

## [श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

ध्यान नहीं गया है, उन को डेवलप किया जाय और वहाँ पर नये नये उद्योग शुरू किये जायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पिछड़े और अनडेवलप्ड इलाकों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे उन की बाबत पुनर्विचार करें और प्रान्तीय सरकार को लिखें कि वहाँ पर नये व्यवसाय शुरू किये जायें। इसी तरह उत्तरी बिहार के इलाके के लिये जहाँ कि हमेशा बाढ़ें आया करती हैं और सूखा पड़ता है, वहाँ पर नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जायें ताकि वहाँ के निवासी दैवी आपर्ति आने पर बिल्कुल बेसहारा न हो जायें और उन व्यवसायों के द्वारा अपना भरण पोषण कर सकें।

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I want to make some announcement about the business of the House. Since some representations have been made to Government about the Indian Medical Council Bill and as they are just going to consider them, we do not now want to proceed with that Bill. We shall take it up some time later this session. So, after this Bill we will take up the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur):** Copies of that Bill are not available at the Table.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Copies of the Bill have been supplied in advance.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor):** We have come prepared only for the Medical Council Bill.

## INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT Bill—concl'd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed further with the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सन् १९५१ के उद्योग (विकास और संचालन) अधिनियम में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक में जो बातें दी गई हैं, उन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। देश के नियोजित विकास के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न उद्योगों पर अपना नियंत्रण रखे, इस का समर्थन करते हुए इस मौके से मैं लाभ उठा कर जैसा कि अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए इलाके की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त किया है, मैं भी अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि उत्तरी बिहार के इलाके जो कि अविकसित अवस्था में हैं और जहाँ पर उद्योग षण्ठों का अभी तक कुछ भी विकास नहीं हुआ है, उन की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाऊँ। मुझे इस बात की ख़ुशी है कि अभी हमारे नौजवान मंत्री ने जो इसविभागे का कार्यभार सम्हाला है इस बात के पूरे प्रयत्न में हैं कि विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिल कर उस इलाके के औद्योगिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हासिल करने के बाद फिर वहाँ के विकास के लिये कदम उठावें। साथ ही साथ मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे हाल में बिहार जानकारी प्राप्त करने गये थे और विकास सम्बन्धी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के हेतु वहाँ उन्होंने जो सभायें बुलाई थीं तो प्रामत्तौर पर सब ने उत्तरी बिहार की पिछड़ी हुई और अउन्नत अवस्था की ओर उन का ध्यान खींचा था और मुझे उम्मीद है कि यथाशीघ्र उत्तरी बिहार में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से और राज्य की सरकार को इस में प्रोत्साहन

देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सभी उद्योगों का अन्वयन करने। जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य ने धंधी कहा है कि बावजूद इस बात के कि किसी एक प्रान्त में कोई एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहाँ पर औद्योगिक विकास ज्यादा हो गया है, यह बात सही है कि अब तक जो उद्योग धंधे हमारे देश में चलते रहे वह निजी क्षेत्रों में चलते रहे और प्राइवेट लोगों ने ही किये हैं। प्राइवेट लोगों के मन में ख्याल रहा है कि कैसे हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा कच्चा पैदा करें। उन के सामने यह प्रश्न नहीं रहा है कि देश का या समाज का समुचित रूप से विकास कैसे होगा, उन के सामने सिर्फ वह ख्याल रहता है कि किस तरह से हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा नका उठायें और इसे लिये उन के सामने सारा चित्र कभी नहीं रहा। वे सदा यह देखते रहते हैं कि किस जगह से हमें सब से कम मजूरी पर मजदूर प्राप्त हो सकते हैं और कहाँ से हमें कब से कब खर्च में कच्चा माल मिल सकता है। इसलिये यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है और इस के पहले जो कानून हमने पास किया है उद्योगों के विकास और नियंत्रण के लिये उस के सम्बन्ध में हुए विवाद में कल जाहिर हो गया कि प्राइवेट क्षेत्र से जब किसी उद्योग को चलाने के लिये अन्वयन प्राप्त दिखे जाते हैं तो उस में बहुत देरी होती है, इस का कारण यह है कि निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग ऐसे क्षेत्र में जहाँ कि उन को काफी नफा हो सकता है वहीं पर जल्दी से जल्दी उद्योगों की स्थापना करवाना चाहते हैं और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कि व्यवसाय नहीं चलते और जहाँ कि उन को काफी नफा की सम्भावना नहीं रहती वहाँ के लिये जल्दी प्रायें नहीं बढ़ते और काफी देरी लगती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार औद्योगिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में स्वयं देख-भाल करे और नये नये व्यवसाय ऐसे पिछड़े स्थानों पर शुरू करे जहाँ कि उन को जरूरत ही। मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करूँगा कि उत्तरी बिहार का इलाका जो कुछ प्रचलन प्रवेश है और जहाँ कि अभाव

बहुत घनी है और जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र ने बतलाया कि वहाँ प्रायें दिन बाढ़ें आया करती हैं और लोगों को अकाल का सामना करना पड़ता है, ऐसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में अगर हम छोटे और बड़े व्यवसायों की स्थापना नहीं करते हैं तो कहां जायेंगा कि हम ने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया। देश में उद्योग धंधों का विकास कराने का मतलब यह होता है कि देश में धन बढ़े लेकिन अगर देश का धन बढ़ता चला जाये और समाज का एक छोटा सा अंग पुष्ट होता चला जाय और दूसरा अंग उस का अतिक्रमण रहे और उस में शक्ति न हो तो वह समाज नहीं चल सकता है। आज हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में कहीं कहीं पर इतनी औद्योगिक विकास हो गया है कि उस क्षेत्र देख कर हर कोई यह समझ सकता है कि हमारा देश औद्योगिकरण की दिशा में बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है लेकिन देश में ऐसे भी क्षेत्र पड़े हैं जो अभी तक अविकसित हैं और जहाँ कि अभी तक व्यवसाय नहीं शुरू किये गये हैं और बाढ़ और सूखा पड़ने की अस्थिति में वहाँ के लोग हाथ पर हाथ धर कर निठले बैठे रहते हैं और उन के पास अपना पेट भरने के लिये कोई साधन नहीं होता है। इसलिये मैं इस मीके से लाभ उठा कर अपने कौशल धंधी महोदय का ध्यान ऐसे पिछड़े और अविकसित इलाकों की तरफ दिलावा चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर कि उद्योग स्थापना की तरफ अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है और राज्य सरकार भी चाहे रुपये पैसे के अभाव से अथवा और किसी कारणवश उन इलाकों में औद्योगिकरण करने की दिशा में सक्रिय कदम उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं करती है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे बहुमतवादी मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और राज्य सरकार को इस विषय में जरूरी मदद, सलाह और हिदायतें देंगे। इसलिये मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हालांकि वे बड़े धंधों के मंत्री हैं, लेकिन वे छोटे और बड़े धंधों का समीक्षण करते हुए जल्द से जल्द निजी क्षेत्र में भी और सरकारी

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

क्षेत्र में भी उद्योग बंधे खोलने की कोशिश करेंगे और जो इलाके अ विकसित हैं, जैसे उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उन की ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Dr. J. N. Parekh (Zalawad):** I would like to support the measure whole-heartedly. In an underdeveloped country there should be planned development, and particularly, industrial development should be encouraged. Planned industrial production is the need of the hour. Industrial development represents the economic barometer for any country and that is why we have undertaken this very laudable task. As already mentioned, there have been many points which require the attention of the hon. Minister, and I shall mention only a few points. Regarding the Licensing Committees, I feel that the targets and rigidity should not be such as to cause undue delay. Sometimes there are delays on the ground that targets have been reached or due to too much rigidity. Therefore, there must be some laxity in this respect. I know that our new Minister is quite alive in this respect and that he knows all the pitfalls and difficulties that are faced now. I hope he would look into it.

Then, I would like to refer to delays in the Controller's Department. Even after a licence is obtained, considerable time is wasted by them in getting certain information they may require. All these things should move simultaneously and there should not be undue delay in the starting of new enterprises. The question of transport facilities as well as import licensing of raw materials should be looked into, so as to avoid delay at all levels.

Sir, we are on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan which has a definite industrial bias for starting new industries and we are also working for increased production. But I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we should not be self-complacent in this matter. Our industrial production is not very rapid for us to be complacent about it. We know from the figures given by the hon. Minister that there have been some definite progress in various industrial sectors. We have to traverse a long path still and so we should not be complacent.

Next, I would like to refer to the industries that are added. I should like to know whether the time has not come for taking some more industries, particularly, the tobacco industry also. There should also be decentralisation of the various industries and the Minister has assured the House that this aspect will receive the closest attention of his Ministry. We hope that some heavy industries would be started in underdeveloped areas like Saurashtra and Rajasthan.

I would like to say a word about the development wing. I know that a lot of useful work is being done by the development wing; but still, a lot of work is to be done. They should have the necessary data with them and should render technical advice regarding raw material, transport, site, survey of the mineral resources, electricity, water supply and so many other things so that if an industry is to be started there, they could have the benefit of such data. If such data are available for private industrialists and States, it would help in the matter of starting of new industries, and new ventures. I know that the hon. Minister is seized of this problem and I hope necessary steps would be taken in his Ministry.

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief in regard to certain points which I desire to place before you. I congratulate the hon. Minister on the steps he is taking in regard to the

development of under-developed areas. The problem of transport in the Indo-Pakistan and Assam border where good varieties of oranges are grown, needs immediate attention. In order to supplement the economic well-being of the communities living in these areas, fruit-preservation industries in the area should be held under Central Government control. Necessary steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of the tribal people living in such border areas. Such good oranges are grown not only in Assam, but also in the adjoining areas like Manipur and Tripura. If the transport problem is solved, they could be transported to the other parts of the country, and this would indirectly improve the economic condition of the tribal people. Similar condition exists today in the regions of the centrally administered territories where more or less the areas are hilly. In hilly areas, such as Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh many varieties of fruits are produced, but due to transport difficulties these fruits cannot be sent to other parts of India, where there is a ready market for them. The economic benefits that would accrue to the people of these parts by finding a ready market for their products should not be lost sight of. My earnest appeal to the Minister is that he should particularly bear in mind the improvement in the economic condition of the people residing in the backward areas which I have just now mentioned.

13 hrs.

**Shri Mulchand Dube** (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support the Bill, but I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that though many big industries have been established throughout India, it so happens that Uttar Pradesh has been left out for one reason or another. There are perhaps thirteen or fourteen industries that have been established throughout India by the Central Government, but Uttar Pradesh has been completely left out.

In regard to the licensing system, I think the licensing system is necessary during the Plan period, because if we do not have the licensing system, we are not likely to have industries which are required in the country. Even though it may take some time in order to decide whether a licence should be granted or not granted, the time taken should be the shortest possible.

**Shri M. M. Shah:** Mr. Speaker, Sir— I am very glad to have this second opportunity of elucidating the points raised by several hon. Members. As the House is aware, I had spoken at great length on most of the points that have been reiterated by hon. Members today.

It is true as the hon. Member from Saurashtra was just now mentioning that the industrial potential of this country is vast and yet what is being produced today, what is called the gross domestic production from industrial origin, is perhaps one of the lowest among the industrialised countries of the world. We are quite aware of this fact. I am one of those who is thoroughly dissatisfied and terribly impatient about the state of industrial development of our country, but when we have to face realities and draw practical programmes, I do hope that the whole House will agree with me that the targets that we have fixed for the Second Five Year Plan for the development of several industries are satisfactory. That does not mean that we are at all complacent on the matter; that does not mean that we are not aware of our very low industrial development at the present moment; that does not mean that we do not want to go farther than what we have targeted for. Whenever I have gone in the different States of this country, the constant thing that I have been mentioning there, particularly to the State Governments and the people of different areas is that the targets of industrial production that we have envisaged are the minima and not the maxima. The targets that have been fixed in the Second Five Year Plan which has been adopted by the country and the

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House are the minimum effort that is needed to bring this country forward to higher and higher stages of economic development. It means that there is enough scope and even more to go forward in every line of industry than what we have envisaged.

In regard to our resources, we have plenty of natural resources. Perhaps very few countries in the world are endowed with as much natural resources as India has. We are fortunate in that respect. In other respects, where the raw material has to be converted into finished product, finance, technical man-power and machinery, we are today rather in a condition of paucity and looking to that we shall have to utilise our resources in a very judicious and effective manner. I do hope that the whole House will agree with me that a judicious deployment of the resources in these three principal sectors should receive a higher priority. I can assure hon. Members that if any proposals more than what we have envisaged come before Government we shall try our utmost to see that all those proposals are sanctioned. And whatever maximum resources we can spare in the public sector, we shall utilise in enlarging still further our industrial production in the public sector also.

One of the suggestions made by hon. Members was that the Development Wing should work as a technical service wing. I whole-heartedly agree with that idea. As a matter of fact, as time passes, the Development Wing's function is continuously changing. It was initiated with that object in view and now largely so, the Development Wing's main function is to advise, guide and direct the industries with various types of data and the technical guidance that they want. But more than that, recently, as hon. Members are aware, we have created four more Zonal Cells in the Development Wing. Each Cell has an Industrial Adviser and four Industrial Development Officers. The function of these five officers is to look

after the requirements of the two or three States which are placed in that zone and render such technical advice and guidance and furnish such data to the State concerned or to the entrepreneur concerned in whatever industry the particular industrialist or State wants to go forward. These Cells are meant to be enlarged still further as we progress more and more in this direction. When the utility of these Cells comes to be recognised and they become effective in themselves and the State Government machinery of industrial development is further geared to larger action, I am quite sure the stage will come when instead of four Zonal cells, we might perhaps have ten, or even more technical cells so as to have one expert cell for each of the States in the new reorganised map of India.

While the technical cells are being established, we have been also requesting the various State Governments to see that the Industries Department in the States is strengthened. So far the Industries Department in the different States was the Cinderella of the administrative apparatus. Very little attention was paid to the administrative side in this particular sector. I am glad to inform the House that most of the States have welcomed our advice and guidance to strengthen the Department by the appointment of technical experts, somewhere three, somewhere four, and somewhere six etc. These technical experts will help the Director of Industries in a technical way and with the help of local industrialists and technical experts available in each State they mean to plan out the regional development districtwise. As was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh, no part of any State, or no part of the country should be left without a proper plan of industrial development.

I am also hopeful that with this strengthening of the Industries Departments in the States and with the formation of Industrial Development

Councils, which also we have proposed to the State Governments, which will consist of leading industrialists and technical experts and the government officers there, and which will be assisted by the Zonal Cells of the Central Government about which I have made a detailed mention, there will be a new industrial climate—the climate is already there—but a greater, a much greater tempo of industrial development and an atmosphere where every cell of this country, every individual, every man and woman of this country is energised and activated into doing more than what he is now doing. That is why I can assure hon. Members that it will be our endeavour, and constant endeavour, to see that whatever proposals come before us, and whatever proposals we can ourselves originate as a catalytic agency to help people towards this development, are given and will be given all the assistance, and no efforts will be spared in that direction. I would only like to add that I will seek the co-operation of hon. Members of this House and the public at large in this effort which really requires a very dynamic approach to the problem and a concerted action on the part of the people of this country and the hon. Members of this House.

Then, Sir, a mention was made about the delays in regard to capital issues and various other formalities. In this connection I dealt in very great details yesterday with all the aspects and as to where and how time is spent in sanctioning a particular proposal. I also gave an account as to the number of applications pending. In a country so big as ours where six to nine hundred applications are sanctioned every year, the total number of pending applications excluding those for textile mills and the rolling mills, in October was only 176, and perhaps at the end of this month the number may be less than fifty or between fifty and seventy-five. I hope hon. Members will agree that this is not a very large number, compared to the proposals we are sanctioning and compared to the size of our country and

the various formalities through which all these applications have necessarily to go. The Parliament has entrusted the Government not merely with rubber-stamping the applications but with the proper work of scrutinising and, as various Members suggested, even trying to see that the location part of the regional development is also properly looked into.

Another point made by Shri Shree Narayan Das and Shri Sinhasan Singh from U.P. and our friend from North Bihar was that regional development should be given proper priority and attention. I am a firm believer that regional urges of development are an integral part of national development, and unless regional development is looked into, the national development cannot be carried forward in a harmonious manner. Therefore, I have always been emphasising, and in the Ministry also we have been paying great attention to this matter, that every part of this country should be developed to the fullest extent of its natural resources; because, prosperity, like poverty, is indivisible and we should all be co-sharers in whatever activity the Government and the people of this country are capable of. My only submission is that as I have been able to take a picture of the whole country, except for a few big cities, all the regions of this country are under-developed and backward as far as industrial development is concerned. I have been trying my best to see which area should be considered more forward or which more backward. And the more I have toured throughout the country the more I have felt convinced that barring a few cities, practically in regard to all the other areas—whether it is Bihar or U.P. or Orissa or Rajasthan or Saurashtra or Madras or Kerala or Andhra or Assam or Manipur, to whichever region I have gone—the picture today is one of great industrial backwardness.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (Gurgaon): What about Punjab?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** Punjab and PEPSU also. Excepting a few cities, the whole country is backward and, therefore, massive efforts, concerted efforts on the part of the hon. Members, on the part of the people of this country, on the part of the Government and on the part of the entrepreneurs, both in the public and in the private sector will be required before we can come to a modicum or what is called an optimum level of prosperity in economics or before a supersonic curve of economic development is reached in this country. Therefore, I can assure hon. Members that it will be my endeavour and that of the Ministry to look into the locational aspect of regional development and location of new industries whenever such proposals are received by us. There is only one point here to which I want to draw attention, that it is not entirely up to the Government to direct the location of industries. Firstly, constituted as we are in this country at the present moment, the proposals have to emerge from industrialists as far as the private sector is concerned. Largely they are governed by the availability of the raw material or electricity or transport and so on. All that the Licensing Committee can do is, perhaps, to say that instead of a particular place where a certain number of industries are already there the entrepreneur can select some other place. But it will be very difficult, in a federal country, for the Centre to direct that instead of this State it may be in that State. It will create more complications than facilities in the development. It will really be the function of the State Governments and of the Members of this House representing different constituencies, and Members of the Legislatures in different States and the industrialists of different areas to see that an intensive effort is made, I should say, an industrial psychology and an industrial climate is created throughout the country and to see that the local efforts come up. And it will be our endeavour to become catalytic agents in regard to whatever endeavour is coming from every part of the community. And all

that I can assure on behalf of Government is that wherever such efforts are coming forward, we shall try to accelerate them to the best of our capacity.

Then, my hon. friend from Manipur, Shri Jogeswar Singh mentioned about the fruit preservation industry. I had occasion to speak about this yesterday on the Tariff Amendment Bill. This industry deserves the greatest encouragement, and more so in such areas where the transport difficulties are very much aggravated and where the principal crop is something like all these fruits and various other things. When I went to Assam recently I met the friends there, I met the Khasi and the Assam hill tribes' representatives. And I said to them that if proposals come before the Government in regard to the fruit development or the fruit canning industry in Assam and other parts, we shall try to see that such things are not only promoted but financially assisted. Yesterday I said in the course of my reply to the debate on the Tariff Amendment Bill that in regard to the tin plate industry the Government of India has decided to give a subsidy of Rs. 500 per ton of tin plate for the fruit preservation industry. And in regard to co-operative enterprise, if it is a co-operative society or organisation of fruit preserving industry, far more assistance, both financial and technical, will be available. A Panel has been appointed to look after the development of the fruit preserving industry; and even in regard to sugar and tin-plate manufacture I narrated yesterday what all Government has done. We have recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,75 lakhs for the development of this particular industry, and I can assure the hon. Member that if he will take a little more interest in the development of this industry, all his efforts will be backed up by all the assistance we are capable of rendering in the development of this particular industry.

I think I have covered most of the points. Wherever delay, legitimate or otherwise, is likely to occur, I can only give a categorical assurance that if these things are brought to my notice I shall always look into them and render all the assistance I can. I do not mind even looking into individual applications or people approaching me; because, after all, unless the disease is properly analysed or the malady properly categorised, it will be difficult to help very much. In a general way we are trying to help. But if hon. Members take greater interest in the process of industrial development and the projects thereof, I can assure them that I shall be reciprocating the interest in the schemes that they bring forward.

I beg to commend the Bill to the House.

**Shri Mulchand Dube:** May I know what plans Government have for the establishment of industries for the manufacture of heavy industrial goods in U.P.?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** I really skipped over that, but I would be glad to inform the hon. Member that as far as the public sector and heavy industries are concerned, one proposal under consideration is for the manufacture of aluminium at Rihand in U.P. which I mentioned when I went there recently; also, a synthetic rubber factory near about Bareilly is contemplated in the public sector. The Railway Ministry are also doing something in U.P. for the manufacture of some of the railway equipment. And even in the planning of the heavy industries and the distribution thereof, we have repeatedly been emphasising that the regional distribution of heavy industries even in the public sector is a point which will be constantly borne in mind by the planners in the different Ministries, and particularly in our Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

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

*The motion was adopted.*

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor):** May I make one request? We have been taken by surprise today so far as the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill is concerned. We never expected it to reach today. If it is the general consensus of opinion, if all Members agree, I request that at least today, we may adjourn for Lunch. We have not been able to take any lunch. If we sit for the Terminal Taxes Bill, those hon. Members who want to take part in it, will not be able to go for lunch. At least today, we may adjourn for lunch.

**Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad):** 10 hours have been allotted for the Medical Council Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will ask the hon. Minister to make his speech. The Private Members' Business comes on at 2-30. The hon. Minister can make his speech.

**Shri Kamath:** For one hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is time.

The House will now take up the other Bill.

#### TERMINAL TAX ON RAILWAY PASSENGERS BILL

**The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a terminal tax on passengers carried by railway from or to certain places of pilgrimage or where fairs, melas or exhibitions are held, be taken into consideration."