

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is this study that is to be introduced in the primary and secondary schools on co-operatives going to be merely theoretical or is it to have some practical application also? How can any theoretical study of cooperatives be of much use to children of that age group?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** It is both theoretical and practical. Theory is taught in the classrooms in the schools and students are persuaded to have co-operative canteens, co-operative societies and to purchase books, pencils, slates etc. through co-operative societies attached to the primary or secondary schools.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** Has the Ministry only issued a pious appeal to the State Governments or has it also sent a curriculum and syllabus to them?

**The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** It is being very vigorously pursued. We realise it very fully.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member wanted to know whether any syllabus has been prepared and sent round.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The State Governments have formulated syllabi for individual States, and the Centre is also trying to help them.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सहकारिता की शिक्षा पर इतना जोर दिया जा रहा है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों में स्कूलों के जो अध्यापक हैं उन में से इस विषय के लिये विशेष आदमियों को प्रशिक्षित किया है, या जो साधारण आदमी हैं उन को किसी प्रकार के सेमिनार में बुला कर कोऑपरेशन की शिक्षा दी गई है? यदि नहीं, तो इस दिशा में क्या किया जा रहा है?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We have an elaborate plan for the Third Five Year Plan in this behalf.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister must say whether he is going to train a number of people.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** That is exactly what I have said, Sir. There is an elaborate plan for the training of the teachers in the primary and secondary schools.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** अब तक तो इस तरह की शिक्षा का कोई इन्तजाम किया नहीं गया है, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शायद किया जाय।

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Kodiyan rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry. There are a number of questions. We are not progressing at all. Next question. It is also important.

#### Locust Invasion

+

*172. {	Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
	Shri Anirudh Sinha:
	Shri Warrior:
	Shri P. K. Deo:
	Shri Rami Reddy:
	Shri Vasudevan Nair:
	Shri Nagi Reddy:
	Shri V. P. Nayar:
	Shri Amjad Ali:
	Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:	
Shri Kalika Singh:	
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:	

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State or States in the country had to face locust invasion during the period between May and July, 1960;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the loss incurred; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent future invasions?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The locust swarms have moved into the Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The reports in regard to the loss caused by these locust

swarms are still awaited. It is, however, expected that the damage to the crops is very negligible.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

The entry of locust swarms into India cannot be prevented, but suitable measures have been taken to fight the locust menace on the Indian soil. The locust swarms, which have appeared in India, have their origin in the countries to our west and in many of them there was heavy locust breeding during the last winter and spring. With a view to minimising their intensity, the Government of India participated for the sixth year in succession during 1960, in an international anti-locust campaign organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations by deputing a self-contained Anti-Locust Mission of 21 persons to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Infiltration of locust swarms in India is mainly through the Rajasthan desert. The Locust Warning Organisation, which is responsible for the locust control operations in the desert areas of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat over an area of about 82,000 sq. miles, has been adequately strengthened and necessary stocks of locust poison and machines have been distributed at all the 41 locust outposts to organise control operations against locust eggs, hoppers and settled swarms.

Wireless sets, which have already been installed at the various strategic points, are being used for locust intelligence and to maintain a close liaison for control measures. Aeroplanes are also being used for undertaking aerial operations, as and when required.

The States adjoining Rajasthan have also taken adequate steps to destroy locust in their respective territories.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि साल दर साल टिड्डियों के आक्रमण जिस प्रकार होते हैं, उन कोस मूल नष्ट करने की दिशा में क्या कोई प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** These locusts occur in cycles. This cycle is the third cycle in the course of thirty years, and it started this year. It is not as though we are taken by surprise. We were told and we knew that these locusts would enter into India, in winter itself. So, we prepared since then and warned all the States, and our locust squads were prepared to combat this menace. And we were very successfully combating them, killing all the swarms and laying of eggs and hoppers. Even with the help of the school children in Rajasthan and Punjab, in the deserts we are killing these locusts.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से केन्द्र में टिड्डी नाशक दल एक तैयार किया गया है, उसी तरह से क्या राज्यों में भी कोई दल तैयार किये गये हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो इस के लिये सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को क्या कोई धनराशियाँ दी हैं और कितने लोग प्रशिक्षित किये हैं ?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** There are four or five vulnerable States for these locusts, adjoining the Pakistan border, namely Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and parts of U.P. also. In those States we have forty-one locust warning outposts. All of them have units to combat these locusts, and are fully equipped. We have two aeroplanes. Both the aeroplanes are working near Jodhpur now, and we are confident that we will not allow any locusts to lay eggs to breed in the desert. We are killing all of them, and we are completely combating this situation.

**Shri Kasliwal:** Previously we were told that the Government of India was having spraying planes and some kind of powder was being sprayed over these locusts in the foreign countries adjacent to our borders. May I know whether such a step was taken this

time and as to whether those countries have fully co-operated with us in this respect or not?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes, the hon. Member is correct. If locust swarms come to India it is not on account of our fault; it is on account of the fault of the neighbouring countries. In the Arabian desert and in Pakistan they do not combat it in time, and these locusts enter into India. This time we had sent our special squads to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Twenty-one members of our Locusts Wing went there in time, and in collaboration with those countries and the F.A.O. there was a campaign starting from January itself to kill these, and a lot were killed there. But in spite of that, sixty swarms have entered here. We have killed them and we are completely killing them here.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** The hon. Minister stated that the locusts are mainly coming from the Pakistan deserts. Is it not possible to have some joint defence arrangement so as to prevent these invasions?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** In fact, the hon. Member should know that under the F.A.O. there is a joint defence organisation to combat the locust menace, in which all the Middle East countries are united, and we have every year sent—this is the sixth year and we have sent this year also—our squad in succession to combat this menace in those countries themselves.

**Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand:** Will helicopters be used for this purpose, to drive away the locusts with the new type of sprayer?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** We have only two small aeroplanes which we are using. As regards the question of using helicopters, I am not an expert and I do not know whether a helicopter will be useful in this operation, because they have to move very fast, leaving the gas and doing dusting.

### Shipping Rates

+  
\*173. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
          **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting of shipping interests in overseas trades represented on the Transport and Communications Ministry's Consultative Committee was held in New Delhi in the second week of May to consider regulation of shipping rates; and

(b) if so, the result of the meeting?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Perhaps the Hon'ble Members are referring to the Consultative Committee of Shipping Interests in Overseas Trades, which held its 8th meeting in New Delhi on the 12th May, 1960. One of the items discussed at the meeting was a proposal that Government should take statutory powers to regulate freight rates in overseas trades on the lines of the American Law on the subject. The discussions were of a general nature, intended mainly to elicit the views of ship-owners, and no firm conclusions were reached. The proposal is under further consideration and will be discussed again at the next meeting of the Committee.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनियों के रेट में और फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियों के रेट में क्या अन्तर है और हम उन के कम्पिटिशन में ठहर सकें, इस के लिये आप क्या स्टेप ले रहे हैं ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** यह प्रश्न लाइनर्स कांफरेंस के जो रेट्स हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न होता है, और जहाँ तक कांफरेंस रेट्स का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तक भारतीय अथवा