंगी, अर्थात् बाहर वालों के सामने या बाहर वालों के

सामने नहीं। लेकिन मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कल दिन भर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहाँ बयान देने के बजाय सब से पहले धाज उन्होंने जो पढ़ कर सुनाया है वह छत्रवार वालों से कहा था और इस तरह लोक-सभा का अपमान हुआ। (Interruptions). जो छत्रवार में घाया है वह मैं धाजको सुरक्षा हूँ। यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि बताता समिति और महासचिव को उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है। उसका सारांश न केवल हिन्दुस्तान के छत्रवारों में बल्कि, जैसा कि धाज सवेरे रेडियो पर कहा गया था, न्यूयार्क में प्रकाशित हो चुका है और उसके बाद सदन में यह बात लायी गई है।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, it is a historic moment. The Prime Minister has made a very important and, if I may say so, a very worthy and inspiring statement on this occasion.

I wish to associate myself, the group that I represent and the Party for which we stand here with the determination that the Prime Minister has expressed through his statement to resist aggression and to prevent any loss of either territory or any possession that has come to us by virtue of our Constitution.

I have only one thing more to say and that is that the Government has presented the case of our country, as per the statement made by the Prime Minister, before the United Nations and its Secretary-General in a worthy manner and has placed the case of our country in the right light before the whole of the world by offering to accept their proposals and showing to the whole of the world who really is keen on aggression.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, the Prime Minister has spoken for the whole country and I feel that we here in Parliament should realise that this is a time not

of speaking too much but of keeping quiet.

I wish, however, to say that it is on that account that we condone perhaps the Foreign Minister having told the press certain things which should have been conveyed, in all propriety, first of all, to this House. But I do not make a point of it. On this present occasion, we do not want any controversy to mar the unity of our country.

I would like, however, to tell the Prime Minister that since he has made every conceivable effort, in honour and in decency, to meet the requirements of peace in our part of the world and since Pakistan has in its characteristic fashion repulsed whatever steps we were proposing to take, it is our duty now, a more bounden duty, to take more energetic steps in all the capitals of the world and specially in the capitals of great Powers to make clear of the endeavours we have pursued in the face of the uttermost provocation to bring about peace in our part of the world. That is the request I shall make to the Prime Minister.

I wish to make one suggestion to you as a representative of this House. The Prime Minister has said very rightly that we are proud of our fighting men and I feel that you should ask a team of Members of Parliament to go to places like Amritsar which is a place of pilgrimage for all of us because of Jallianwala Bagh and it is there in Amritsar and other places that our jawans have shown a spirit which is today writ large in the history of our country. I suggest to you, in all humility, that perhaps a team of Members of Parliament can go to the front areas, speak to the jawans and convey to them in person the feelings that we all have in regard to the grand work they are doing.

I repeat again that the Prime Minister who has a terrific responsibility which all of us understand and share,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

to whatever extent is possible, should make further efforts to tell the world how India has been going to the uttermost length in order to bring about peace in this part of the world and that even today we are professing friendship sincerely and truly for the people of Pakistan, even today we are saying that we do not want the slightest escalation of a conflict and even today whatever steps we are taking are steps in self-defence. This point of view has got to be made clear to the world, which has for so long tried obstinately not to understand the Indian case in regard to the integrity of our frontiers. This is the request which I make to the Prime Minister and I do hope that he will respond to it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I welcome this statement, which represents not only the viewpoint of the Government or the Parliament but this is the unanimous voice of the entire country. I wish and hope that we shall continue to fight the enemy till the end and shall continue in our resolve to see that the sovereignty of our country is maintained and that the prestige and honour of our jawans who are fighting in the front are completely vindicated by the actions that we countrymen do.

I only want to say that I associate myself with what has been said, but at the same time I want to emphasize this: let those powers of the world, who have so far been hesitant to say that Pakistan is the aggressor—Pakistan is the only country today which is standing in the way of peace—realise that, if they really want democracy to thrive in the world, then they ought to decide whether it is not time for them to decide once and for all that they should support and help and come to the assistance of India, which is really fighting not for its own sake but for the preservation of freedom and democracy in the entire world.

श्री बड़े (खारबोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसके लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। भारत की नीति हमेशा से शान्ति की नीति रही है और आज भी वह उसी पर कायम है और इस नाते प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस ने उसमें चार चांद लगा दिये हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ और विश्वास रखता हूँ कि अभी उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है और अपनी नीति बतलाई है उस पर वे आखिर तक कायम रहेंगे और अगर ऐसा होना है तो हमारी पार्टी ही नहीं अपितु सारा भारतवर्ष उनके पीछे है। 48 करोड़ इंसान एक घादमी की तरह उनके पीछे हैं। आज हमारे जो वीर जवान वहाँ मोर्चों पर लड़ रहे हैं और जो भारत की स्वतंत्रता व मान, मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिए लड़ रहे और बलिदान कर रहे हैं उसके वास्ते भी मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारी सदा यही नीति कायम रहे और मैं भगवान से कामना करूँगा कि हमें विजयश्री प्राप्त हो और हम भारत भूमि की रक्षा कर सकें।

जहाँ मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को आज के उनके स्टेटमेंट के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ वहाँ मैं उन्हें यह विश्वास भी दिलाता हूँ कि इसमें पूरा देश उनके पीछे है। यह सब पर विदित है कि भारत एक शान्तिप्रिय देश है और हमारी प्रबन्धनी बही नीति है जिसके कारण बाहर के देशों में हमारी काफ़ी ख्याति है। हम शान्ति चाहते हैं और युद्ध हम किसी से भी नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन अपनी भारत भूमि की अखण्डता बनाये रखने के लिए हम बचन-बद्ध और कृतसंकल्प हैं। आज भी पाकिस्तान ने यह युद्ध हम पर बोपा है, पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है, एप्रैलिस पाकिस्तान है हिन्दुस्तान नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान तो अपनी आजादी की रक्षा कर रहा है और

उसका यह निश्चय किसी भी हालत में बदलने वाला नहीं है। यह चीज कि प्राक्रमणकारी पाकिस्तान है हिन्दुस्तान नहीं, दुनिया के हर देश में फैलानी चाहिए।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): The statement made by the hon. Prime Minister is most welcome and has the entire support of the members of my Parliamentary group. Knowing the Prime Minister as we do, we were certain that he would take a strong stand on the Kashmir issue. We would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the members of the Cabinet on the strong stand taken as the country had expected from them. All of us in this country are proud of our jawans expected from them. All of us in this country that, given the opportunity, our forces would show their worth and this was the opportunity and they proved their grit. I once more congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and say that the nation wholeheartedly stands by him in this hour of crisis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I stand on behalf of all the Unattached Members. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let Dr. Aney speak. He is the father of the House.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad that the Prime Minister has made this statement, and we are glad to find that he has made the statement which we expect from him on this occasion. We stand by it. The whole country stands by it, and the world will know that India would stand like one man so long as the obstinacy of Pakistan continues.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ लोगों की तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन 48 करोड़ लोग जिन में मैं एक हूँ सब इस वक्त देशके पीछे हैं और अपनी सेना के पीछे हैं और सरकार के बगल में हैं। मैं इस बात को साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पीछे नहीं हैं सरकार के बगल में हैं और शास्त्री जो के लिए यह फ़ायदेमंद होगा अगर इस बात को समझ जायेंगे। जब मैंने कहा कि हम लोग सेना के पीछे हैं, तो खास तौर से, हालांकि सेना के सभी जवानों ने और अफसरों ने अपने डंग से बहादुरी दिखाई है, खास तौर से मैं हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद का नाम सेना चाहता हूँ कि जिस ने अकेले ने तीन पैटन टैंकों का नाश किया था। वह नमूना है और वह उदाहरण है इस बात का कि किस तरीके से जल्दी हो, शायद, मैं नहीं समझता कि अभी इसी लड़ाई का नतीजा होगा, मुमकिन है अभी हो या मुमकिन है पांच, दस वर्ष बाद में, जैसे, रण को बंटवारा जो 18 वर्ष पहले हम ने पाप करके किया था, खरम हो कर रहेगा, यह अब्दुल हमीद इस का प्रमाण है। इस तरीके से जब मैं यह बात कहता हूँ कि हम लोग सरकार के बगल में खड़े हैं तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि शास्त्री जी इस लड़ाई के बारे में केवल अपनी वक्तुता की झांझादी का न इस्तेमाल करें। हमारी झांझादी का भी इस्तेमाल यहाँ इस लोकसभा में होने दें ताकि हम इस लड़ाई के बारे में कुछ कह सकें। यह लड़ाई अभी खरम हो जाती है, नतीजे खतरनाक निकलते हों, पाकिस्तान बना रह जाता है, ठीक उसी डंग से अय्यबशाही चलती रह जाती है तो और ज्यादा कड़वाहट होगी चाहे बड़-विराम हो जाये तो भी। लेकिन एक दूसरी बात हो सकती है कि लड़ाई खरम हो और अय्यबशाही बतों की खरम हो लेकिन पाकिस्तान बना रह जाय। वहाँ कब्र ऐस शक्तियाँ निकलें कि जो दोनों देशों को इकट्ठा करने में कारगर हों। हो सकता है इस से ज्यादा और कोई फ़ायदेमंद बात हो। तो इन सब बातों

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

के लिए, अब शास्त्री जी की तो जीभ रुकी खली है वह सरकार की गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं वे यह सब बोल नहीं सकते जो कि उनके दिल में होती हैं तो वह बातें हमें कहने दी जायं । यह बातें उनके फ़ायदे की चीज है उनकी पार्टी के फायदे को खोज है कि यह बातें यहाँ और इस देश में कही जायें क्योंकि आखिर को हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लम्बी लड़ाई चलते रह जाना जैसा कि वह कई बार कह दिया करते हैं ठीक नहीं है । जैसे कि मुबह के सूरज से भोस खरम हो जाया करती है वैसे ही पाकिस्तान को छू देने से वह खरम हो जाना चाहिए । कहीं उसमें कोई दम नहीं है । एक हाथी और एक भैंस की लड़ाई हो रही है । उस के ऊपर जब इतना ज्यादा होहल्ला मचाते हो तो जरा इस बात पर ध्यान दो कि अगर अपने मकसद को ठीक तरीके से समझ लोगे तो ठीक रहेगा । आप कह दिया करते हो कि यह दो धर्मों की लड़ाई नहीं यह दो राज्यों की लड़ाई है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दो भाइयों की लड़ाई है जिनमें से एक भाई ऐसी हुकूमत के कब्जे में चला गया है जो जुल्म के और भलगाव के आधार पर खड़ी हुई है । उस भाई को उस हुकूमत से रिहाई दिलाना यह भी हमारा फर्ज हो जाया करता है । इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप जरा इन बातों को लोकसभा में और देश में हो जाने दें क्योंकि इससे आप के हाथ मजबूत होंगे । हालांकि यह लफ़ट मैं इस्तेमाल नहीं करता क्योंकि जरा हाथ जब लुंज-पुंज हो जाते हैं तो उनका मजबूत करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाया करता है । लेकिन जरा देखो इस वक्त मैं कितनी एक चौड़ी छाती से बोल रहा हूँ जो कि इस वक्त पाकिस्तान को खरम करने वाली है । अभी यह जो लोग हंस रहे हैं, देखो 18 वर्ष पहले देश का बंटवारा कर चुके हो, इस बात को याद रखना चाहिए । अब जरा कुछ तो पछताओ, कुछ तो शरम खाओ । 18 वर्ष पहले की बात पर और इस पर शर्म खाकर कम से कम अभी आप ठीक, ठीक और साफ़ साफ़ नहीं बोल

सकते तो हम लोगों को तो जीभ खोलने दो । कुछ समझ में आया शास्त्री जी ? जरा गर्दन तो हिला दो ।

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबके नेता, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, ने जो बयान पढ़ा है, उस को हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त है । मैं शिरोमणि भकाली दल और हिन्दुस्तान के सिख लोगों की तरफ़ से, जिन के बारे में पाकिस्तान रेटियो पिछले कुछ दिनों से लगातार गलत प्रपेण्डा कर रहा है, इस सदन में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास इस बात की गवाही देता है कि जब भी किसी ने मुल्क पर हमला किया है, तो सिख बहादुरों ने हमेशा डट कर उस का सामना किया है । आज भी जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की फ़ौज में सिख बहादुर सिपाही और अफसर अपनी छाती तान कर, डट कर, गोलियाँ खा रहे हैं और दुश्मन को मार रहे हैं, उसी तरह से पंजाब के सरहदी इलाकों में रहने वाले गांवों वाले लोग अपने बहादुर सिपाहियों की डट कर सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं । मैं आज इस सदन के सामने शिरोमणि भकाली दल और तमाम सिख लोगों की तरफ़ से यह जाहिर करने के लिए खड़ा हुमा हूँ कि जो भी कदम देश की हिक़्माजत के लिए, सुरक्षा के लिए और हमारे मुल्क की जम्हूरियत को बचाने के लिए, लिया जायेगा, एक एक सिख उस के पीछे नहीं, बल्कि प्रागे ही कर देश की सुरक्षा को बचाने के लिए मैदान में उतरेगा ।

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): On behalf of the DMK Group in Parliament, I congratulate the Prime Minister on the historic statement he has made and I welcome it wholeheartedly. On behalf of my Party, here is my positive assurance that we will strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister in weeding out the aggressor from this country. I again assure you that we will do all that is necessary to see the aggression vacat-

ed completely, fully and eventually. To that extent, on behalf of my Party, I once again give this assurance that we are with him in whatever he does towards this end.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wholeheartedly support and endorse every word of the statement made by the Prime Minister. I also endorse the determination which has been expressed that we will not rest until the last trace of Pakistani aggression is eliminated. I assure you we are at the back, solidly and determinedly at the back, of the Prime Minister in every step that he takes for liquidating that aggression.

I also endorse the words of other friends who have spoken on this matter showing their determination. I wish every success, glorious success, will attend the nation's endeavour in its efforts in this defensive war of ours.

श्री य.लाल (प्रहमदाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, मैं उस की पूरी तारीफ करता हूँ और हमारे कबानों ने जो वीरता दिखाई है, उस के लिए मैं उन को लाख लाख धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मिट्टी साहब ने कहा है कि हम मिट जायेंगे, नहीं तो हम विजय पायेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि हम विजय पायेंगे, नहीं तो हम मिट जायेंगे। हम घरने देश की, जिस के भन्दर काश्मीर भी है, पूरी हिक्रमत करेंगे और अपनी आजादी के लिए लड़ते रहेंगे।

आज यह बात साफ हो गई है कि काश्मीर पर, और भारत पर, जो हमला हुआ है, उसका एक ही मकसद है कि काश्मीर में प्लेबिसाइट हो, जिस के माने ये हैं कि काश्मीर को हम से घोका धड़ी करके छीन लिया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर हमारे देश का एक अंग है। इस अंग को काटने के लिए यह सारी जहमत प्रयुक्त साहब और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं ने उठाई है। काश्मीर पर कब्जा करने

के लिए पाकिस्तान ने यह लड़ाई की है और उस का पूरा मुकाबला करना हमारा फर्ज है।

कमनसिबी की बात यह है कि रस्क साहब ने, जो कि अमरीका के एक बड़े राजपुरुष हैं, यह वक्तव्य दिया है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के झगड़े का फैसला काश्मीर में प्लेबिसाइट के सिवाये नहीं होगा। ऐसे मौके पर, जब कि युनाइटेड नेशनज के सेक्रेटरी जेनेरल यहां पर अमन के लिए आए थे, अमरीका के राजपुरुष ने यह बड़ा खतरनाक वक्तव्य दिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the occasion for all these comments.

श्री य.लाल: मैं समझता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी को अमरीका की हुकूमत के सामने अपना विरोध प्रदर्शित करना चाहिए। प्लेबिसाइट की जो याग सिक्कुरिटी कौंसिल ने भी नहीं बही है, रस्क साहब को वह यात उठाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी प्रजा अमरीका और पश्चिमी राज्यों को साफ तौर पर कह देगी कि प्लेबिसाइट की बात बर्दास्त नहीं की जायेगी और जब तक हमारी विजय नहीं होगी, हम लड़ते रहेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशचर शारजी (बिजनौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक सच्चाई है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महामंत्री, श्री उषांट, के यहां आने के बाद भारत, भारतीय जनता और भारतीय संसद के सदस्यों के दिल हिलने लगे थे कि वही कुछ ऊंच-नीच न हो जाये, जिस से हमारा सारा त्याग और बलिदान व्यर्थ हो जाये। लेकिन परसों प्रधानमंत्री जी ने विरोधी दल के सदस्यों के कुछ प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर जिस आशा और विश्वास के साथ भारत सरकार का पक्ष प्रस्तुत किया और आज भारतीय संसद के द्वारा देश के सामने सरकार के पक्ष को प्रस्तुत किया, उस के लिए वह सब देशवासियों की ओर से बधाई के पात्र हैं। सारा देश दुःख के साथ

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

प्रधान मंत्री के पीछे है और एक स्वर से उन का समर्थन करता है।

जम्मू-काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो दृढ़ घोषणा की है, अठारह वर्षों के बाद इस प्रकार की दृढ़ घोषणा से, मैं समझता हूँ, इस संसद् को वह भवसर भी जल्दी ही देखने को मिलेगा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी यह घोषणा भी करेंगे कि भारतीय संविधान की धारा 370 को भी समाप्त किया जा रहा है।

भ्रत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रव से कुछ दिन बाद विजयदशमी का दिन आ रहा है। नौ लाख साल से भ्रव तक हम विजयदशमी के त्यौहार को मना करकेवल एक विजय पर्व की स्मृति करते रहे हैं, लेकिन यह विजय-दशमी का त्यौहार भारत के लिए सचमुच विजय-पर्व का संदेश ले कर आयेगा।

विजयदशमी से भ्रगले दिन एक और त्यौहार भी होता है और उस का नाम है भ्रत-मिलना। चौदह साल के बाद राम और भरत का मिलाप हुआ था। भ्राज भी राम और भरत पुषक पुषक हैं। राम यहाँ हैं और भरत इस समय काबुल में हैं—मेरा इशारा खान भन्दुल गफ़्फ़ारखा की तरफ़ है। भ्रगवान् वह भी दिन लाए कि जो पाकिस्तान की तानाशाही को मिटाने के लिए दोनों भ्रत से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं—एक काबुल में प्रयत्न कर रहा है और दूसरा भारत में प्रयत्न कर रहा है। भरत-मिलाप के दिन खान भन्दुल गफ़्फ़ारखा और साल बहादुर शास्त्री सिंधु नदी के किनारे गले मिलें।

श्री नरेंद्र (धलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो इस सदन में वक्तव्य दिया है, मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह उनका अपना ही नहीं, उनके भ्रपने दल का ही नहीं, इस सदन का ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे राष्ट्र का वक्तव्य है। पूरे राष्ट्र की भावनाएँ इस भ्रिर्णय के पीछे हैं।

इस भ्रवसर पर मैं एक दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। भारतवर्ष या इस सदन के सदस्यों तक ही भ्राज की हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की यह लड़ाई सीमित नहीं है बल्कि विदेशों में इसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है, इसके ऊपर भी यह भ्राधारित है। बल्कि प्रोपिनियन किस के पक्ष में जाती है, इसके ऊपर भी यह भ्राधारित है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि भ्रच्छे भ्रच्छ वक्ता जो भारत के पक्ष को विदेशों में जा कर रख सकें, उनको विदेशों में भेजा जाए। सरकारी दल से, सत्ताधारी दल से और विरोधी दलों से इस सदन के और सदन के बाहर भी भारतवर्ष से ऐसे वक्ताओं को विदेशों में भेजा जाए जो कि भारत के पक्ष को पूरे विश्व के सामने सच्चे रूप में रख सकें। यह तानाशाही और लोकशाही का भ्रापस में संघर्ष है।

यहाँ पर रक्षा मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं। उन से भी इस भ्रवसर पर मैं एक निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ। भ्राज से दो दिन पहले करीब पांच हजार की तादाद में भ्रछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग हम लोगों की प्रार्थना पर साल किले के मैदान में भरती होने के लिए भ्राए थे। मैं स्वयं वहाँ पर मौके पर गया था। और मुझे भ्रफ़सोस ही नहीं बहुत गुस्ता भी है कि वहाँ पर यह कहा गया कि यहाँ पर भ्रहीर, जाटों भ्रादि जाति के जवानों की ही भरती है। मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना ही नहीं बल्कि... (इंटरप्रॉन) मुझ को कहने दीजिये। मेरा भ्राग्रह है कि दस करोड़ भ्रछूतों को फौज में भरती हो कर देश की रक्षा करने का पूरा पूरा भ्रभावसर मिलना चाहिये। हर रिक्रूटिंग भ्राफिस को इस तरह के भ्रादेश जाने चाहिये कि जहाँ पर भी शक्तिशाली सड़क भ्रछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग फौज में भरती हो कर भारत की रक्षा करने के लिए भ्रागे भ्राते हैं, उनका स्वागत किया जाए, उनको भरती किया जाए।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I represent unfortunately no particular section of the Indian people but as an old servant of the nation I hope I represent the whole of India.

I fully associate myself with what has been said by our Prime Minister and I congratulate him on the firm stand that he has taken at this time.

I also associate myself with all those sentiments that have been expressed here by the leaders of the different parties.

We are proud of our jawans and I pay my humble tribute of admiration to these young people who at the risk of their life are serving today the nation. I hope the nation will be worthy of their sacrifices.

I also wish to remind the nation that this is not a war of one nation against another or of one country against another. This is a kind of civil war and therefore, there should be no victory and no defeat on any side.

I hope that things will arrange themselves in such a manner that we who are brothers to each other will again remain as brothers and live in peace.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I accept the suggestion of Shri Mukerjee about sending some Members of Parliament to Amritsar, etc. I shall select the Members and fix the date soon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let them be sent immediately.

11.45 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (ABSORBED EMPLOYEES) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of service of persons absorbed for service in connection with the administration of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of service of persons absorbed for service in connection with the administration of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted. ..

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

11.46 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16-9-65.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial-year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were then added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

11.47 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the servi-

ces of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. On Monday, when the demands for supplementary grants were discussed in the House, you will be pleased to recollect—I do not know whether you were in the Chair then or you were down below here; perhaps the Speaker was in the Chair then—that the Minister, while replying to the debate on the supplementary demands, said, or rather he assured the House, that certain points which had been raised by several Members on both sides of the House, particularly I believe, with regard to pro-Chinese communist detenus in Kerala and the pro-Pakistani elements that have been arrested in Kerala recently according to the Adviser, Shri Raghavachari's statement, would be referred to the Home Minister for adequate reply or for necessary action. I do not know whether he has done so. I would like to know whether the Home Minister will reply now or later. What will happen to those points which had been raised?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I need not mention when the Home Minister will reply. I said it was a question of allowances, etc., for the detenus and said that I would refer the matter to the Home Minister for consideration, and naturally, any proceedings in which a matter of this nature is mentioned, are referred automatically to the appropriate Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will we know about the action taken on about further developments in the matter? Will it be in this session or in the next session? I would like him to enlighten the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said that the matter would be considered by the Home Minister. What the decision will be, whether the considerations will be favourable or partly favourable or will be negatived, I am not in a position to say.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now take clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

11.51 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): 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 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): At this stage of the Appropriation Bill, it will not be proper to offer comments. In view of the comments we have already made when the demands were being discussed, I find that we have not yet given a second thought to the question of providing more money for the naval services. We are at a stage when we do require better naval equipment. The imminent danger facing us from Indonesia cannot be overlooked. An opportunity of this kind ought not to have been lost to make this demand greater than what it is, for the sake of the defence services, particularly the navy. We have missed an opportunity to vote such greater sums which may be necessary to meet the menace, particularly for building up the submarines which are very necessary. I support the Bill, but I think the government ought to have taken note of this.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no doubt that we on this side of the House fully share not only the apprehensions, but also the aspirations of hon. members opposite. The House is also aware that the government are trying to add to their naval equipment from sources from which such equipment could be obtained. When these negotiations are completed, I think my colleague, the Defence Minister will take the House into confidence. Any further increase in the navy beyond what has been done or is being done is a thing which will depend upon a number of factors. After all, in the situation in which

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

we are now placed, to obtain armament is not quite easy from other countries. But every effort that could be made in this direction will be made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Defence Minister some days ago stated in the House that some foreign submarines—he refused to name the country—had been seen in the vicinity of Nicobar Islands. When I asked if they were Chinese, he said, no. So, by elimination I think they were Indonesian submarines. Be that as it may, negotiations for the purchase or acquisition of submarines from Britain or USSR have been going on for a long time. I am afraid at present India has not got even one submarine for naval defence purposes. I do not know whether a submarine would be acquired in the very very near future for defence purposes either from Britain or USSR, at least for training purposes. Is the Finance Minister in a position to tell the House what the position is?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I agree with my hon. friends who have suggested that there is need for strengthening the navy. From what has fallen from the lips of the Finance Minister, I am sure he is also in agreement with our wish; he is also seized of the question and he realises its importance.

In addition, the other day I was glad to find that the Finance Minister also agreed with my suggestion that he should keep in mind the need for economy and he should insist on all the spending departments that there should be at least 10 per cent cut. As and when their statements regarding the progress of their expenditure come to him, I would like him to see and insist that they do try to give effect to the extent possible to the suggestion we made and that idea that he himself has in his mind that there should be as much a cut as

possible in the expenditure, because from what we can see from the statement made by the Prime Minister only this morning, we would need so much more money for our defence. That is all the more reason why there should be economy effected in the rest of the expenditure of the government here as well as in the States. I hope the Finance Minister will succeed in his efforts in achieving the maximum possible economy during all this time that we would be faced with this trouble.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेना की शक्ति बढ़ जाती है तब जब उसके पीछे नीति झच्छी होती है, और मुझे पहला सुझाव यह देना है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को 20वीं सदी के पाप को धोना चाहिए, और वह बड़ा पाप है कि बहुत से देश नकली ढंग से तोड़ दिए गए हैं, चाहे वह घायरलैंड हो, चाहे वह कोरिया हो और चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान हो, और खास तौर से रूस [और अमरीका के सामने यह नीति प्रानी चाहिए कि जो देश नकली ढंग से तोड़े गए हैं उनको जोड़ने में ये दोनों देश मदद करें। जब यह बात हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ताकत के साथ दुनिया के सामने रखेगी; तो हमारी सेना की भी शक्ति बढ़ जाएगी।

और उसी के साथ साथ दूसरा सुझाव मुझे यह देना है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हिन्दू मुसलमान और उसके साथ-साथ जो भी हमारे आपस में दूसरे ढंग के अलगाव हैं उनको जहाँ तक बन पड़े खत्म करके ऐसा एक उदाहरण रखें कि पाकिस्तान की सेना और पाकिस्तान की जनता में बगावत के बीज बो दिए जाएँ, और वह बगावत आज, कल, पांच दस बरस में होकर के रहेगी, क्योंकि मेरा यह निश्चित विश्वास है कि अगर हमारी नीति ठीक तरह की होती और प्राये हो, तो स्यालकोट और लाहौर जैसे इलाके जिनके गिराने में पन्द्रह बीस दिन सेना को

भम। हा बिना काम पूरा किये लग गए, वे दो दिन या पांच दिन में भासानी से गिराए जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान के पास कोई ताकत नहीं है, वह आस्ट्रिया हंगरी की पुरानी सल्तनत की तरह है। और इसलिए खास तौर से मैं यह विचार हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के सामने रखता हूँ। मेरे मुंह से "भारत" निकल रहा था, वह गलती थी, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान और भारत का विचार खत्म हो कर "हिन्दुस्तान" का विचार सामने आए, यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: With regard to the hon. member who spoke last, to the first part of his suggestion, I am not competent to reply. With regard to the second part, I fully endorse whatever he says. I do feel that the question of communal harmony in this country would be the best answer really to the threats that face us.

With regard to defence matters, I can only repeat what I said before that attempts are being made to get the equipment to strengthen our navy from whatever quarters it is possible. Beyond that, it is my colleague who ought to speak. What he should say and what he should not say is a matter which is within his individual judgment. Therefore, I leave it to him to say what is being done. Maybe, sometimes some people who really want to help us would not like these matters to be discussed. But I again say it is being pursued.

12 hrs.

In regard to the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, as I said, we are taking steps, and I think the steps that have to be taken have become all the more necessary in the face of facts that are before us. Of course, I have asked all departments to see if they can possibly have a ten per cent. We have also tried to provide some kind of an incentive for people who want to go away. I have suggested to

the Government that we should allow people to have five years of service added to them if they want to retire. The third thing I have done is this. I have told all ministries, if they have projects for construction which are not under way but which have to begin, where the cost is anything more than Rs. 25 lakhs the papers should come to me so that I might within the limits of my knowledge judge whether it could be postponed. We have also to take a second look on the various projects we have on hand, where we get foreign assistance, whether we should spend the money there or whether we should take up other projects which might yield quick results without much foreign assistance. This matter is also being pursued.

I can assure my hon. friend that I greatly welcome his suggestion and I look forward towards his support in our drive for economy and better utilisation of the funds we have at our disposal.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो बातें मैं ने निवेदन की हैं वे काबीना के सामने रखेंगे ऐसा उनको कहना चाहिए था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : काबीना के सामने अगर वे रखेंगे तो हमारी तसल्ली हो जायगी।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I say, Sir, that he has already mentioned it to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has listened to him.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बातें कहां उन के सामने हुईं? अगर आप उन को कहेंगे तो आप की बात का ज्यादा असर पड़ जायेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1965-6, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, 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."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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12.04 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolida-

ted Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, 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."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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12.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL, 1965

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill provide for the authorisation of a appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1963, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4 BILL, 1965

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): 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 service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tushidas Jadhav (Nanded):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Speeches have already been made on the Demands. All right. We are making a new departure. Normally this is not the case.

श्री तुलसीदास राजपूत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भाप की दृष्टांत से इस एप्रोप्रियेशन (रेलवेज) नम्बर 4 बिल के मोक़े पर एक, प्राघभिनट चलते चलते कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। रेलों के धन्दर नये नये मुधार होते हैं, नई लाईस डाली जाती हैं तो उसी के साथ मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जहाँ पर नैरोगे लाईस हैं और वहाँ के लोगों को उस कारण तकलीफ़ होती है तो उसे भाप ख़त्म कर दें या कम कर दें

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not about narrow gauge. This is something about appropriation of certain sums. I am sorry, it is irrelevant. This is not the occasion to speak on that. I am not allowing it. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.10 hrs.

COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Jaganatha Rao that the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948, be taken into consideration. Shri Warior will continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): How much time is left?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour and fifteen minutes.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last evening I was saying that the rate of contribution from the workers should not be the same as that collected from the employers. There should be some distinction, especially when there is scope for that. I am not asking for any new imposition on the employers. Already, the employers are required to contribute 3 per cent towards the administrative charges of the provident fund and bonus scheme. Now it is sought to be reduced to 2.4 per cent. When we speak in terms of percentages it is always misleading, because even after reducing the percentage to 2.4 per cent, between 1961-62 and 1962-63 it came to about Rs. 7 lakhs. Simply because new entrants are taken in the

provident fund scheme or new workers are enlisted as members of the scheme, it does not mean that the administrative expenses increase. The same set up can manage the whole affair. But, as the scheme embraces more and more workers, the charges levied on the employers rise proportionately. Why should the employers gain anything out of this? Why not we continue to levy from the employers the same rate of 3 per cent? As far as possible, the benefit of reduction should be given to the workers so that they may not feel their contribution a big burden. It will be a big relief to them if there is a reduction in their contribution. It has its psychological effect also and it will act as an incentive for the workers to produce more.

Then I come to the question of provident fund contribution outstanding, which is a very important question. According to this Report on the administration of provident fund as on 31st March, 1963 a sum of Rs. 1,74,83,179.34 is estimated to be outstanding on account of unrealised provident fund contribution from the various coal mines. Out of this, sums aggregating to Rs. 97,14,505.91 have been realised and specific cases involving a total sum of Rs. 67,95,470.28 are pending realisation in various courts as on the 30th July, 1963. I should like to know why the employers are permitted to keep these amounts without depositing them, as required by the Act. When the employers are collecting these amounts as deduction from wages, why should they retain these amounts in their hands? What is the machinery set up by Government to ensure that the provident fund collections are promptly deposited by the employers? In order to safeguard the interests of workers, Government have devised a method whereby they will keep Rs. 50 lakhs in reserves to meet the claims of workers where the employers are defaulters. This is an indirect protection given to the defaulters. Instead of having such a provision, Government must ensure that

as soon as a single pie is collected from the worker as provident fund contribution by deduction from wages, it is immediately deposited. Why should Government set apart a big amount separately for meeting such contingencies where the employers are defaulters? I find that the arrears of deposit are mounting year after year and this will continue unchecked unless Government devises a machinery for prompt deposit of provident fund contributions.

On the question of administrative charges, I find it is increasing year after year. The Department has explained that there is decentralisation and new offices are being opened to facilitate the settlement of claims and payment of dues to workers. But that does not mean that the administrative charges should rise abnormally year after year. I think it is because of a large number of high-salaried officials and top heavy administration. It should be looked into.

The question of investments is an important one. Both the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings have referred to this problem. Now the development schemes of the coal mines like mechanisation and safety measures are delayed for want of funds. Not only that, Government have pleaded want of funds for establishing ancillary industries near the coal mines. In that case, why should the Government not utilize the vast funds emanating from the coal mines themselves for the development of ancillary industries and modernisation and mechanisation of coal mines? In that case, the labour becoming surplus in the coal industry could be employed in the ancillary industries. But that is not being done. I feel that whatever wealth is generated from the coal mines or nearabout must be earmarked for the development, modernisation and mechanisation of the coal mining industry or the mining industry as a whole. If that is done in the long run more profits will accrue from these investments. There is a big schedule given here of the investments. I find that almost the whole of it is Government

securities, semi-government or municipal or corporation loans. There is not even a single investment which will fetch more than 4½ to 5 per cent. Why should the contribution of the poor workers, who could ill-afford to contribute, be invested in securities which will give a poor return? After all, they are contributing it from their meagre wages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these points have already been stressed. They need no repetition.

Shri Warior: I want to stress them again. We have to tell this Government that simply because the workers do not understand all these things, Government should not play with the money of the poor workers. They must be invested in ventures where they will get a higher return. If this contribution is coming from the rich people, we need not worry about the return. But this is coming from the poor workers of the coal mines. This is deducted from the meagre wages of the coalmine workers. We must have some feeling for these poor people and their plight. I think the present system of investment should be done away with.

The more important question is that of bonus. I know the law as it stands now. But in most cases the standing orders are made according to the will and pleasure of the employers. Of course, there is a model standing order—I do not deny that. But what is this bonus scheme? This Government is fighting very shy of accepting or recognising bonus as deferred wage. I was attending very, very keenly to know what the attitude of the Government towards the entire bonus scheme is. Bonus is not only profit-sharing. The Government must come forward boldly in this era of socialism and say that bonus is also a deferred wage.

What is a deferred wage? It is a wage which is hidden and not given to the worker, a wage which is misappropriated by the employers. The workers are not given their due share. They are duped and defrauded. That

[Shri Warior]

money is accumulating in the hands of the employers. It is not the employers' money; it is the workers' money. What right has this Government or any government to enact that that bonus can be forfeited? You will see from the figures that the bonus forfeited this year comes to a very huge amount. This must not be allowed. I think, the law must be changed.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Read out the figure.

Shri Warior: The figure is always in lakhs and crores of rupees. It is all given in this report and the Minister has no difficulty in getting all these things. I have it noted also.

This bonus amount is forfeited when a strike or any such action of the workers is declared illegal. The present labour Acts and, more than the labour Acts, the present standing orders imposed upon the workers as well as, more than all these things, the attitude of the Government toward the rightful claims and demands of the workers itself is responsible for making many a strike action illegal; otherwise, it is quite legal. The workers have no resort. For any strike whether legal or illegal, the workers will have to suffer. They do not get their wages and so many other emoluments. Over and above that the Government has made a law or a rule in this bonus scheme to forfeit what they have earned. Why? Whose money is it? If it is a deferred wage, it is the workers' money. Why should the Government appropriate or forfeit it? I cannot understand the logic or reason of that. The Government must amend that and see that whatever is actually earned by the workers should go to them in the form of wages. Over and above that we can discuss about profit-sharing and other things. This bonus scheme, as it stands today, is not only a burden but a Damocles' sword on the workers.

It is said in the annual Bonus Report that 50 per cent of the workers

who are going underground in the coalmines do not get bonus whereas 97 per cent of the supervisory staff gets. The supervisory staff gets it because they do not resort to illegal strikes whereas 50 per cent of the underground workers, who risk their lives where there is the presence of very dangerous gases, where there are no safety measures imposed, were the ceiling will crumble any time and hundreds of workers are facing death every hour, 50 per cent of those workers are not getting this bonus. What is the use of this bonus scheme if 50 per cent of the coalminers in this country are not getting what is given by the Government by law? You can scrap the whole scheme and the workers know how to fight for their wages, for wage increase and for getting a share in the profits. That can be done.

This is hanging like the Damocles' sword on the workers. They cannot resort to any action. They must suffer all the indignities, injustice, whims and fancies of employer. Why should they be left alone? There is a story about a cat. If you put a small piece of bread soaked in fish curry on a small stick, the cat will go round and round it but will not know where it is. It is like that.

I also want to point out about contract labour. What measures are the Government taking or are adopting to get the contractors pay actually? They say that contract labour is also included. It is all right when put in black and white, but what is happening actually? What is the result of all these things? What is the practical implications of all these things? What is the experience of all these things? With all the beneficial schemes, what actually is the experience of the coalminers? That is a thing to be looked into. There you will find that the coalminers are actually not a bit better than they were before these things had been there.

I ask the Government whether any worker will be able to complete the

stipulated number of days under this scheme to be able to be a beneficiary of this scheme? Suppose, in a calendar year a worker has put continuously . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Warrior: I will close soon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 25 minutes. Nobody has taken more than 10 minutes.

Shri Warrior: But these are very relevant things. Only very few people know of these things. It embraces very many people also, thousands of workers.

I want to know from the Government what is the mechanism that the Government is going to create to see that these contractors do not harass the workers in such a way that never will a worker under a contractor complete the stipulated number of days. I have my own experience in the trade union movement for plantations. Every three months the worker will be sacked and after three months will be retaken so that he can never complete 240 days. These things are there. These lacunae and loopholes are there in the enactment so that whoever wants to escape through them, escapes. The Government must see to it now itself that such a thing does not occur and that the workers under contractors also get the benefit in practice, in effect.

When the coalmine owners themselves are defaulting in the payment of provident fund contributions collected from workers and their own contributions. I want to know from the Government as to what measures they are going to take to see that in the case of contractors who, after the contract, leave the place and leave the workers to their own fate, whatever amounts are due to the workers from the contractors are realised. There must be some measure. I should like to know whether there is such a measure.

I have no opposition to the amendment and I support it.

श्री वृकम चन्व कच्छबाय (देवास) :
घापने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उसका मैंने ही
घापका इनामी :। कोयला प्रविश्य निधि के
सम्बन्ध में जो कानून सरकार लाया है, इसका
मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। दुःख इतना ही है . . .

डा० मा० बी० धने : उपरोक्त
महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

12.30 hrs.

[SHRI SONAWANE in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री वृकम चन्व कच्छबाय : यह जो बोनस
का नियम बना है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया
कि इसमें खान उद्योग और दूसरे उद्योगों में
क्यों अन्तर किया गया है, और अन्य उद्योगों
से इस उद्योग को क्यों अलग रखा गया है।

पाँच लाख मजदूर कोयला खदानों में
काम करते हैं और इस काम में मजदूरों की
दशा शायद माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जाकर
न देखा होगी, लेकिन मुझे अनेकों बार इसे
देखने का काम पड़ा है। जब यह मजदूर
कोयला खदान से काम करके लौटता है तो
कोई उसे पहचान नहीं सकता। मैंने यह
चीज देखा है कि उसके बच्चे भी उसे देख कर
डरते हैं और पहचान नहीं पाते कि यह कौन
है। वह कोयला मय हो जाता है, उसका
बदन बिल्कुल काला हो जाता है। और वे
लोग जो कोयला खदानों में काम करते हैं इन
पर कभी भी प्रायश्चित्त या सजा नहीं है, उनको पता
नहीं कि कब खदान बंद कर उनके ऊपर

[श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय]

धा जाएगी। ये लोग जान की बाजी लगा कर खदानों में काम करते हैं। इनका पैसा धाज किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा रहा है, यह देखने की बात है।

ध्रापने नियम बनाया है कि कोई भी मजदूर किसी ध्रान्दोलन में ध्राग नहीं से सकता। ठीक है। लेकिन मैं ध्रापने ध्रनुभव से जानता हूँ कि यदि मजदूरों में कोई ध्रांदोलन चलता है तो उससे किसी एक मजदूर का ध्रालग रहता ध्रायन्त कठिन होता है। ध्राीर ध्रागर वह मजदूर हो कर ध्रान्दोलन में चला गया तो ध्राप उसका बोनस का सारा पैसा नहीं देंगे। तो यह तो उसकी कमाई के साथ खिलवाड़ है, जो उचित नहीं है।

शायद मालिक सोचता है कि मैंने पूंजी लगायी है, यह मेरा पैसा है। ध्रागर मालिक खदान खोदने के लिए पैसे के रूप में पूंजी लगाता है, तो मजदूर ध्रापने पसीने के रूप में ध्रापनी मेहनत की पूंजी उसमें लगाता है ध्राीर उस में उस का भी ध्राधिकार है। ध्रागर मजदूर से कोई ध्रानियमितता हो जाए तो ध्राप उस के बोनस की सारी रकम जप्त कर लेंगे लेकिन मालिकों द्वारा जो ध्रानियमितताएं की जाती हैं उनके लिए उनको क्या दण्ड दिया जाता है? यह मेरा जानकरी में है कि मालिकों की ध्राीर से एक लाख 36 हजार ध्रानियमितताएं हुई हैं। ध्रापने उनके लिए मालिक को कौनसी सजा दी, या कौनसा उन पर केस चलाया है।

मैं ध्राप के सामने श्रम मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से, जो कि सन् 1960 में प्रकाशित हुई, कुछ ध्रांकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में ध्राज एक मजदूरों के 4543 केस पेंडिंग हैं, उनको पैसा नहीं दिया गया, सन् 1960 में इन केसेज का टोल 13,056 था।

व्यवस्थापक कमेटी ने यह बताया है कि चालीस हजार मामले ऐसे हैं जिनमें बोनस का पैसा नहीं दिया गया मालिकों की तरफ से।

सन् 1960 में मालिकों की तरफ से 1 लाख 61 हजार 521 रुपया 83 पैसा लेना था, मध्य प्रदेश के ध्रान्दर ध्राीर कुल टोटल सब प्रान्तों का था 7,69,684 रुपए 89 पैसे। तो इस प्रकार मालिकों से ध्राज काफी तादाद में पैसा लेना है। मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह बताएं कि ध्राज कितना पैसा उनकी तरफ निकलता है। मैं ने ध्रापको सन् 1960 की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया है। ध्राज मालिकों जने मजदूरों का एक करोड़ 75 लाख रुपया जमा नहीं किया है। ध्रापकी ध्राीर से इन्स्पेक्टर द्वारा एनक्वायरी की जाती है, तो वे साल में एक बार जाते हैं। मैं ध्रापको सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हर महीने इन्स्पेक्टरों को जा कर मालिकों के बही खाते देखने चाहिए।

ध्रापने ठेकेदारों के लिए यह कानून बनाया जो मजदूर 6 महीने ठेकेदार के पास काम कर लें तो यह ध्राज उसको लागू होगा; शायद मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात नही ध्रायी होगी कि ठेकेदार लोग किसी को भी ध्रापने यहां 6 महीने काम नहीं करने देंगे, उस तीन महीने बाद निकाल देते हैं। उसे फिर रख लेते हैं ध्राीर तीन महीने बाद फिर निकाल देते हैं, किसी का 6 महीना पूरा नहीं होने देते ताकि वे इस कानून में न ध्रावे।

श्री हिममतसिंहका जी ने एक बात कही कि जो खदानें छोटी हैं उन पर इस कानून को लागू किया जाए। मैं माननीय मन्त्री की जानकारी में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि ध्राज ऐसी बहुत सी छोटी खदानें हैं जिनके यहां बहुत से लोग काम करते हैं, लेकिन वे ध्रापने रजिस्टर में बहुत थोड़े लोगों को लिखाते हैं ध्राीर कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां बहुत कम कोयला निकलता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके यहां काफी तादाद में कोयला निकलता है, ध्राीर इनके यहां काफी संख्या में ध्रादमी काम करते हैं। इनको कोई छूट नहीं देनी चाहिए। यह कानून सब पर लागू होना चाहिए

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज मजदूर को उसकी प्रावश्यकता पड़ने पर, जैसे शादी विवाह या बीमारी आदि, अपने रूप में से कर्ज मिलने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उसको म्याज पर रुपया लेना पड़ता है। अधिकतर कुछ मालिक या ठेकेदार यह काम करते हैं कि मजदूरों को दो घाना रुपया या चार घाना रुपया के मूद पर रुपया उधार देते हैं। ये मजदूर लोग उस कर्ज को कभी भदा नहीं कर पाते और जिन्दगी भर कर्ज में दबे रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको अपने रूप में से कर्ज मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

प्राज सरकार द्वारा बहुत से नियम तो बनाए जाते हैं लेकिन उनका पालन नहीं होता। उन नियमों से मजदूरों को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता। माननीय मन्त्री जाकर देखें तो उनको मान्य होगा कि मजदूरों को क्या कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं। ठेकेदार जिन लोगों को काम पर लगाता है उनके लिए रजिस्टर में लिखता है कि ड्राई रुपया रोज पर रखा गया, और उन धनपड़ लोगों के दस्तख्त भी ड्राई रूप पर करवा लेता है, लेकिन उनको वेता है एक रुपया दो घाना। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में पिछली बार भी कहा था तो उस समय हमारे श्रम मन्त्री ने कहा था कि ऐसी कोई बात हमारी जानकारी में नहीं है, प्राज बताइए। मैं कहता हूँ कि वह मेरे साथ चले लेकिन यह न बताएं कि केन्द्र के मन्त्री हैं और यह बात देखने प्राए हैं तो मैं उनको दिखा सकूँ कि मजदूरों को कितना पैसा दिया जाता है और कितने पर उनसे दस्तख्त कराए जाते हैं।

मैं यहां एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, होजंगाबाद में एक कामज मिल है, वह इसमें नहीं आती। लेकिन वहां मजदूर के लिए रजिस्टर में तो लिखा है साढ़े तीन रुपये प्राीर उसी पर उनसे दस्तख्त लिए जाते हैं लेकिन उसको दिया जाता है सत्ता रुपया। यह पक्षपात वहां पर चलता है और ठेकेदारों की मदद से वह सारा कारोबार उबार चलता है। इसके

मूल कारण यह है कि हम कानून तो बनाते हैं लेकिन उस पर निगाह नहीं रखते हैं। जरूरत तो इत बात की है कि प्राज मानिकान ने जो पैसा नहीं दिया और जमा नहीं कराया उस पैसे को तुरन्त उनके जरिए जमा करवाना चाहिए। सरकार को इस के लिए कोई ऐसा नियम बनाना चाहिए ताकि वह अपने राज्य के अन्दर उस पैसे का जमा करा दें करना ऐसे मालिकान के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायगी। जिन मजदूरों का पैसा मानिकान पर बाकी है उन्हें वह पैसा तुरन्त भिजवाया जाय। जिस रिपोर्ट का इगमें हवाला दिया गया है उस से प्रतीत होता है कि लाखों की लादाद में उनको पैसा देना है लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है मानिकान की तो बड़ी बड़ी जगह पहुंच होती है लेकिन मजदूर बेचारा कहा जा सकता है? ज्यादा से ज्यादा चिन्सा लंगा? चिन्साने में भी उसे डर लगता है कि कहीं जो मेरा पैसा बाकी रहता है वह हजम न हो जाय। डर के मारे उसका मुंह बन्द रहता है। समापति महोदय, मैं प्रापके द्वारा मन्त्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जो बकाया राशि है वह उन्हें दिया जाय। जो 40,000 मजदूर केसेब वेडिंग पड़े हैं उन्हें तुरन्त निबटाया जाय। मालिकों से जो पैसा लेना है 1 करोड़ 75 लाख वह तुरन्त जमा होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा कोई भी और किसी कारण के मजदूरों को निकालना नहीं चाहिए अगर मजदूरों को निकालें तो उनके बोनस और प्राविडेंट फण्ड पर कोई असर नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ जो कपड़ा उद्योग में नियम है और प्रभा हमने चार विम पहले जो एक बोनस कमीशन सम्बन्धी बिल को पास किया था विसा का विसा इन पर भी लागू होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रापको धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि प्रापने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का समय दिया।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad):
While I congratulate the Minister on
the initiative taken by him in this ven-

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

ture, I have some suggestions to make to him. Undoubtedly the Ministry of Social Security has a definite role to play in the hierarchy of politics. We should have a definite attitude to the problems with which we are confronted and this is one problem which has been attempted to be tackled through this Bill with respect to 4,60,000 colliery employees in the whole of India. The objects have been stated before us. There are a few questions on which I have to make some comments.

Here in the term 'employee', an attempt has been made to bring in some new nomenclature, of which one is 'teachers'. When this question was mooted on another occasion we found reluctance on the part of mine owners to accept teachers as their own employees. They set up some educational board with six or seven members, all of whom were officials in the industrial organisation. But they say that they cannot accept the teachers as employees. This question has, therefore, to be very seriously taken care of.

Then I come to the question of contractors. We demanded the abolition of the entire contract system, yet the contractors are still in a position to squeeze the lives out of their employees who have reached the lowest layer of degradation. So, if we leave this question to them, we will not know what will happen. I give you a specific instance of a big industrialist—not a contractor—who makes it a point to see that the employees are deprived of the benefit to which they are legally entitled. I quote extracts from the reply that I got from the Government of India. "The Colliery authority did not deposit the Provident Fund contributions since the year ending 1958 (I wrote in 1964). Certificate cases were instituted against the colliery for realisation of the dues. The certificate cases have since been satisfied in respect of the Provident Fund dues for and upto the currency period ending 3/61, but we have not received the con-

tribution cards and supporting statement 'I' for the said period. Hence we do not know how much contributions are to be credited in the individual ledger account of the concerned members and we cannot pay." If this is the state of affairs, I do not know how these employees can be saved from the exactions of the contractors and the unscrupulous employers.

I understand that one of my hon. friends was thinking seriously about small colliery owners, but we must give them a caution. I have already given them a caution that we cannot tolerate any more exploitation on the score of ignorance of law; it is only a violation of law and not ignorance of law. They try to justify it on the plea that the employees offer constructive cooperation and, therefore, they give them 70 per cent of the dues. We must be very careful on that score.

Another suggestion which I want to put before this Ministry is that, since the Ministry has got potentialities of taking up wider work, the Coalminers' Welfare Fund should also be transferred to them, so that they can really utilise the Fund. Here is an amount of provident fund which runs roughly to Rs. 50 crores, if not Rs. 60 crores. The workers are living in shanties, i.e., in slum areas and in huddled houses; they are made to live there; four or five families have to live in one house and we cannot force the employers for better living conditions. I would very strongly suggest that the Ministry take up the question of the effective utilisation of not only the Provident Fund but also the Coalminers' Welfare Fund.

About the Provident Fund, I have a humble suggestion to make. In other countries of the world, the social security measures were introduced long back, but here in India we had to wait for so many years for the introduction of these measures. I had been to England seventeen years ago to study the social security measures

there and had to wait for so many years to see the initial venture in this country. This Provident Fund could be very effectively used for unemployment insurance and for non-contributory old age pension. We have not as yet introduced gratuity, nor unemployment insurance nor old age pension for these people. My positive suggestion is that the Provident Fund which has been collected and which amounts to Rs. 50 crores can be effectively used for setting up a scheme under which unemployment insurance and non-contributory old age pension can be introduced. Actually the coalminers become disabled at the age of 50 or 55 because of the hard work whereas we can continue to work upto 70 years or more. They should, therefore, have the benefit of old age pension when they reach 50—55 years of age and they should not be made to contribute for this compulsorily. About unemployment insurance I understand that the Government made a move in the matter, but they wanted to bring in other people connected with Employees' Provident Fund, namely, non-mining employees. We have some intelligent lawyers who always raise some legal issue and they stopped the little move which the Government had initiated by raising a legal and Constitutional point. I would suggest that we need not cover the other employees. What I am directly interested in is the coal-miners Provident Fund which can be used for developing a scheme of unemployment insurance. I do want to wait. I had a talk with the employers or the industrialists and they told me that so far as the coal mining industry was concerned, they were ready to negotiate this on a tripartite basis between the Government of India, the employers and the employees. And they wanted my help. I said that I was ready to help them provided they did not get themselves entangled with the other people. So, I would suggest that this factor also should be discussed separately, so that those industrialists who are in a co-operative mood could really find a helpful attitude of co-

operation in regard to this scheme of unemployment insurance.

Then, I come to the question of bonus which my hon. friend Shri Warrior had raised. It is a moot question whether the bonus which is paid today to the coal employees is really a bonus; it is practically deferred wage; it is an attendance bonus. There is a penalty attached to the payment of bonus which imposes certain periods of attendance for the employees. That question is now being discussed in another region as to whether this bonus scheme should be there or not. But so far as the existing system of payment of bonus is concerned, that is, so far as the attendance bonus is concerned, it is definitely a deferred wage, because the wages which are now being paid are calculated in terms of the basic wage plus the dearness allowance plus the bonus which they are entitled to get and then Government come forward and say that the minimum wage is so much. So, when new proposals are now being considered elsewhere, this question has also come up whether the attendance bonus will be there or not. So, so far as this bonus payment is concerned, it should not be mixed up with the other scheme of bonus which is related to efficiency of work, and which is used a form of incentive, because this is only an attendance bonus and it has nothing to do with incentive. This has been instituted because the mine-owners complained that the labour or the employees were not regular in their employment and they went to their residential places in UP or Madhya Pradesh or elsewhere and did not come back in time, and therefore, they wanted that there must be some clause in regard to attendance; and, therefore, this provision is there; it may be that it will be no more there in the new set-up. So, we should not confuse this bonus scheme with the other bonus scheme and discuss that question here.

When the Department of Social Security was first created, people forgot the importance of this Department because of the uncommon brilliance of

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

the two Ministers attached to this Department, who were also incharge of the Law Ministry, and they thought that it was but a minor work and that they would look after this work in addition to law. But I would like to submit that these are very important functionaries and are going to continue to serve to a great extent social interests. Irrespective of their eminence in the other fields to which they are attached the ministers will have to do a job. In fact I would say that they will find that their eminence in legal field will be eclipsed by the greater responsibilities which they would be taking upon themselves under the social security schemes of which just a humble beginning has been made.

I congratulate the hon. Minister on this humble beginning but I would suggest to him to think about this in all fairness, equity and propriety, and find out as to how far the Government can now utilise this fund standing in the name of the coal mines provident fund in developing the two schemes to which I have referred, namely the unemployment insurance scheme and the old-age pension scheme.

श्री शिवशरण भाबुर (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सामाजिक सुरक्षा मन्त्री जी और उनके मन्त्रालय को इस बिल को लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि आपको और हम सबको को विदित है, यह एकट्ठा धाज से सत्रह साल पहले पास हुआ था और इस में अन्तिम संशोधन 1951 में आया था। इस बीच में चौदह, पन्द्रह साल तक लगातार कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर उन सुविधाओं से मेहरूम रहे थे, जो कि उन को काफ़ी धरसा पहले मिलनी चाहिए थी। धाज चाहे कितनी देर से यह बिल आया हो, लेकिन इसके जो प्रावधान हैं और जो सुविधाएँ कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों और ऐसी कैटगरीज को दी गई हैं, जो कि धाज तक इसमें शामिल नहीं थे, उनको देखो हुए इस बिल को लाने के लिए

मैं मन्त्री महोदय और उनके मन्त्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

कल इस बिल पर बोलते हुए स्वतंत्र पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य, श्री दांडेकर, ने कहा था कि इस वक्त इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि कोल माईन्स के लिए एक वेज बोर्ड पहले से मुफ़रत कर दिया गया है और उस वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट आने तक इन्तज़ार करना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर काफ़ी धरसे से जिन सुविधाओं से मेहरूम थे, इस बिल के द्वारा उन को उपलब्ध की जा रही है। इस स्थिति में पता नहीं यह सुझाव देने में उनका क्या मकसद है। शायद वह अपना उद्देश्य सीधे तौर से नहीं कहना चाहते क्योंकि वह एक ऐसे समाज का प्रतिनिधिस्थ करते हैं, जो इस बात को मानता है कि मजदूरों को कम से कम सुविधाएँ दी जायें। मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसमें इस प्रकार की अड़बट न डाले और बहुत धरसे के बाद जो प्रावधान मजदूरों के लिए लाया गया है, उसका स्वागत करें।

कल इस बिल पर बोलते हुए श्री हिम्मल-सिंहका ने कहा था कि छोटी छोटी कोयला खानों पर इस बिल के प्रावधानों को लागू न किया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंट फंड की योजना उन पर अघिक तौर से लागू करनी चाहिए। थोड़े धरसे के लिए, टेम्पोररी तौर पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों को तीन चार महीने के बाद काम से निकाल दिया जाता है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जब तक उनको दूसरा काम न मिले, तब तक उन के लिये कोई ऐसा निश्चित प्राधार हो, जिससे वे उस पीरियड को निकाल सकें। इसलिए यह प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम सब मजदूरों पर एक सी लागू की जाये, चाहे वह किसने ही दिन से काम करते हों। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस दलील से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि टेम्पोररी तौर पर काम

मजदूरों या छोटी खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर इस योजना को लागू न किया जाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कोयला खानों में जितने भी मजदूर हैं, उन सब पर यह योजना एक ही लागू की जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोलमाइन की परिभाषा को व्यापक बना कर लिग्नाइट की खानों, (भूरे कोयले की खानों) को भी शामिल कर लिया है। राजस्थान के बीकानेर इलाके में लिग्नाइट की खानें हैं। वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों को आज तक इन सुविधाओं से बेहतर रखा गया है। मैं विशेष रूप से उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने लिग्नाइट की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी इन सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित करने की योजना बनाई है।

पहले एक्ट में कोयला खानों में काम करने वाली कुछ खास कॅटेगरीज को, सरफ़ेस पर काम करने वाले या कोयला खानों से सम्बन्धित अन्य मजदूरों या कर्मचारियों को, इस परिभाषा की परिधि में नहीं रखा गया था। इस बिल के जरिये उन सब लोगों को ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध होंगी, उसके लिये मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के अलावा टीचर्स, सफाई का काम करने वालों—क्यूँकि श्री बाल्मीकी ने 'स्वीपर' शब्द पर आपत्ति की है, इसलिए मैं वह शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं करूँगा—और दूसरे कर्मचारियों को भी इसमें ले लिया गया है, जो सीधे तौर से उत्पादन का काम नहीं करते हैं। इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

इस स्थिति में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री दांडेकर, ने यह संशोधन क्यों पेश किया है कि "टीचर"

को इस परिभाषा से निकाल दिया जाये। पता नहीं, उन का क्या मतलब है। जो शिक्षा का काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं जो हमारे देश की भावी पीढ़ी को बनाने का काम करते हैं, जिन पर खानों में काम करने वाले बच्चों के भविष्य को बनाने की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है, माननीय सदस्य उन को क्यों इस व्यापक परिभाषा से निकालना चाहते हैं? मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि उन्होंने ने "टीचर" को इस परिभाषा से निकालने के सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधन रखा है, उस को वह वापस ले लें, क्योंकि टीचर हमारे समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण काम करता है। कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बच्चों को पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों को भी इस परिभाषा में लिया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है। मुझे धारा है कि माननीय सदस्य अपने संशोधन को प्रैस नहीं करेंगे।

इस बिल में कोयला खानों के उन मालिकों को मस्तसना रखा गया है, जो रायल्टी लेते हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी धादमी बुद लीज ले कर किसी कोयला खान को रायल्टी पर लीज घाउट कर दे, तो वह इस जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो जाता है। यदि सरकार इस प्रावधान को इस बिल में रखेगी, तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि धाम तौर से लोग इस बिल की मंशा से बचने के लिए अपने धाप से लीज ले लें और रायल्टी लेकर उसको दूसरों के लिए लीज घाउट कर देंगे। ऐसे लोगों पर प्रभुश रखने के लिए इस बिल में यह प्रावधान रखना चाहिए कि जिस धादमी के पास माइनिंग लीज है किसी कोयला खान का, तो चाहे वह रायल्टी पर सबलीज कर दे, उस पर इस कानून की धारायें लागू होंगी और उस को इस बिल के अनुसार मजदूरों को सब सुविधायें देनी पड़ेंगी।

इस कंड के लिए जो बोर्ड बनाने की बात कही गई है उसको काफी व्यापक आधार

[श्री शिव चरण मायूर]

दिया गया है, उसको काफी व्यापक रूप प्रदान किया गया है। यह खुशी की बात है। सरकार का जो कानून है वह मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए बन रहा है। इसलिए इस बात की सावधानी रखी गई है इस बिल में कि इस बोर्ड में ऐसे लोग रखे जायें अधिक संख्या में जो मजदूरों का हित चाहने वाले हों। यह भी खुशी की बात है कि इस बोर्ड में अधिकतर सरकार के प्रतिनिधि या मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे, इन लोगों का बहुमत होगा और एम्प्लायर्स के कुन मिला कर—छः प्रतिनिधि ही आ सकेंगे और आ कर अपनी बात बोर्ड के सामने रख सकेंगे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। सरकार ने अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार करके जो बोर्ड का निर्माण किया है, उसके लिए मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

कोलमाइंड फंड को इम्प्लेमेंट करने के बारे में, उसकी योजना को चलाने के लिये इस बिल में कहा गया है कि जो एक बोर्ड होगा उसके चार सौ रुपये से ऊपर तनकवाह पाने वाले जितने भी कर्मचारी होंगे, उनको एंवाइंट करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा, वह अधिकार भारत सरकार को प्राप्त होगा। मैं अनुभव के आधार पर आपकी एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां माइका माइंड लेबर बैनफर फंड का काम चलता है। उसमें भी जितने बड़े कर्मचारी हैं उनकी एंवाइंटमेंट्स भारत सरकार के जिम्मे रखी गई है। इन लोगों को एंवाइंट करने में काफी देर लग जाती है। इनका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो डाक्टर्स होते हैं या जो दूसरे कर्मचारी होते हैं उनकी नियुक्ति समय पर नहीं हो पाती है और काम सफर करता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने काफी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कैरेक्टर का बोर्ड को बनाया है तो उसको यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि वह इन लोगों को एंवाइंट-

मेंट कर सके। आप प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति करें लेकिन बाकी जितने कर्मचारी हैं उन सब की नियुक्ति उस बोर्ड के द्वारा होनी चाहिये। भारत सरकार के पास इस काम के रहने से बहुत सी प्रसुविधायें होती हैं और यूनियन् पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन भी बीच में आता है। नियुक्तियां करने में काफी समय लग जाता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं में ग्राम तौर से लोग आना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं और पोस्ट्स खाली पड़ी रहती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि कोई भी कर्मचारी हो उसकी नियुक्ति की सारी की सारी जिम्मेवारी बोर्ड की होनी चाहिये और यह काम भारत सरकार के पास नहीं रहना चाहिये।

इस बिल में सब से अच्छी बात यह कही गई है कि यदि प्राविडेंट फंड एमाउंट किसी मजदूर का एक जगह रखा हुआ है और वह दूसरी जगह काम करने चला जाता है तो वह ट्रांसफर हो सकता है। पहले ग्राम तौर से यह होता था कि उसके एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर होने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती थी और नतीजा यह होता था कि एक श्रमिक जब दूसरी एम्प्लायमेंट में चला जाता था तो उसकी बहुत प्रॉब्लम, बहुत समय तक पैसे की आशा नहीं होती थी। इस बिल में खास तौर पर यह प्रावधान रखा गया है कि उसका एमाउंट ट्रांसफरबल होगा, एक फंड से दूसरे फंड में ट्रांसफर करने की सुविधा होगी ताकि मजदूर को दिक्कत न हो। वह यदि काम भी छोड़ना चाहे तो उसने प्राविडेंट फंड में जो पैसा जमा किया हुआ है, उसको वह आसानी से प्राप्त कर सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस बीच को कारगर तरीके से निभाया जायगा।

मैंने एक संशोधन इस बिल में पेश किया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा सबाल है। करीब पांच लाख मजदूरों के लिए भलाई की

योजनायें ध्रुप बनायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि धीरे धीरे अधिक मजदूर इसके अन्तर्गत आयेंगे धीरे धीरे इसमें करोड़ों रुपये का लेन देन होगा। करोड़ों रुपयों की योजनायें इसके अन्दर बनाई जायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी योजनायें पार्लियामेंट के सामने आनी चाहियें। जो भी योजना इस फंड के अन्तर्गत ध्रुप बनायें उस योजना को दोनों सदनों के सामने पेश किया जाना चाहिये। यदि बीच में ध्रुपको कोई दिक्कत हो, इंटरसिंग पीरीयड हो धीरे पार्लियामेंट न चल रही हो, उस वक्त कोई स्कीम लाना चाहते हों तो ध्रुप लायें लेकिन उस के बाद जब पार्लियामेंट की बैठक हो, तब तुरन्त उस सारी योजना को लाकर पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों से पास करायें ? इस हेतु जो संगोधन मैंने रखा है मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उसको मान लेंगे।

मैं विशेषतः उन माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें धीरे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सजेजंड इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में दिये हैं। मैं इस बात में माननीय श्री चक्रार्ती की बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि जो पैसा इस फंड में ध्रुप धीरे जो भी योजनायें इस फंड के अन्तर्गत बनाई जायें उन योजनाओं का आधार केवल यह होना चाहिये कि अधिक से अधिक मजदूरों को लाभ मिले। आज हिन्दुस्तान में अन्वल्पायमेंट की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज में खास तौर से धादमी को एम्प्लायमेंट को कोई गारंटी नहीं है। इससे अन्वल्पायमेंट धीरे एम्प्लायमेंट मिलने का एक बहुत बड़ा लग होता है। उस लग को मिटाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि अन्वल्पायमेंट इनश्योरेंस स्कीम हमारे देश में लागू की जाए इस प्रकार की योजना इंग्लैंड में बीवरीड प्लान के अन्तर्गत लागू है। वहाँ इस प्रकार की योजना है कि कोई भी धादमी यदि किसी कारण से अन्वल्पायड रहता है तो सरकार का फंड हो जाता है कि उसको कुछ न कुछ बेंनीफिट दे। इस प्रकार की योजना में

इस फंड के अन्तर्गत जो भी रुपया धाता है उसके द्वारा चालू की जानी चाहिये। इस प्रकार की योजना ध्रुप चालू की जाती है, तो मैं उसका समर्थन करूँगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ इस बिल को लाने के लिए। यह बहुत आवश्यक बिल था। इस बिल की बहुत दिनों से प्रतीक्षा की जा रही थी।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, every member of this House does not represent only his constituency but the whole of India. Therefore, he is justified in speaking on those problems which concern the nation.

When Mahatma Gandhi talked about Ram Raj, he talked in terms of the workers and peasants.

Mr. Chairman: We have ten minutes to each Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the whole country was in sympathy and accord with what he said. I think the whole world can be divided into two classes, peasants and workers. When I went to the Soviet Union, I found an educational and scientific workers' union there; I was very happy to find that the teachers and the scientists had also been classed as workers. But it will take some-time before we are able to arrive at that kind of definition. All the same, nobody can deny that the coal mine workers are very much in the picture. When I think of coal mine workers of England, I remember the great personalities they have produced. D. H. Lawrence, who was a great writer, was the son of a coal miner. I may also say that some of the great leaders of politics in England have been the children of coal miners. Therefore when we speak of coal miners, we must do so with respect, not only with sympathy. We must speak of them in terms of their hu-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

man dignity, which is their right and their prerogative.

I welcome this Bill—there is no doubt about it. I think this Bill marks a trend of liberalisation in the right direction. I hope that the Ministry of Social Security, which wants to be named as the Ministry of Social Security and Social Welfare, will carry on this movement for liberalisation in favour of workers all along the line.

I have been told that some people talk in terms of small collieries and big collieries. I am told that some people talk in terms of coal miners and teachers who are working for the children of those coal miners. I think this is the kind of obscurantism from which some of us suffer. I only pray to God to give them more light, more understanding and more knowledge of the currents of thought and action which free India has generated.

I welcome the idea of the extension of the term 'employer'. But I do not want royalty owners to be exempted from this kind of thing. The royalty-owner is a very abnoxious person. It is a misnomer. The term "royalty" should be used in a better context. These royalty-owners of mines are those who, to use the words of Solomon, neither spin nor toil—I do not remember the exact words—but even the kings do not wear clothes as they wear. I think that this parasitic class in India must be finished. This class which gets all the advantages from coal mines and which does not part with any of these advantages for the workers, must go. It has no right to live in India where we do not want anybody to be a parasite. I hope the hon. Minister will do something to bring these royalty-owners also within his net. I think it will not be difficult for him to do.

I am very glad that the term "employee" has been extended. I wish this is done in the case of other wor-

kers also. We should not think of employees only in terms of technical workers or other workers, we should think in terms of all those ancillary and auxiliary workers who make up the complex of an industry, who make up the whole structure of industry. I am very happy that malis, sweepers, domestic servants and teachers have been included in the term "employee". In order to make this picture complete, they have also included apprentices and trainees. This is a move in the right direction. I would say that even those who do clerical jobs, jobs of a non-technical kind, should be included in this, they should not be deprived of the benefits of this Bill.

The penalty which has been recommended is very small. It is one year or fine of Rs. 2,000 or both. Such a kind of penalty can be given to a person who does not drive his car properly in these days of black-out. It is a ridiculous penalty. I think they have made this law nugatory, they have exposed this law to ridicule and contempt, if I can use that word by imposing this penalty. The penalty should be in proportion to the crime or sin, whatever it is. I think here the penalty is small, while what is at stake is very big. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make the penalty great so that it can act as a deterrent. Unless that is done, I think the Bill will not be very effective.

Now I come to contractors. When I think of contractors, I tremble with fear. Why? You know Delhi is the paradise for contractors. In Delhi you will find that most of these shops, flats and bungalows are owned by these contractors. When we say that there should be a ceiling in urban property, my hon. friend the Planning Minister, Shri Bhagat, says it is a very difficult problem and that they are considering it. I think the problem will be solved only when Shri Bhagat is not there. What I want to

tell you is that these contractors are responsible for many anti-social activities; they specialise not in carrying out the provisions of the law, but in evading them. This is the real essence of the life of the contractors today. Therefore, I feel that in the case of contractors, the limit of days should be reduced, otherwise I know what they will do; I know they will balk every worker of his provident fund, bonus and everything else. I feel that something should be done about this.

Our Government has got into the pernicious habit of doing things piecemeal. Somehow, our Government has lost the over-all perspective. If we build up the Air Force, we neglect the Navy; if we build up the Navy, we neglect the ground force; if we build houses, we neglect drainage; if we build water works, we do not have pipes to carry the water to the houses. Unfortunately, my Government has got into the habit of doing things in a piecemeal fashion. The Minister of Social Security—I would say the name should be changed to Social Security and Social Welfare—should have brought a Bill of which the whole world should have taken note, and that Bill should have been not only for provident fund and bonus, I agree with my hon. friend Shri Warior that this bonus is something which is not very just. It is meant for one class of workers and is denied to other classes of workers. Bonus should be a comprehensive thing, meant for every worker. The hon. Minister should not have brought this scheme only for provident fund and bonus, but also, as my hon. friend Shri P. R. Chakraverti said, for unemployment insurance and old age pension. In this country we are suffering from all the ills of industrialised countries of the world without having that quantum of industrialisation in the country. That is the misfortune of this country. Therefore, I think that so far as industries go, we must have all those things which are very useful.

I have seen the composition of the Board. Why don't you take some Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on that Board?

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): There are three.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why don't you have more of them, because they will voice the opinion of the public on the Board? Why do you load the Board with the representatives of bureaucracy, employers and employees. I think you should have them, but you should also have more Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on this Board.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The Minister is sleeping.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Minister is not sleeping, you are sleeping.

Therefore, I want to say that this Bill should be a precursor of a bigger, more comprehensive Bill, a Bill which includes welfare, which includes unemployment insurance, old age pension and also bonus not only for attendance, but also bonus as an incentive to productivity. He should bring forward such a Bill. When he brings forward such a Bill, his Ministry will justify its glorious existence.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members who by and large have lent their wholehearted support to this Bill and in doing so they raised some objections and points which deserve consideration and also reply from me.

Shri Elias who initiated the debate asked why all the schemes were not integrated as recommended by the study group in 1947 whose report was available in 1958. May I tell him what the study group said was this:

"The test are, first, whether the integration will result in any substantial economy and, secondly, whether it will result in direct added convenience to the parties concerned—the employers and workers".

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

It also recommended the amalgamation of the three organisations those dealing with the ESI scheme, the EPF scheme and the CMPF scheme all into one. Now, the ESI is implemented area-wise; the EPF, industry-wise and establishment-wise and the CMPF to coalmines situated in interior parts of the country. Therefore, if we apply this test of economy and convenience, what do we find? We have to see whether it will be possible to amalgamate all the three schemes, whether it will be economical and convenient to the employers and the employees. The point is whether the employer is the same person who owns the industry or owns the coalmines or an industry or establishment; if so there can be only one contribution deducted and entered into different accounts. I think this report is somewhat out-dated and I do not think it would be possible to integrate the systems in all the three schemes prevailing in the country today. The question is being considered by the Employees State Insurance review committee of which I am a member and the report is likely to be finalised in 2-3 months time. That is why the integration of the schemes could not be done.

Further more this question was considered by the Indian Labour Conference in October 1962; and decided to defer discussion for three years and again in October this year it will meet and it can be discussed there. Government is prepared to go ahead with integration if it is possible and is convenient to the parties concerned.

I for one am very anxious to introduce a somewhat integrated social security system in our country as many hon. Members expressed. But situated as we are, our resources are limited; it is not possible for us to have an integrated social security system at present. Perhaps we have to wait for some more years. We wanted to make a humble beginning

and extend the ESI scheme to as many areas as possible and also to bring many more industries and establishments under the EPF scheme. We are also considering whether we could have old-age pension scheme out of the provident fund scheme. They require some study and the matter is receiving consideration.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The unemployment scheme suggested by Shri Chakraverti and endorsed by Prof. D. C. Sharma was raised earlier also; I have answered many questions in this House and also in the other House. We have formulated a scheme which will be discussed by the Indian Labour Conference and if the scheme is approved Government is ready to implement it. Supposing the tripartite Indian Labour Conference does not agree to that, government would be prepared even to start with the coalmines provident fund scheme so that it will apply only to 4-5 lakhs of workers. If the scheme formulated by the department is approved it will benefit about four million workers. But four million are nothing when we take the entire population of the country. To have a social security system as a whole for the entire country is very difficult. Even in England social security system started in 1601 when the poor law Act came into force and only in 1942 the social security measures got a definite shape after the Beveridge report and even then they took four years to implement this report.

Shri Warrior: At that time a great war was waging.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is right. England wanted to build up its economy and that report had given the status to the social security system which was implemented in 1948

before its implementation there were a multitude of organisations who were managing these various schemes. In our country having made a beginning, let us go ahead with it.

My friend Elias raised an objection to clause 3(a) of the Bill, to the provision about appointing one person who is not a member of any organisation. It is only taken out from the old Act. It is not a new provision. Clause (d) says:

"six persons, representing, employees in coal mines to be nominated by the Central Government of whom five shall be nominated in consultations with such organisations of employees as may be recognised by the Central Government, at least one nominee being an employee; and one shall represent the employees outside the organisations."

Not all employees are members of one organisation or the other; there are some employees who are out of the AITUC, INTUC or the HMS, unattached employees. Let them be represented also. It is not a new provision and therefore the objection of my friend is not valid.

He also referred to suspense accounts. It is a misnomer to call them suspense accounts because in fact they are deposit accounts. As soon as money are received they are entered in the accounts but they cannot be credited to the individual employee unless that card is received. Some time is taken in getting the individual contribution card. The money does not lie idle. As soon as it is received it is deposited in government securities and the benefit goes to the employees but only the records are not brought up to date because the contribution cards of each employee are not received in time. It is not correct to say that large amounts are kept in suspense accounts for a long time.

My friend Shri Dandekar raised the objection about piecemeal legislation and questioned government's wisdom in bringing forward this amendment when the wageboard is considering the question. The board was appointed in 1964 and I do not know when the report would come; it would also take some more time to consider it and come to decisions. Why should we wait for 2, 3 or 4 years?

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Withdraw this from the Wage Board.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I see nothing wrong in making amendments which are needed now; if necessary we will come forward with another amendment.... (An Hon. Member: Year after year?) Yes; we are bringing so many amending Bills as the House knows.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Is it a good argument?

Mr. Speaker: It is an argument for keeping us busy.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Nor can it be an argument to say that since the wage board had been constituted, we should wait for two or three years.

Shri N. Dandekar: Because the Wage Board had been constituted and this question had been specifically referred to them . . . (Interruptions.)

An hon. Member: What about the bonus?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I will come to that later on.

Therefore, why should these amendments which are amendments to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act be kept pending? Let us go ahead.

Then about bonus. Bonus under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act is not a production bonus or an in-

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

centive bonus; it is only an attendance bonus. Mr. Warrior may call it by whatever name he likes. But it is an attendance bonus. Even in the Payment of Bonus Bill which the House adopted a few days ago, clause 10 refers to minimum bonus which is dependent on a minimum attendance. So also in this Coal Mines Provident Fund Act and this bonus scheme, a bonus is paid for certain minimum days of attendance. I would also say that even the coal-mine workers are entitled to bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act. That is clearly stated by the Bonus Commission.

Shri Warrior: That is another thing.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Therefore it does not prevent them from getting bonus under that Act.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Most of the workers do not get this bonus under this scheme.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: If the Coal Mines Wage Board says that this system of minimum attendance as the criterion for payment of certain bonus as bonus should go, well, it will provide some other means—whether the wages should be increased or the bonus should be related to profits, etc. I cannot envisage that today. And if any change is necessary in the law, Government will be prepared to come forward with a Bill.

Shri Warrior: If the stoppage of work is for forty-eight hours or less, this will not be reduced. But if it is more than that?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I will come to that.

Shri Warrior: He will lose whatever he has earned. That is the complaint, that whatever he has earned also he will forfeit.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only one to be on his legs.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: About realisation of arrears it has been stated that the employers are not depositing the collections made from the employ-

ees and large arrears are due from them. It is a fact. There are some defaulting and bad employers who do not comply with the law and do not deposit the amounts contributed by the employees in time. I may inform the House that up to June 1965 about 543 prosecutions have been filed. And the number of certificate cases is 788. The amount involved is Rs. 1.02 crores, that is arrears.

Therefore, we want to tighten up the collection and the punishments by this amending Bill. We should have no sympathy for these defaulting employers. As soon as I came in charge of this Department I have been writing to the Labour Ministers of the State Government to see to the recovery of these arrears by initiating recovery proceedings. I may inform the House that in Kanpur itself, five industrialists owed Rs. 30 lakhs under the PF scheme. I took stringent measures, and I am glad to say that the amount was recovered in no time. We cannot allow industrialists to take advantage out of the contributions of the individual workers.

Then about suspense account, I have already dealt with it.

Then about non-effective accounts, some hon. Member referred to it yesterday. Workers in the coal industry are very mobile and very often they do not divulge their old membership of the Fund when they move from one coal mine to another. This results in opening of more than one account for a member. At the time of settlement of claims, accounts of a member in different collieries are consolidated. Some preventive measures have been taken to check the growth of such non-effective accounts.

My hon. friend Shri Dandekar seems to have objection to the inclusion of paid apprentices and trainees and teachers within the fold of 'employees'. If you take the provident fund scheme

as a social security measure, why not this class of persons be included? Trained apprentices who are paid by way of, say, wages or monthly salary or stipend, 95 per cent of them are absorbed in the coal mines. And it is not those trainees who study in the Dhanbad School of Mines that are sought to be included here; only paid apprentices or trainees.

And, secondly, as regards the private owners, coal-mine owners, in these mines there is no uniform practice. In some mines some teachers are allowed to contribute to the provident fund—gardeners, sanitary staff etc. There is no uniformity, though under the scheme voluntary contribution is also allowed. Therefore, we want to put it on a statutory basis, so that these servants or subordinates or workers, who are not in a very enviable position, should have the benefit. Further more about these apprentices and trainees, I would like to say that because they work in the mines, where there is so much hazard to their lives, they should have the benefit of this provident fund. We are not fastening a liability on these trainees and apprentices but are trying to give a benefit to them. Therefore, there should be no serious objection to the inclusion of this class of persons.

Then it is also stated that because of the delay in the payment of the dues which the employees are entitled to, these employees are put to a lot of inconvenience when they fall sick. I think this statement is not related to facts or law; because, the medical care and medical benefits of the coal-mine workers are given from the fund that is accumulated by the mine cess. They need not contribute; it is not a health insurance scheme as such. Medical care and attendance they get free from the mine cess that is collected. Therefore, no inconvenience is caused to them.

And these workers in the coal mines are entitled to get loans for the purchase of shares of consumer co-operatives, for purchase of house sites

or for building houses and so on. To my knowledge there is no inconvenience caused to them, though in fact the accounts are not being regularised or brought up to date because of some intervening circumstances over which the administration have no control.

Then it is said that the administrative charges are also rising. The apparent rise in these administrative charges is due to the increase on account of increments to staff, construction of buildings, construction of new regional offices, etc. And the officers under the scheme are not paid salaries higher than those paid by the Central Government.

Shri Warrior: What about the number of officers?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: If we have to expand, naturally the number of officers also has to expand.

Objection has been raised as to why persons who collect royalty are excluded from the definition of 'employer'. Persons who receive royalty are in the position of a superior landlord. A person who has possession of the mine, who works the mine himself or through a contractor, only such a person can come within the definition of 'employer', not an owner who does not work the mine, the ownership may be with somebody. Ownership is evidenced by the right to collect royalty. The person in possession or a contractor who takes lease of the mine or works it by some other arrangement, he should be deemed an 'employer'. This definition is in keeping with the definition under the Mines Act.

Sir, I think that by and large I have answered most of the points raised by hon. Members.

Shri Warrior: Contract labour.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The idea is to bring in labour employed through

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contractors. That is why the amendment has been brought in. But then Shri Warior raised a doubt and an apprehension as to how the Board of Trustees are going to control or check it. Certainly, some method or machinery has to be devised and the supervisory staff has to be careful to see that the contractor does not dispense with the workers once in three months before they complete 240 days which would entitle them to provident fund benefits. A greater care and vigilance has to be exercised by the supervisory staff. I am certainly in agreement with the hon. Member that something has to be done and some effective steps have to be taken to see that the contractors do not play this mischief and cause this inconvenience and hardship to the workers.

Sir, I have done.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 2).

Shri Dandekar: Sir, I have three amendments. I move:

- (i) Page 3, line 12, omit "or through" (2).
- (ii) Page 3, line 17, omit "teacher". (3).
- (iii) Page 3, omit lines 20 and 21. (4).

Sir, I shall be very brief about these amendments. Amendment No. 2 is concerned with the vexed question of persons employed by contractors. I would like to begin by saying that I am as anxious as everybody else—in fact more anxious—that contractors

should not escape liability to conform to the various pieces of legislation that exist on the subject of mines, factories or whatever it is, both as to the working conditions as in the Mines Act or social security legislation as is contained in the bonus scheme and the provident fund scheme relating to the mines. Indeed, I have a feeling that it is because of the vague language that continues to be used in relation to contractors that contractors continue to escape. This clause says:

"employee" means any person who is employed for wages in any kind of work, manual or otherwise, in or in connection with a coal mine, and who gets his wages directly or indirectly from the employer, and includes—

- (1) any person employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with a coal mine,' etc.

The consequence of this kind of attempt to get the contractor is that the contractor escapes from what should be his own ultimate responsibility, namely, of the person who has his own workers in the mines. The principal person who is responsible, namely, the contractor, escapes. I have considerable experience in trying to pin down these gentlemen, the contractors, who, in respect of various responsibilities of this kind, get away because of vague clauses of this kind, where indirectly or directly it is the principal employer and not the contractors who becomes the principal, responsible person. So, the use of the words "by" or "through" makes him again the principal, responsible person. My only anxiety is suggesting that the words "or through" be eliminated is to put the responsibility and straightforwardly on the contractor in relation to "any person employed by a contractor in or in connection with a coal mine," etc. Every person employed by a contractor is an employee and the contractor then becomes the direct person responsible in respect of that person.

of the words "or through" are omitted.

I know that in the definition of the employer which comes lower down, it is said as follows:

"...but any contractor for the working of a coal mine or any part thereof shall be subject to this act in like manner as if he were an employer, but not so as to exempt the employer from any liability".

There again, there is an attempt to rope in the contractor. But I can tell the Minister, out of considerable experience in connection not only with contract labour in coal mines but also with contract labour in quarries and various other operations, that it is the indirect way of pinning down the contractor, but making in fact the principal employer responsible and the contractor merely as somebody to be got hold of if possible, that enables the contractor to escape. I have therefore put in this amendment with the specific object that the contractor should be the direct person at whom the finger is pointed as the person primarily responsible, with only the vicarious, residual responsibility, resting with the principal person who does the work through a contractor. I hope the amendment would be accepted. It does not detract anything at all from the latter part where the employer is defined as a person who is a contractor but not so as to exempt the principal employer.

My next amendment, Sir, is concerned with the exclusion of the word "teacher" from the definition of an employee for the purposes of the coal-mines provident fund scheme. It is after a great deal of thought that I have suggested this. Quite obviously, proper homework has not been done on this subject in this new Ministry of Social Security. If they had done it, they would have found that for very good reasons, repeatedly, in legislations, whether connected with the working of factories or mines, or whe-

ther connected with social security, in general industry or establishments of that kind, the teachers have consistently been omitted. I am not going to state the reasons why they are omitted. I think that should have been done by the Ministry themselves after looking into it. But I have here a list of Acts from which the teacher is definitely excluded: the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Mines Act, 1952, the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, and there are very good reasons why that is so. But I am not at this stage going to educate anybody on the subject or why it is so. I repeat there ought to have been some home work done in the Ministry. With great respect I suggest that from this measure, too, the teacher sought to be excluded.

I next come to the amendment where I suggest the exclusion of another particular category namely, "any apprentice or trainee who receives stipend or other remuneration from the employer." Here again, there have been very good reasons why this House and the Ministry that used to be concerned with this subject in the past had excluded apprentices or trainees from similar legislation in the past. They have been excluded from the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1962. They have been excluded from the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. Moreover,—and this is much more direct—the Apprentices Act, 1961—passed not so long ago—specifically lays down that "save as provided in the Act the provisions of any law with respect to labour shall not apply to or in relation to an apprentice". The only provisions which have been specifically made so applicable are Chapters III, IV and V of the Factories Act, Chapter V of the Mines Act and certain provisions in the workmen's Compensation Act. All these provisions that have been made applicable to apprentices or trainees are concerned with conditions of work, or, in the event there is an injury during the course of the work, ob-

[Shri Dandekar]

viously they ought to receive compensation. So far as the conditions of work are concerned, certainly they ought to have no less and as good, conditions of work as anybody else; but there is a very good reason why other provisions have not been applied to them. Again, I am not going into the theory of it. All that has already been debated in the past in connection with the Apprentices Act, 1961 as to why apprentices are treated in a different category from ordinary workmen. I have, therefore, suggested that they ought also to be excluded from this Bill.

श्री बाल्मीकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत देर से मैं अपने एमेंडमेंट के बारे में प्रतीक्षा में हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी एमेंडमेंट के लिये तभी इजाजत दे सकता हूँ अगर मंत्री महोदय मंजूर करने के लिये तैयार हों ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : वह जरूर मंजूर करेंगे, इसकी मुझे पूरी आशा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंजूर करते हैं ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I will accept the amendment. Yesterday he spoke at length and I was convinced by his argument. No speech is needed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो वह मंजूर करते हैं ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं कुछ नई बातें भी कहना चाहता हूँ । चार पांच मिनट जो आप दूसरों को समय देते हैं तो मुझे भी दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका मतलब बोलने से है या एमेंडमेंट को मंजूर कराने से है ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : मेरी बाणी सारे देश के धन्दर जाएगी, अगर मैं यहाँ बोलूंगा । आपकी आज्ञा हो तो मैं अपनी बात कह लूँ ।

आपने जो औदार्य दिखाया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ । मंत्री महोदय ने जो सहानुभूति प्रकट की है इस सुझाव में संशोधन को स्वीकार करके वह इस बात का द्योतक है कि हम इस देश के धन्दर समाजवादी समाज की रचना के साथ साथ जातिबिहीन वर्ण-बिहीन ऐसे समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं जहाँ जातिमूचक शब्दों के लिए कोई गुंजाईश न हो और न ही कोई जाति-गन भावना हो । किसी को जाति के आधार पर हीन न समझा जाए । यह 'स्वीपर' शब्द, जो अंग्रेज के नौकर-शाही मनाकृति ने दिया था वह अब भी किसी न किसी प्रकार चलता है । सरकार का ध्यान उधर जाता है कि वह उनके लिए प्रादरमूचक शब्द प्राप्त करें और कानून के धन्दर उनका समावेश करे जिससे यह प्रकट हो कि वह मानव के काम की महत्ता को और काम की उच्चता को प्रकट करना चाहती है । रेलवे विभाग में भी पहले 'स्वीपर' शब्द चलता था, लेकिन उस विभाग ने औदार्य दिखाकर इस शब्द के स्थान पर 'सफाई वाला' शब्द रखा है और वह काफी चालू है । अब हमारी संस्थाओं के नाम भी इस तरह रखे जाते हैं जैसे "सफाई कर्मचारी संघ" ।

इसी सिसिले में मैं कल की एक छोटी सी घटना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जिससे प्रकट होगा कि इस विभाग में कितना सुधार हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जिस पुनियन के प्रेसीडेंट हैं क्या उसका नाम बदल दिया ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं कई संस्थाओं का प्रेसीडेंट हूँ । बाल्मीकी समाज का भी हूँ, उसका नाम नहीं बदला है, लेकिन उसका अपना भलग पहलू है ।

तो मैं आपके सामने कल की एक छोटी सी घटना रखना चाहता हूँ। कल मेरे पास 6 सफाई वाले कर्मचारी रेलवे के आए। मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता कि उनका संकट क्या था, उन पर पुलिस प्रत्याचार कर रही थी या प्रफसरों की तरफ से उन पर प्रत्याचार हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं एक और बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने उन से पूछा, गलती से, कि तुम मेरी बिरादरी के हो, तो उनमें से दो ने कहा कि हम बाल्मीकी हैं, दो ने कहा कि हम ब्राह्मण हैं, एक ने कहा कि मैं ठाकुर हूँ और एक ने कहा कि मैं बड़ई हूँ। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि प्राज देश के अन्दर इस सफाई के प्रति भावना में परिवर्तन हो रहा है और इससे प्रकट होता है कि जातिवाद किसी हद तक हट रहा है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि सफाई के काम में सब जाति के लोग आ रहे हैं, हाँ मले की सफाई के काम में अमीर अल्प लोग अक्षक से नहीं आ रहे हैं। इसी भावना को सामने रखते हुए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि धारा 2 के उपबन्ध 3 के अनुबन्ध 2 में जो 'स्वीपर' शब्द है उसके स्थान पर शब्द 'सफाई वाला' रखा जाए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को और भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमारी भावना का धादर कर रहे हैं और उसी दृष्टि से इन बातों पर विचार करते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार किया जाएगा।

Page 3, lines 17—

for "sweeper" substitute "saintary worker". (7)

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): My objection is, he is mounting a direct attack on our sacred *varnasramadharma*, which is not permissible in a country and Parliament which is based on the postulates of secularism.

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने गुरुओं से बहुत सीखा है, मैं उनका आभारी हूँ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As regards Mr. Dandeker's first amendment, he takes objections to the words "any person employed by or through a contractor" and he wants "through" to be omitted. What is contemplated is, a person may be employed by a contractor or in cases where the contractor does not come into the picture, he may be employed through a contractor. So, it is contemplated to include cases where it is not possible to say that the contractor himself has appointed a person. Again it is a form of drafting and no serious objection can be taken to that.

Shri Warior: Otherwise, the contractor will escape responsibility. **Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Then, I do not know why Mr. Dandeker is opposed to the inclusion of "teachers" within the definition of employees.

Shri N. Dandeker: Why have they been excluded in other Acts?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We have grown wiser; this is 1985 and there is a change in thinking. Those Acts were passed in 1952 or earlier.

Mr. Speaker: He said that some home-work must have been done by the ministry.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Much work is being done before a Bill is brought before the House. It is said that teaching is a noble profession but they are poorly paid. So, some provision has been made for them allowing them to contribute to the provident fund under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act. What is wrong in that? There are some primary and middle schools in private coal mines and the teachers there are paid some paltry amount. Let us give them some

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benefit. We are thinking seriously how we can possibly evolve a provident fund scheme for the entire teaching profession in the country. In the light of that, I want the word 'teacher' to remain here.

Then, he wants to omit "any apprentice or trainee who receives stipend or other remuneration from the employer". Section 13 of the Apprentices Act says:

"The employer shall pay to every apprentice during the period of apprenticeship training such stipend at a rate not less than the prescribed minimum rate as may be specified in the contract of apprenticeship and the stipend so specified shall be paid at such intervals...."

Sub-section (2) says:

"An apprentice shall not receive any other payment from his employer nor shall he be paid on the basis of piece work or required to take part in any output bonus or other incentive scheme."

So, an embargo is placed on the apprentices from receiving any incentive bonus or production bonus. So, an apprentice or trainee who receives stipend or other remuneration is described as an employee, because he receives wages and he is entitled to medical facilities, e'c. under the Employees' State Insurance Act. So, he would be entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund Act also. He can contribute to the provident fund. Under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act, there is a voluntary scheme. As I said earlier, we wanted to put it on a statutory footing to include apprentices and trainees who receive some payment.

Regarding Mr. Balmiki's amendment, though I feel really inclined to accept it, 'saphaiwala' does not seem to be an elegant term to be used in

an enactment. In the Hindi translation, we may use the word 'saphaldala' but in the English version, we can use 'sanitary staff' or something like that. 'Saphaiwala' does not sound well.

Shri N. Dandekar: You may say 'cleaner' instead of 'sweeper'.

श्री बाल्मीकी : दूसरे विभागों में यही शब्द इस्तेमाल होता है। अंग्रेजी के कागजात में भी यही शब्द इस्तेमाल हो रहा है।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It should also be elegant. We can have 'sanitary staff' in English and 'saphaiwala' in Hindi. Otherwise I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिए बाल्मीकी जी, प्राप कौन सा शब्द चाहते हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी : कुछ शब्द समान रूप से अंग्रेजी में और हिन्दी में सारे देश में चलते हैं, जैसे चायवाला, बिस्किट वाला, धादि।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो प्राप कोई 'बाला' चाहते हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी : रेलवे में यही चल रहा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): यह तो पारसियों जैसा नाम होगा।

Mr. Speaker: That also can be a genuine difficulty.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: For 'sweeper' we may substitute 'sanitary servant'.

श्री बाल्मीकी : प्राप चाहें तो अंग्रेजी में शब्द "सैनेटरी वर्कर" रख सकते हैं और बिस्किट में रख दें "सफाई वाला"।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मैं समझा हूँ वह यह है कि सफाई वालों में सिर्फ स्वीपर्स को ही नहीं लाना चाहते बल्कि ब्राह्मणों को भी लाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मझे कोई प्रोब्लेमशन नहीं है । ब्राह्मणों की तरफ हम जा रहे हैं तो वह इधर घा रहे हैं, तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है । बाकी मल तक उन का काम नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रास्ते में कहीं तो मिलन होगा ही ।

14 hrs.

Shri Balkrishnan (Koilpatti): Sir, I would suggest that instead of putting only saphaiwala, we may put "sanitary workers, sweepers and scavengers".

Shri Jagantha Rao: He is objecting to the word "sweepers". I think "sanitary worker" may be there, because it is a more dignified term.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put it to the vote of the House?

श्री बाल्मीकी : जी हाँ ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, there is one difficulty. Supposing a sweeper needs a certificate from the authorities showing that he belongs to the Scheduled Caste, there will be difficulty. So I suggest that this term "sanitary worker" may also be added to the Schedule as otherwise there will be difficulty in obtaining a certificate saying that he belongs to the Scheduled Caste. This is a practical difficulty.

Shri Kapur Singh: "Sanitary" is an adverbial adjective. It cannot be properly yoked here to the noun, "worker". It should be "sanitation worker".

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस विषय पर से पढ़कर अंग्रेजी घाने वाला तो मैं हूँ नहीं जोकि

इतना फर्क समझ सके मैं तो अंग्रेजी इधर की ही पढ़ा हुआ हूँ ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: "Sanitary" is more proper in this context.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): But his objection is valid.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी क्या विधायक से पढ़े हुए हैं ?

Shri Shinkre: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then let him resume his seat. I shall now put amendments 2, 3 and 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then I shall put Shri Balmiki's amendment as amended to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 3, line 17,—

for "sweeper" substitute "sanitary worker". (7)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put clause 2, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then we come to clause 5.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Sir, amendment No. 1 which stands in my name is a very simple amendment but it is full of significance. As I said earlier, these schemes will involve huge sums of money and they will cover a large section of industrial workers. After these schemes are brought into effect under this Act, my

[Shri Shiv Charan Mathur]

suggestion is that they should be brought before the Parliament and they should be endorsed by both the Houses of Parliament. If the Parliament is not in session and during that period the Government brings into existence some such schemes, as soon as the Parliament meets, those schemes should be brought before the Parliament for its endorsement. Therefore, this is a simple amendment.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, as far as the amendment goes I would be inclined to accept it, but my only difficulty is that it cannot be an amendment to clause 5. Clause 5 speaks only of bonus schemes. The amendment that is suggested should relate to both provident fund schemes and bonus schemes. The proper clause to which this amendment can be accepted is clause 6. I do not know whether at this stage you can allow this amendment to be moved to clause 6. In case it is moved to clause 6 I am prepared to accept it and not here.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to move it to clause 6?

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Yes, I am not moving it to clause 5.

Mr. Speaker: So, the question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Insertion of new section—14).

Mr. Speaker: Then we come to clause 6. Is the hon. Minister accepting amendment No. 1 of Shri Shiv Charan Mathur to this clause?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, I am accepting it.

*In view of Amendment No. 1 to clause 6 having been adopted, the following consequential amendment were also made in that clause as patent errors under the direction of the speaker:

- (i) Page 6, line 31, for "section" read "sections".
- (ii) Page 6, line 33, for "7A", read "7B."

Amendment made.

Page 6,—after line 32 insert—

"7A. Every scheme made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the scheme or both Houses agree that the scheme should not be made, the scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that scheme." (1)

(Shri Shiv Charan Mathur)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7, 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(insertion of new section 10B to 10F).

Mr. Speaker: Then we come to clause 10.

Shri N. Dandekar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 10,—

after line 17 insert—

"Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall

render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. (6)

Sir, I have taken this practically literally from the corresponding provision in the Employees' Provident Fund Act. Section 14A. (1) of that Act has below it this proviso:

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence."

The same rationale that applied there applies here, namely, that in these cases of coal mines and so on the one ought to be doing one's best. If one can prove that the offence was committed without his knowledge and, more particularly, that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such an offence there ought to be no punishment impossible. Obviously, a mine owner does not himself sit on the mine. To do all these things, particularly in connection with Provident Fund, Bonus Schemes and so on, they employ a large number of employees and often there is a good deal of laxity about it on the part of employees. As this proviso exists in the corresponding employees Provident Fund Acts, I suggest that this may also be accepted in this particular clause.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the amendment moved by Shri Dandekar. The same proviso exists in the Companies Act and elsewhere also. A person who is made responsible for the offence, if he can show that he has taken all possible steps and all precautions to prevent anything happening, he is not punishable. Therefore, I think this proviso should be accepted here.

1317 (a) LSD—7.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Even without this proviso it is always open to a person who is accused of having committed an offence to prove that he took all precautions etc., and that he has no knowledge of the crime. It is left to him to prove that he too exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such an offence. Therefore, I do not think this proviso is necessary.

Shri N. Dandekar: Do you mean to say that the proviso in those other Acts was unnecessary?

Mr. Speaker: That home work has not been done.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I think that the absence of this proviso would not alter the situation.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 11 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

1411 hrs.

CARDAMOM BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Cardamom Bill.

The Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the Cardamom Industry, be taken into consideration."

Cardamom is grown mainly in the hilly regions of Kerala, Mysore and Madras. The present production is about 3,000 tonnes a year. 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the production is exported, earning around Rs. 3 crores of foreign exchange for the country. I can, therefore, say that this plantation commodity has a preponderant export angle and a substantial increase in foreign exchange earnings can be achieved by undertaking suitable measures of assistance to planters for development of their plantations and by proper arrangements for the marketing and export of this commodity.

The export prices of cardamom have been widely fluctuating over the years. This is primarily due to the fact that the small growers who constitute a large majority of cardamom producers were unable, owing to their poor financial plight, to hold their stocks till the prices picked up. Unremunerative prices over the years have also resulted in the planters being unable to maintain and develop their plantations properly. A Board with powers as suggested in the Bill will be able to deal with these problems and help the growers realising fair returns for their produce. The industry will also develop on sound and progressive lines.

In order to maintain steady export prices and to secure better returns for the producers and also to increase the foreign exchange earnings from car-

damom exports, certain interim measures were taken by Government. A system of quality control and pre-shipment inspection was introduced and rules for "agmarking" of export consignments were enforced from 1st January 1963. The Chairman of the Coffee Board was nominated as the Chairman of the Cardamom Development and Marketing Advisory Committee and a Directorate of Cardamom Development and Marketing, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce was established in Bangalore in February 1963.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why the Chairman of the Coffee Board was nominated as the Chairman of this Advisory Committee? He has nothing to do with cardamom.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Because it is an allied subject and also in the interests of economy. Further, cardamom grows where coffee is grown.

With a view to stabilising the prices of cardamom and increasing foreign exchange earnings and infusing greater confidence in the growers, as well as the foreign buyers, cardamom was brought under export control in May 1963 in consultation with the Committee. Simultaneously, as a price support measure to the growers, the Directorate was instructed to procure cardamom through selected agents whenever the prices tended to sag to uneconomic levels.

The interim measures taken by Government have given some relief to the cardamom growers. They have helped to arrest the downward trend of prices and there has been increase in the foreign exchange earnings. In 1963-64 India exported 2,306 tonnes of cardamom, thereby earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 3.20 crores, as against the export of 2,259 tonnes in the previous year for a total value of Rs. 2.67 crores. During 1964-65, 1,760 tonnes of cardamom valued at Rs. 2.84 crores were exported. It is, therefore, apparent that there is still a need for long-

term measures to look after the developmental and marketing aspects of the cardamom industry. It is necessary to increase the export potential of this commodity by an increase in production.

The Cardamom Development and Marketing Advisory Committee, which was set up in February 1963, recommended the early constitution of a Statutory Board. Leading associations of Cardamom planters have also been representing that to help the cardamom growers to realise fair returns for their produce and the industry to develop on sound and progressive lines, a Statutory Board should be set up for undertaking measures of assistance for development and activities relating to proper marketing of the commodity. After careful consideration Government has come to the conclusion that a statutory Board to be known as the Cardamom Board should be set up. The proposed Board will, among others, consist of representatives of the growers of cardamom, exporters of cardamom and Governments of the cardamom producing States. It is proposed to vest the Board with adequate powers to undertake suitable measures for the development of the cardamom industry, such as the promotion of co-operatives of the small growers, grant of loans to planters for improved methods of cultivation, processing, replanting and extensions, undertaking marketing activities with a view to increase the export potential of this commodity. The Board will also be empowered to operate price support measures, supply machinery and equipment on hire-purchase basis to planters and assist them in the procurement of fertilisers, pesticides etc.

For meeting a part of the administrative expenses of the proposed Board, the Bill provides for levy of a cess at an *ad valorem* rate not exceeding 2% on all cardamom exported. The actual rate of levy for the present will be 1% and it will be

regulated from time to time by notification in the Gazette. This export cess will be in addition to the existing customs duty of 4% *ad valorem* on cardamom exports levied under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940. The revenue collected from the export cess will be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and such sums as are required to meet the expenses of the Board will be released to it after obtaining the vote of Parliament, as is being done in the case of other commodity Boards like the Tea Board and Coffee Board. The object of the Bill is to take powers for setting up a statutory board for cardamom mainly with a view to enable it to undertake the activities which have been explained by me earlier. The Bill is a simple measure, primarily intended to benefit the cardamom growers. I commend it for your consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the Cardamom Industry be taken into consideration."

Shri Warier (Trichur): Sir, I welcome this measure and the idea of the Government enshrined in this Bill to constitute a board to promote the production and export of cardamom, one of the rare spices known in other parts of the world.

There are certain situations which the Board will have to face in the first instance. The Minister, in his statement, said that there is so much of fluctuation in prices. There is among the people who are trading in this, apart from the growers, so much of cutthroat competition and that is one of the reasons for the discouragement in growing this spice in the fields of Western Ghats. If the Government can find a way out for stopping this sort of cutthroat competition among the dealers, the growers will benefit much out of that.

[Shri Warior]

Further, exporting also is done by some of those people who actually have nothing to do with the growing of cardamom. They are mopping up all the profits out of the exports whenever it is possible and leaving the actual growers to find their own means to maintain their cultivation.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Competition helps.

Shri Warior: At times competition helps but competition does not always help. At times competition is detrimental to growth. Competition means that prices are lowered and when prices are lowered only lesser prices are offered to the growers; thereby the growers suffer in the long run.

Shri Himatsingka: There are no buyers.

Shri Warior: There are buyers. We are increasing our exports. Actually, exports have increased but the earnings have decreased. Our export of spices as a whole increased from 46,000 tonnes in 1960-61, as the Minister had pointed out, to 49,000 tonnes in 1962-63 while export earnings actually declined from Rs. 16.5 crores to Rs. 13.4 crores. So, even though exports are increasing, the earnings out of those exports are not only not increasing but are going down because there is such a competition in the world market. Only two other countries mainly are coming into the world market for this commodity. One is Ceylon and the other is Guatemala.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Indonesia.

Shri Warior: Indonesia to a very small extent only. The main country is Guatemala, at least according to the information I have gathered, specially in our traditional markets like USA and others.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Guatemala is a competitor in lemon grass.

Shri Warior: I speak subject to correction at the moment because I

have not got the material with me just to prove that it is from Guatemala. Anyhow, from Ceylon, the next door neighbour, and also from Indonesia there is some competition.

The actual potentiality for consumption of cardamom in the world is much, much more. We are not even supplying a portion of that. We have not explored those markets and because we have not explored those markets, even now we do not know how much actually we can export and how much we can earn. That is a fact. We are sticking to the old traditional market where, of course, there is some competition and our produce is not going as much we want it to. But if all these potentialities are tapped properly, we will find ourselves in a position where we cannot supply.

Not only that, we have got only the oldest strains of cardamom in India. There is an institution somewhere in Coimbatore where some experiments and tests are made to get better strains, but we understand that some of the foreign countries, specially Indonesia, have got better strains and they are fetching higher prices also. The Government will do well to step up the activities of the research station in Coimbatore and see that whenever replanting is done these new strains which are of a higher yield and of a better quality are given to the growers.

14.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When we come to the production side, the first problem that comes to my mind, specially when I come from a State which is producing it in large quantities, is about land for growing cardamom. Mostly, cardamom is grown where either rubber is not grown in the lower valley or tea is not grown in the higher valleys. In between is the cardamom section.

On the Western side of the Western Ghats where the height is about 1000 feet we can grow natural rubber. From 1,000 feet to about 4,000 feet height cardamom grows naturally and over 4000 feet it is tea that is grown. Most of this land is government land and most of the occupants, if I understand correctly are encroachers.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Intruders.

Shri Warior: Unauthorised encroachments. If the State Government does not tackle this problem properly, much of the area will be reverted into forest land. We are in an unfortunate position. We have got the south-west monsoon and a part of the north-east monsoon also. So, the rate of vegetation in Kerala is very high. We thought that it was a boon; but now it has proved to be a curse. The Government of India—and specially the State Government also, I think, is pressed for that—thinks that afforestation must go on at a higher pace and higher speed in Kerala than in other places. Whereas other States have only about 18, 20 or 25 per cent of their land for forests, Kerala is asked to assign about 33.13 per cent for forests.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): That is the correct percentage.

Shri Warior: That is the correct percentage but that does not suit the correct needs of the people there. That is the difficulty. It might be very scientific but by experience we find that where people do not have sufficient space to live, to cultivate and to earn something for their livelihood, this scientific approach alone will not be enough. Some element of human approach also must be there and must be added to that. I do not say that afforestation is bad or is not necessary. We must have big forests also to strengthen the economy of the State; but at the same time, we must remember that Kerala is a place where the land available for cultivation is very meagre. 90 per cent of the cultivators will have at the most 10 to 16 cents of

land. Hence, when they find that the cultivation of ordinary food crops or other things is not economical and profitable, they naturally go to the high ranges and in the high ranges the entire land is that of the State. The State is thinking in terms of afforestation; naturally, these people will have to be ejected. More than that, in the anxiety of getting more river valley projects and other projects the first thing that our Government, as soon as they hear about some hydel project there, does is to eject people. The project might come or might not come. Many projects have been promised and withdrawn afterwards and we do not know what the fate of those projects are. But the fates of the people were sealed; they were ejected. This also is going on. So, the uncertainty about the occupation of the land is also a major problem that will affect this commodity. That has to be tackled with the State Government.

Then, as the Minister pointed out, two-thirds of the cultivators are small holders and, to say the least, they hold a very small number of acres. In these hilly tracts, where this commodity is cultivated, they have a certain amount of risk also. In the face of all those things, they cultivate this commodity. If there are no proper incentives given to the cultivators and they are not protected from the grip of traders, from the exploitation that they are meeting at the hands of the traders, I do not think the cultivation of this commodity will be, in the long run, fetching any profit for the actual cultivators. In that respect, I am inclined to suggest—I have not gone into the problem very deeply—that instead of having cooperatives and all those experimental things, why not the Government set up its own purchase depots in those areas and give them the proper economic price. Let us have a long-term plan and all those things. But for the present, before the cultivators leave away the cultivation of this commodity and seek some other avenue for their livelihood, why not the Government, as they have done in the case of lemon grass oil, set up the purchase

[Shri Warrior]

depots and give them the economic price so that their first exploitation will be done away with. That is the first point. Let the middleman be eliminated. I do not say that you disrupt the entire trade channel abruptly or violently. But the Government must think on these lines to do away with the middleman who actually is reaping the profit and by, gradually, it should pool all these commodities which are produced in high-range areas in the Government depots. But at the same time there should be some convenience for the people to approach these depots. These should not be set up far away from the areas where this commodity is produced. These depots can purchase this commodity and then whatever profits or whatever prices Government realises out of the export can be given back to the producers. The Government should arrange to give advances on this commodity and after the final settlement of accounts in the foreign countries, when they export this commodity, they can settle the accounts of the producers annually or half-yearly. That can be done and, I think, much can be saved out of that.

Another point is about the land itself. There are hundreds of acres which are lying waste with leaseholders. For instance, one of the biggest British Company operating in those high-range areas, the Kanan Devan Hill Produce Co., has got about 175,000 acres in its hold, that is, one-sixth of the Kerala State: I am told that they have left about 75000 acres, out of the total area leased to them, as fallow land. They are not cultivating it or they are not planting anything there. They have kept it as reserve. We do not know for what purpose it is. This Company got this land for a paltry sum of Re. 1 per acre. That was the royalty they paid for the perennial lease of 99 years. Even in the pre-War period, when there was also the depression in the world market, each root of a tea plant fetched one pound sterling for them. So, they have earned millions. You must be

knowing that in this country it is the General Manager of the Kanan Devan Hill Produce Co. who alone gets the race-course allowance in Kerala for the races going on in Derby. So, 75,000 acres are left there as fallow land. The Central Government should ask the State Government about this and see to it that more of this land is given to the producers of cardamom there, so that there will be more quantity of this commodity coming to the market and also for export.

Over and above this, I only suggest one thing more and that is that the recommendations contained in the Seminar held at Bangalore in February about the production and marketing of spices should be attended to by the Government more seriously. Some study teams should be sent to other countries to study what they are doing as far as the production and the marketing of this commodity is concerned. They should establish demonstration farms in the cardamom areas in the south—the Central Government should finance them—so that new methods of cultivation, new methods of operation, will come into force and our growers will reap the benefit out of that.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has come in very timely and it is on account of the recommendation of the Cardamom Development and Marketing Advisory Committee which was set up in 1963.

Sir, you remember, when the coffee industry itself was in a very bad way and when the small growers were at their wits' end, the Coffee Board was established and thereafter even the small growers had come up very well. Though they had their own grievance against the Coffee Board at one time because they were charging some cess, now it is on a sound footing. As far as the cardamom industry is concerned, it is really disorganised as far as our country is concerned. In the three States of Mysore, Madras and Kerala, where it is grown mostly by small

growers, they are not able to look after their own estates and there is not much cooperative movement amongst themselves. Each one is looking after his own estate and very often nobody goes in for better method of cultivation and nobody takes advantage of fertilisers or insecticides. Either they are not available or they are not taught the use of it. For that purpose, it is necessary that this Board should be set up. Clause 9 of the Bill defines the various functions which this Board is expected to promote. It says:

"(1) It shall be the duty of the Board to promote, by such measures as it thinks fit, the development under the control of the Central Government of cardamom industry."

Then, subsequent sub-clauses mention about the scientific rearing up of these plants and also how to make them fit for export.

The Minister, in his opening speech, said that 65 to 70 per cent of it is exported and it earns a foreign exchange worth about Rs. 3 crores. This amount can certainly be increased to a great extent as this industry is export-oriented. As a matter of fact, the internal consumption seems to be not very much.

Now, there are certain things which the Government must take note of in the actual working of this Act which will bring into being this Board.

In the first place, representation should be given to several bodies. I would, in this connection, refer to clause (e), categories (i) to (vi), under Section 4 which mentions the composition of the Board. As it obtains in the Coffee Board, there must be adequate representation of small growers; otherwise, there are bound to be some difficulties. Of course, it does not distinguish between large growers and small growers. But if the small growers are not there, their case is likely to suffer. This need not necessarily be done by any Act or rule, but the Government should bear in mind that small growers should be adequately represented on this Board.

There is one more thing which the Government may consider. I believe amendments have been moved for the purpose of pooling and grading of cardamom. This is really a very good idea. As far as the Bill is concerned, there is no section mentioning these two things. This will certainly give an incentive to the growers to see that they produce the best cardamom and it will also be advantageous if all the cardamom are pooled together and the prices are fixed. As far as I can see from the various sections of this Bill, there is no guarantee that every one will get a fixed price. If there is grading and the prices are fixed for various grades, then all the growers will know which is a particular variety that fetches the best price just as in coffee they know which is the grade of coffee which fetches a good price. They will also know which is the variety that attracts foreign buyers. For this purpose it is necessary that the Board should be authorised or directed to have their own grading system and then fix the prices for different grades. Then they can purchase all the cardamom through its depots or grading centres by paying adequate prices. One argument against pooling is that, as far as cardamom is concerned, most of it is exported so much so we need not much mind about the quality. That will not be correct in the long run. Of course, my friend, Shri Warior, mentioned some places. I do not know the other places from which cardamom is exported. But things may change. We should be prepared to see that we send the best kind of cardamom. After all, once it acquires a reputation that it is a very good variety of cardamom, it will always maintain that market. As a matter of fact, the coffee which is exported from here has got a very good market and a very good name. Formerly, before the Coffee Board came into existence, large growers were sending their own brand of coffee and had a very good market. Even now that reputation is there and big growers want permission from the Coffee Board to have their own coffee marketed in different places. Whatever

[Shri A. S. Alva]

it is, as far as cardamom is concerned, as I said, it is a growing industry and it is necessary to have the pooling and grading system. As a matter of fact, the Minister himself must have received some representations. The Members of Parliament have also been requested to press this aspect of the case. I am sure Government will consider this.

There is one more aspect, to which Mr. Warior referred. I also belong to that region, namely, the west coast of India. There are lot of wastelands and people have taken wrongful possession of them. As far as South Kanara is concerned there are lot of wastelands. As a matter of fact, there is a scheme by the Government to subsidise rubber plantation; they are asking the people to have these lands leased to them; they are inducing them to grow rubber and give them some subsidy. It will be a proper place to grow cardamom on either slopes of the western ghats. Large cultivation is necessary because this is a commodity which is being exported and which earns foreign exchange for us. It is, therefore, very necessary that all incentives are given to those growers by way of lease or actual assignment or some cash subsidy or some such thing to see that they grow as much cardamom as possible.

There is another point in this connection. There are some places where cardamom is grown, but nobody ventures to go near those estates—I myself have not gone there—because it is said that there are cobras and some poisonous creatures living in those gardens. The tender cardamom that falls down is eaten by those reptiles and this generally gives a giddy sensation and they stay there so much so people do not even venture to go to those places. They do not, therefore, pick up the entire thing. There are some places where, after some generations, some estates have been reduced to one-tenth of the original area. So, it is absolutely essential that Government take some action in a big way through this Board, give ample sub-

sidy and see that those estates are improved.

I submit that this Bill has come very timely; it will save the condition of lot of small growers.

There is another point which I would like to stress. These small growers of cardamom cannot wait for long to sell their goods since they have to buy other things. There are some people who purchase all the commodities from the small growers and then wait till the export time comes and when the prices go up, they sell. As a matter of fact, these traders get twice or thrice the value for which they purchase from the small growers. If there is a pooling system and all the cardamom is purchased, then the small growers will be assured of a reasonable price and the margin of profit of the traders could be reduced. Most of the benefits may go to the small growers, who would not grudge paying 2 per cent or any such thing to the Board so as to make it self-sufficient; it will not labour under financial difficulties. I am sure that, if the provisions of the Bill are properly implemented and the Board takes to scientific research and conducts some research farms and also gives all the facilities to the growers, conditions will improve a lot and there will be a hey-day for cardamom planters.

With these remarks I commend that this Bill be accepted.

Shri Malaichami (Periyakulam): I rise to support this Bill and to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this legislation to protect the interests of the cardamom growers and to ensure the development of the cardamom industry as well. It has been long-felt need of the cardamom growers to have a Cardamom board constituted by legislation, and this Bill symbolises the satisfaction of a popular demand.

Cardamom is grown in the hill areas of Kerala, Mysore and Madras, and 75 per cent of the cardamom grown in this country is being exported, the rest being utilised for internal consumption. Annually, we are exporting

about 3,000 tonnes and the foreign exchange earned by this exceeds Rs. 3 crores. In addition to the foreign exchange earning capacity, this industry has also got employment potential. Generally, the cardamom plantation operations are carried on at a time when the agricultural labourers in the plains are without employment. Plantation, weeding and harvesting of cardamom are generally done during the off-season for agriculture in the plains. So, it is more or less a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturist and prevents under-employment. In view of its foreign exchange earning capacity and employment potential, this cardamom industry deserves much support and encouragement from Government.

This Cardamom Bill which envisages the constitution of a cardamom board will help to develop the industry as also provide suitable encouragement to the cardamom growers. Further, in our developing economy it is of the utmost importance to increase exports and widen the international market for our commodities. As my hon. friends who have spoken earlier have pointed out, the cardamom industry suffers under various difficulties, mainly for want of proper international market and for want of proper encouragement to ensure pooling and grading so that quality products will be given adequate price and the growers also will be encouraged to get good price for good quality products. I am sure that the hon. Minister with his drive and initiative will lose no time in formulating and carrying out suitable measures in this direction.

Cardamom plantations require a period of five to seven years to give yield. During this period, heavy investment is required both for plantation and for maintenance. The growers find it difficult to get adequate amount of finance through the normal credit channels because of the longevity of the period required to get a return from the crop. Further, the crop is subject to the vagaries of nature and is affected by disease also. During 1963-64, the cardamom planta-

tions were affected on a large scale by the mosaic disease. And that hit the planters a great deal both financially and professionally. Such contingencies exist and affect the yield considerably. So, the creditors hesitate to advance loans particularly because of the hazardous nature of the investment. So, the providing of adequate finance is necessary to make the industry survive. Providing cheap credit will help to reduce the cost of production and thereby make our commodity more competitive in the international market. I suppose that the co-operatives envisaged in the present Bill will help to satisfy the financial requirements of the growers. In this respect, I would like to say that pooling and grading will help to an extent the growers to get adequate price. At present, as has been pointed out already, the cardamom plantation is carried on in an unorganised manner, and because of the long gestation period to realise the yield, creditors also are unwilling to advance loans. If there is provision for pooling and grading of the produce, it will not only ensure quality but also give confidence to the creditors so that they can feel confident to recover the loans which they advance to the growers. So, pooling and grading will not only ensure good quality but also give confidence to the creditors who advance loans to the growers, and these loans could be recovered at the time of the pooling and grading of the produce.

Further, there is provision in the Bill for regulating the sale and export of cardamom and stabilisation of prices of cardamom. In order to regulate the sale, I would submit that the produce must be pooled and graded so that we can indentify what particular variety is in demand in a particular country and that the price offered for that variety will be profitable to the growers and help to earn more foreign exchange. So, pooling and grading will also provide standardisation of our products.

During 1964, from Mangalore port alone, about 288 tonnes had been ex-

[Shri Malaichami]

ported to the continental countries and to the Persian Gulf countries. The continental countries preferred the white variety and seeds, while the Persian Gulf countries have preferred the Coorg green variety. If there is proper pooling and grading, then it will be possible to identify the particular variety required for a particular country, and we can export that variety to that country where it is in demand and enable the growers to get good price for the same. I hope the hon. Minister will agree to the amendment proposed regarding pooling and grading and enable the growers to get good price for good quality produce.

Further, the cardamom growers are also in need of proper warehousing and transport facilities. This will also help the cardamom plantations to be more competitive in the international market. If proper facilities for warehousing and transport are offered to the cardamom plantations to transport the produce which, as is known, is grown in the hilly regions, it would help the growers, especially the small growers, to transport their goods at cheap rate and thereby result in the reduction of the cost of production thus making it more competitive in the international market.

Another problem facing the cardamom industry is lack of proper research to combat pest and disease and to improve the strain and increase the yield. Research work will help to increase the yield and improve the quality. The research units functioning at present in certain places are inadequate and ill-equipped.

Some of my hon. friends who have spoken earlier have said that there is a possibility to extend the area of cardamom cultivation. That is also the case in Madras State. After the abolition of zamindari and the revision of the land survey it is found that there is possibility of extending the area of cardamom plantation in Madras State.

The yield per acre could also be doubled by proper application of fertilisers, by fighting disease by research work and by providing adequate finance. Though we are facing competition from Guatemala, Indonesia and other countries, there is the possibility of increasing our export annually by 8 per cent if suitable steps are taken to export our cardamom to countries like the USSR, the UK, Africa and Japan besides the Persian Gulf countries.

So, the main objective of the cardamom board should be to carry on research work, give suitable information to the growers about where the commodity is in demand and give adequate publicity to it so that not only export but also internal consumption could be improved. By the export of the commodity, we are sure to earn foreign exchange which is of utmost necessity in the present situation in which we are placed. The South India Cardamom Planters' Association, which is the major organisation in South India engaged in cardamom plantation, in their executive committee meeting held on 7-6-65 have requested for regulation of sales and exports by proper pooling and grading of cardamom with proper storage facilities. They have also asked for provision of adequate research facilities. As the Bill envisages the setting up of a Cardamom Board with adequate powers to take suitable measures for development of the cardamom industry, I would request the Minister to make suitable provisions in the Bill for pooling and grading and ensure proper storage facilities so that cooperatives and scheduled banks will come forward to provide finance, as the possibility of recovery of loans is enhanced. I have also tabled certain amendments to the relevant clauses to be considered at the appropriate stage.

15 hrs.

I would once again request the hon. Minister to help the cardamom in-

dustry to develop by suitable provisions in the Bill for pooling and grading, storage facilities and also research work and adequate finance.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): I welcome this Bill. Though it is late, it is good that Government have come forward with this measure.

Some of the previous speakers who spoke have pointed out the vital importance of the cardamom industry. But I would like to say that so far as we are concerned, in recent years we have been suffering from various difficulties in regard to this industry. The hon. Minister referred to some of the defects. I do not want to go into them again.

As far as the planters are concerned, for the last few years, a lot of disease, pest and other things have affected the plantations. I know of instances where planters have left the estates once for all. In order to get over these difficulties, there was a clamour that something must be done by Government. Now Government have come forward with this measure to establish a Board on the lines of the Rubber Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board etc. From my experience of the working of the Rubber Board, I can say that that Board has done very well and has done a lot of good to the planters, both small growers as also the big land-owners. I hope the Cardamom Board will proceed on the same lines in regard to the cardamom industry.

Shri Warrior stated that almost all the cardamom planters are encroachers. Lest the House may be misled, I want to make it clear that though most of them are encroachers, at least as far as I know, they are recognised as encroachers, the reason being that the erstwhile Government of Travancore from 1936 onwards encouraged people to take to this plantation of cardamom and for that purpose had declared certain hilly regions in the

state as cardamom hill reserves. That area was leased to people to do cardamom plantation. It was only a lease, they were not given absolute right over the land, the reason being that if that was done, they might stop the cardamom plantation and take to other occupations. The idea was that these reserves should be utilised only for cardamom plantation. So in order to avoid that land being diverted from cardamom plantation, Government retained the ownership of these lands and leased them to people for cardamom cultivation. These areas are called cardamom hill reserves. I do not know if the areas given to the Kannan Devan Company in Kerala is suitable for cardamom plantation.

Cardamom plantation is actually done in the forests. The forest tree growths stand there. The undergrowths are cut and cardamom is planted. The trees are left to stand there. So actually the forest remains there. The cardamom plantation is done in the forest itself. That is the actual operation of plantation. There is no denudation of the forest. The reserve areas are utilised for this purpose in Kerala and also in the neighbouring states of Mysore. If we clear the forests, the area cannot be used for cardamom plantation. That is the peculiarity about this plantation.

Shri Warrior also referred to other difficulties the planters are facing. He referred to project areas. Recently the Government have felt that from what are called the project areas, the encroachers should be evicted. I have no objection if that is to be the policy. The forest department in our state feels that the forests should be completely under its control, nobody should do anything there so much so that they are now, I understand, thinking in terms of forest preservation, and evicting certain people there who are in possession of the areas as lessees or as cultivators of cardamom. If the development of cardamom plantations

[Shri Maniyangadan]

and the earning of foreign exchange is the governing interest, I believe the Union Government will look into the matter and take it up with the State Government.

With regard to Government's entering the market as suggested by Shri Warrior, I do not know whether Government should do so and purchase all the cardamom produced. Whatever is needed in this respect will be done by the Board. There are provisions listed in cl. 9 of the Bill. The Board can look into all these matters. They can do the needful ensuring a remunerative return to growers. The Board will be there and it is for it to see what should be done as is now being done by the Rubber Board, Coffee Board and Tea Board in respect of those commodities. I do not think there is any necessity for Government to enter the market and purchase cardamom.

As regards improvement of quality and increase of per acre production, these are absolutely necessary. Cardamom plantation could thrive only if the per acre production is increased. What is happening now is, as I submitted a little earlier, that because of diseases and pests the planters are leaving the area. This state of affairs must be remedied. Research must be done on new scientific methods of cultivation. Planting of better yielding varieties of cardamom should be undertaken. Only by taking these steps could the production be increased and quality improved. I hope the Board will devote its attention to these matters and do the needful.

Naturally, as Shri Alva said, in those areas where cardamom is planted, there are cobras and wild elephants. These are forest areas and there is therefore no escape from that. Only enterprising people can go into this industry. I have gone into cardamom plantation areas in forests and seen wild elephants there. So long as

the forests are there, wild beats will be there. (An Hon. Member: Cardamom will also be there).

The cardamom plantation industry deserves all encouragement. I would request the Minister to take up the matter with the State Governments concerned for developing and extending the areas under cardamom rather than limiting them by evicting people who now are planting cardamom.

In 1960, there was an order in Kerala that all those persons who were planting cardamom before 8-1-59 would be eligible for loans from Government under the cardamom rules. I only want that that order should be implemented. If the Forest Department wants the forests to be taken away from the cardamom plantations, that should not be allowed. Cardamom is in the forest, and there is no soil erosion or anything else because of this plantation. So, I think there will be no difficulty with regard to this.

I have certain amendments on which I shall speak when we come to the Clauses.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल धाया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। धाज हमें इस बात पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि जो इलायची पैदा करने वाले कास्तकार हैं उनको किन-किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है। उनको अधिक से अधिक सहायता देनी चाहिए। और पैसे की मदद देनी चाहिए।

इन लोगों के द्वारा जो इलायची पैदा की जाती है, उसको बाहर के बाजारों में भेज कर बीच वाले व्यापारी बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं। वे व्यापारी जिनको इस बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं है, जिनका इलायची पैदा करने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जो कि इससे बिल्कुल दूर के लोग हैं वे जो भी मुनाफा

कमाते हैं वे सारा उनकी जेब में जाता है । वह मुनाफा इलायची पैदा करने वालों के जेबों में अधिक जाए, यह हमें देखना पड़ेगा ।

हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि इलायची की पैदावार किन-किन देशों में होती है और किन-किन देशों में इलायची की खपत होती है । हमें अच्छी इलायची पैदा करने के लिए खोज करनी चाहिए । हमको देखना चाहिए कि दुनिया के जो देश अच्छी इलायची पैदा करते हैं उनके ऐसा करने का क्या कारण है । हमको देखना चाहिए कि हम षटिया किसिम की इलायची क्यों पैदा करते हैं ? उसका क्या कारण है, क्या हमारी जमीन में खराबी है या उसमें कोई कीड़े लगते हैं या हमारी लापरवाही के कारण खराब पैदावार होती है और षटिया किसिम की इलायची पैदा होती है ।

इलायची तीन प्रकार की होती है, काली, सफेद और हरी । हम विदेशों को इलायची का निर्यात करते हैं, घापने कहा है कि हम 65 से 70 प्रतिशत तक अपनी इलायची बाहर भेजते हैं । लेकिन हम देश में इलायची के लिए तरसते हैं । मैं निर्यात करने का विरोध नहीं करता क्योंकि इससे हमें विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है जिसकी आज संघर्ष के समय हमें बड़ी आवश्यकता है । लेकिन हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि जो लोग अपने परिश्रम से इलायची पैदा करते हैं उनको उसका उचित दाम मिले । इसके लिए हमको एक बोर्ड बनाना चाहिए और बीच के लोगों के मुनाफे को कम करके पैदा करने वालों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दिलवाना चाहिए । उन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन इलायची की खेती के लिए देनी चाहिए ।

हमने देखा है कि बहुत से लोग हजारों एकड़ जमीन की लीज लिए हुए हैं और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है । सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर ध्यान देकर ऐसे लोगों से जमीन लेकर

इलायची पैदा करने वालों को देनी चाहिए ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा इलायची पैदा कर सकें ।

हमारे देश में तीन प्रदेशों में ही इलायची पैदा होती है, मैसूर में, मद्रास में और केरल में । यहां की जमीन में ही इलायची पैदा हो सकती है । हमें इसकी खेती में सुधार के लिए सारे सम्भव उपाय करने चाहिए । जो अधिक से अधिक इलायची कम जमीन में पैदा करें उसे प्रोत्साहन के रूप में इनाम देने की प्रथा भी लागू करनी चाहिए, जैसा कि हम अनाज के बारे में करते हैं । इससे लोगों को कम भूमि में अधिक पैदा करने का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । और लोग अधिक दिलचस्पी से इस काम को करेंगे । जो कीड़े इलायची को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं उनके विनाश के लिए भी हमें कोई बीज ढूंढनी चाहिए । और भी जो सुधार हो सकें वे करने चाहिए जिससे उत्पादन अधिक हो जिससे हम विदेशों को इलायची भेजने के साथ देश बाजारों की आवश्यकता को भी पूरी कर सकें । हमें इस प्रश्न पर विशेष कदम उठाने चाहिए ।

इलायची बहुत दिन में तैयार होती है, इसलिए हममें काम करने वाले लोगों को उचित मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए, अभी यह उचित मात्रा में नहीं मिलती है । जो बीच के लोग मुनाफा कमाते हैं उसको वधाकर हमें कार्तकारों को देना चाहिए जिनमें वे स्वयं अपनी पैदावार को बाहर के बाजारों में जाकर बेच सकें और मुनाफा कमा सकें । हमारी ओर से ऐसी योजना होनी चाहिए कि इसका मुनाफा इसके उत्पादकों को मिल सके ।

हमको अपनी इलायची के लिए दुनिया में बाजार भी बनाना चाहिए, और हमको ऐसी अच्छी इलायची पैदा करनी चाहिए कि विश्व बाजार में उसकी अधिक मांग हो इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान की इलायची अच्छे किसिम की है,

[श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप]

उसका स्वाद अच्छा है, उसमें अच्छे दाने निकलते हैं। हमको ऐसा माल तैयार करना चाहिए जिसकी बाहर अच्छी मांग हो।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन इलाकों में इलायची पैदा हो सकती है वहाँ बहुत से घने जंगल हैं। हमको उन जंगलों में से खेती लायक भूमिक से भूमिक जम न किसानों को देनी चाहिए जो कि उसमें इलायची पैदा करें। कुछ लोगों ने बहुत सी जमीन थोड़े दौड़ाने के लिए धीरे खोल खूद के लिए ले रखी है, जिसका उचित उपयोग नहीं होता है, उस जमीन को भी इलायची की खेती में लाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बिल लाने के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल को तो बहुत पहले धा जाना चाहिए था। यह देरी से धाया है। देश में इलायची की बहुत धाव-प्रयत्नता है, इसका उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि पहले जब हम पान वाले से पान लेते थे तो वह एक पान में एक इलायची डालता था, लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं करता। पूछने पर कहता है कि इलायची महंगी है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हमको भूमिक इलायची पैदा करनी चाहिए ताकि हम विदेशों को भी भेज सकें और देश के लोगों को भी सस्ते दामों पर दे सकें।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I am glad I have this opportunity of saying a few words on this Bill. This Bill has been supported for very good reasons, on economic grounds, by most of the speakers who have preceded me, including the hon. Minister who moved the Bill. I want to give what you can call the cultural or aesthetic reasons for supporting the attempt which the Government is going to make for additional production of cardamom.

Cardamom is one of those rarities of life for which India was known all over the world. Kasturi in Nepal,

kesar in Kashmir and Elalata or cardamom in Malaya Desa—these are the three things which were of peculiar importance in the cultural life of India, for which India was known all over the world. Among the things which are mentioned particularly in connection with narration of love stories, Elalata is frequently referred. I shall only quote one verse from Kalidasa's *Raghu Vamsa*:

एला सतालिवित चंदनासु
तमाल पवास्तरणसुरन्तुम्
प्रसीद शश्वन् मलयस्यनी पुरा

The swaysmvara of Sulakshana is described in the Sixth Canto of the *Raghu Vamsa*. When she approached the King of Malaya Desa, Sudarsana, who was her guide, describing him, said: "He is the King of Malaya Desa. If you want to live in the luxurious kingdom of sandalwood embraced by Elalata, he is the proper man." I do not want to quote other slokas.

The importance of Elalata is this. One of the national habits, of which we should be proud, was taking the Tambulam or chewing of betel leaves. The old sastras have given the description how Tambulam should be prepared, and among the 16 things which are mentioned therein, Elalata is an important one.

When we offer Tambulam to God, we say:

एला लबंग संयुक्तम् ताम्बुलम् प्रति गृह्यताम्

"Oh, God, accept this Tambulam which is made, among other things, of cardamom and cloves." So, this Elalata was used by all Indians in their daily life, and they were happy. These are hard days. These things have become dear and rare; they are rarities of life no doubt. Therefore, higher production of cardamom will also add to make the Indian cul-

tural life a more happy one. From this point of view, in addition to the other important economic grounds, I support this Bill.

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf: Sir, I welcome this Bill. Having taken note of the observations made by my hon. friends, particularly from the areas where it is grown, I would like to make a few observations. Knowing as all of us do, the history of some of these boards, especially commodity boards, we know that if they function for sometime in the country, they pave the way for the betterment of the growth of that commodity. It is agricultural intensive and also labour intensive in industry. This board will be in a position to take care of it. We know that it is grown in three states, Madras, Mysore and Kerala but I understand that it is not grown to that extent in one particular state that it should be left in charge of this industry alone from all angles and from all points of view. It is but natural that the Central Government has rightly come in and has taken up the promotion of the industry and its proper growth should be looked after from the agricultural stage to the harvesting stage and finally, at the marketing stage. A number of things have to happen till we reach the marketing stage and as some friends have pointed out that all that is not smooth sailing. I feel that we may have to take up a survey of these areas and the lands, the quality of the land, the richness or otherwise of the soil and we should see how best to grow this important commodity in an intensive way taking care also of the extensive aspect of it. As Mr. Warior and Mr. Alva pointed out if it is possible to increase its growth and to have more and more land under it, it should be done through this board. Firstly, a proper survey should be made as far as its production and growth is concerned. Secondly, in order to save this crop from a number of pests and insects and so on, research will be a very necessary item and they should

take it up. As already pointed out by my friends that if there were in any research, the first important thing will be to find out the proper strains of seed, when the seedlings are to be planted. It is very important. Instances have been quoted. It is said that in Indonesia they have got a better quality cardamom. If so our attempt should be to get that better variety and get it introduced and keep it safe from plant diseases all along its growth. I consider its plant life is ten to twenty years. That also is a matter for intense research whether the life of the plant could be extended to the maximum age. There should also be research on whether other precautions are necessary in order to get more yield from the plant so long as it survives. Thirdly, at the crop stage, the planters or the peasants or the farmers, whatever you may call them, will certainly need help, particularly financial support. Therefore, moneys should be made available to them by way of taccavi loans or in some way or the other, either through the State Governments or if the Centre takes it upon itself through its executive agency that should work in this board. We must look after the financial needs of the planters and the growers. These two things are very necessary as my hon. friends have suggested. I would rather suggest that there should be pooling in this manner. The entire production should be graded. Quality control should be introduced. After you introduce quality control, the entire produce will have to be graded and after it is graded, there should be one selling agency as we are doing for coffee. We have the Coffee Board for coffee and Tea Board for tea. Whichever is set up, there should be one selling and supplying agency which should be permitted to export this commodity out of the country. I personally am very much interested as a consumer. In my part of the country most of us know 'elachi' it is one of the very few items, as very rightly pointed out by my respectful and elder, Dr. M. S. Aney,

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

which we use. I think my friend Mr. Ramaswamy might have tasted Kashmir 'Kahwa' sometime. But we are not getting good 'elachi'; there is no elachi there and I have been asking my friend who is coming from that area for the last two years if he could not get me good quality cardamom. Therefore, I would like to say that our efforts should be to see that you get at least some part of it reserved for distribution and consumption within the country.

There is yet another aspect about which I have some personal knowledge. The aroma that we have in this cardamom is one of the best aromas. I myself have seen it in my State and have tried it out in one of our laboratories, drug research laboratories, where we have seen the aroma of cardamom and the aroma of saffron about which Dr. Aney referred to a little while ago. It has proved to be the best type of aroma for a number of items.

I have some little knowledge about it. The aroma that is extracted out of cardamom is not at all being done in a scientific manner. I wish that our Government is in a position to do so, after it is organised in a proper manner. This aroma that is extracted will be one of the important items for which I am absolutely sure that we will have a roaring market all over the world. With these few words, I support this Bill.

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill before the House. In doing so I am constrained to remark that the Government has been very slow in bringing this measure. Ever since similar boards were constituted by the Government for the coffee and tea industries the cardamom planters had been agitating consistently and also persistently for the formation of this kind of board, but

somehow Government was indifferent towards that. Now, I am glad that realising the importance and urgency of this problem, they have come forward with this Bill. Though it is late, it is most welcome. It is a very desirable measure. In the matter of cardamom production, I am glad to say that the State of Mysore enjoys a very important role; it plays a dominant role. As has been stated by the Deputy Minister himself while moving this Bill, this commodity has an export value and it enjoys a near monopoly in the foreign market. Hence, it is well established that this commodity has an important place in the economy of the country, particularly in the export market. As such, all that is necessary to develop this industry should be done speedily, and I am glad the Government has now taken note of the importance of this industry and come forward with this measure.

The previous speakers have spoken in great detail about the plight of the cardamom growers. Shri Warior narrated their suffering at the hands of the middlemen at various stages. The Minister also, while moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, described the plight through which the planters have all these days been passing through because most of them are small growers and they do not have sufficient finances to develop the industry, and as such they have suffered for a long time.

In the measures that are proposed for the development of the industry, I find that some of the functions of the Board have been narrated, but I realise that these specific measures are not exhaustive but only illustrative. All the same I fail to find any indication that under this scheme the Government is contemplating the provision of a pool for which so many hon. members who spoke earlier have pleaded. There is one provision which ensures a remunerative return for the growers of cardamom, but I submit that a mere provision of

this kind will not give the growers all the benefits that they deserve and are desirable.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister how this mere fixation of a remunerative price will not help the growers. I would like to draw his attention to one instance. The Minister was pleased to state that they had taken some interim measures and had constituted an advisory committee and they had fixed or given a price support for the crop in the 1963-64 season. Though the price fixed ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per kilogram, ultimately the growers were able to get only Rs. 6 to Rs. 13. That was the plight in which they found themselves though the Government gave the price support. So, I submit that the mere fixation of a remunerative price will not help the growers, unless the Government comes forward to make adequate provision for pooling and as stated by other hon. Members, also for grading. It is only in that case that they can be assured of a remunerative price which they will actually get. Therefore, I would like to lay emphasis on this aspect of the industry. I do not know whether in the scheme of things this is included, because in the specific measures enumerated in the Bill this is not mentioned, though the main clause gives powers to take adequate measures for the promotion of the industry. I would like to have an answer from the Minister on this aspect.

The other aspect which I would like to emphasise is the question of research. There are not enough facilities for research in cardamom and its various problems. One of the objects of this Bill is to develop the cultivation of this plant on a scientific basis. For that, they must introduce new methods, modern and improved methods of cultivation. For doing this, I believe that enough facilities for research are necessary. Otherwise we cannot think of better methods of cultivation and impro-

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ving the quality of the commodity. Quality improvement is very essential, and I therefore emphasise that enough facilities for research and a provision for pooling and grading of this commodity, which are so essential, should be made available. I hope the Minister will make adequate provision in this Bill for these aspects of the matter.

श्री श्रीकार ल. ल. बोरबा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में जो बोर्ड बनाने की व्यवस्था कां गई है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन इस बोर्ड का किसानों पर घोषा जा रहा है, क्योंकि उस में किसानों का सिर्फ एक मेम्बर रखा गया है। इस बिल में कहा गया है कि सभापति केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त किया जायेगा। उस बोर्ड में दो लोक सभा के और एक राज्य सभा का सदस्य होगा। ये तीन सदस्य मैजॉरिटी पार्टी के होंगे। उन के अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए तीन सदस्य होंगे। एक मेम्बर बाणिज्य का होगा और दूसरा कृषि का, लेकिन उस के साथ "घरबा बिल" लगा दिया गया है, जिस का ध्येय है बैंक का कोई मैनेजर या सभापति सेट। चूंकि कृषि का केवल एक मेम्बर रखा गया है, इसलिए यह बोर्ड किसानों पर घोषने के लिए और उन के अधिकारों का हनन करने के लिए बनाया जा रहा है। टी बोर्ड और काकी बोर्ड की तरह इस के सम्बन्ध में भी बोर्ड बनाना उचित है, लेकिन उस बोर्ड में कृषि का केवल एक मेम्बर रचना उचित नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि बोर्ड के कम से कम घाघे सदस्य कृषि के होने चाहिए। मुझे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सदस्यों के नामिनेट किये जाने पर कोई प्राप्ति नहीं है। मुझे प्राप्ति यह है कि कृषि का केवल एक सदस्य रखा जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बोर्ड में कृषि को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और कम से कम कृषि के पांच सदस्य इस में रखे जाने चाहिए, क्योंकि वे इस बारे में ज्यादा मे ज्यादा सुझाव दे सकेंगे।

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा]

हम ने एक डर्रां पकड़ रखा है कि जिस जगह किसी चीज की उत्पत्ति होती है, उसी पर हम ज्यादा जोर देते हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हम ने वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान आदि का जो इतना बड़ा प्राइम्बर बना रखा है, उस का काम निल के बराबर है। पहले केवल काश्मीर में अंगूर होते थे, लेकिन आज आप चल कर देखिए, उदयपुर में इतने अच्छे अंगूर होते हैं कि लोग उनकी बड़े चाव से खाते हैं। हमें भूमि का सखे करना चाहिए, प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और विज्ञान की सहायता से भूमि का सुधार करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार हम इन चीजों को देश के दूसरे भागों में भी पैदा कर सकते हैं।

जैसा कि बताया गया है, इसका वार्षिक उत्पादन 3000 मीट्रिक टन होता है, जिस में से 60 से 70 परसेंट हम विदेशों में भेजते हैं, जिस के द्वारा हम को तीन करोड़ रुपये सालाना की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। लेकिन हम उसी जगह पड़े हैं, केरल, मद्रास और मैसूर, इन तीन जगहों तक ही हमने अपने प्रयत्नों को सीमित रखा है। हम कहते हैं कि वह पहाड़ी एरिया है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में भी पहाड़ी एरियाज हैं, रेतीले एरियाज भी हैं और बर्फीले एरियाज भी हैं। अब के अन्दर बर्फीला एरिया है। वहाँ नहरी एरिया भी है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि भूमि का परीक्षण करवाया जाए और जिस वस्तु के लिए उसको उपयुक्त पाया जाए उसकी वहाँ खेती करवाई जाए। आप चाहते हैं कि आपको विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक मिले। यह तभी हो सकता है कि बजाय एक ही जगह पड़े रहने के हम दूसरी जगहों पर भी ध्यान दें। वैज्ञानिक ढंग से भूमि का परीक्षण करवायें और उपज को बढ़ायें। केले की उपज एक समय था कि मद्रास में होती थी लेकिन आज राजस्थान में भी केला होता है, सेब होता है, नारंगी होती है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार प्रोत्साहन नहीं देती है। उन्हीं स्थानों को वह प्रोत्सा-

हन देती है, उन पर ही अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करती है जहाँ पहले में कोई वस्तु ज्यादा मात्रा में पैदा होती है। हमारे यहाँ काली मिट्टी है, पीली मिट्टी है, उसका आप परीक्षण करवायें। उसका अगर परीक्षण करवाया जाए, सर्वेक्षण करवाया जाए तो वहाँ भी कई चीजें हैं जो पैदा हो सकती हैं। राजस्थान के अन्दर मरु भूमि भी आपको मिलेगी, पहाड़ी भूमि भी मिलेगी, मिचाई वाली भी मिलेगी, सब मिलेगी। उसका सर्वेक्षण करवा कर विकास करवाया जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को आपने इसमें बहुत अधिक अधिकार दे दिये हैं। कोई भी बात बोर्ड बिना केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूछे नहीं कर सकता है। सारी शक्ति केन्द्र में निहित कर दी गई है। ऐसी अवस्था में बोर्ड को रखने की क्या आवश्यकता थी। इसमें आपने कहा है :—

“बोर्ड का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण के अधीन इलायची उद्योग के विकास का एम उपायों द्वारा संवर्धन करे जैसे वह टांक समझे।”

अगर केन्द्र का ही नियंत्रण रहना है तो बोर्ड को हटा कर आप स्वयं सब काम क्यों नहीं कर लेते हैं। यह एकीकरण का सारा मसला हो जाता है। अगर आपने बोर्ड बनाया है तो सारे जितने अधिकार हैं, वे आप उसको दें। अगर विकास के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है या किसानों को सहायता प्रदान करनी है तो आप अधिक से अधिक रुपया उसको दे दें और वह जैसे चाहें उसको खर्च करे। सारी की सारी जो शक्ति है वह बोर्ड के पास रहनी चाहिये थी। केन्द्र को इतना शक्तिशाली नहीं होना चाहिये था। बोर्ड को केन्द्र पर इतना निर्भर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये था। सारे अधिकार बोर्ड के होने चाहिये थे। बोर्ड में कृषि सदस्य जो हैं वे भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक हों।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्वान की भूमि का परीक्षण कराया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ ज्यादा उत्पत्ति इसकी हो सकती है, यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ।

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): Sir, I come from a plantation area where the plantation of cardamom is very popular. There are plenty of wastelands there which are most suitable for cardamom cultivation. According to this Bill, one of the functions of the Cardamom Board is "promoting co-operative efforts among growers of cardamom". I want to say that there are plenty of wastelands which can be easily converted for cultivation of cardamom. Such lands may be given to the landless people who are living in the area. But if poor people go to cultivate those lands, they are evicted. On the other hand, if big mirasdars who already own large plantation lands in the hill areas go there for cultivation, those lands are given to them for cultivation. I request the government to see that wherever suitable lands are available, such lands should be brought under a cooperative system. Poor people should be made members of those cooperative bodies and they should be made to undertake cultivation of cardamom in those lands.

I find there is no time-limit fixed for the Board. If there is no time-limit, hereditary tendencies may develop and the Board may not function in a good manner. So, I recommend that a time-limit—4 or 5 or 10 years—should be fixed for the Board.

According to this Bill, I find there are three agencies. One is the Cardamom Board. The second is the State Government which is going to appoint the Registration Officer. The third is the Central Government which is going to levy the cess. This may put the poor, ignorant, cardamom growers into difficulty. To simplify the procedure, either the State Government or the Central Government should be entrusted with all the work including registration and other

things. Otherwise, it will create confusion and put the poor, ignorant growers into difficulty. The Central Government may as well take up the work of registration and do the entire work.

These are the things, Sir, that I wanted to say as far as this Bill is concerned.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस इलायची विधेयक का मैं जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ इलायची का नामोनिशान नहीं है और न वहाँ पैदा हो सकती है। राजस्वान के हर गाँव में तो वह हो सकती है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदा होने के कारण और कुछ प्राचीन संस्कृति और सभ्यता का प्रेमी होने के नाते मुझे दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के दक्षिणी भागों में जहाँ मलयगिरि है या इस प्रकार के दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं पिछले सोलह सालों में एक दो बार जाने का सीधाय्य प्राप्त हुआ है। मलयगिरि हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति की मेखला है। वहाँ की चित्ताकर्षक शीतल मंद सुगन्ध पवन हमारी सुलक्षण, पूर्णयोग्यता खोइसी सभारियों को छूते हुए जीवनदायनी धानन्द देती है। प्रेमी का तब जो बुरा हाल होता है उसको सदन भी समझ सकता है और देश भी समझ सकता है।

जहाँ तक सौन्दर्य का सम्बन्ध है, सुन्दरता स्थूल रूप में प्रकट नहीं होती। सौन्दर्य अन्तःस्थल की वस्तु है, अन्दर की अनुमति है। कितने आप एम्पैटिक हैं, कितने सौंदर्य प्रिय हैं, यह देखने की बात है। यह भाव व्यंजना है, भावों की अभिव्यक्ति है, इसलिए कि इलायची हमारे उस भाव को छूती है।

‘ताम्बूल मुखस्य भूषणम्’

मुख का भूषण क्या है। पान है। पान का भूषण क्या है, इलायची है। अगर यहाँ माननीय मनुभाई साहू होते तो मैं उनकी सुन्दरता

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

का बर्णन करता। उनकी भ्राकृति, प्रकृति, चेतना, शकल आदि बहुत सुन्दर है। सोलह वस्तुयें जैसे माननीय भ्रणे साहब ने बताया है, पान में लिये हुए इलायची समेत जो उनके मुख से सुन्दरता झलकती है, उसकी जितनी तारीफ की जाए थोड़ी है। हमारे माननीय रामा-स्वामी जी भी बँठे हुए हैं। उनकी बंदना मैं न करूँ तो यह उनके प्रति धन्याय होगा। वह हृदय से इलायची प्रिय हैं, सौंदर्य प्रिय हैं, पुरानी सभ्यता और संस्कृति के पुजारी हैं।

भारत बर्णन के नाते अभी डेढ़ दो साल पहले मैं गया था टिनेबेली से कोयम्बतूर तक और तेनकासी से घर्नाकुलम तक और घर्नाकुलम से त्रिबेंद्रम तक। यह सारा क्षेत्र मेरा भूमा हुआ है। मैंने काश्मीर नहीं देखा है। बलोचिस्तान की वनश्री को देखा है, शोभा को नेत्रों से निहारा है। लेकिन तेनकासी और घर्नाकुलम के इस नयनाभिराम नैसर्गिक भाग को देखकर, उस सौंदर्य के घनदर जो जीवन दायनी धानन्द है, उस में मैं खो सा गया। मेरा धाने को जी नहीं किया। लेकिन मैंने वहाँ कहा था कि मैं फिर धाऊंगा और बड़े संवेदनशील हृदय से मैं जा रहा हूँ। उत्तर भारत का जो हिस्सा है, इसके प्रति भी मेरे हृदय में संवेदना है और वहाँ एक हृदयेश्वरी है। उस कारण से मुझे यहाँ धाना पड़ता है।

मैं पान खाता नहीं हूँ, मेरी पत्नी पान खाती है। मैं पान का विरोधी रहा हूँ कुछ वंश-परम्परा से। मेरे पिता जी पान के विरोधी थे और अंतिम समय तक उन्होंने पान नहीं खाया।

मैं भावनाओं में बह गया था और मैं अब बिस पर धाता हूँ। जब मैं उन क्षेत्रों से गुजरा तो वहाँ के गरीब खेतीहर मजदूरों को मैंने देखा, मामूली किसान जो काम करते हैं, उनको मैं ने देखा और मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी तकलीफ हुई कि पट्टेदारी प्रथा वहाँ पर चलती है और भूमि पर उनका कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

वनश्री और वन संरक्षण की बात लेकर आप प्रागे चले, लेकिन जो एक प्रकार में इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का शोषण होता है उस शोषण को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। आप समाजवादी समाज की बात करते हैं। समाजवादी समाज का ध्येय यह है कि उत्पादन के साधन और वितरण के साधन पर आप का नियन्त्रण हो। कम से कम आप का यहाँ नियन्त्रण हो तो उन किसानों को आप सुखी बना देंगे। भूमिधारी का अधिकार उन को दे दें, भूमि का मालिक उन को बना दें। साथ ही साथ जहाँ उत्पादक को आप कुछ सुविधा दे रहे हैं वहाँ जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, खेतिहर मजदूर उनके उद्यान का भी प्रयत्न आप करें। मैं इस अवसर पर उनके दुःख को और जो उनका शोषण होता है उस को यहाँ प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उप-मंत्री यहाँ उपस्थित हैं वे यह देखेंगे कि आज किस प्रकार उन उत्पादकों को, उन उप-भोक्ताओं को किस तरह उन मजदूरों को जो इस क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं, कैसे उनका उद्धार व उत्थान हो सकता है। विशेषकर यह जो खेतिहर मजदूरों का कानून लाना चाहते हैं, उन की हालत को सुधारना चाहते हैं, उन की कार्य पद्धति को और उन के वेतन के क्रम को ठीक करना चाहते हैं तो उस सारे काम का प्रभाव वहाँ पर भी लागू होना चाहिए।

मुझे आशा है कि आप उन की हालत की तरफ ध्यान देंगे और आप ऐसा प्रयत्न करेंगे ताकि यह इलायची की खेती बढ़ सके। उसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके। इस से हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि होगी जिसकी कि देश को इस समय बहुत आवश्यकता है यह विदेशों के लिए आकर्षण की वस्तु है लेकिन ऐसा भी न हो कि वह केवल विदेशों के लिये आकर्षण की ही वस्तु बन कर रह जाय और हम को उस से धानन्द प्राप्त न हो। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सरकार उधर ध्यान दे। सुरक्षा तथा गवेषणा की दृष्टि से

उधर प्रयत्न करे। यह मैं जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इसकी खेती बढ़े, उसकी अभिवृद्धि हो, लेकिन आप सबसे पहले जो मजदूर यहाँ काम करते हैं उन को भूमि देने के लिए उनको भूमि का अधिकार देने के लिए व्यवस्था करें। इस के फलवा उन को जो अभी बहुत थोड़ी मजदूरी मिलती है उसे बढ़ाने के लिये और उन पर जो विचारालियों के जरिए ठेकेदारों के जुल्म होते हैं उनसे उन्हें मुक्ति दिलाने का प्रयत्न करें। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस इलायची विधेयक का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Bill which has been brought forward by the hon. Deputy Minister. Cardamom growers and the industry have been agitating for the formation of this Board for a very long time. So, I am very happy that the Government has now come forward with this legislation.

As pointed out by the previous speakers, Cardamom plantation is an industry which gives employment for lakhs of workers in the hilly areas. It also helps us to earn foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 3 crores per year. If the cardamom cultivation is extended to other areas much more foreign exchange can be earned. For example, in the hilly areas of Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram there is vast scope for extending the cardamom cultivation. As I have personal knowledge of this jungle area, I would suggest that the Government should undertake a survey of these areas so to extend the cultivation of cardamom. The repatriates from Burma and Ceylon can be settled in this area and with their help the cardamom industry flourish, bringing us more of foreign exchange.

While going through the Bill I find there is a lacuna. Unlike in the case of the Coffee Board, this Bill does not provide for the pooling and grading system. I would suggest that at the time of the clause by clause consideration. Government should bring in an

amendment to incorporate that system in this Bill. Under the pooling and grading system the planter gets some benefits if he grows the best variety. It is now done in the case of the Coffee Board. If a coffee planter grows a variety better than the standard variety, he gets a bonus point. Similarly, if a cardamom grower produces a variety better than the standard quality fixed by the Board, he should also get a bonus point. I would suggest that this may be considered by the Board. Strict quality control must be exercised in the export of cardamom.

It is said that some undesirable things like rat refuse are mixed with cardamom seed and passed on as cardamom seed to foreign countries; thus, our good name goes down in foreign countries. I would suggest that the Commerce Ministry should exercise strict control over the export of cardamom to eradicate this evil of adulteration even in this commodity because it is a vast foreign exchange earning commodity and our reputation must be safeguarded in foreign countries.

As regards research centres, previously the Madras Government was running such a centre at Singampatti Hills near Tinnevely but, unfortunately, it was removed from that place some six years back. After the formation of this Cardamom Board, I suggest that they may choose a number of places for setting up such centres and one such centre should be set up in Tinnevely District. A number of cardamom estates are there. Government also leases land for cardamom plantation. But unfortunately only the moneyed people can come forward and bid in the auction for lease of forest land for cultivation of cardamom. Poor people cannot even think of getting that.

Then, as Shri Balakrishnan suggested previously, I would suggest that cardamom co-operatives should be formed and the landless poor must be given encouragement for co-operative cardamom cultivation. As I said

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

earlier, people from Burma and other places who are repatriated can be rehabilitated on cardamom estates.

The cardamom industry is now run in an organised manner. Formerly it was not so organised, since it is organised now, it is possible for it to get all help from the Cardamom Board.

Regarding financial assistance, cardamom planters are not getting any help from scheduled banks or other financial institutions because their crop is not yet recognised as a standard one as other crops are; but after the formation of this Board, if a pooling system is recognised as in the case of coffee, they can get instalments from financial institutions for meeting cultivation expenses. Under the pooling system they get advance payment for cultivation and after marketing of the crop that is adjusted against the price due to the planters. This system is working very well in the case of coffee and, it must be adopted here also.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the measure that is before the House. Cardamom is generally grown in Kerala, Mysore and Madras. I find that in the Bill which is applicable to the whole of India the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been omitted. I do not know the reason why the State of Jammu and Kashmir is being omitted from the provisions of this Bill. I feel that it is high time that we should not try to omit Jammu and Kashmir from the purview of such a legislation.

Then I turn to the grading and pooling system. A number of speakers who preceded me tried to emphasise that the grading and pooling system should be introduced so that the growers can have better prices.

I feel that by establishing this Board it is very necessary that the grower should be given adequate finances so that this industry which gives us good foreign exchange develops and the grower is given an incentive to see that he can grow better.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

16 hrs.

*BIRD & CO.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main purpose of raising a discussion on this Bird & Co. affairs to enable the House to know all details about the investigation that has been conducted by the Government about the Bird & Co. We have been raising this matter since 1963 and only on the 24th August, 1965, the adjudicator has imposed a penalty on the Bird & Co. and its associates. I would congratulate the investing officer, Shri S. K. Srivastava, the Additional Collector of Customs, Calcutta who has done a very good job. If all these matters are placed on the table of the House, they would reveal how an unscrupulous business house has exploited this country and cheated this country. They had developed a vast business empire and they were almost acting as if they were masters of this land. They have got special facilities and concessions from this Government and about their behaviour towards the Indians who were working in the firm, it is better not to describe it now.

Now, having initiated this investigation and having seized various documents which implicate not only the Bird & Co. and a few of its associates who have been penalised but very many business houses and individuals,

there is some influence which has intervened at some stage or the other and the Government has become soft, lenient and reluctant to give us all information and even to further investigate or punish those who are involved in it. For example, in reply to a question, the Finance Minister himself stated in this House on the 12th December, 1963, that as many as 17 firms are in the picture. But we find from the fines imposed that only the Bird & Co., M/s. Becker Grey & Co. and one other associate of theirs, the Orissa Mineral Development Co., only these three Companies, and other individuals have been fined. It has been stated that this is the heaviest penalty imposed ever before against any company. But that is not a fact. I would say, the penalty imposed is very very light as is apparent—I want to know whether it is a fact or not—that this Company had indulged in under-invoicing to the tune of about Rs. 10 crores in respect of jute goods and about Rs. 1 crore in respect of iron ore. Now, if they have cheated at least 10 per cent. of this, then they have easily cheated to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. So, actually, the penalty imposed is Rs. 20 lakhs.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): How much?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have indulged in under-invoicing to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: How much is the evasion?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The penalty imposed is Rs. 1 crore and 20 lakhs. If they have cheated at least to the extent of 10 per cent. out of Rs. 10 crores, they have easily gained about Rs. 1 crore. So, what is the penalty imposed? After all, it is only Rs. 20 lakhs. This is not a heavy penalty, as they say.

Again the penalties are imposed against certain individuals, for example, one Mr. Pelkington has to pay Rs. 5 lakhs. I do not know how the

Government is going to realise this money. If this company has cheated us with so much of foreign exchange, are we going to get back the money in terms of foreign currency, especially in the context of the present foreign exchange crisis? Why no prosecution has been started against these individuals and the company? As a matter of fact, even while replying to this question on December 12, 1963, Mr. Krishnamachari himself said that his own feeling was that some prosecution should be started. On a previous case, i.e., in the case of Dalmia—of course, no foreign exchange was involved in that—a penalty of Rs. 2 crores was imposed upon them; the money was realised and at the same time that person was jailed. Here, why have these people been left scot-free without any prosecution being started against them? I would like to know whether the Minister is giving us a list of the seventeen firms about which the Finance Minister mentioned here and which are involved in the whole affair. Secondly, what is this money of Rs. 25 lakhs or six lakh dollars, whatever it is, for which the company has not been able to produce any account before the adjudicator? Where is it lying now? Is it in foreign currency or in Indian rupees? So far as my information goes, they have seized a large number of documents, including letters written by the Chairman of the Bird & Co., Mr. Benthall, to some individuals and firms in India. I am told that there is a very interesting sentence in one of the letters, in which Mr. Benthall seems to have asked his Manager or Managing-Director, whatever he is, Mr. Pelkington, as to why they were not indulging in that much of under-invoicing as other small firms were doing in India. This is a deliberate conspiracy and it was not done without their knowledge. I am even told that there is a letter in their possession. They have been assured by a certain individual holding some responsible position in Government: "you go ahead; I have talked to Jawahar; we shall settle this matter; there will be no difficulty". I want to know whether these documents have been seized or

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

not. These are very important for our purposes. You impose penalty only on certain persons. What about the jute mills, of which the Bird & Co. were the Managing Directors? Have you taken those jute mills into consideration? Do they come under the purview of your inquiry? Then what about the income-tax? Apart from this foreign exchange violation, they have cheated the shareholders; they are not paying income-tax. What has the Company Law Administration done? Has it instituted any prosecution against this company?

I would again ask Shri B. R. Bhagat to clarify one point. Bird & Co. has a paper mill, paper mill No. 3, that is, the Titaghar Paper Mills, in Chauduar. I am told that they have purchased some machinery which is hardly worth about Rs. 30 lakhs, and which is a junk, so to say, because of which this very paper mill is running at a loss. But Rs. 1 crore of foreign exchange was allowed to this company for the purpose of purchasing this very machinery. I would like to know what has happened to the rest of the amount and whether any inquiry has been done about it or not.

I was really happy when the first inquiry was conducted. The British management was then very much worried, and some pressure was brought through the British Embassy here. But in spite of that, when Mr. Pilkington, before he left this country, wanted to meet the Finance Minister in order to plead his case, the Finance Minister simply refused to meet him, and he said that if Mr. Pilkington had any grievance, he could go to the Secretary to the Ministry or to the Central Board of Revenue, and I was very happy at that. But now, again, I am told, after this penalty was imposed, the present chairman or managing director, whoever he is—Mr. Pran Pershad seems to be his name—when he could go in appeal to the Central Board of Revenue, has not only met some of the Ministers but he has also met the chairman of the Reve-

nue Board who will sit in appeal against the judgment.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How does my hon. friend know that?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Professor Sharma has given me this information.

Therefore, it seems that after the entire investigation was over and Government had in their possession all these revealing documents, some influence has worked in order to manipulate things in such a manner as the real culprits would go scot-free, the punishment would be lenient and no further action would be taken. My charge against Government is this. Because of some allegation in this House, they had no alternative but to conduct some inquiry. When the inquiry was conducted, some material became available which showed that the offence was punishable under the law. We do not want Government to do anything beyond the legal provisions. Then, somehow or other, what has happened is this. It is a fact today, and probably it may be a credit to my hon. friends, I do not know, that probably there is not a single business-house in this country which does not indulge in these nefarious anti-social acts.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Anti-national.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: . . . and anti-national acts also. Probably there is not even one company in which directly or indirectly any of the members of the ruling party is not associated.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: So, whenever they go into these matters, we find this kind of thing happening.

We have been trying in this House to get information in another matter, that is, in regard to Sri Ram Durga

Prasad of Nagpur. Several questions have been put in this House for the last two years. Notices have been served on them. I know that that is a much bigger scandal than the affairs relating to Bird & Co., and yet nothing is being done, and only some show-cause-notice is being served. Even if some income-tax is imposed, he is given some time to file his statement, and he carries on his activities as before.

That is why I want Shri Bhagat to give us the facts in his possession. I want nothing else. I would remind you that in this House—I do not know if that has come in his way—there has been a persistent demand made several times that this Bird and Co. was employing some relations of Ministers in order to influence the Government. Whether they are qualified for the jobs or not, it is known to them. In this House, there was a definite promise made by the Finance Minister, after the Speaker's intervention, that they would place on the Table a list of such relations or persons of Ministers employed by Bird and Co. So far as I know, as yet no such statement has been placed on the Table.

These are certain facts. I would like Shri Bhagat to clarify the position. I am not maligning anybody, nor is it my purpose to accuse anybody. I want the facts to be placed before the House so that the entire country may know how these unscrupulous business houses operate in this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it a fact that in the course of the investigations, certain letters written by the executive of Bird and Co. to Shri Biju Patnaik, now ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, and/or vice versa have been seized, which relate to certain considerable transactions in foreign exchange and Indian rupees between the two? If so, has any follow-up action, been taken in this matter, and has Shri Biju Patnaik

been asked to explain those transactions?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The adjudicator, in his award or judgment, is reported to have said that the magnitude of the offences committed, proved to be committed, deserved the highest, maximum, penalty possible under the law. But in fact, the maximum penalty was not awarded because Government felt—this is all what I have read in the press—that if that was done, the company would have to wind up most of its business in India.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let them wind up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If that is so, I would like to know why Government has adopted such a soft attitude towards Bird and Co. Also, how do Government propose to realise the fines which have been imposed on those gentlemen who have fled this country for the U.K.?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is it a fact that some of the officials managing the affairs of Bird and Co. saw the hon. Finance Minister and made certain submissions? If so, what is the reaction of the Finance Minister—would Government like to take over this concern from the present management?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am very glad the hon. Member has raised this discussion. True to the words of the Finance Minister who said earlier, when doubts were expressed that the investigation was being hushed up under some influence, that the matter would be fully investigated and the wrongdoers brought to book, I report that so far in any individual case the maximum penalty has been enforced. That promise has, therefore, been redeemed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Maximum penalty?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Maximum in any case, so far. The hon. Member should listen to me correctly.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

The hon. Member has raised a number of questions, to some of which I am unable to provide the answer. For example, he mentioned about a letter which seemed to have been written. I tried to find out even at the last moment, because I may not be knowing and some officers who are present in the official gallery may be knowing. But they do not know of any such letter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is rather unfair to the House.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They do not know that, there is such a letter, this is what I am told. More than that what can I say. I thought I might not be knowing, probably something might be there, and therefore I had a last minute check-up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he only ignorant? He does not deny.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Why are you putting words into my mouth?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, make it clear.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am saying we are not aware of any such letter.

Then he mentioned about the paper mill, about junk having been bought for Rs. 30 lakhs. I take that information, I will look into it. I do not know what the facts are.

Then, he wanted me to give a list of the firms which are connected. I think the names of those who have been penalised are there, but more than that....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister mentioned 17 companies. Shall I read out?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If it is in the record, what does he want?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is all wrong.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am saying that for this purpose we have the list of the persons and the firms which have been penalised. I can give them, but I do not think it is relevant to go into any other name that may have appeared, whom the adjudicator may not have found guilty. If the names are there in the record, I think it is unnecessary to give them again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many you have got, what is the number of the firms you have got?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Here it is clearly stated by Shri T.T. Krishnamachari,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should have been here today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: "To my knowledge, the total number is 17. Some of them may be European, some of them may have European names."

Have all these 17 firms been investigated?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: My point is that it has been the practice, and the Speaker has given ruling, that only when the case is completed we give the name. If a person is penalised, we give the name. Otherwise, we do not give the names of all those we have figured.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. There is no such ruling. I remember to have raised a question about under-invoicing and over-invoicing by certain anti-national firms here, and his colleague, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, who was Deputy Minister then, laid a list of 18, 19 or more firms on the Table at that time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they are penalised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Investigations were going on at that time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no such ruling that if investigations

are going on, the names should not be given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will produce the complete list next week if you want.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Therefore, I think the names of the persons and the companies who have been penalised are already there.

He said the penalty was less. Factually, the position is like this. There have been two cases—iron ore and jute manufactures. It is true that the contravening goods involved may be of large value.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it less than Rs. 11 crores?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The penalty is always related to the evasion. In the iron ore case, the evasion is Rs. 13 lakhs, and the penalty imposed is Rs. 27 lakhs. In the second case, the evasion is Rs. 120 lakhs, and the penalty imposed is something like Rs. 128 lakhs. You can say that the maximum under the old law is up to three times. In the first case, it is more than twice, and in the second case it is more than once. It is a question for the adjudicator to decide. He has done a good job, as also the investigating officer whom the hon. Member also has congratulated. I think they have done the best they could.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A very thorough job.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just as CBI did in Orissa.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The penalty should have some realistic basis. There is no use levying a penalty three times if the assets may not be even two times. These are penalties which are sufficiently deterrent and sufficiently high, and they can be realised.

I am sorry it is Rs. 37 lakhs; I made a mistake; it is Rs. 37 lakhs, as against an evasion of Rs. 13 lakhs. It is almost near the maximum.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have imposed as penalty whatever the maximum amount you found.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is almost three times in one case and more than one time in the other case. My point was that when the assets of the company were not that much as to bear the penalty, it is no use; it is unrealistic. Looking in that context, the penalty is not less; it is a sufficient deterrent.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about foreign exchange?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is lost is lost. You cannot get foreign exchange. The penalty will be in rupees, not only in this case.

An hon. Member: You can prosecute him for that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is for the future. What has happened has happened. The companies are there; their assets are here. It can be realised. We are taking appropriate action and we expect to realise the money.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How will you realise from Pilkington? Have you got his assets here?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Well, the industry is here. That is why there is a reasonable chance of realising that from the persons also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He has got some race horses.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Very good. We can offer it to hon. Members who come from Calcutta, who are very fond of races. About prosecution also, we are looking into that. Because in prosecution, hon. Members will note that we must have conclu-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

sive evidence before going to a court of law. We are looking into that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is conclusive evidence? Have you fined them without evidence?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not my opinion or Mr. Banerjee's opinion which will count. We have referred the matter to the legal advisers and they have to advise whether the evidence is such that would stand in a court of law. Many times it happens. The SP or the CBI make some investigations but they say: do not go to the court; take departmental action. It is common knowledge. Mr. Banerjee should not be impatient.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Delhi Central Co-operative Stores case?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are looking into that matter. We cannot say what particular advice will be given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do not misunderstand me. Conclusive evidence means what? Did you fine them with-

out conclusive evidence? ... (Interruptions).

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Money which was not accounted for? That came under the adjudication. The company law is looking into this matter... (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Foreign currency or Indian currency?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let us have the auditors' report; we will know. We cannot say definitely.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We do not know of any such case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. The House stands adjourned till Ten O'clock tomorrow.

16.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Friday, September 17, 1965/Bhadra 26, 1887 (Saka).