

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1614

**Third Series**

**Volume VI, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

[August 6 to 18, 1962/Sravana 15 to 27, 1884 (Saka)]



**SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

*(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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**LOK SABHA**  
**Alphabetical List of Members**

**A**

- Abdul Ghani, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).  
 Achuthan, Shri R. (Mavelikara).  
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).  
 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).  
 Alva, Shri A. Shanker (Mangalore).  
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).  
 Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).  
 Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).  
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).  
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).  
 Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).  
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

**B**

- Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).  
 Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithal (Khar-gone).  
 Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).  
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).  
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha).  
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).  
 Bal Krishna Singh, Shri (Chandauli).  
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Koilpatti).  
 Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).

**B—contd.**

- Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).  
 Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).  
 Baria, Shri Hirabhai Kunverabhal (Dohad).  
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpeta).  
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).  
 Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).  
 Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).  
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar).  
 Basant Kuwari, Shrimati (Kaisarganj).  
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).  
 Basu, Shri G. (Burdwan).  
 Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).  
 Baswant, Shri Sonubhau Dagadu (Thana).  
 Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Giridih).  
 Berwar, Shri Unkarlal (Kotah).  
 Besra, Shri Satyacharan (Dumka).  
 Bhagabati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).  
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).  
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).  
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).  
 Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).  
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).  
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore).



**B—contd.**

Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu (Bastar).  
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 nandgaon).  
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh  
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 Brahm Prakash, Choudhuri (Outer  
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 Brahmjeet, Shri (Jaunpur).  
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).  
 Braj Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).  
 Brij Raj Singh, Maharajkumar  
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 Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).  
 Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

**C**

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Bar-  
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 Chakravarti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad).  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar).  
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Chhindwara).  
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Mayu-  
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 Chandriki, Shri Jagannathrao Venka-  
 tarao (Raichur).  
 Chatterjee, Shri H. P. (Nabadwip).  
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N. (Firozabad).  
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 (Mahendragarh).  
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
 (Mahua).  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Digambar Singh  
 (Mathura).  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra Nath  
 (Ghatal).  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
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 Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala (Hapur).  
 Chavda, Shrimati Zohraben (Banas-  
 kantha).  
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).  
 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Karur).  
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).  
 Colaco, Dr. (Goa, Daman and Diu).

**D**

Daffe, Shri Vijayasinhrao Pamrao  
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 Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).  
 Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).  
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).  
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).  
 Das, Shri Nayantara (Jamui).  
 Das, Shri Sudhansu Bhushan  
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 Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).  
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).  
 Dass, Shri C. (Tirupathi).  
 Datar, Shri B. N. (Belgaun).  
 Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi).  
 Deo, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh  
 (Raigarh).  
 Deo Bhanj. Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar).  
 Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).  
 Deshmukh, Dr. Punjabrao S. (Amra-  
 vati).  
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao Shankar  
 Rao (Parbhani).  
 Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik).  
 Dey, Shri S. K. (Nagaur).  
 Dhaon, Shri B. K. (Lucknow).  
 Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvanna-  
 malai).  
 Dhebar, Shri U.N. (Rajkot).  
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri (Udaipur).  
 Dighe, Shri Bhaskar Narayan  
 (Kolaba).  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri (Salon).  
 Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).  
 Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukha-  
 bad).  
 Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal  
 (Bijapur North).  
 Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamir-  
 pur).  
 Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath (Kendra-  
 para).

**E**

- Mayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).  
 Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).  
 Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North  
 East Frontier Tract).

**F**

- Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal  
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**G**

- Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratap-  
 sinhrao (Baroda).  
 Gahmari, Shri Vishwanath Singh  
 (Ghaziपुर).  
 Gaitonde, Dr. (Goa, Daman and Diu).  
 Gajraj Singh, Shri (Gurgaon).  
 Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlishahr).  
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 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalgaonj).  
 Gauri Shanker, Shri (Fatehpur).  
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur).  
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).  
 Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Jalpaiguri).  
 Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi East).  
 Ghyasuddin Ahamad, Shri (Dubri).  
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 Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Kasergod).  
 Gounder, Shri R. Muthu (Tiruppat-  
 tur).  
 Govind Das, Dr. (Jabalpur).  
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 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
 (Bhatinda).  
 Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri).  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta South  
 West).  
 Gupta, Shri Kashj Ram (Alwar).  
 Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar).  
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan (Gonda).  
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan (Delhi  
 Sadar).

**H**

- Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh (Jhargram).  
 Hanumanthiah, Shri K. (Bangalore  
 City).  
 Haq, Shri M. M. (Akola).  
 Harvani, Shri Ansar (Bisauli).  
 Hazarika, Shri J. N. (Dibrugarh).  
 Heda, Shri Harish Chandra (Nizama-  
 bad).  
 Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal  
 (Godda).  
 Himmatsinghji, Shri (Kutch).  
 Hukam Singh, Shri (Patiala).

**I**

- Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri (Ferozpur).  
 Ismail, Shri M. Muhammad (Manjeri).

**J**

- Jadhab, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao  
 (Malegaon).  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas (Nanded).  
 Jagdev Singh, Shri (Jhajjar).  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram).  
 Jain, Shri A. P. (Tumkur).  
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West).  
 Jamir, Shri Chubatoshi (Nominated—  
 Naga Hills Tuensang Area).  
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati (Jhabua).  
 Jayaraman, Shri A. (Wandiwash).  
 Jedhe, Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao  
 (Baramati).  
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Bhadrak).  
 Jha, Shri Yogendra (Madhubani).  
 Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Sidhi).  
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Baram-  
 pur).  
 Joti Saroop, Shri (Hathras).  
 Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

**K**

- Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).  
 Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand  
 (Dewas).  
 Kadadi, Shri Madeppa Bandappa  
 (Sholapur).

**K—contd.**

- Kajrolkar, Shri Sadoba Narayan (Bombay City Central North).  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).  
 Kamble, Shri T. D. (Latur).  
 Kanakasabai, Shri R. (Chidambaram).  
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).  
 Kappen, Shri Cherian J. (Muvattupuzha).  
 Kapur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana).  
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).  
 Karjee, Shri Debendra Nath (Cooch Behar).  
 Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).  
 Karuthiruman, Shri P. G. (Gobichetti-palayam).  
 Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Joynagar).  
 Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal (Mandvi).  
 Keishing, Shri Rishang (Outer Manipur).  
 Kesar Kumari Devi, Shrimati (Rajpur).  
 Kesar Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur).  
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K. (Khed).  
 Khan, Dr. Purnendu Narayan (Uluberia).  
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Anantapur).  
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut).  
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand (New Delhi).  
 Khanna, Shri Prem Kishan (Kaimganj).  
 Kindar Lal, Shri (Hardoi).  
 Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara).  
 Kohar, Shri Rajendra (Phulbani).  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).  
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohammed (Kozhikode).  
 Kripa Shankar, Shri (Domariaganj).  
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Paddaonaili).  
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Tiruchendur).  
 Krishanpal Singh, Shri (Jalesar).

**K—contd.**

- Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).  
 Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat).  
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareilly).

**L**

- Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).  
 Lakhan Dass, Shri (**Shahjahanpur**).  
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T. (Khammam).  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan (Karimganj).  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).  
 Laxmi Dass, Shri (Miryalguda).  
 Lonikar, Shri R. N. Yadav (Jalna).

**M**

- Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj).  
 Mahanand, Shri Hrushikesh (Bolnagar).  
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia).  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh (Anand).  
 Mahtab, Shri Hare Krushna (Angul).  
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati (Bhopal).  
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).  
 Malaichami, Shri M. (Periyakulam).  
 Malaviya, Shri Keshav Dev (Basti).  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Malik, Shri R. C. (Jajpur).  
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).  
 Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).  
 Mandal, Dr. P. (Vishnupur).  
 Mandal, Shri Bhupendra Narayan (Saharsa).  
 Mandal, Shri Jiyalal (Khagaria).  
 Mandal, Shri Y. P. (Jainagar).  
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

**M—contd.**

Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras South).  
**Mantri**, Shri Dwarkadas (Bhir).  
 Marandi, Shri Iswar (Rajmahal).  
 Maruthiah, Shri P. (Melur).  
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).  
 Matcharaju, Shri M. (Narasipatnam).  
 Mate, Shri Kure (Tikamgarh).  
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore).  
 Maurya, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).  
 Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).  
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur).  
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).  
 Mehta, Shri Jashvantrai N. (Bhavnagar).  
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).  
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).  
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).  
 Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar).  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal).  
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri).  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).  
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).  
 Misra, Dr. Udaikar (Jamshedpur).  
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa).  
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur).  
 Moman Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).  
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulanand (Balasore).  
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South).  
 Morarka, Shri Radhyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).  
 More, Dr. Krishnaji Laxman (Hatkanangle).  
 More, Shri Shankarrao Shantaram (Poona).  
 Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martand-  
 rao (Bhiwandi).

**M—contd.**

Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).  
 Munzni, Shri David (Lohardaga).  
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Baliala).  
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).  
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).  
 Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).  
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).  
 Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).  
 Muzaffar Husain, N. Shri (Moradabad).

**N**

Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).  
 Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals).  
 Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon).  
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalappuzha).  
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).  
 Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirappalli).  
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).  
 Narayanaswamy, Shri Madala (Ongole).  
 Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).  
 Natarajan, Shri P. S. (Trivandrum).  
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).  
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).  
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).  
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).  
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).  
 Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

**O**

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).  
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

**P**

Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).  
 Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

## P—contd.

- Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).  
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salem-  
 pur).  
 Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).  
 Pant, Shri K. C. (Naini Tal).  
 Paradhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).  
 Parashar, Shri V. C. (Shivpuri).  
 Paramasivan, Shri S. K. (Erode).  
 Patel, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhu-  
 lia).  
 Patel, Shri Chootubhai M. (Broach).  
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P. (Mehsana).  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).  
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R.  
 (Patan).  
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).  
 Patil, Shri Deorao Shioram (Yeot-  
 mal).  
 Patil, Shri J. S. (Jalgaon).  
 Patil, Shri Madhaorao Bhagwantrao  
 (Ramtek).  
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bijapur South).  
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City  
 South).  
 Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad).  
 Patil, Shri Vasantao Lakhagounda  
 (Chikodi).  
 Patil, Shri V. T. (Kolhapur).  
 Patnaik, Shri Baishnab Charan  
 (Dhenkanal).  
 Patnaik, Shri Kisan (Sambalpur).  
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumba-  
 konam).  
 Pottekatt, Shri S. K. (Tellicherry).  
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Delhi Karol  
 Bagh).  
 Prithvi, Raj, Shri (Dausa).  
 Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

## R

- Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).  
 Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).

## R—contd.

- Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).  
 Raja Shri Chittaranjan (Junagadh).  
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).  
 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).  
 Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).  
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalit (Auran-  
 gabad).  
 Ram, Shri T. (Sonbarsa).  
 Ram Dulari Devi, Shrimati (Patna).  
 Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).  
 Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikram-  
 ganj).  
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).  
 Ramabadrans, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).  
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimba-  
 tore).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).  
 Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).  
 Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).  
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gul-  
 barga).  
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).  
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bul-  
 dana).  
 Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Chee-  
 purupalli).  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).  
 Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karim-  
 nagar).  
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).  
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy  
 (Shimoga).  
 Rao, Shri K. L. (Vijayawada).  
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan (Mahbuba-  
 bad).  
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbuba-  
 nagar).  
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikaku-  
 lam).  
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).  
 Rao, Shri M. Thirumala Rao (Kaki-  
 nada).

**R—contd.**

- Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).  
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).  
 Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).  
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).  
 Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).  
 Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).  
 Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).  
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).  
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Chikballapur).  
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).  
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).  
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).  
 Roy, Dr. Sardish (Katwa).  
 Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).

**S**

- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).  
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).  
 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).  
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).  
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).  
 Saraf, Shri Shyam Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).  
 Sarojini Bindurao, Shrimati Mahishi (Dharwar North).  
 Satya Prakash, Shri (Bilaspur).  
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahanaabad).  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).  
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).  
 Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta East).  
 Sen, Shri Ashoke K. (Calcutta North West).

**S—contd.**

- Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).  
 Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Etah).  
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).  
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).  
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).  
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).  
 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).  
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).  
 Sharma, Shri Anand Prasad (Buxar).  
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).  
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).  
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).  
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).  
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).  
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).  
 Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasanehighat).  
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopergaon).  
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).  
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhangha).  
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L. (Bhilwara).  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).  
 Shyamshah, Shri Lal (Chanda).  
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).  
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).  
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).  
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).  
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh).  
 Singh, Shri B. J. (Jaunpur).  
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).  
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).  
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajanj).

## S—contd.

- Singh, Shri Ramsekhar Prasad (Chapra).  
 Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).  
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).  
 Singha, Shri Gobinda Kumar (Midnapore).  
 Singha, Shri Yagnya Narayan (Sundergarh).  
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).  
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).  
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).  
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).  
 Solanki, Shri Parvinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).  
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).  
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).  
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).  
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).  
 Subharaman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).  
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).  
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).  
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).  
 Surindra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).  
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).  
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).  
 Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).  
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).  
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

## T

- Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).  
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).  
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwarlal (Sikar).

## T—contd.

- Thengondar, Shri Gopalsamy (Nagapattinam).  
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Aruppukottai).  
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).  
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).  
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).  
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).  
 Tiwari, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).  
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).  
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).  
 Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mandsaur).  
 Tula Ram, Shri (Chatampur).  
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

## U

- Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).  
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).  
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

## V

- Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).  
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).  
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvalla).  
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachander (Bidar).  
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).  
 Venkataswamy, Shri Mandala (Masulipatnam).  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).  
 Verma, Shri Krishna Kunwar (Sultanpur).  
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).  
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshiarpur).

## V—contd.

Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).  
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).  
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).  
 Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalgarj).  
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

## W

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).  
 Wahid, Shri T. Abdul (Vellore).  
 Warrior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).  
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

## Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).  
 Yadava, Shri Bhisma Prasad (Kesaria).  
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).  
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).  
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad (Siwan).

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# **LOK SABHA**

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## **The Speaker**

**Sardar Hukam Singh**

## **The Deputy Speaker**

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao**

## **Panel of Chairmen**

**Shri Mulchand Dube**

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedi**

## **Secretary**

**Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at Law**

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### **1. Business Advisory Committee**

(Date of announcement, 28th April, 1962)

1. Sardar Hukam Singh—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
3. Shri Frank Anthony
4. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
5. Shri Shree Narayan Das
6. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
7. Sardar Kapur Singh
8. Shri P. G. Karuthiruman
9. Shri Ananda Nambiar
10. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
11. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
12. Shri Jaganath Rao
13. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy
14. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
15. Shri Sinhasan Singh.

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### **2. Committee of Privileges**

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri Hem Barua
3. Shri Brij Raj Singh
4. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri
5. Shri G. N. Dixit.
6. Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
7. Sardar Kapur Singh
8. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai
9. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
10. Shri H. N. Mukerjee
11. Shri Maheswar Naik
12. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
13. Shri Asoke K. Sen
14. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
15. Shri Indulal Kanaiyala Yajnik.

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### **3. Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House**

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri Mulchand Dube—*Chairman*
2. Shri Bateswar Singh
3. Shri Onkarlal Berwa
4. Shri Tulshidas Jadhav
5. Shri Yogendra Jha
6. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi
7. Shri M. K. Kumaran

8. Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
9. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
10. Shri Jaswantraj Mehta
11. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel
12. Shri T. D. Ramabadrán
13. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao
14. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
15. Shri T. Abdul Wahid.

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**4. Committee on Estimates (1962-63)**

(Date of announcement, 21st June, 1962)

1. Snri H. C. Dassappa—*Chairman*
2. Shri Joachim Alva
3. Shri D. Basumatari
4. Shri Shree Narayan Das
5. H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo
6. Shri Govind Hari Deshpande
7. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
8. Shri S. Hansda
9. Shri Ansar Harvani
10. Shri Kanhu Charan Jena
11. Shri Anand Chandra Joshi
12. Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Manbendra Shah of Tehri Garhwal
13. Shri Jashvant Mehta
14. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair
15. Shri Ananda Nambiar
16. Shri A. Nesamony
17. Shri Panna Lal
18. Shri Naval Prabhakar
19. Shri K. Rajaram
20. Dr. K. L. Rao
21. Shri Rameshwar Sahu
22. Shrimati Jayaben Shah
23. Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
24. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
25. Shri B. J. Singh
26. Shri Tekur Subramanyam
27. Shri G. G. Swell
28. Shri K. K. Warior
29. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik.

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**5. Committee on Government Assurances**

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri R. R. Morarka—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. C. Balakrishnan
3. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya
4. Sardar Buta Singh
5. Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo
6. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta

7. Shri Lahri Singh
8. Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel
9. Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai
10. Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy
11. Shri Sadhu Ram
12. Shri H. Siddananappa
13. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
14. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha
15. Shri Sumat Prasad.

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#### 6. Committee on Petitions

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri M. Thirumala Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri N. Arunachalam
3. Shrimati Zohrabai Akbarbhai Chavda
4. Shri Gajraj Singh Rao
5. Maharani Gayatri Devi
6. Shri J. N. Hazarika
7. Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar
8. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandaj
9. Shri Masuriya Din
10. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
11. Shri S. B. Patil
12. Shri Satya Prakash
13. Swami Rameshwaranand
14. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
15. Shri Ram Sahai Tiwari.

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#### 7. Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. M. Banerjee
3. Shri Priya Gupta
4. Shri Ansar Harvani
5. Shri Hem Raj
6. Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav
7. Shrimati Jamuna Devi
8. Shri Paresh Nath Kayal
9. Shri P. Muthiah
10. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey
11. Shri S. M. Siddiah
12. Shri K. K. Singh
13. Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh Solanki
14. Shri R. Umanath
15. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

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#### 8. Committee on Public Accounts (1962-63)

(Date of announcement, 21st June, 1962)

##### Lok Sabha

1. Shri Mahavir Tyagi—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. C. Balakrishnan

3. Shri Bhakt Darshan
4. Shri Gajraj Singh Rao
5. Shri Hem Raj
6. Shri Jaipal Singh
7. Sardar Kapur Singh
8. Shri R. K. Khadilkar
9. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
10. Dr. P. Mandal
11. Dr. G. S. Melkote
12. Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra
13. Shri Mohan Swarup
14. Shri Ravi Narayan Reddi
15. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

*Rajya Sabha*

16. Shrimati K. Bharathi
17. Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan
18. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
19. Shri Sonusing Dhansing Patil
20. Shri Lalji Pendse
21. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
22. Shri Jai Narain Vyas.

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**9. Committee on Subordinate Legislation**

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
3. Shri Rajendranath Barua
4. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri
5. Shri Homi F. Daji
6. Shri Gauri Shanker
7. Shri M. M. Haq
8. Shri Harish Chandra Heda
9. Shri R. R. Morarka
10. Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy
11. Shri H. Siddananjappa
12. Shri M. P. Swamy
13. Shri U. M. Trivedi
14. Shri Mahavir Tyagi
15. Shri N. M. Wadiwa.

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**10. House Committee**

(Date of announcement, 3rd May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri Bhakt Darshan
3. Shri Yudhvair Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri S. Hansda
5. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
6. Shri Mohan Swarup
7. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair

8. Shri Rajeshwar Patel
9. Shri V. K. Ramaswamy
10. Shrimati Renuka Ray
11. Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh Solanki
12. Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

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**11. Joint Committee on Offices of Profit**

(Date of announcement, 15th June, 1962)

*Lok Sabha*

1. Shri G. N. Dixit—*Chairman*
2. Shri Rajendranath Barua
3. Shri M. L. Dwivedi
4. Shri N. R. Ghosh
5. Shri P. K. Ghosh
6. Shri M. M. Haq
7. Shri Harish Chandra Heda
8. Shri Paresh Nath Kayal
9. Shri Jaswantraj Mehta
10. Shri Yuveraj Dutta Singh

*Rajya Sabha*

11. Shri G. Rajagopalan
12. Shri Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
13. Shri Hira Vallabha Tripathi
14. Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
15. Shri Lokanath Misra.

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**12. Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament**

(Date of announcement, 18th May, 1962)

*Lok Sabha*

1. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. N. Dwivedy
3. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida
4. Shri Ananda Nambiar
5. Shri D. D. Puri
6. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao
7. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
8. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
9. Shri Sinhasan Singh
10. Shri M. G. Uikey

*Rajya Sabha*

11. Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal
  12. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
  13. Shri A. D. Mani
  14. Shrimati Uma Nehru
  15. Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha.
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**13. Rules Committee**

(Date of announcement, 25th May. 1962)

1. Sardar Hukam Singh—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
3. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
4. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
5. Shri Govind Hari Deshpande
6. Shri Mulchand Dube
7. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya
8. H. H. Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner
9. Shri Harekrushna Mahatab
10. Shri Nath Pai
11. Dr. Rajendra Kohar
12. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi
13. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
14. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar
15. Shri Radhelal Vyas.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji R. Desai.
- Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.
- Minister of Planning and Labour & Employment.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.
- Minister without Portfolio.—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
- Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- Minister of Railways.—Sardar Swaran Singh.
- Minister of Commerce & Industry.—Shri K. C. Reddy.
- Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.
- Minister of Food & Agriculture.—Shri S. K. Patil.
- Minister of Irrigation & Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.
- Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke K. Sen.
- Minister of Mines & Fuel.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.
- Minister of Information & Broadcasting.—Shri B. Gopala Reddi.
- Minister of Steel & Heavy Industries.—Shri C. Subramaniam.
- Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.
- Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.
- Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

### MINISTERS OF STATE

- Minister of Works, Housing & Supply.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.
- Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.
- Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
- Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport & Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.
- Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj & Cooperation.—Shri S. K. Dey.
- Minister of Health.—Dr. Sushila Nayar.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.
- Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri Raghuramaiah.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power.—Shri O. V. Alagesan.
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

### DEPUTY MINISTERS

- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Dr. Mono Mohan Das.

(xvii)



- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri P. S. Naskar.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj & Cooperation.—Shri B. S. Murthy.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.—Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri D. R. Chavan.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning.—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply.—Shri Jagannatha Rao.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri Sham Nath.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health.—Dr. D. S. Raju.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.—Shri Dinesh Singh.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.—Shri Bibudhendra Mishra.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport & Communications.—Shri B. Bhagavati.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation.—Shri Sham Dhar Mishra.
- Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries.—Shri Prakash Chander Sethi.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Annasahib Shinde.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri D. Ering.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri S. C. Jamir.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri S. Ahmad Mehdi.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel.—Shri Dodda Thimmaiah.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education.—Shri M. R. Krishna.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment.—Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malaviya.

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, the 6th August, 1962/Sra-  
vana 15, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### MEMBERS SWORN

**Mr. Speaker:** Members wishing to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation may do so now.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** With your permission, Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you, and through you to the House, Dr. Antonio Colaco and Dr. Pundalik D. Gaitonde, who have been nominated by the President to represent Goa, Daman and Diu in this House.

Dr. Antonio Colaco (Nominated—Goa, Daman and Diu).

Dr. Pundalik D. Gaitonde (Nominated—Goa, Daman and Diu).

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Export Promotion Council for Papers

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\*L { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri B. K. Das:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an Export

Promotion Council for the export of various types of papers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Federation of Paper Trade has been asked to assess the requirements of the neighbouring countries for various qualities of papers;

(c) if so, whether assessment has been made; and

(d) what kind of papers are required by them?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A suggestion is under consideration to set up an Export Promotion Panel for Paper and Paper Products.

(d) The main items of Paper required by the neighbouring countries are cigarette paper, common wrapping and packing paper, and printing and writing papers in rolls and sheets other than newsprint.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know the names of the countries that usually consume such papers?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As I have said, they are the neighbouring countries. Some paper has gone to Germany, but most of it has gone to South-East Asia and Africa.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know the present production of such papers, and whether that is sufficient to meet the demand of this country?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The production is 4,25,000 tons. What is being exported is hardly about 10 thousand tons.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the hand-made paper that has been produced by the Khadi Commis-

sion is also being demanded in the other countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, some demands for that are there, to the tune of about Rs. 2½ lakhs.

**Shri B. K. Das:** May I know whether the question of price and quality is being considered, so that they may purchase our paper?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As regards the quality of papers which are being exported and which are being manufactured, all the papers which have been mentioned are some of the best. As regards price, that is where we are outpriced; that matter is being looked into.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्सपोर्ट कौन्सिल बनाई गई है उन के सदस्य कौन-कौन से हैं ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : सभी उन के बनाने पर विचार हो रहा है ।

**Shri Tyagi:** Do Government propose to set up separate councils for all the export commodities?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No. It is only when there is some substantial amount involved, and there is great potentiality for export that a separate council is set up; otherwise, for specific industries, small panels are being constituted.

#### Joint Investigation of Nepal Border Raids

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- \*2. {  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
 Shri Basumatari:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri P. C. Borooh:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri Daji:  
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
 Shri Yogendra Jha:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Nepal have agreed to joint investigation of the Nepal border raids;

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

(c) whether they have given any Interim report?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Joint informal enquiries can be held at the initiative of either Government with a view to remove misunderstandings and settle differences of opinion concerning facts of a case.

(b) Both Governments nominate their representative on an *ad hoc* basis, each time it is decided to hold such an enquiry.

(c) The representative of the Government of India has submitted reports on the two enquiries held so far.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In view of the desirability of establishing better relationship with the Nepalese Government, are Government considering having joint police measures, security measures, to stop these border raids?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I do not quite understand it. The hon. Member means that our police should enter Nepal because the situation arises in Nepal and not in India. I do not think it will be at all desirable for our police to enter Nepal. It will not be welcomed by the Nepal Government.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Sometimes we get reports that a bullet from the Nepal side also hits people on this side. So it is a matter of concern to both Governments.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Once or twice that has been reported. It has been inquired into. But that does not mean that our police should enter Nepal. In a sense, it is something

which perhaps the Nepal Government will not like very much.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** In reply to part (c) of the question, it was stated that the Indian representative had submitted a report. May I take it therefrom that the Nepalese members of the Commission have not submitted their report or that they disagree with the Indian report or that they still adhere to the view that the people responsible for the border raids operate from Indian territory?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think the report of the other party has been received by us. My impression is that in regard to one or two inquiries there was agreement that there was no intrusion from India—there was no evidence to that effect. In regard to one matter, there was difference of opinion. We have not seen the report of the Nepalese representatives yet.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has it been mutually agreed that in each case the findings of the joint investigation committee will be accepted by both sides without question and will be binding on both sides?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** These officials have submitted individual reports. There is now a proposal to have a joint report by both the officials together.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My question is whether the report will be acceptable to both sides.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is the proposal. Therefore, they are going to have that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** When will this joint committee start functioning and of whom will it be composed?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It has been functioning for some time, as I have just stated.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the Nepal Government have asked for the extradition of some people in connection with these border raids? If so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, not that I am aware of. Extradition from which country to where?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether in any of the cases investigated by the committee it has been found out that our side has been the aggressor on the Nepal boundary?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no 'side' in this. They are individuals. They do not belong to a 'side'. So far as our reports go, there has been no proof adduced of any Indian nationals crossing over the border from our side or returning to us.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की अब तक कुल कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं जिनकी वजह से यह कमीशन नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता पड़ी और कहां वे घटनाएँ हुई हैं ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** यह तो मैं जानता नहीं क्यों कि यह सब घटनाएँ नेपाल में हुई हैं, वे इन का व्योरा रखते होंगे । हमारे यहां तो कुछ होता नहीं । कुछ हम भुनते हैं, कुछ अखबारों में छपता है । कभी कोई कुछ रिख देता है । फेहरिस्त तो उनके पास होगी ।

#### Former French Possessions in India

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Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Kachhavalya:  
Shri Bade:  
\*3. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri M. K. Kumaran:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *de-jure* transfer of Pondicherry and other former French

possessions in India has been ratified by the French National Assembly; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to integrate these former French possessions in India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir, both by the National Assembly and the Senate.

(b) Necessary legislative measures to integrate the former French Establishments will be introduced immediately after the Instruments of Ratification have been exchanged by the two Governments. This is expected to take place within a few weeks.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury:** May I know if the question of integrating the judicial system obtaining in the former French possession of Pondicherry with our judicial system and the right of lodging appeals with the Supreme Court will be immediately considered and given effect to?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Earlier this matter was gone into and something has been done. Anyhow, it will have to be given effect to when there is full integration, but we must remember that according to our agreement with France, some of the old privileges are restored—not of an appeal, that will inevitably be in India, but under what law they are governed. I am not quite sure, I cannot answer definitely what rights there may be on that.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In view of the fact that Chandranagore has been already integrated with West Bengal, may I know if Pondicherry is going to be integrated with Madras, Mahe with

Kerala and other French possessions with the adjoining States, or is it the desire of the Government that they should be kept as separate entities?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It has been clearly stated repeatedly that Pondicherry is going to remain a separate entity. That is our intention, that is the assurance we have given those people—unless at some time they themselves decide otherwise.

**Shri Nath Pai:** May I know whether that will be a Union-governed territory, or, as has been the demand of the representatives, it will be accorded the status of a separate State?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It will anyhow be a Union Territory, whatever internal arrangement is agreed to. There may be full internal autonomy, but it will be a Union Territory. There is no limitation to the autonomy that will be given to a Union Territory.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Currently there is a delegation calling on the Prime Minister demanding that it should not be a Union Territory, but a State.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let that come.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The point is whether they are going to have a legislature or not.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is a matter under our consideration. We have not ruled it out by any means.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Do I take it that Government is not sure about telling the Pondicherry population that the price of their incorporation into India would not be deprivation of any democratic rights by way of elections to the legislature and to Parliament on the basis of universal suffrage?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no question of our putting a price, and certainly we do not intend to deprive them of any right which they possessed, but it has to be integrated with our system, and we intend giving them the largest measure of autonomy that is feasible.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इसी हाल के हुए इलेक्शन में पांडीचेरी के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को यहां बैठने में क्या दिक्कत थी। क्या सरकार बतला सकेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो दूसरी बात थी ।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** क्योंकि अभी तक कानूनी तरीके से वह भारत के भाग नहीं हुए हैं। जब हां जाएंगे दो तीन हफ्ते में, उस के बाद आ सकते हैं ।

**Shri Umanath:** About 1,500 ex-servicemen are receiving pension from the French Government. Will the Government take up the question of its continuance when a final arrangement is negotiated after the *de jure* transfer?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot answer about what has been done. That has been taken up. I believe, to some extent, and will certainly be taken up more fully later.

#### Death of an Indian Diplomat in Vienna

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- \*4. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the death in December, 1961, of Shri A. K. Mitra, then First Secretary in the Indian Embassy at Vienna (Austria), has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and conclusions?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Police investigation is still continuing.

(b) The final result is awaited.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I know who is conducting the investigation and what stage it has reached? Have the investigating authorities enlisted the co-operation of the Austrian C.I.D. and the Austrian forensic medical experts, who, according to an article in the British news weekly magazine, *Topic* of the 12th May, 1962—the article is captioned: "India: The Great Golden Murder Mystery—have established that it was a case of murder, not suicide?

**Mr. Speaker:** The enquiry is being held. How can they say?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My question was who was conducting the investigation.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The investigation is being held by the Austrian police, and no doubt they will take advantage of consulting any experts they need.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is there any truth in certain Press reports to the effect that Shri A. K. Mitra, just before his death, had submitted a dossier to the Government in which certain high-placed persons in India were involved in the gold smuggling racket?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not aware of it, Sir. The presumption thus far, from the enquiry, is—I do not definitely say—that it was a case of suicide. But all that can be said is—it cannot be absolutely 100 per cent proved—that it is suicide—that the presumption leads to that.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** May I know if any compensation has been paid to the dependants of Shri Mitra?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know. Normally, something is given to the wives of persons employed by

**Government in case of death.** That, no doubt, must have been given. If anything has been given or not, I am not definite.

**Shrimati Remu Chakravartty:** This question of gold smuggling and the report has been widely publicised. Do the Government propose only to leave the inquiry to the Austrian side or will they also cover it and check, as far as possible, on the Indian side?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Certainly, if there is anything to investigate in India in connection with that or otherwise, that should be done. That is being done.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the hon. Finance Minister, on a previous occasion, said that Shri A. K. Mitra was engaged in the detection of gold smuggling, may I know whether this news was divulged to some interested persons there by some top people here?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am unable to answer that question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a question of clarification, Sir, . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The question has been heard. The hon. Prime Minister says that he is not able to answer that question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, this is the charge openly made—not the first part; about that there is no doubt—but . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He is now trying to elaborate his question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I would ask for this clarification . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The Prime Minister says that he cannot answer that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit, Sir, a clarification. This London magazine, *Topic*, has laid down that some top person in Delhi . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If the hon. Member has the information, then, he need not put the question. If he wants the answer to be given

by the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister says he is not able to answer. What else is there? What is he proceeding with? Order, order. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether a senior official from India, as an Intelligence Officer, will be associated with this inquiry and whether he will have a right to investigate . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer has been given; it is being done in Austria.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He was an Indian; he was not an Austrian.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has also been answered. If any inquiry has to be done here it will be done separately.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It has been presumed that it was a case of suicide. But I am afraid that this may not be taken in a different light and the whole thing may not be hushed up.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order Shri Prabhat Kar.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** The other day the hon. Finance Minister made a statement that it was a case of suicide and that the inquiry had been concluded. Now, we have been told that it is continuing and that it may be linked up with gold smuggling. We want to know what exactly is the position.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The report made to us was that it was a case of suicide. But, we have been requesting the Austrian authorities to look into it further, so that what the Finance Minister then said was correct so far as our information, at that time, went. That is also the same information now. Nevertheless, we asked the Austrian authorities to continue it in case any aspect of it has eluded us so far.

### Courier Service between Lhasa and Nathu La

- \*5. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
+  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are negotiating a new agreement with the Chinese Government for operating a courier service between Lhasa (Tibet) and Nathu La in Sikkim to maintain diplomatic communication; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the negotiations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These negotiations have been concluded and a contract specifying the terms of the courier service was signed in Lhasa on the 17th July, 1962.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what the terms of this agreement are and how they are going to benefit both the countries?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** According to our agreement, the Chinese Government will provide the transport from certain part of our border to Lhasa for the payment we shall make to them

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Should I take it that before this courier service was established there was no channel of diplomatic communication between Lhasa and our country and if so what happened then?

**Mr. Speaker:** What was the previous arrangement for this purpose?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The same thing.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमान्, यह तो नया करार किया गया है इस पर कब से प्रमत्त किया जाएगा :

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** इस पर इस वक्त प्रमत्त हो रहा है ।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know if this courier service is meant exclusively for diplomatic services alone?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Yes. Normally courier service is meant for the diplomatic bags and articles.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** क्या पहले एग्जिम्प्ट और उस एग्जिम्प्ट में कोई विशेष फर्क है ?

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** जी हाँ, पहले जो हमारी कोरियर सर्विस थी वह हर रफते जाया करती थी अब यह हर पन्द्रहवें दिन जाया करेगी । पहले यहाँ से कुछ दूर तक हमारे म्यूल्स बगैरह जाते थे अब बीर्डर में उनके म्यूल्स आयेगे ।

### Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri

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\*6. { Shri Basumatari:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri B. K. Das:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research Laboratory attached to the Streptomycin plant of the Hindustan Antibiotics at Pimpri has developed a new strain yielding superior penicillin;

(b) if so, how it will effect the yield of penicillin at the installation;

(c) what are the factory's newer antibiotics;

(d) what is the medical opinion in this country and abroad towards the Pimpri factory's newer antibiotics;

(e) whether Government are considering the production of these newer antibiotics on a reasonable scale; and

(f) if so, when?



**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo):** (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). **Yes, Sir.** According to present indications the new strain of Penicillin Chrysogenum gives increased quantity of Penicillin when compared with the performance of the earlier strain. The newly developed strain will reduce operational costs and also the cost of raw materials.

(c) The Research Laboratory of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, has developed a new antifungal antibiotic called "Hamycin". Besides, research work is in progress for developing further new antibiotics:

(d) Hamycin has been clinically tested in Government and semi-Government hospitals and encouraging reports have been received about its efficacy;

(e) and (f). The question of producing Hamycin at Pimpri on commercial scale is under examination of the Government.

**Shri Basumatari:** What is the financial implication involved in the setting up of this new antibiotic factory?

**Shri Kanungo:** It is still in the development stage. The financial lay-outs, etc., have not yet been estimated

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** With reference to the reply to part (d) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that encouraging reports have been received about its efficacy in our country. But we wanted to know about the reaction in other countries. It has not been given.

**Shri Kanungo:** It has not been tried in the other countries. I will try to make the distinction clear. It is not a new antibiotic; it is a varied process by which better penicillin could be obtained. The new development is an antifungal antibiotic which has

been tried in our hospitals and in our country. We are not attempting to try it in other countries.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether the penicillin developed from this new strain has been clinically tested and if so what is the result? Have better results been obtained?

**Shri Kanungo:** In the pilot project we have found that a higher yield of penicillin, a better yield, is possible by the new process.

**Shri B. K. Das:** May I know whether there is any idea of setting up any new plant for the manufacture of antifungal antibiotics that have been discovered now?

**Shri Kanungo:** No; that will be carried out in the Pimpri plant.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether it is possible for the present plant to be remodelled so as to produce a larger quantity of the new strain without any huge investment?

**Shri Kanungo:** That is being gone into.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान सदन के पटल पर रखा है उस के "सी" हिस्से में यह निम्ना है :

"Research work is in progress for developing further new antibiotics."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एंटी बायोटिक्स की वह कौन कौन सी नई औषधियाँ हैं जिनका कि डेवलपमेंट किया जा रहा है ?

श्री कानून गो : पाट सी में दिया हुआ है कि :  
a new antifungal antimiotic called "Hamycin" has been developed....

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** It says here that research is being progressed for further new antibiotics....

**Shri Kanungo:** No results yet.

**Shri Nath Pal:** May I know if Government is contemplating taking any preventive steps to stop the spurious imitation of this useful drug as has been disclosed with regard to some vital drugs on a large scale?

**Shri Kanungo:** Outside the country?

**Shri Nath Pai:** I asked whether Government is contemplating taking any preventive steps with a view to stopping the spurious imitation of this valuable drugs as has been found in the case of some important drugs which are being spuriously manufactured at the cost of the health of the society?

**Shri Kanungo:** As far as the Hindustan Antibiotics factory is concerned, there is very elaborate control at every stage, and what is humanly possible about testing is done. Regarding the spurious drugs in the market there is a stringent law and an agency for enforcement.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Make it much more stringent.

**Shri Kanungo:** It is stringent enough and it is being worked out well in most of the States.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In the statement it is said that the "newly developed strain will reduce the operational costs and also the cost of the raw material." I want to know what is the anticipation and to what extent it will reduce the cost.

**Shri Kanungo:** The economics of the process is that against the production of 50,000 units from a given quantity, it will be 75,000.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** From a press report sometime back we came to know that there has been some dispute between the Hindustan Antibiotics at Pimpri and some American firm regarding patent rights of certain antibiotics. May I know the nature of the dispute and where we stand in respect of it?

**Shri Kanungo:** The Hindustan Antibiotic factory have filed the patent and an American company has disputed the patent. It is under consideration of the Director-General of Patents.

#### Pattern of Assistance During Third Plan

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\*7. { **Dr. Ranen Sen:**  
**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pattern of assistance by the Central Government for different types of schemes under the Third Five Year Plan has not been settled so far; and

(b) if so, whether this is holding up the progress of Third Five Year Plan Schemes?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):**

(a) No. The patterns of Central assistance were communicated in October, 1961. A few minor changes which have since been made, have also been communicated.

(b). Does not arise.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** May I know whether the thermal plant proposed to be erected at Bandel near Calcutta is being delayed due to lack of proper allotment for the construction of the plant?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir. Nothing in these two years has been delayed for any such reason.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether there is any contemplation to change this pattern of assistance gradually so that the share of the Centre in the joint scheme is reduced progressively?

**Shri Nanda:** That question really does not arise because the quantum of central assistance for the States has been determined at the outset, and it is being distributed through annual plans from year to year. Therefore, this pattern of assistance

does not come in the way of the State realising its full measure of assistance.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** May I know whether it is a fact that due to lack of proper help in respect of power, there has been a serious fall in the power supply in West Bengal?

**Shri Nanda:** I have explained just now.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In such cases where there is some sudden urgency, some difficulty for power, may I know if the central assistance provides for such emergencies within the State through the Central plan?

**Shri Nanda:** The State has provision for the whole year and it operates on its own resources and the assistance which is being provided. I certainly agree that when there is some serious difficulty and more is required accelerated assistance should be and is given.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Has the Government made any assessment of the shortfall in the performance of the States in regard to the targets set for them and, if so, what is it, generally speaking?

**Shri Nanda:** If it relates to outlays, of course, at the end of the year, we get the performance and the figures under various heads for each State. So far as the targets of production, etc., are concerned, the information also becomes available and is incorporated in the national income of the country.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether the Planning Commission has circulated to the States the terms of assistance which are promised in respect of minor irrigation and soil conservation etc. outside the State Plan limits?

**Shri Nanda:** These patterns of assistance have been reduced very much and they are given in the statement.

If the hon. Member wants, I will give the details.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### Indian Consul-General in Lhasa

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\*8. { **Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Nath Pai:**  
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Yalamanda Reddy:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese authorities in Lhasa have refused continuation of wireless communication facilities to the Indian Consul-General in Lhasa; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a). Yes, Sir

(b). The Government of India represented to the Chinese Government against their arbitrary decision to close down this link which had been functioning since 1936. The Chinese Government, however, did not accept this stand. Our communications with Lhasa are now through normal telegraphic channels.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the drastic action taken by Peking on our Consul-General in Lhasa, may I know whether Government propose to take reciprocal action against them by putting a ban on Chinese transmission from this country?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** There is no question of reciprocal action because the Chinese do not have transmitters in India.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Deputy Minister may speak a bit louder.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The Chinese are not transmitting from here through the wireless.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** They have no wireless transmitters here.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if it is a fact that the Chinese have described this transmission as illegal and if so whether the Government have tried to ascertain the reasons why it was called illegal?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no question of legality or illegality. These matters are done with the permission of the Government concerned. If the Government of China does not agree with it, then it will be an infringement. If we do not agree they cannot have a wireless transmission from here.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Is it a fact that these transmission facilities were part of an earlier agreement with China and its denial today constitutes a violation of that agreement and secondly, the reason advanced by the People's Republic of China for denying these facilities is that these facilities are abused by the Indian Consul-General for spying purposes?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have not got the Chinese Government's reply and the correspondence on this subject. Perhaps from certain White Papers that I am placing before the hon. Member, he may himself excavate the reason for it. But obviously, they felt that these wireless facilities were not used to their advantage and they wanted to put an end to it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** These are special facilities in Lhasa. When we gave up our extra-territorial rights there, what was the understanding on which we gave them up? What was the understanding arrived at at that time and may I know whether it is being followed now.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not exactly remember the wording. As

far as I know, there was no understanding about this; but, I am not quite sure. In any event, the treaties with China about trade matters have lapsed and many of our understandings have lapsed with them.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know how our communication with Lhasa is at present maintained?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** By ordinary telegraph or by courier.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The Chinese have dubbed the transmission by our Consul-General in Lhasa as illegal. May I know whether they have discovered this illegality after the expiry of the treaty or before?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** They have done it after; but as I said, there is no question of legality or illegality. If the Government of China says it should not be done, it becomes illegal.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Question No. 9.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Questions Nos. 27 and 35 may be taken up along with this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question No. 9 may be answered.

#### Sino-Indian Border Dispute

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- \*9. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese Government have agreed to the suggestion of Government of India regarding basis for further talks and negotiations on Sino-Indian Border issue; and

(b) if so, when negotiations are likely to start?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a). No, Sir. The Chinese Government have not agreed to the proposal made in our note dated 14th May, 1962 repeating the offer made by the Prime Minister in his letter dated 16th November 1959 to Premier Chou En-lai, that as an interim measure, there should be a mutual withdrawal of all personnel in the Ladakh region so as to relax the tension on the border and to create the necessary favourable atmosphere for settlement of the Sino-Indian border dispute by discussion. Copies of the Chinese Government's note dated 2nd June 1962 and our reply dated 6th July 1962 are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-261/62.]

(b). Does not arise.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether we have received any reply from the Chinese Government to our note dated the 6th July, 1962, in which we have said:

"Surely the Chinese authorities are aware of this factual position and of the need to restore the *status quo* to promote the right climate for settlement by peaceful negotiations"?

May I know whether any reply has been received to this note?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I am going to make a statement presently, Sir, with your permission, and place all the replies thus far received on the Table of the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, my question was a very simple one. I only wanted to know whether we have received the reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer was that the statement is being placed on the Table and that contains all the information that the hon. Member wants.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I want your ruling on this point. I have tabled this question. The statement may be laid on the Table after twelve o'clock. Then I will not be allowed to put any questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not know that the statement was going to be placed on the Table, otherwise I would not have allowed this question. I should not have been allowed if I had had that information earlier. But that information came to me later. Now that it is disclosed that the information is being given, let us wait.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There are subsequent questions.

**Shri Nambiar:** In the statement that is likely to be placed arising out of this question as well as others, may I know whether the sentiments expressed by the Foreign Minister of China, Mr. Chen Yi, have also been referred to?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us wait and see what it contains.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is obvious from all the correspondence that there is no meeting ground between India and China for negotiations. In such circumstances, it is not to the advantage of China to freeze the situation and to digest what it has already swallowed? What are we doing about that?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Do what?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says it is to the advantage of China that it might freeze the situation. He wants to know what we are going to do in respect of that.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I can hardly answer that question. Sometimes such attempts may be due to acute indigestion.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या भारत और चीन के सीमा

विवादों के भुलझाने के लिए अभी पीछे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री की रूस और चीन के जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों से बातचीत हुई थी और हमने अपना पक्ष उनके सामने रखा था। यदि हाँ, तो इस पर उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** रूस से तो कोई खास बातचीत नहीं हुई। रूस के एक बड़े नेता यहाँ आए थे। उन से मेरी बातचीत हुई थी। मैंने उनको बता दिया था कि आज़कल हालत नाजुक है उन्होंने सुन लिया था। उस में कुछ ज्यादा बहस नहीं हुई थी। जेनेवा में हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी को चीन के विदेश मंत्री से बातचीत हुई थी और उन दोनों ने अपनी अपनी राय दी थी। उसका कुछ और खास नतीजा नहीं हुआ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is there any basis for the widespread rumours and reports current in the Capital that the Defence Minister while in Geneva recently in the course of his gastronomical gaiety of dinner, breakfast and cocktail party with the Chinese Foreign Minister not merely conveyed to him the Prime Minister's message that China is misbehaving with India and tension is mounting on the border, but also sounded him as to his amenability to a cease-fire agreement on the basis of the existing situation in Ladakh?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is rather a complicated question. I was not present at the talks. But the talks which the Defence Minister had, largely at my suggestion, with the Foreign Minister of China was to point out that the situation in Ladakh was a delicate and critical one and it may lead to a big scale conflict and this should be avoided. So far as this matter was concerned, the Chinese Minister agreed that we should do everything to avoid incidents, but he asserted with great vigour that the trouble was due to what we were doing and not what they were doing, that it was their terri-

tory and we were encroaching on it. So either side put forward their case and there the matter ended.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** In view of the fact that in spite of occasional annoying and even exasperating incidents on the border, representatives of both the countries at very high level have expressed their desire for a settlement and their disinclination to allow this border situation to develop into something very disastrous, may I know if the Government's own declared policy of settlement and negotiation to the bitter end would be reaffirmed before the country?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We should try to settle everything which is capable of settlement, making every effort. We shall continue to make those efforts.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** We find from the papers laid on the Table that the language used by the Chinese is going from bad to worse.

**Mr. Speaker:** Who has laid that statement? Whom is he quoting?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I am quoting the Chinese letter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Since the hon. Minister has laid it on the Table, he knows it. It need not be repeated. He might put the question straight.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Remarks like "a lie is after all a lie" and "Indian Government's counter charge is slanderous" are highly objectionable and devoid of the usual courtesy. In view of this letter, and in view of the fact that our Indian soldiers have been shot at on the Indian soil...

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the question?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In view of all that, is there any chance of any peaceful settlement? Still, the Prime Minister wants to pursue negotiations.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member that the language used by the Chinese is very discourteous. But that should

not come in the way of any right step that we should take.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Our people have been shot at.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Shri Nath Pai.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I got up to put a supplementary to this question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I also wanted to put a supplementary. •

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry.

**Political Office at Thumbu (Bhutan)**

\*10. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish an independent political office at Thumbu in Bhutan in view of that being the new Capital of Bhutan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** No Sir.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Is it a fact that efforts are being made to upset the present relationship between India and Bhutan, particularly by China?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** We do not know.

**Shri Nath Pai:** In view of the fact that under the present agreement foreign affairs between China and Bhutan are to be handled by this country, may I know whether the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to a statement made only a few days ago by Mr. Jigmi Dorji to the effect that China no longer has any claims on any part of Bhutan? Are such communications conveyed through the Government of India or have communications been established directly between Mr. Jigmi Dorji and the Government of China?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** So far as we know, there are no direct communications between the Bhutan Government and China. Mr. Jigmi Dorji gave his appraisal of the situation.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it not a fact that there is one Political Officer for Sikkim and Bhutan? So, has the attention of the Government been drawn to a statement recently made by the Maharajkumar of Sikkim to the effect that undesirable Indians are entering Sikkim? If so, has he contacted the political Officer in Sikkim?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is the same Political Officer in Sikkim and Bhutan.

**Mr. Speaker:** But we are not discussing that particular officer here.

**Shri Nath Pai:** May I know the nature of the claim which China has been gracious and generous enough to give up now? May I also know whether this is not an attempt on the part of China to create an impression that it is possible to reach an agreement regarding the territorial claims with every country excepting bad India?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know that but in the old Chinese maps a corner of Bhutan is included, just as NEFA is included, as their territory. Perhaps, that was in the mind of Mr. Jigmi Dorji. It may have been an expression of a wish more than any information received by him.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a previous occasion, if I may repeat an oft-repeated thing, China was ready to acknowledge proper Indian relations with these mountain territories. If so, may I know whether China has revised the position now?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Not that I know of.

**Shri H N. Mukerjee:** In view of our special relationship with Bhutan may I know if Government is trying to use its good offices to see that something like a democratic way of life comes to be established in the Bhutanese territory?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a separate thing altogether and is not connected with this. Next question.

### Institute of International Trade

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- \*11. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to establish an institute of International Trade in India;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be started;

(c) whether it is a fact that some countries have assured their help to provide experts on international trade;

(d) if so, the nature of assistance assured; and

(e) what are the main objectives of the Institute?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The Board of Trade has approved the proposal to establish an Institute for International Trade and has requested the Director General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research to formulate the complete scheme at an early date. The Institute is to be modelled after the British Institute of Export Trade, the Italian Institute of International Trade and the Japanese Export Trade Research Organisation.

(c) and (d). Some foreign countries have expressed their willingness to assist India in this project but it is premature to say any thing about the nature of assistance that will be offered.

(e). The Institute will provide facilities for training, research and information and comprehensive studies on the promotion of international trade.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Where is such an institute likely to be established and what will be the extent of the financial requirement?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We mean to start it early next year, say, by June 1963.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Where?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That has not yet been decided. The place will be settled along with the scheme being completed.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** What will be the criteria for admission to this institute?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We may await the curriculum, but it will be for competent persons with high academic qualifications and some practical experience of foreign trade.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** इस इंस्टीट्यूट के सम्बन्ध में जो योजना बनाई जा रही है वह कौन बना रहा है, कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगी और साइट के बारे में क्या कोई निर्णय हो गया है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यह चीज अंग्रेजी में बताई जा चुकी है। योजना बनाने के लिये डा० लोकनाथन् को जो डायरेक्टर जनरल, इंस्टीट्यूट आफ एप्लाइड इकोनॉमिक्स है, कहा गया है इसका खाका भी तैयार हो गया है। बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड ने उसको अप्रूव किया है। अब उनकी डिटेल्ज एक कमिटी बना रही है। विदेशों ने भी उनकी मदद करने का वादा किया है। जल्दी ही इसकी तफसील तैयार हो जाएगी, और जान वाले जून १९६३ तक यह शुरू हो जाएगी ऐसी हमारी आशा है।

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is to be set up under the auspices of some international organisation; if so, which one?



**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There will be international organisations also who will be offering assistance, like, the ICS United States, the Ford Foundation, the Japanese Export Trade Research Organisation and various other international agencies.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** No, Sir.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** When I call Dr. Singhvi he does not stand up. Shri Saraf.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will it be a private venture or a public venture?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It will be a quasi governmental institute managed by competent officials and non-officials which will be the governing body for this Institute.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Would it be a registered body of an independent character or would this be a governmental or a semi-governmental Institute?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The present idea is to register it under the Indian Registration of Societies Act.

#### Indians in Portuguese Colonies

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Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri B. K. Das:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Dasaratha Deb:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri P. K. Deo:

\*12.

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:**

**Shri Mohan Swarup:**

**Shri Hem Barua:**

**Shri Basumatari:**

**Shri Mohammad Elias:**

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India have taken any step against the Portuguese Government's decree cancelling the residence permits of Indians in the Portuguese overseas territories and liquidating their assets?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** The Government of India have asked the Government of Portugal through the United Arab Republic Embassy in Lisbon to rescind their Decree No. 44416 of 25th June, 1962 and to extend the necessary facilities to Indian nationals to wind up their affairs and repatriate their assets in accordance with the terms of Agreement reached on the subject between the two Governments. In addition, at the request of the Government of India, the Government of the United Arab Republic have sent Mr. Wagih Safwat, a First Secretary of the UAR Embassy in Lisbon to Mozambique with a view to ensuring that the Indian nationals who have to leave these Portuguese territories get the benefit of the terms of the Agreement. A reply from the Government of Portugal is still awaited in the matter.

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, हिन्दुस्तानी में तर्जुमा हो जाए तो अच्छा है, ताकि पूरक प्रदन पूछे जा सकें।

— अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपस एक दो बार कहा है कि आप कोशिश करें किमी दूसरे से मतलब जानने की . . .

श्री बागड़ी : कोई अंग्रेजी वाला मेरे पड़ोस में नहीं है। अगर सबाल हिन्दी में पूछा जाता है तो उसका जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। बना तो रहे

हैं हम हिन्दी को सगी भाषा लेकिन उसके बारे में . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाए। इसका उनको इतिहास मालूम है सारा काम पहले अंग्रेजी में हो रहा था और अब आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हम हिन्दी की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इस वास्ते उन्हें उस पुराने इस्तेमाल के मुताबिक ऐसा करना पड़ता है। लेकिन इससे यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम तेजी से हिन्दी की तरफ बढ़ना नहीं चाहते। मगर जब कभी भी कुछ होता है आप इस को साथ लाते हैं। हमारा कोशिश रहती है कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सब कुछ हिन्दी में हो मगर इसमें कुछ वक्त लगेगा। आप कुछ पूछना चाहें, तो दूसरे साथी के पास बैठ कर पूछ लें। मैं कोशिश यह करूंगा कि अगर आप को तकलीफ हो और आप बतलाएँ तो आप को सवाल बतला दिया जाये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका तर्जुमा हिन्दी में नहीं कर सकने ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हिन्दी तर्जुमा तो बहुत से मंत्री महोदय कर सकेंगे, यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन यह भी तो देखना है कि इसमें कितना वक्त खर्च होता है अगर हर एक सवाल का दोनों जवानों में तर्जुमा किया जाए। कुछ कष्ट हमें भी उठाना चाहिए इस बात को जल्द लाने में, और कुछ मैं भी कोशिश करूंगा कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जब कोई बयान दिया करें तो हिन्दी में भी समझा दिया करें। माननीय सदस्य भी इस में कुछ यत्न करें और समझ लिया करें ताकि दोनों मिल कर चल सकें। थोड़ा सा आप का तावबुन भी इस में चाहिए। इस समय मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में बतला देंगे।

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** भारत सरकार ने पुर्तगाल सरकार से कहा है कि जो उच्छोंने अपनी नई डिगरी पास की है, जिस का

नम्बर है ४४४१६, उसे वे रद्द कर दें। यू० ए० आर० सरकार ने, जो हमारे इस मामले में पुर्तगाल सरकार से बातचीत कर रही है, अपने फस्ट सेक्रेटरी को मोजम्बिक भेजा है, जहां पर कि ज्यादातर हिन्दुस्तानी हैं जो वहां से भेजे जा रहे हैं, यह देखने के लिए कि जो ऐप्रीमेंट पहले हुआ था हम से और पुर्तगाल से, वह पूरा किया जाये और उन को दिक्कत न हो।

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** May I know whether the Government of India have got any idea about the value of the property of the Indian nationals, which is being liquidated in the Portuguese colonies?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** No, we do not have full information.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know the number of persons who are going to be affected by this decree?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The number of persons is 2,239 approximately.

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मोजम्बिक से जिन भारतीयों को भगाया जा रहा है उन की जायदादों को वापस दिलाने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है।

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** मैंने अभी अज्ञ किय कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम ने य० ए० आर० सरकार से कहा है कि वे इस मामले को पुर्तगाल सरकार से उठाएँ।

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Despite the integration, are there still any financial obligations or commitments on the side of India towards Portugal, which can be set off against the losses suffered in Mozambique?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I cannot answer precisely; I am not aware of them; I am not definite about it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Have Government realised at least now how wrong it was to repatriate Portuguese personnel from Goa without making it conditional upon the safe and honourable repatriation of Indians from Portuguese colonies?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question need not be answered.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir. We hold that our action was perfectly correct.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why should it not be answered?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not ask for any information.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** अभी पीछे मोजम्बिक से कुछ इस प्रकार के भारतीय आए हैं जिन्होंने मोजम्बिक के कैंप में रहने वाले भारतीयों की दर्दनाक स्थिति का चित्रण किया है और यह भी कहा है कि पाशाविक दंग से रहने के कारण बहुतां की मृत्यु भी हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सहो स्थिति को जानने का यत्न करेगी और उस के निराकरण का भी कुछ प्रयत्न करेगी ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** जी हाँ, मोजम्बिक से कुछ लोग अभी आए हैं। एक्सटर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने एक अफसर को बम्बई भेजा था जिस ने उन से बातें की हैं। उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अभी दी है। उस के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is a fact that most of the Indians who have been dislodged from Portuguese territories have come to India penniless, and most of them have never seen India before and know none of the Indian languages, and if so, in what manner Government are going to establish them in India or give assistance to them?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I mentioned just now that we have sent an officer to Bombay to discuss this matter with the refugees who have come. The matter

is under examination. We shall make every effort to see that there is no hardship suffered by these people.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** From the statement of the first group of Indians who come to Bombay lately, we find that recently six Indians died in the Portuguese prison camp. At the same time, we have come to know that about 30,000 Indian are facing expulsion from Portuguese colonies. May I know what steps are being taken to receive these 30,000 Indians and rehabilitate them?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** This has been explained in answer to various questions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it not a fact that we entered into an agreement with Portugal that the Indian nationals in Portuguese colonies would be allowed to come to this country at their convenience after liquidating their assets? The Deputy Minister has said that a protest has been made against the decree only. What action do Government propose to take against this breach of the agreement?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** This decree is a breach of the agreement, against which we have protested.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** While obviously Portugal is not a particularly decent member of the international community, may I know if Government is still trying to think out some steps under which before the international forums this kind of refusal to accept the canons of international intercourse can be punished, or at least some sort of judgment of the world conscience made upon it? Can we not use the international forums for which we pay so much these days?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** This is a matter for consideration.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We could not hear.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Prime Minister said that it would be considered.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not just now!

**Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:** Have Government made any assessment of the assets left behind by the Portuguese in India and have they any scheme to recompense the losses suffered by Indians in Portuguese colonies?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question No. 13.

श्री बागड़ी : मुझे क्या सवाल करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो मौका ले चुके अपनी बात कह कर के ।

### Third Five Year Plan

- +
- \*13. {  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti;  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
 Shri S. C. Samanta;  
 Shri Subodh Hansda;  
 Shri B. K. Das;  
 Shri Raghunath Singh;  
 Shri Daji;  
 Shri P. C. Borooah;  
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta;  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;  
 Shri Hem Barua;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are of the view that some adjustments and re-phasing of certain schemes of the Third Plan have to be made for ensuring achievements of targets for vital sectors of economy; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a note prepared by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has spotlighted imbalance in the economy, threatening fulfilment of the Plan targets in many spheres?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** (a) As a Five Year Plan proceeds, certain adjustments and rephasing have to be made from time to time in the light of actual experience. The object of these adjustments is to ensure the achievement of vital targets in the Plan

(b) The question of balance between different aspects of development is under constant study in the Planning Commission and in the Ministries and Departments concerned.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Have any recommendations been made by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari in regard to pruning of the allocations or their realignment? If so, on what lines?

**Shri Nanda:** All members of the Government are bound to do their best towards common ends, and the member, to whom reference was made, is making a very big contribution towards that.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the Planning Commission have taken any decision with regard to the suggestions made by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari? If so, how far the necessary adjustments have been made to remove the causes of imbalance in the economy?

**Shri Nanda:** The answer has clearly stated that this process has been in progress for some time. It is a continuous process.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से इस प्रकार के इम्बैलेन्स हैं जिन की तरफ श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी प्लानिंग कमिशन को इशारा दिया है, और उन को दुरुस्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : किसी एक शरुस ने क्या कहा है, खास कर जो गवर्नमेंट के मेम्बर्स हैं उनका रिफरेंस करना मेरी समझ में मुनासिब नहीं है। लेकिन जिन चीजों के बारे में कहा जाता है वे सब जानते हैं। जो जो मुश्किलत पेश आई हैं ट्रान्सपोर्ट वगैरह के बारे में, वही बातें हैं जिन का जिक्र हो रहा है ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether any note has been prepared by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari; if so, what are its salient features, and will it be laid on the Table of the House?

**Shri Nanda:** I consider it will not be proper.

**Mr. Speaker:** This will not be laid on the Table.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My first question was: what are the salient features of this note, what are the broad features?

**Mr. Speaker:** Probably in the earlier answer he has said that it will not be proper to disclose that.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** On a point of order, Sir. In this question there is a reference to a Cabinet Minister, a Minister Without Portfolio, however. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and to a note which is supposed to have been prepared by him. Now, the Cabinet Minister himself is very luckily present in the House. He is responsible to this House individually as well as collectively as a Member of the Cabinet. He has prepared a note, and he has made certain observations which have at least gone so far as to attract the attention of the Members, particularly the Member who has asked this question. Is it not in order for you to ask the Minister concerned to give some little explanation of how this matter came to be in the press so that the Member could ask the question, because information is being withheld from us?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is perfectly in order for any Member to ask that when it has appeared in the press that some note has been prepared by a member of the Cabinet, but it is also in order for the Members of the Cabinet to say that they are not going to disclose it. Therefore, I cannot compel them if they say that at this moment they are not prepared to disclose it. I cannot compel them at this moment.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The Minister or the Government must state it is in the public interest that they are withholding the information. It is not left to their sweet discretion.

**Shri Nanda:** The point is whether hon. Members are being deprived of any opportunity to discuss anything of

public importance. We are having opportunities to discuss all these questions which concern us about transport, power, coal, etc. There are several notes being exchanged, and it is my humble view that it may not be quite proper to start giving notes of the Members of the Cabinet.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not clear within myself. What the Members insist is...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मेरी बारी है, मुझे ले लेने दीजिए ।

What the hon. Members insist is that any information that is withheld by any Member of the Government must be done in public interest. He must say so, that in the public interest it cannot be disclosed. That is why I wanted the hon. Minister to tell me whether it was on that account that he did not want to disclose it, or whether there was something else that I might consider.

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir. That is the position, that it is not in the public interest.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then it cannot be disclosed.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan

14. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan has started functioning;

(b) if so, the activities it has taken up in the first instance;

(c) the common features of the Indian and Japanese economies which inspired the constitution of this Committee; and

(d) in what way it is expected to benefit India?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee has undertaken the organisation of translation of some Japanese material relevant to the planning process. It has also considered the formulation of a research programme in collaboration with the Japanese Committee.

(c) The constitution of the Committee was inspired by the desire to exchange information on planning methods and techniques and promote close cooperation on studies bearing on long range problems of economic development between the two countries both of which are interested in accelerating the process of development through planning.

(d) This would benefit India by making available to her the lessons of the Japanese experience and by enabling her to have a more informed perspective view of the economic relations between India and Japan, two important developing countries of the Asian region.

#### Forged Passports

- 15. { Shri R. Barua;  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri Subodh Hansda;  
Shri Raghunath Singh;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons were arrested at Palam on 3rd July, 1962 for carrying forged passports;

(b) if so, whether Government have been able to locate the main source of the issue of forged passports; and

(c) the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. Three persons were arrested at Palam on 3rd July, 1962. One of them was the holder of a fake British passport. The other two were endorsed in the passport as his sons. Both the latter endorsement and the U.K. validity of the passports were forged.

(b) The case is still under investigation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Exchange and Third Plan

- Shri Harish Chandra Mathur;  
Shri P. K. Deo;  
Shri Narendra Singh Mahila;  
Shri Bishanchander Sella;  
Shri Subodh Hansda;  
Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri B. K. Das;  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shri Yashpal Singh;  
\* 16. { Shri Morarka;  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf;  
Shri Indrajit Gupta;  
Shri Daji;  
Shri A. K. Gopalan;  
Shri A. V. Raghavan;  
Shri Nambiar;  
Shri Mohan Swarup;  
Shri D. C. Sharma;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of foreign exchange position on Plan targets and programme for the year;

(b) whether any restrictions have been imposed and instruction issued in this regard to the State Governments and Central Ministries; and

(c) whether a statement indicating position regarding major scheme will be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** (a) and (c). The Planning

Commission is engaged in a careful appraisal of the progress of the Plan and its foreign exchange aspects. The results of the study will be placed before the House later.

(b) In addition to stress on the speedy implementation of Plan projects and the limiting of imports to absolute essentials, various restrictions have been imposed by Government on foreign travel and education abroad.

#### State Planning Boards

- \*17. { Shri Shree Narayan Das;  
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Planning Boards have been set up in the States;

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

(c) the precise nature of functions assigned to them?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** (a) and (b). Orissa has recently set up a State Planning Board. The proposal is under consideration in other States.

(c) The functions of the Orissa Planning Board are:

- preparation of a long-term or 15-year development plan;
- conduct of studies and surveys for collection of economic, social and technical data which are essential for planning;
- implementation of the Third Plan in an integrated manner;
- review of progress;
- revision of the Third Five Year Plan as and when necessary with a view to bring it in line with the long-term plan mentioned at (a) above; and

(f) adequate direction and guidance to Planning at district and block levels by Panchayati Raj institutions.

#### कच्चे जूट के मूल्य

- \*१८ { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :  
श्री देशरथ बेह :  
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :  
श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर :  
श्री सुरेन्द्रानाथ द्विवेदी :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कच्चे जूट की कीमतें स्थिर करने के लिये अब तक क्या योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ख) उन योजनाओं का लागू करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ग) कीमतों को किस स्तर पर स्थिर रखने का विचार है ; और

(घ) जूट की कीमतों को स्थिर करने का पाकिस्तान से आयात किये जल्ले वाले जूट के मूल्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और भारतीय जूट उत्पादकों को इसमें क्या लाभ होगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्त-राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). जूट उद्योग ने एक जूट बफर स्टॉक एसोसिएशन बनाई है जिसने १९६१-६२ की फसल में लगभग ११.२५ लाख मन जूट खरीदी है ।

(ग) इसके बारे में नई फसल को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जायेगा । इस बीच १९६१-६२ के लिये निश्चित की गई कीमतों में कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ।

(घ) इस योजना से आयात की गई जूट की कीमत पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता ।

धायत की व्यवस्था अभी तक जैसी है उसे आगे भी इस प्रकार नियंत्रित किया जाता रहेगा कि जिससे देश में जूट के मूल्य स्तर पर कोई असर न पड़े। जूट उत्पादक को भी उसके उत्पादन की उचित कीमत मिलती रहेगी।

#### Radio-Activity in Kerala

- \*19. { Shri Warior:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported confirmation of the fact that life in the Chavara (Quilon, Kerala) coastal region is exposed to radio-activity by research of a team of British scientists headed by Prof. Grunberg; and

(b) if so, whether any further study has been ordered by the Atomic Energy Commission of India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Government have seen the press reports to that effect.

(b) A copy of the press statement made by the Head of the Biology and Medical Group, Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay, commenting on the press reports in question is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 1]. Sample surveys of the monazite mining areas of Kerala have already been carried out by the Trombay Establishment and extended series of measurements is under way to obtain detailed information.

#### Small Steel Plants

\*20. **Shri Prabhat Kar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Perspective Planning Division of the

Planning Commission in a memorandum on the prospect for stepping up steel production has pointed out that there is "ample scope for a great number of small steel plants in widely-dispersed locations away from coking coals"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** (a) Yes. The statement referred to occurred in an appendix to a note dealing with "Advance action required for the Fourth Plan" in connection with the Development of iron and steel industry. It quoted the views of a metallurgical expert regarding the scope for small iron and steel plants in India. The aim was to draw attention to various problems which would have to be investigated and tentative possibilities to be explored concretely. It was pointed out that such investigations had to be done by specialised institutions and organisations or technical groups constituted for the purpose.

(b) Recently a Steering Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industry, and one of the several sub-committees which have been constituted will also deal with the question of size and scale of steel plants to be set up. Further details must await the results of these studies.

#### Construction of a Road by Chinese in Ladakh

- \*21. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Nath Pan:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Kam Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Chinese have constructed a new road in Ladakh;

(b) whether a new military post "in dangerous proximity" to an existing Indian Post South of Chip Chap river, has been set up by the Chinese;

(c) whether notes to this effect had also been sent to the Chinese Authorities on June 16 and 28, 1962;

(d) whether any reply has been received from Peking; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of military posts have been set up by the Chinese in this region.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Bonus to Workers of Mica Mines**

\*22. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attendance bonus of one day's wages for every 24 days of work in the mica mines given under the Compromise Award of the Appellate Tribunal had been stopped from 1st June, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any profit bonus is being paid to the workers; and

(d) if not, whether Government intend to take necessary steps for its introduction?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes.

(b) The award was terminated by the parties by due notice under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise as no dispute on this issue has so far been reported to Government.

#### **Cement Factory in Bhutan**

\*23. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held recently between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan for the establishment of a cement factory in Bhutan;

(b) whether Government of India have agreed to provide technical and financial assistance to the Bhutan Government for setting up the cement factory; and

(c) whether any more industries are likely to be established in Bhutan with the aid of Government of India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) No formal proposal has been made to us but some reference to it was made in informal talk.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Bhutan Government's proposals to establish a few factories within the framework of their first five-year Plan, which is being implemented with our assistance, are under examination.

#### **Exports**

{ Shri Morarka:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
\*24. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Mohammed Elias:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) our total exports during the quarter ending June, 1962 and also the figures for the corresponding period of 1961; and

(b) whether any improvement has taken place due to steps recently taken by Government and what further steps are contemplated to push up our exports?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) About Rs. 154 crores during the quarter April 1962-June 1962, as compared with Rs. 156 crores during the corresponding quarter of 1961.

(b) The small decline seems mainly due to two factors; the pilot strike in Calcutta port in May for about 17 days and the relative fall in prices of jute goods and other goods in the world trade in 1962. Considerable value of exports was affected due to the strike.

Last year the international prices of jute goods rose to unprecedentedly very high levels owing to the scarcity of jute goods which was caused by the short-crop of raw jute both in India and Pakistan. Therefore, even though the quantities of jute goods exported this year are higher, some fall in prices of jute goods this year was inevitable. Over and above this, the May strike at Calcutta port itself seems to have caused a loss of Rs. 6 crores in exports of jute goods.

Ferro-manganese and iron and steel showed a decline of Rs. 3.4 crores and Rs. 2.9 crores respectively in the months of April and May this year. The exact figures for June 1962, are not yet available.

Exports have gone up in this quarter this year in the case of sugar, tea, tobacco, jute cloth, oil cakes, vegetable oils, cotton yarn, raw hides and skins, artificial silk fabrics, machinery and transport, footwear and other commodities.

A statement is laid on the Table showing some of the steps proposed to be taken to promote exports. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 2].

#### Scheme for Rural Industrialisation

**25. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has approved the Scheme of rural industrialisation by establishment of small industries at the Panchayat Samiti level as submitted by the Government of Orissa;

(b) whether there is any truth in the report that necessary provision in this matter has been made in the State Third Five Year Plan;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, which of the other schemes which were already included have been dropped in order to make provision for the new schemes or any extra amount has been allotted by the Centre for the purpose; and

(d) the total amount thus set apart for the purpose?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** (a) The Scheme of rural industrialisation for establishment of small industries at the Panchayat Samiti level as submitted by the Government of Orissa in their Annual Plan for 1962-63, has been approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitable adjustments have been made under different heads without effecting provision for priority schemes/programmes.

(d) The total provision proposed in the State's revised Third Five Year Plan for village and small industries is Rs. 587.15 lakhs, as against Rs. 510.0 lakhs agreed to earlier.

**Diplomatic Relations with Algeria**

- \*26. {  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Raghunath Singh:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the steps taken to establish political, economic and cultural relations with the Government of Algeria?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Immediately Algeria became independent the Government of India recognised it and proposed the appointment of an Indian Ambassador there to its Government. As soon as the Government of Algeria is in a position to receive our Ambassador, he will start functioning there and take steps to promote our political, economic and cultural relations with the Government and the people of Algeria.

**Indian Outpost in Galwan Valley in Ladakh**

- \*27. {  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Hem Raj:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Rishang Keishing:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
 Shri Basumatari:  
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
 Shri Raghunath Singh:  
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
 Shri Nath Pai:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Priya Gupta:  
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
 Shri Mohsin:  
 Shri Yogendra Jha:  
 Shri Tridib Kumar  
 Chaudhuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian outpost in the Galwan river valley in Ladakh was encircled by about 400 Chinese troops and the Government of India lodged a protest in the matter to the Chinese Government; and

(b) if so, details of the incident and the present position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the relevant correspondence (Chinese Government's Note of 8th July, 1962, and Indian Government's reply of 10th July, 1962) exchanged between the Indian and Chinese Governments are placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 3]. Subsequently, Chinese forces have relaxed their pressure on the post and the nearest Chinese position is now located about 400 yards away.

**Prices of Yarn**

- \*28. {  
 Shri Kappen:  
 Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rise in the prices of thread is adversely affecting the handloom industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to bring down the prices?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) By and large, the yarn requirements of the handloom weavers are being met at reasonable prices. Occasionally complaints have, however, been received about the shortage or high prices of certain qualities and varieties of yarn.

(b) The Textile Commissioner is in touch with the Indian Cotton Mills

Federation and arrangements have been made for direct supplies of yarn from Mills to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

#### Development Projects in Nagaland

\*29. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of development projects have recently been started in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the nature of these projects; and

(c) how far these projects have roused people's enthusiasm and helped to bring about a lessening of the tension in that area?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri S. C. Jamir):** (a) Yes.

(b) The development projects are part of Nagaland's Third Five Year Plan. This Plan lays emphasis on agriculture, production, village and small-scale industries and expansion of medical and educational facilities.

(c) A substantial majority of Naga people are working enthusiastically for the success of Nagaland's development programme. This has gone a long way in the lessening of tension in Nagaland.

#### Tea Consignments at Cochin

\*30. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**  
**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious situation created by the lack of shipping space particularly to the U.K. at Cochin;

(b) whether large consignments of tea intended for exports are lying idle without clearance in the warehouses at Cochin;

(c) whether it is a fact that weekly auctions of leaf tea and tea dusts have been put off to tide over the present shipping difficulty; and

(d) the action taken to tide over this situation?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A quantity of about 7,000 tonnes of tea had accumulated at Cochin in the beginning of July.

(c) The Tea Trade Association of Cochin postponed the Auctions scheduled for 19th and 24th July to the 24th and 31st July, 1962 respectively, i.e. by one week in each case.

(d) The consignments are expected to be cleared by the middle of August. The Malabar-U.K. Conference Lines have now allotted adequate shipping space, on the intervention of our Freight Investigation Bureau.

#### Indians in Ceylon

{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Nambiar:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
 \*31. { **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Mohammad Elias:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indo-Ceylonese official talks have been initiated to solve the problem of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon and the talks will be continued later between the two Prime Ministers of the countries?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** The Ceylon High Commissioner in New Delhi has been discussing recently the question of the future of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon with the officials of the Exter-

nal Affairs Ministry. The talks are preliminary in nature and it is not possible to state at this stage if the talks will be continued later between the Prime Ministers of the two countries and, if so, when.

#### Housing Schemes in States

\*32. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah**: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to call a conference of Ministers of State Governments to discuss the various housing schemes that have been sponsored by the Central Government through the agencies of the State Governments;

(b) whether funds made available under these schemes have been utilized by the State Governments; and

(c) whether any additional financial assistance has been sought by any State Governments?

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

(b) Yes, to a large extent.

(c) Yes, almost all the State Governments have asked for additional funds for the Third Plan period under one Scheme or the other.

#### Provident Fund Money of Indian Workers

\*33. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not putting provident fund of Indian citizens working in international airlines under the Provident Fund Commissioner's jurisdiction;

(b) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees accruing to the Indian workers as Provident Fund are kept in London and other foreign banks; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to review the legal aspects of the matter?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi)**: (a) The Air Transport Industry has not yet been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected.

#### Industrial Estate in Kathmandu with Indian Aid

\*34. { **Shri P. K. Deo**;  
          **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida**;

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Industrial Estate is going to be set up at Kathmandu with the help of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the nature of help given; and

(c) when the Industrial Estate will be completed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have agreed to provide funds to the extent of Rs. 18 lakhs towards the cost of setting up the Estate. India will also provide technical personnel and equipment and render necessary assistance in the preparation of the project reports and the design and construction of the buildings.

(c) The first stage of the project comprising 12 workshop sheds, one central workshop and ancillary buildings will be completed by March, 1963. 18 workshop sheds, earmarked for the second stage, will be taken up according to the demand.

### Chinese Incursions into Indian Territory

- \*35. {  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
 Shri Raghunath Singh:  
 Shri Berwa:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:  
 Shri Inder J. Malhotra:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
 Shri K. Pattanyak:  
 Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any fresh incursions by the Chinese on the Northern border during the last three months; and

(b) if so, whether a statement giving particulars of these incursions will be laid on the Table?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. There have been 12 incursions by Chinese forces during the last three months.

(b) Eight of these relate to posts in the vicinity of the Chip Chap river region, 2 to the Spanggur region and 2 to the Chang Chenmo region. The Government of India have protested to the Chinese Government against these incursions in their notes dated 21st May, 16th June, 28th June and 12th July 1962. Copies of the relevant correspondence are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-259/62].

### Abolition of Contract System

- \*37. {  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendation of the 19th Indian Labour Conference regard-

ing abolition of Contract System has been implemented in public sector undertakings:

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to get this implemented?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathl):** (a) The 19th Indian Labour Conference did not recommend wholesale abolition of Contract System. It recommended that contract labour should not be engaged in factories where—

(i) work is perennial and must go on from day to day;

(ii) work which is incidental and necessary for the work of the factory;

(iii) work is sufficient to employ a considerable number of wholtime workmen; and

(iv) work is being done in most (other) concerns through regular workmen.

It also recommended that where this was not possible, standard rates should be fixed and certain amenities provided by the terms of the contract. By and large, the factories in public sector undertakings conform to the principles laid down. Where in factories and outside factories contract labour is employed, fair wages and other safeguards are being progressively adopted.

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

### Asian Productivity Conference in Kathmandu

- \*38. {  
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the Nine Nation Conference held in Kathmandu to

deal with the problems of increasing productivity in Asia; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the conference and how far those decisions were helpful to India in particular?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir. India participated in the Conference of Directors of Productivity Organisations of member countries of the Asian Productivity Organisation held at Kathmandu from 14th to 19th June

(b) The Conference took stock of the Productivity activities of the member countries of the Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) and discussed the tentative programme of APO for 1963. A summary of the important decisions taken at the Conference is given in the Annexure. The discussions at the Conference and the decisions reached will, it is hoped, help to further stimulate and supplement the productivity movement in India.

Statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 4].

**Commercial Sections of Indian Embassies**

**\*39. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a thorough review of the set-up and functions of the Commercial sections of Indian Embassies abroad;

(b) the nature of suggestions that have been received in this connection and steps taken to study the same; and

(c) whether his Ministry has contacted the Ministry of External Affairs and the Planning Commission in formulating practical schemes in recognition of the rapidly changing conditions in the world?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 4].

**Indo-U.S. Tariff Agreement**

- Shri Indrajit Gupta:
- Shri Mohammad Elias:
- Shri A. K. Gopalan:
- Shri Imbichibava:
- Shri Bishwanath Roy:
- Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
- \*40. Shri S. C. Samanta:
- Shri B. K. Das:
- Shri Subodh Hansda:
- Shri Yaliamanda Reddy:
- Shri Dasaratha Deb:
- Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
- Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Indo-U.S. Tariff agreement has recently come into effect;

(b) if so, what are the mutual concessions agreed upon between the two countries; and

(c) to what extent, if any, the agreement will help India to divert her exports from the E.C.M. countries to the U.S. market?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The aim of the agreement is expansion of India's trade and not diversion from one market to another. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-260/62].

**Code of Efficiency and Welfare**

- \*41. {  
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
 Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Draft Code of Efficiency and Welfare has been finally discussed by the Tripartite Committee;

(b) if so, the important features of the Code evolved; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in negative, when it is likely to be finalised?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Tripartite Committee set up to discuss the proposed Code of Efficiency and Welfare has not yet met.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Tripartite Committee will meet shortly.

**International Coffee Agreement**

- \*42. {  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Warlor:  
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:  
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the large exportable crop of Coffee, Government propose to join the International Coffee Agreement; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Coffee interests have suggested to Government to join this International Coffee Agreement?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) A negotiating Conference of member countries of the United Nations, con-

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vened by the Secretary General of the United Nations, to finalise a long-term International Coffee Agreement is in session in New York from the 9th July. India is participating in the Conference. Whether or not India will join the Agreement would depend on the outcome of the negotiations taking place at present in New York.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Delhi University Employment Bureau**

\*43. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is running an Employment Bureau in the Delhi University;

(b) whether the Bureau is popular among the students who want jobs; and

(c) what difficulties were experienced in finding out part-time jobs for such students?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Part-time jobs for which students are suitable are not received in adequate numbers.

**Diplomatic Ties with Ruanda and Burundi**

- \*44. {  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether diplomatic ties are going to be established between India and Ruanda and Burundi;

(b) if so, the nature of such relationship;

(c) whether there are Indians in **Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Burundi; and



(d) if so, how many Indians are there and what sort of interests they have in the respective countries?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) and (b). For more than a decade, the Indian Commissioner at Nairobi has been India's Consul General in Ruanda-Urundi. Further steps necessitated by the attainment of Independence by Ruwanda and by Burundi are under consideration.

(c) and (d). There are about 2,000 persons of Indian origin in Ruwanda and Burundi together. Practically all of them are in business—principally in retail-trade.

#### Closure of Mines in Orissa

**\*45. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any iron and manganese ore mines in Orissa were closed down between the period November, 1961 to June, 1962 and if so, the total number of labourers that were affected as a result thereof;

(b) whether there has been any lay-off of labour during the period, and

(c) whether any enquiries have been made regarding such sudden closure of mines and whether any steps have been recommended for running the mines?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be furnished when received.

#### Unemployment in Goa

**\*46.** { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the industries that are likely to be established in Goa to solve the unemployment problem there and im-

prove the economic condition of that place?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** A number of teams of experts was sent to Goa early this year to assess industrial potentialities of the territory.

It has been decided to set up a branch of the Small Industries Service Institute there. Steps are also being taken to establish a Department of Industries with Director at its head. This Department will initiate and process proposals for industries to be established in Goa. Steps are also being taken to implement other recommendations of the various teams of experts in consultation with Goa Administration.

An Employment Exchange has been opened in Goa to find suitable jobs for the unemployed.

#### Indians Interned in Portuguese Colonies

**\*47.** { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Indian internees in Portugal and its colonies have now been released;

(b) how many Indian nationals so interned and released have left Portuguese colonies so far;

(c) where they have gone;

(d) whether such of the Indian nationals who have left Portuguese territories have been allowed to take their assets with them; and

(e) if not, extent of assets not allowed to be taken?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c). Seven Indian nationals from Sao Thome arrived in India on 24th July. Some Indian nationals are reported to have left Macao and have reached Hongkong. About 38 Indian nationals left Mozambique for India, and landed in Bombay on August 3rd, 1962.

(d) and (e). No precise information is available as yet. The Government of India are aware that the Portuguese Decree No. 44416 of June 25, 1962 is in violation of the Agreement between India and Portugal on this subject. A senior UAR official is now in Mozambique, where the largest number of Indian nationals is, to try and ensure that the Portuguese authorities allow Indian nationals to bring their assets according to the Agreement between the two countries.

**Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh**

\*48. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
      { Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations for setting up of aluminium plant in Madhya Pradesh with Hungarian Collaboration have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Export of Iron Ore from Calcutta Port**

1. { Shri P. K. Deo:  
   { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the target of iron ore export from Calcutta Port during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the grade of iron ore the State Trading Corporation of India propose to export during the above mentioned years;

(c) the quantity of iron ore exported by State Trading Corporation during 1957-58 and 1960-61;

(d) the reason for decline in export of iron ore from Calcutta Port; and

(e) what action Government propose to increase the export of iron ore from Calcutta Port?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) No port-wise targets have been fixed for the export of iron ore. Quantum of exports from the various ports is dependent on the transport facilities materialising and the overall handling capacity of the port.

(b) Iron Ore with 62 per cent. Fe content and above.

(c) The exports were as under:—

1957-58—6 99 lakh tons.

1960-61—4 90 lakh tons.

(d) The decline in exports of Iron ore from Calcutta port is mainly because the port of Calcutta has to cater to other important and more valuable export goods.

(e) In view of (d) above, further increase in export of iron ore from Calcutta Port is not envisaged, till such time as the railway movement and other port facilities for handling large quantities of ores and other materials to and at Calcutta port are created.

**Stocks of Iron Ore in Orissa**

{ Shri P. K. Deo:  
2. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
   { Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore lying at different Orissa mines and

railheads uncovered by State Trading Corporation's orders; and

(b) the action Government propose to take to market the accumulated stocks of iron ore in Orissa both at railheads and pitheads?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation purchases iron ore to the extent it is required for export and to meet the requirements of steel plants in India. Stocks do get collected at pit-heads and railheads. Rough estimates of stocks lying at railheads were put at approximately 280,000 tons as on 31st May, 1962. Of these, stocks not covered by contracts of S.T.C. were negligible. Figures of ores lying at pit-heads are not available.

#### **Industrial Estates in Gurdaspur (Punjab)**

**3. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates that were proposed to be set up in the Gurdaspur District of Punjab;

(b) whether any of them falls within the area proposed to be evacuated in connection with the implementation of the Beas-Dam Project;

(c) if so, how many and which ones; and

(d) how the schemes for opening of the Industrial Estates are now proposed to be modified?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Six.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### **Prices of Art Silk Yarn**

**4. Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices fixed for indigenous art silk yarn are considerably higher than the international prices;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to lower the prices?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is because raw materials and chemicals required for production of art silk yarn have to be imported.

(c) Apart from licensing of units for the production of raw materials like rayon grade pulp and chemicals required for the production of art silk yarn, the existing units have been asked to undertake ways and means of increasing their technical efficiency and reducing the cost of production.

#### **Import of Art Silk Yarn**

**5. Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government that importers of art silk yarn sell the yarn at a very high premium;

(b) whether such sale is contrary to the conditions of the licence; and

(c) if so, in how many cases Government took action against guilty persons?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Some general complaints about the high prices of imported yarn have been received by Government. There is no statutory price control on imported art silk yarn.

### Pulp Industries in Tripura

6. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of starting medium-size pulp industries in Tripura where bamboos are available in plenty; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to do so in the near future?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Development of paper industry is left to the private sector. In case any concrete schemes for establishment of such units in Tripura State are received, they will be considered on merits.

### Loans under Low Income Group Housing Schemes

7. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2393 on the 1st June, 1962 and state:

(a) what are the requisite qualifications of the applicants for being eligible for securing loan under Low Income Group Housing Schemes in Tripura; and

(b) whether Government propose to relax the rules in case of tribal applicants?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Applicants whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 and who do not already own houses are generally eligible for obtaining loan assistance under the Scheme.

(b) No.

### Remission of Loans

8. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Sup-

ply be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1626 on the 21st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the remission of certain categories of loans advanced to displaced persons in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) and (b). No. The matter is still under consideration.

### Paper Mills

9. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that paper mills already established in the country are facing shortage of raw materials such as bamboo and sablai grass etc;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the demand of the said paper mills, duly supported by the Tariff Commission, that long term leases of forests be granted in their favour; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this direction?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) State Governments have been requested to give the following facilities to pulp and paper mills:

(i) Long term leases of forests.

(ii) Fixation of reasonable rates of royalty.

(iii) Provision of facilities to paper mills for plantation of bamboo and other fast growing species of pulpable timbers

#### Branches of Ashoka Hotels Ltd.

10. **Shri Mate:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of opening few branches of Ashoka Hotels; and

(b) if so, where?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Difficulties of Coir Manufacturers

11. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by coir matting manufacturers with regard to freight and space;

(b) whether Government are aware that coir matting sector has completely closed down in many factories due to this reason; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to help the manufacturers in this regard?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of reducing the shipping freight rates levied on coir mats and mattings has been taken up with the Conference Lines concerned. There is at present not much difficulty in getting the required shipping space.

#### Industrial Licences in Maharashtra

12. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial licences applied for by individuals and firms in Maharashtra and number of these in Vidarbha area in 1961-62;

(b) how many of them have been granted licences;

(c) the names of the persons and firms which have been granted licences so far and for what type of industries; and

(d) the number of application rejected?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). 1005 individuals and firms applied for licences in Maharashtra under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, during 1961-62 and 286 out of them were granted licences. Information as to how many of these applications relates to the Vidarbha area is not readily available.

(c) A statement is laid on the the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-262/62].

(d) 294 applications were rejected.

#### Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra

13. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop the small scale industries in Vidarbha area of Maharashtra;

(b) whether a survey of the existing small scale industries has been taken;

(c) if so, the nature of the survey; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5].

**Visas for Representatives of Indian Firms proceeding to Ceylon**

**14. Shri Naval Prabhakar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of Indian firms proceeding to Ceylon for booking orders for Indian products have to obtain Government's permission before applying for visas with the Ceylon High Commissioner;

(b) the necessity for adhering to this procedure when the applicants are in possession of valid passports; and

(c) with which other countries this procedure is adopted and the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Indians proceeding to Ceylon for business purposes have to obtain a certificate of their bonafides from the Government of India and produce it in support of their visa applications to the Ceylon High Commission. No permission as such from the Government of India is required.

(b) This is in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Ceylon Visa Issuing Authority.

(c) This procedure is also adopted in respect of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Thailand at the request of Governments of these countries.

**Industries in Madhya Pradesh**

**15. Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many parties were given licences for starting industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the names of such parties and the industries for which licences were given;

(c) how many of these have started production;

(d) how many applications for licences were received during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(e) how many are pending consideration?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). The required information is published from time to time in official publications such as the Journal of Industry and Trade, issued by the Directorate of Commercial Publicity of this Ministry. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library;

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Trade with Iran**

16. } Shri Subodh Hansda:  
} Shri S. C. Samanta:  
} Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
} Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a huge deficit in trade with Iran in 1961;

(b) what was the target of exports;

(c) what was the total deficit; and

(d) what was the reason for this big deficit?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No target for export was fixed.

(c) Rs. 26.19 crores in 1961 but this was less than the deficit of Rs. 49.24 crores in 1957, Rs. 27.22 crores in 1958, Rs. 31.19 crores in 1959 and Rs. 28.01 crores in 1960.

(d) This is mainly explained by the imports of petroleum and Petroleum

products from Iran which have been to the extent of Rs. 30 to 35 crores per annum.

#### Export of Tea

17. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred during the last three years (year-wise) on promotion of sales of tea overseas?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

Year	Amount
1959-60	Rs. 45,72,770-92
1960-61	Rs. 30,11,438-39
1961-62	Rs. 30,73,708-20

#### Timings of Shops in Delhi

18. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any fresh suggestions for revising the prescribed timings of opening and closing of shops in Delhi and New Delhi which were enforced some time back; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, from the traders of Narela Mandi and certain individuals.

(b) Some shops in Narela are licensed under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act as extended to Delhi. The trading hours in these shops are fixed by the Market Committee under Rule 58 of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Market Rules. The traders have, therefore, been asked to approach the authorities under the Act for change of timings. The change, if any, in the timings under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act will be considered thereafter.

The individual requests for change in the timings did not contain any

specific suggestion and the question, therefore, of taking any action thereon did not arise.

#### Export of Dry Prawn Fish to Burma

19. { **Dr. P. N. Khan:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a four-man delegation went to Burma to discuss the problems and difficulties of the dry prawn fish exporters;

(b) if so, whether any solution was found out; and

(c) how these problems and difficulties are proposed to be removed?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Marine Products Export Promotion Council sent a Delegation to Burma in the Middle of June 1962 mainly to discuss with the importing agencies the quality control measures to be adopted in respect of dried prawns exported to that country.

As a result of the discussions, it was agreed that the Council will carry out pre-shipment inspection and certify despatches.

#### Allotment of Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram

20. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 6 on the 19th April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the allotment of the quarters at Ramakrishnapuram has been made; and

(b) if so, whether all these quarters are fully provided with all the amenities?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) Out of 4316 quarters under construction in Ramakrishnapuram, 1264 quarters were completed in all respects by the end of May, 1962. All of them have since been allotted.

(b) Yes, essential amenities have been provided in all these quarters.

**परामर्शदात्री समितियां**

२१. { श्री० म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री० स० च० सामन्त :  
श्री सुबोध हांसवा :

क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री अनौपचारिक परामर्शदात्री संसदीय समितियों के लिये विभिन्न कार्यों में व्यय के विगत पांच वर्ष के आंकड़े बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद्-सदस्यों के देश के विभिन्न निर्माण-कार्य देखने के लिये, संसद्-कार्य विभाग द्वारा आयोजित विगत ५ वर्ष में कुल कितने दौरे हुए, और

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों इन दौरों पर क्या क्या व्यय हुआ ?

संसद् कार्य मंत्री ( श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ) : संसद्-कार्य विभाग ने देश के विभिन्न निर्माण-कार्यों के ज्ञानार्जनार्थ संसद्-सदस्यों के ५२ दौरों का आयोजन किया ।

अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समितियों के विभिन्न कार्यों में हुए व्यय और संसद्-सदस्यों के दौरों पर केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये व्यय के आंकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

विगत ५ वर्षों के आंकड़े इकट्ठा करने में लगने वाला समय और श्रम इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

**Houses of Refugees in Bihar**

**22. Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that the houses of the refugees at Village Manihari, in Bihar have been built on the low lands and hence they constantly face the danger of floods of the Ganga and Kosi rivers; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans to build these houses on high levels to remove this constant danger?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) This is a low-lying area in which all houses whether belonging to the displaced persons or non-displaced persons are liable to be inundated if there are abnormal floods.

(b) No.

**भारत-नेपाल व्यापार**

२३. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में भारतीय माल और चीनी माल में कड़ी प्रति-योगिता की संभावना उत्पन्न हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन वस्तुओं पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) इसका भारत-नेपाल व्यापार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री अनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग) तक अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

**Wage Boards**

**25. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:



(a) whether more wage boards are likely to be appointed in some of the industries;

(b) if so, what are those industries; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). A Wage Board for the Coal mining industry will be set up shortly.

**Repayment of Loans by D.P.s in U.P.**

**26. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Displaced Persons from East Pakistan now settled in U.P. are being asked to repay the small loans ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000;

(b) whether the displaced persons from West Pakistan have been exempted from paying this loan;

(c) if so, the justification for this discrimination; and

(d) steps taken by Government to remove it?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) The loans are being recovered in accordance with the terms and conditions on which they were granted.

(b) No.

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

**Coffee Board**

**27. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has forwarded any proposal to Government for the amalgamation of the Propaganda and Marketing Departments of the Board;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government;

(c) whether such proposal will result in any retrenchment of Coffee Board workers;

(d) if so, the number of workers who will be affected; and

(e) why Coffee Board wants such an amalgamation?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (e). The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1958 for reviewing the marketing system adopted by the Coffee Board had recommended that the Marketing and Propaganda Departments should be merged into a single Directorate and reorganised. Government have accepted this recommendation and the Board is working out the details. It cannot be envisaged at this stage whether the proposal will result in any retrenchment.

**Production of Sillimanite**

**28. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that production of Sillimanite can also be undertaken in Travancore Minerals; and

(b) if so, whether any proposal is under the consideration of Government?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes. Government are aware that sillimanite can be produced in the plants of the Travancore Minerals Ltd.

(b) There is at present no demand for sillimanite sand either indigenously or from other countries. If and when a demand arises, production will be undertaken after making necessary modifications in the flow-sheet.

**Strike in Jaduguda Mines**

29. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 { Shri B. K. Das:  
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about five hundred workers of Jaduguda mines of Atomic Energy Commission resorted to strike from the 29th March, 1962 on account of their demands being not fulfilled;

(b) how long the strike went on;

(c) what were their main demands; and

(d) whether their demands were fully accepted by Government?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):**

(a) Yes. A little over 400 workers of the Jaduguda Mines went on strike on the 29th March, 1962.

(b) The strike lasted for 5 days from 29th March to 3rd April 1962—excluding 1st April, which was a holiday.

(c) The demands mainly related to increase in wages, grant of gratuity, bonus and leave, the provision of housing and canteen facilities and the construction of a school, a hostel and a shopping centre.

(d) The General Manager, Jaduguda Mines, discussed the demands with the representatives of the workers. As a result, some of the demands were withdrawn by them and some conceded and an assurance was given that the remaining demands would be considered.

**Training in Mass Communication**

30. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1046 on the 10th May, 1962, and state:

(a) what progress, if any, has been made for setting up a Centre for training in mass communication techniques; and

(b) whether any survey is proposed to be made to ascertain the extent to which the people in India still lack the barest means of being informed of news at home and abroad?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Gopala Reddi):** (a) The matter has been taken up with the Ford Foundation.

(b) The question is under consideration, but it is likely that such a survey may not be undertaken.

**Issue of Licences etc. to Newspapers**

31. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small and medium newspapers were being discriminated in the issue of licences as also of allotment of quota of newsprint to new newspapers; and

(b) if so, steps taken to end this discrimination?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhal Shah):** (a)

No, Sir. The entitlement for newsprint for all existing newspapers is calculated on the basis of size, average pages, regularity of publication and average circulation. In the case of small and medium newspapers, the entitlements of which are calculated to be less than 100 tonnes during the one year, the allotment is made in full and the entire quantity is allowed to be imported. Publishers of new newspapers are required to obtain a clearance certificate from the Import Trade Control Organisation regarding availability of newsprint for their publication and a uniform policy is being followed with regard to allotment of newsprint to all categories of newspapers.

(b) Does not arise.

### मीट्रिक बाट

३२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, १९६२ से सारे देश में मीट्रिक बाटों का प्रयोग अनिवार्य हो जाने पर भी पुराने बाट बहुत से स्थानों पर खुले आम प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन्हें रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों पर अभियोग चलाये गये हैं और उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री ( श्री मनुभाई शाह ) : (क) मीट्रिक बाटों का व्यापार में व्यापक रूप से समस्त देश में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। शहरी क्षेत्रों का सारा थोक और अधिकांश खदरा व्यापार मीट्रिक बाटों से ही हो रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के कुछ असंगठित व्यापारों जैसे फल और तरकारियों के व्यापार में कुछ हद तक पुराने बाट अभी प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं। शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुराने बाटों का प्रयोग लगातार कम होता जा रहा है।

(ख) बाट तथा माप निरीक्षक व्यापारियों को व्यापार में केवल मीट्रिक बाटों का प्रयोग करने के लिये समझाने को बाजारों में जाया करते हैं। व्यापारियों को यह भी सलाह दी जाती है कि वे मीट्रिक इकाइयों में ही मुल्य बतायें। व्यापारियों के पास जहाँ कहीं भी पुराने बाट पाये जाते हैं निरीक्षक उन्हें जब्त कर लेते हैं। बार-बार चेतावनी दिये जाने केबाद भी जो व्यक्ति पुराने बाटों का प्रयोग करने का हठ करते हैं उन पर अभियोग चलाया जाता है। जनता तथा व्यापारियों से रीद बित्री में केवल मीट्रिक बाटों का ही प्रयोग करने के लिये समस्त देश में एक चार आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है।

(ग) अब तक ५८० व्यक्तियों पर अभियोग चलाया गया है। इनमें से बहुत से लोगों पर जुर्माने किये जा चुके हैं।

### Indian Trade Agencies in Tibet

33. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Agencies in Tibet have since been wound up;

(b) if so, whether the authorities had to face multifarious difficulties in these operations; and

(c) what main difficulties were faced by them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Indian Trade Agencies at Gartok, Gyantse and Yatung have been withdrawn following the expiry of the Sino-Indian Trade Agreement of 1954. The Trade Agents at Yatung and Gyantse experienced various difficulties while preparing to withdraw their establishments.

(c) These have been mentioned in detail in our communications sent to the Chinese Embassy at New Delhi on 21st June, 1962 and 26th July, 1962. In these communications the Government of India protested against the failure on the part of the Chinese authorities to extend reasonable co-operation to the Indian Trade Agents at the time of their withdrawal from Tibet.

### Tea Industry

34. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Indian Chamber of Commerce assured the Minister of International Trade at Bombay in the fourth week of June,

1962 to increase tea output by 40 million lbs. a year provided Government allowed the import of equipment necessary for artificial irrigation in plantations; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on this demand of the tea industry?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

(a) and (b). Representatives of the Indian Chambers of Commerce met the Minister of International Trade at Calcutta. This matter also came up at the meeting of the Board of Trade at Calcutta on the 6th July, 1962. The Tea Planters were of the view that if the Government extends loan and foreign exchange assistance on the supply of artificial irrigation equipment through the hire-purchase scheme of the Tea Board, they can definitely increase the production of tea. Government have approved this and authorised the Tea Board to include the supply of artificial irrigation equipment including pipes and fittings etc. in hire-purchase scheme of the Tea Board. The question of raising rupee provision and the foreign exchange allotment to the Tea Board on this account has been taken up with the Ministries concerned.

**Export of Fruits and Vegetables etc.**

**35. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special "cash subsidy" scheme has been drawn up by Government to give a fillip to the export of fruits and vegetable products, biscuits and confectionery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

(a) and (b). Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1 lakh initially to the Development Council for Food Processing Industries to promote the marketing of Food products, biscuits and confectionery.

**Export of Machine Embroideries**

**36. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sufficient scope for the expansion of exports of machine embroideries; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to exploit fully the export markets in respect of this item?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

(a) and (b). The demand for embroidered cloth does exist in the international market, but the scope for India to meet this demand is restricted due to the high prices of Indian embroidered cloth. The question of how to make our embroidered cloth competitive is under consideration.

**All India Manufacturers Organisation**

**37. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plenary session of the All India Manufacturers Organisation was held in Bombay in the fourth week of June, 1962;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made at the session; and

(c) the action that is being taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Presumably the reference is to the 22nd Annual Conference of the All India Manufacturers Organisation held in Bombay on the 23rd and 24th June, 1962.

(b) The main observations/recommendations of the Conference are embodied in the Resolutions adopted at the Conference on the following subjects:

- (i) European Economic Community and its effect on Indian Industries.
  - (ii) Pre-requisites for successful implementation of the Industrial Targets of the Third Five Year Plan.
  - (iii) Productivity and Rational approach.
- (c) The contents of the Resolutions have been noted.

**Indian Jute Mills Association**

38. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association called on him in the fourth week of June; and

(b) if so, what demands were made by them and what assurances were given to the IJMA?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Chemical and Allied Products Export - Promotion Council**

39. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of Chemical and Allied Products Export Promotion Council met him in the fourth week of June, 1962; and

(b) if so, what demands were made by them and what assurances were given?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

(a) The representatives of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council met the Minister for International Trade on the 24th June, 1962.

(b) Various suggestions regarding simplification and liberalisation of the Special Export Promotion Scheme for Chemicals and Allied Products were made. Some of the suggestions have been implemented: the scheme for enrolment of exporters has been abolished, exporters once registered are no longer required to renew their registration annually. The procedure for grant of incentive licences has been simplified and speeded up. Certain other suggestions which were made are still under consideration.

**Shark Liver Oil Factory in Mysore State**

40. { **Shri Warrior:**  
       **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new shark liver oil factory is to be set up in Mysore State in the public sector;

(b) the total requirement of this oil per annum; and

(c) the output at present?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Streptomycin Plant at Hindustan Antibiotics**

41. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
       **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Streptomycin Plant of the Hindustan Antibiotics has started marketing its products; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity to be put in the market?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Accident in Lal Bazar Victoria Colliery at Kultli**

42. **Shri Prabhat Kar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Lal Bazar Victoria Colliery at Kultli an accident took place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that workers who were working at number three pit were injured and killed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, in number three pit, on 17th June, 1962.

(b) One miner received bodily injuries which proved fatal.

(c) The accident was due to fall of coal from the side of a pillar. Nobody has been held responsible for the accident which has been considered to be a case of misadventure.

**Houses for Handloom Weavers**

43. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built during the second Five Year Plan period for the handloom weavers in each State;

(b) whether the allocation have been fully utilised; and

(c) the States which are lagging behind in this respect?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

(a)—

Andhra Pradesh	486
Bihar	Nil
Kerala	100
Madras	1567
Mysore	50

Madhya Pradesh	Nil.
Orissa	90
Punjab	Nil.
Rajasthan	50
Uttar Pradesh	100
West Bengal	Nil.
Maharashtra	126

(\*The figure pertains to the former undivided State of Bombay).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal.

**Handloom Industries in Kerala**

44. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the production of handloom industries in Kerala during the years: 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount allocated for the development of handloom industries in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the amount allocated during the first two years of Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a)

Year	Production (Coop. field)	
	Quantity in lakhs of yards	Value in lakhs of rupees
1959-60	243.21	189.24
1960-61	287.15	210.58
1961-62	231.75	203.09

(b) Rs. 165 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 23 lakhs and 29.19 lakhs respectively.

**Survey of Rural Unemployment in Kerala**

45. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey on the rural unemployment in Kerala;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what steps are being taken to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) No such survey was conducted by the Government of India. However, Kerala Government conducted a sample survey on unemployment in January-February, 1962.

(b) The report has not been received from Kerala Government as yet.

(c) Various development schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan, especially the rural works programme and development of small industries in rural areas are meant for utilising surplus rural manpower.

**Block Ceilings for Imports to Manufacturers**

46. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
      { Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of fixing the block ceilings for imports to manufacturers;

(b) how developing industries would be affected by such code; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to see that this does not affect production?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The basis of fixing block ceilings for imports of components, raw materials and spares by manufacturing industries is the availability of foreign exchange and also the indigenous supply and the importance of the industry in the national economy.

(b) No special treatment is given to developing industries and they are affected, if at all, to the same extent as others.

(c) While fixing these block ceilings every effort is made to see that production is not affected, subject of

course to the overall availability of foreign exchange.

**Boot Manufacturing Concerns of Kanpur**

47. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. A. K. Brothers, M/s Kohli Industries Corporation, M/s India Army and Police Equipment Factory, M/s Ruby Industries and other boot manufacturing concerns of Kanpur are not covered under the Provident Fund Act, Employees' State Insurance Act, Factories Act and Indian Employment Standing Orders Act;

(b) the number of workers employed in each of the above-mentioned concerns; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Settlement of Claims**

48. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications for settlement of claims of displaced persons from West Pakistan still remain to be decided; and

(b) if so, how long it will take Government to wind up this work?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) About 4000 applications were pending finalization on 1st July, 1962 out of 5.04 lakh applications received from the displaced persons.

(b) It is expected that the remaining applications will be finalised within the next few months.

### Seminar on Housing Problems

49. { Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

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

(a) the main conclusions arrived at the recent seminar held on the Housing problems in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme of Model Village and Village Housing Schemes enunciated by the Centre has been followed up by the States; and

(c) if the reply be in the affirmative, the steps Government propose to take to expedite it?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) A statement containing the recommendations of the Seminar on Village Housing held at Mysore in July, 1962, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6].

(b) Yes; the Village Housing Projects Scheme of this Ministry is being implemented by all the States except Assam, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir, where it has been held up as some preliminaries have yet to be completed by the State Governments concerned. These States have been requested to complete the preliminaries and commence the implementation of the Scheme as soon as possible.

(c) The recommendations of the Seminar represent some of the steps considered necessary to accelerate the implementation of the Scheme.

### Utilisation of Vacant Sites in Bungalows in New Delhi

50. { Shri Hem Raj:  
Maharajkumar Vijaya  
Ananda:  
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to utilise the vacant sites in Bungalows in New Delhi for construction purposes so as to relieve housing problem;

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

(c) how much land will be available for this purpose in New Delhi?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) to (c). A proposal to utilise portions of large compounds of bungalows for the construction of more houses is under consideration. The details are being worked out.

### Spinning Mill at Kumarghat, Tripura

51. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to set up a spinning Mill at Kumarghat, Tripura;

(b) if so, what would be its capacity;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred to start the Mill; and

(d) when the work is likely to start?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Tripura Administration has received a scheme from an entrepreneur for the establishment of a textile mill at Kumarghat with a capacity of 25,000 spindles and 300 looms. Tripura Administration will be shortly forwarding the scheme for the grant of licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(c) The scheme involves a capital expenditure of about Rs. 1,62,93,500 and a Working Capital of about Rs. 36,00,000.



(d) The work on the scheme will start only after a licence is issued, under the Industries (D. & R.) Act, 1951.

#### Paper Mill at Kumarghat, Tripura

52. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up by Government to set up a Paper Mill at Kumarghat, Tripura during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work is likely to start?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### संसद् सदस्यों के लिए फ्लैटों का निर्माण

५३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :  
श्री हेम राज :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ११ जन, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली के नार्थ एवम्प में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों से भूमि खाली करा के संसद् सदस्यों के लिये फ्लैट बनाने के कार्य में और क्या प्रगति हुई है और कब तक इन फ्लैटों के तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : नार्थ एवम्प वाली भूमि, जो इस समय सैन्य परिवहन कम्पनी (आर्मी ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी) के कब्जे में है, अगस्त १९६२ के मध्य तक खाली हो जायेगी, एसी आशा है। तब इस भूमि को साफ किया जायेगा और फ्लैटों के निर्माण का काम

शुरू किया जायेगा। आशा है कि ये फ्लैट सन् १९६३ के अन्त तक तैयार हो जायेंगे

#### Import of Clocks

54. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permits issued for import of clocks during 1961-62; and

(b) the foreign exchange involved therein?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Four permits were issued to actual users for import of clocks and parts, not indigenously available.

(b) Rs. 42,543.

#### Export of Virginia Tobacco

55. **Shri M. N. Swamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Virginia tobacco exported during the current year so far;

(b) the total cost of the exported leaf; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned through this commodity?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The exports of Virginia tobacco for the first five months of 1962 amounted to 24,590,600 Kgs. valued at Rs. 107,975,672.

#### बरेली में कृत्रिम रबड़ का कारखाना

५६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ३० मार्च, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कृत्रिम रबड़ का

कारखाना लगाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : बरेली में कृत्रिम रबड़ के कारखाने के लिये संयंत्र और उपकरण के अधिकांश भाग का आयात किया जा चुका है। इन में से अधिकतर लगाये भी जा चुके हैं। संयंत्र के इस्तेमाल के लिये अपेक्षित रेलवे साइडिंग भी बन कर पूरी हो चुकी है। इस प्रायोजना के लिये अल्कोहल, पानी और बिजली आदि की भी व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। रहने की बस्ती बनाने तथा अन्य विविध असेनिक निर्माण कार्य प्रोग्राम के अनुसार हो रहा है। प्रायोजना को चलाने के लिये काफी संख्या में विदेशी टेक्नीशियन भारत आ चुके हैं। इस प्रकार कारखाने को इस वर्ष के अन्त तक निश्चित रूप से चलाने के सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

#### गाजियाबाद का विकास

५७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ३० मार्च, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ५१७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजियाबाद का विकास करने के लिये इस चालू वर्ष में और कितना ऋण मंजूर किया गया है ; और

(ख) पहले जो ऋण दिया गया था उस के द्वारा गाजियाबाद के विकास में कहां तक प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्व लाला) : (क) भूमि अभिग्रहण और विकास योजना (लैंड ऐक्विजिशन ऐंड डेवलपमेंट स्कीम) के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को चालू वित्त वर्ष में राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, जिन में गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित है, उपयोग के लिये ६० लाख रुपये की राशि उधार दी जानी है।

(ख) ३० सितम्बर १९६१ को समाप्त हुई तिमाही के लिये प्राप्त प्रगति-रिपोर्ट (अर्थात्, अब तक प्राप्त सब से अन्तिम रिपोर्ट) के अनुसार राज्य सरकार ने गाजियाबाद में लगभग ४२२ एकड़ भूमि का अभिग्रहण करने के लिये अभिसूचना (नोटिफिकेशन) दे दी है।

#### Immigration of Indians to Ceylon

58. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ceylon Government have approached the Government of India for a meeting at the official level to discuss ways and means to check illegal immigration of Indians from Madras coast into Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India to that proposal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, please.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Exports and Imports by S.T.C.

59. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total value of exports and imports business done by the State Trading Corporation during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively;

(b) what has been the average and non-profit percentage of its business respectively for the above three years;

(c) what has been the percentage of business done by the S. T. C. during the above three years respectively, in relation to the total value of Exports and Imports business of the country done during the same period;

(d) which commodity exported by the S.T.C. has fetched the highest

percentage of profit during the last three years and what has been that percentage respectively for these years; and

(e) which commodity exported by the State Trading Corporation has fetched the highest amount of money during the last three years?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

#### Heavy Engineering Plant for Orissa

**60. Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a heavy engineering plant in Orissa was submitted by the Government of Orissa during 1961-62;

(b) whether the proposal has been considered; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Link Deals with Foreign Countries

**62. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation proposes to have link deals with countries like Sweden, France, West Germany, Tunisia and Jordan to step up exports from India; and

(b) if so, the items whose export is contemplated under these link deals?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation have entered into Link Deals with trading organisations in Sweden, Switzerland, France, West Germany, Jordan, Belgium, Tunisia, Italy, Aus-

tria and Finland to step up exports from India and to import essential goods. Items of exports from India are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 8].

#### Indian Pilgrims to Tibet

**63. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any applications were received by the Government of India from its citizens wishing to visit Tibet for pilgrimage or for any other purpose following the termination of the Sino-Indian Trade Agreement of 1954?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Since the expiry of the Sino-Indian Trade Agreement of 1954, some applications have been received from pilgrims wishing to visit Kailash and Mansrover. No requests for visits to Tibet have been received by the Government of India from Indian traders. Pilgrims have been advised that in view of the lapse of the 1954 Agreement facilities provided by the Agreement are no longer available. They would be required to observe formalities normally prescribed for travel from one country to another, including the possessions of a duly-vised passport.

#### Slum Clearance

**64. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments failed to utilize fully the allocations made to them to clear slums; and

(b) if so, whether any change in policy in regard to clearance of slums is contemplated by the Central Government?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes; but the State Governments taken together have utilised 78 per cent. of the revised Second Plan

allocation of Rs. 12.90 crores under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(b) The Government propose to watch the result of recent liberalisations in the Scheme e.g. an increase in the ceiling cost of accommodation provided under the scheme by about 10 per cent., permission to utilise the Scheme funds for Slum Improvement and construction of Night Shelters etc. before further reviewing this matter.

#### Kathmandu-India Highway

65. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kathmandu-India Highway (Tribhuvan Rajpath) was damaged by heavy rains;

(b) whether repairs have been done to make the road fit for vehicular traffic;

(c) if so, the amount spent on repairs; and

(d) how the expenditure has been shared between our Government and the Government of Nepal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Approximately Rs. 3 lakhs.

(d) The entire cost was met from the funds provided under India's Aid Programme in Nepal.

दिल्ली में सूती कपड़ा मिलें

६६. { श्री कछवाय :  
श्री रामचन्द्र बड़े :

क्या श्री रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कितनी सूती कपड़ा मिलें हैं ;

(ख) इन मिलों में कितने मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) इन में से स्थायी तौर पर बहाल मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) दिल्ली की कितनी सूती कपड़ा मिलों ने कपड़ा मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिश लायू कर ली हैं और उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री रोजगार मंत्रालय में श्री मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) चार ।

(ख) २०,४८५ ।

(ग) १३,७६६ ।

(घ) (१) दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स, दिल्ली ।

(२) स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स, नई दिल्ली ।

(३) बिरला काटन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स, दिल्ली

(४) भ्रजूध्या कसटाइल मिल्स लि०, दिल्ली ।

दिल्ली दुकान तथा संस्थान एक्ट का उल्लंघन

६७. { श्री कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

श्री रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुकान तथा संस्थान अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने के लिये दिल्ली के कितने दुकानदारों को पिछले तीन महिने (अप्रैल, मई और जून) में दंड दिये गये और उन से कितना जुर्माना बसूल किया गया ;

(ख) इस अधिनियम का उल्लंघन होने के क्या-क्या कारण सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं ; और

(ग) इस की रोकथाम के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

६. श्री. जोगार मंत्रालय में धन मंत्री  
(श्री जयसुख लाल हाथी): (क)

	दण्डित	वसूल हुई रकम
अप्रैल, १९६२	४६७	८,८२५
मई, १९६२	२२०	१०,३३५
जून, १९६२	३६२	८,१८०

(ख) इस प्रकार के उल्लंघन होने के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

- (१) कानून से अनविज्ञ होना ।
- (२) ज्यादा कमाने की इच्छा और कानून की लापरवाही ।

(ग) उल्लंघनों की रोकथाम के लिये निम्नलिखित कार्यवाई की जा रही है :—

- (१) व्यापारियों को इस बारे में समूचित जानकारी हो, इस के लिये कौशाल की जा रही है ।
- (२) कानून को सख्ती से लागू किया जा रहा है ।
- (३) मामलों को जल्द निपटाने के लिये चलते-फिरते न्यायालय कायम किये गये हैं ।

#### Loans for House Building

68. **Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the measure fixed for determining the paying capacity of persons given loans under the categories (1) Low Income Group (2) Middle Income Group;

(b) whether there is a difference in fixation of paying capacities of Central Government servants and those of others; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):**

(a) and (b). House-building loans are granted upto 80 per cent. of the cost of the house (inclusive of land) sub-

ject to a maximum loan of Rs. 8,000 in the case of Low Income Group Housing Scheme (which is meant for persons whose income does not exceeds Rs. 6000 per annum) and Rs. 20,000 in the case of Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (applicable to persons in the income range of Rs. 6001—15,000 per annum) irrespective of whether the applicants are Government servants or not. Within these ceilings, the State Governments have the discretion to determine the actual amount of loan to be granted to an individual after taking into account all the circumstances of the case.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Monazite Industry in Kerala

69. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the severe unemployment that has gripped the Chavara, Karunagappilly areas of the Kerala State as a result of the crisis in the Monazite industry;

(b) if so, the total number of unemployed as a result of this crisis; and

(c) what short-term and long-term measures have been taken by Government to reduce unemployment as well as to solve the crisis in the Monazite industry?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) There is no crisis in the monazite industry in Kerala State. In fact the production of monazite has increased in 1961-62 as compared to the earlier years.

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

#### Foreign Exchange Resources

71. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of

Commerce and Industry has submitted a memorandum suggesting ways and means for saving our foreign exchange resources;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to implement any of the suggestions indicated in the memorandum; and

(c) whether such implementation will mean any departure from the normal policies of Government?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b) The Federation has submitted a memorandum suggesting that, with a view to saving foreign exchange, Government should encourage the setting up of import saving industries and the strengthening of machine building potential. The Federation has been requested to submit concrete proposals.

(c) The broad course of action suggested is in full accord with Government policy.

#### Industrial Projects in Manipur

**72. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial projects besides the cottage industries of handloom, Khadi and village industries will be started in Manipur for upliftment of national income and giving employment during the third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial projects; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes proposed to be implemented during the 3rd Plan under small scale industries, handicrafts and

sericulture and given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

(c) Does not arise.

#### Iron Ore

**73. Shri Nataraja Pillai:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation insists on the supply of high grade iron ore alone thereby necessitating selective mining; and

(b) whether on account of this selective supply, iron ore of average composition has accumulated at the Mine-heads?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Overseas demand being mainly for high grade iron ore, State Trading Corporation's purchases are, therefore, generally of high grade iron ore. This does not, however, preclude blending of high and low grade ores wherever practicable.

Purchases of low grade iron ore in substantial quantities are also made by the Corporation for supply to the Steel Mills in India.

(b) No precise information is available.

#### Indo-East Pakistan Border

**74. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the up-to-date position with regard to demarcation of Indo-East Pakistan border?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** A statement showing the progress made in the demarcation of



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वे यदि अधिक से अधिक प्रश्न हिन्दी में कर तो बहुत भला होगा क्योंकि सभी लोग हिन्दी को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उनसे अपील करने का आप कोई और अवसर ढूँढें, यह अवसर नहीं है।

I have received notices of adjournment motions, they are 15 in number, and as many calling attention notices also. Now I put it to the hon. Members to consider whether there is any possibility of my taking them up. When they themselves have thought such a large number to be so important, then the relative importance is also to be seen, because that would mean that if so many are important, then none is important perhaps. If the hon. Members....

**Several Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Will they not allow me that much latitude? When I ask them to sit down, let them listen to me. I am telling them only by way of advice, if it is worth anything, that they should consider themselves when they are going to table so many adjournment motions and so many calling attention notices. They should also look into this whether it is practicable to have as many as so much. This was only my passing reference so far as the number is concerned.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point of order even now!

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** With regard to your ruling—it may be advice—but it is more or less your ruling, we members cannot consult one another before we decide to table adjournment motions, and is it your contention that we should consult one another—before we give such notices?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. My contention is that at least members of the same group should consult each other (*Interruption*). Order, order. That is one thing.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may please sit down. I am sorry I left one more item that was there. Immediately Shri P. K. Deo stood up and drew my attention to his adjournment motion, my attention was also drawn to that fact.

12.07 hrs.

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

**Mr. Speaker:** The House is aware of the very sad demise of three of our friends, namely, Shri M. Hifzur Rahman, Shri Purushottam Das Tondon and Dr. B. C. Roy.

Shri Hifzur Rahman was a sitting Member of this House from Amroha constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was also a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha. He passed away on the 2nd August, 1962 at Delhi at the age of 62.

Shri Tandon was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1946-50 and of the First Lok Sabha. He was also Speaker of the U.P. Legislative Assembly during the years 1937-39 and 1946-50. He passed away on the 1st July, 1962 at Allahabad at the age of 80.

Dr. Roy was Chief Minister of West Bengal at the time of his death. He passed away on the 1st July, 1962 at Calcutta at the age of 80.

They have been illustrious sons of India. Their struggle, suffering and sacrifice for the independence of the country and the high ideals they cherished are well known. In recognition of their services to the nation Shri Tandon and Dr. Roy were recipients of 'Bharat Ratna', the highest award of honour.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will



[Mr. Speaker]

join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The house may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)*

12.09 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, what is the point of order, Shri P. K. Deo?

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): The point I want to raise is this. I most respectfully bow to your ruling. At the same time I would state that sweeping remark like this from the Chair on all those persons who have tabled adjournment motions is rather very unfair, because, so far as I am concerned, I tabled only one adjournment motion referring to the latest developments and continued firing in Ladakh.

**Mr. Speaker:** Probably, the hon. Member says that I should give a ruling that I was very unfair.

I have received adjournment motions regarding the Chinese aggression in Ladakh and notices have been given by Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Bagri, Shri Bade, Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Priya Gupta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Kishan Pattnayak and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. There is another notice of an adjournment motion regarding the series of railway accidents during the last four months given notice of by Shri K. Anandan Nambiar, Shri P. Kunhan, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

On the agenda we have some statements to be made on this subject. So, I will keep all these adjournment motions for consideration till those statements have been made and I will consider them after those statements are made.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): May I submit that my adjournment motion was specifically tabled on the 27th of July and it is long after that that the Government came to the conclusion that the Government should make a statement on the situation in Ladakh. It is my very humble submission that we are very much concerned with the situation in Ladakh.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am not going into the merits. I have to take the situation as it is. I find these entries on the Order Paper before us. Cannot we have this statement? How can we go back or ignore what is happening now and go back to what happened ten days back?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Most respectfully, I beg to submit that if we await the statement of the Prime Minister then it will lose all its implications of censuring the Government. We will discuss the statement of the Prime Minister but there cannot be a more appropriate occasion to censure the Government than this. They have failed to preserve the integrity and honour of the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member was so particular, he ought to have given a direct notice of censure motion, that is, if he wanted to censure. We have been rather confusing the two. I take this opportunity of taking the hon. Members into confidence on what my view is on this point. I have also loosely used that word. Adjournment motion does involve a certain amount of censure but really it is not the same as a censure motion directly. If it is carried then it is very strong disapproval of policy. There is a separate provision for censure motion. If the hon. Member was so insistent then he ought to have given that motion direct. Now that we are having that statement, I have said that I will consider them after the statement has been made. I do not know what else can be done.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): I am afraid that it is very unfair for the Chair to suggest to the Opposition to censure the Government . . . *(Interruptions.)*

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Sir, I wish to make a submission and it is this. Umpteem times the Leaders of certain sections of the Opposition in this House have said that they desire the country to act unitedly in face of whatever is happening in the border. I take it that if there is a shred of responsibility among ourselves we should behave in a manner which would not suggest to the world outside that between the Government and the Opposition in so far as the border issue is concerned there is such a contradictory and opposing attitude that we have to censure the Government . . . (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri Hem Barua** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I will like to add only one sentence. We owe to propriety as Members of Parliament that we do not act in this manner. This has happened repeatedly. At 12 every day when the House is in session such hullabaloo is there over the border question . . . (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He should withdraw his words. Hullabaloo is an unparliamentary word.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, on a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** At least this much I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of the Praja Socialist Party—all the three should not stand up simultaneously; he will excuse me. The Communist group would welcome that collective leadership is growing in PSP also. They ought to take care. If one stands up, I can call him.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, on a point of order we have tabled this adjournment motion in the best interest of the country. We do not want this country to be divided on this issue of Chinese aggression. But at the same time, we have something very serious to say

about it and we ask the Government to give us information. But here is an hon. Member . . . (*Interruption.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** order, order.

**Shri Hem Barua:** . . . who has charged us of irresponsibility in the course of discharging our duties. (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have followed him. The point of order is one thing. But here, I may again bring to the notice the hon. Member that I have looked into the record purposely for this very objective. He has so many points of order to his credit but none of them was held to be a point of order. Instead of putting in something by way of protest or bringing in something like that, he should tell me frankly what he wants to say and if he wants to say something, I will allow him, but not in this manner.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I want to know whether this grave injustice . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order order. I do not think that there has been any grave injustice. This is not the opportunity. Shri H. N. Mukerjee wholly expressed his sentiment that we ought always to be united so far as unity was concerned. Only the word "hullabaloo" was objected to.

**An Hon. Member:** We have been charged. (*Interruption.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Nobody has been charged. I can say to hon. Members, whoever might say anything to the contrary, that every hon. Member of every group here is a very responsible person and has devotion to the country and we are convinced of it. So, the hon. Member need not doubt himself. I will pass on to the next item.

**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): May I submit, Mr. Speaker, in all humility, that the kind of sermon to which Shri H. N. Mukerjee has given himself and to which we have been made subject, is highly objectionable. The discharging of the duty to be ridiculed

[Shri Nath Pai]

and mocked at as a Member of Parliament is a thing which the House takes objection to. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, I conclude with one sentence. What we do here, calling the attention of the Government and the House through you, under your guidance, and calling the attention of the country, cannot be ridiculed, cannot be condemned and cannot be mocked at as he thinks it suits him, namely, as hullabaloo. We take objection to that word and we demand that it be expunged.

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): Is it a statement or a point of order? I raise a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I cannot allow a point of order on a point of order. There could be no point of order on this question now. Of course, opinions can differ; one can call it hullabaloo and the others may not agree. Everybody has got a right of the freedom of speech and therefore there ought not to be so much objection to it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Can the proceedings of the House be characterised as hullabaloo? (*Interruptions*.)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : हल्ला-गुल्ला को आप क्यों बदनाम कर रहे हैं? हल्ला-गुल्ला में से तो आप पैदा हो रहे हैं ?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): The hon. Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee has been speaking on behalf of the Communist Party of which we know and the whole House knows. The Communist Party has always been supporting the Chinese and whenever this question of Chinese aggression comes in, they always raise a cry and a hullabaloo. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Nambiar:** He is talking nonsense.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I would ask hon. Members to resume their seats.

**Shri Nambiar:** The words that he has said should be expunged.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is nothing to be expunged.

**Shri Nambiar:** He says that we are supporting the Chinese. This is absurd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let us proceed to the next item.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Before the House proceeds to the next item, I wish to know what happened to our notice about the power crisis.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received another notice also. The Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 4 O'clock. Hon. Members want to have a discussion on certain matters. I would request you to come to my room at that moment and we will decide which of the items ought to be taken up. The Government's representative would also be there.

12.17 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINERAL CONCESSION (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):** I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 718 dated the 26th May, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-/220/62*].

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1962 (No. 3 OF 1962)

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of

the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (No. 3 of 1962) promulgated by the President on the 20th July, 1962, under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-247/62].

**NEWSPRINT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1962, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, FOR THE YEAR 1960-61 AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON THE WORKING OF THE ABOVE CORPORATION**

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) The Newspprint Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. 8/26/62-Imp. dated the 20th July, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-248/62.]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1), of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-249/62].

**GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT AND REPORT ON CENTRAL SILK BOARD FOR 1961-62.**

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Government Resolution No. 7(1)Met/62 dated the 23rd June, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-250/62].

(ii) Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-251/62].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT**

**Shri Hajarnavis:** On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 788 dated the 16th June, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1962, extending the said Act to fruit and vegetable preservation industry. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-252/62].

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 887 dated the 30th June, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-253/62].

**Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 dated the 7th July, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-254/62].

**DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES 1962 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT, 1954.**

**The Deputy-Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** I beg:

- (i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 750 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-235/62].
- (ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:—
  - (i) G.S.R. No. 845 dated the 23rd June, 1962.
  - (ii) G.S.R. No. 884 dated the 30th June, 1962.
  - (iii) G.S.R. No. 952 dated the 14th July, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-255/62].

**REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTION TO KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Bibudhendra Misra I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report on the General Election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-258/62].

12.21 hrs.

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS**

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 21st May, 1962:—

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1962.
- (2) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962.
- (3) The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (4) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1962.
- (5) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1962.
- (6) The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 21st May, 1962.

12.22 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: SITUATION IN LADAKH**

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 28th November, 1961, I placed White Paper No. 5 on the Table of the House. This contained the further notes, memoranda and letters exchanged between the Government of India and the Government of China. I am now placing on the Table of the House another White Paper No. 6, which contains some ninety notes sent by us to China and some seventy-five notes sent by China to us, since

the 10th November, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-256/62] Many of these have already been published in the press. The Chinese Government sometimes publish their letters and notes to us even before they reach us. This led us to publish our replies to them earlier than was customary. Normally, according to diplomatic practice, publication takes place some time after receipt of the communication. We have drawn the Chinese Government's notice to this diplomatic practice and we hope, in future, this will be adhered to. Because of this we have not till now given publicity to our last note to the Government of China dated 26th July 1962. I am now, however, placing this note on the Table of the House. This is not included in the White Paper No. 6.

During the last session of Parliament, I referred to the measures taken by Government to stop further Chinese advances into Indian territory. These steps continue to be taken by our Government and a number of military posts have been established. It may be said that it is very difficult for Chinese forces to advance now because of the establishment of Indian posts at various points without an actual conflict between the two. It is in this context that the strong and almost abusive Chinese notes must be interpreted. We have in all our notes repeatedly pointed out to the Chinese authorities the dangers inherent in Chinese aggressive activities and our determination to defend our borders even though we will avoid doing anything to precipitate a clash.

In recent weeks Chinese troops in superior strength have sometimes come up close to our posts with a view to harassing and intimidating them. This has happened in the Galwan Valley. Our men exercised the utmost self-restraint and exhibited exemplary courage and patience in the face of grave provocations from

the Chinese forces. The Chinese forces thereupon retired to some extent, but Indian and Chinese forces in this area continue to be in close proximity, though no untoward incident has occurred so far in this area.

In the lower reaches of the Chip Chap Valley, an Indian patrol, while performing routine duties, was ambushed by Chinese forces and attacked by rifle, machine gun and mortar fire. Our men had to return fire in self-defence. Two members of the Indian patrol were wounded, one slightly, in this incident. Another incident occurred in the Pangong area. Despite the provocation, our forces did not return the Chinese fire there.

A feature of Chinese propaganda in these incidents has been to allege that Indian troops have encircled Chinese forces and fired at them, while the Chinese are reported to have waved and shouted to our troops not to attack. We have found that these allegations are baseless and are merely attempts to cover up Chinese aggressive activity against our posts or patrols. As the House will notice from the correspondence contained in the White Paper, the Chinese notes display a characteristic ambivalence. The first part of the note generally contains baseless allegations, often in exaggerated and even abusive language, while the latter part refers to the Chinese desire to settle our border differences by peaceful negotiations.

The recent increase of tension in the Ladakh region has been the direct result of intensified Chinese military activity which is inconsistent with the Chinese professions of their desire to settle this question by peaceful negotiations. We in India are by our background and temperament peaceful by nature. We earnestly believe in settlement of differences by peaceful discussions and negotiations. The unwarranted Chinese aggression on our territory came, therefore, as a shock and surprise to us.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Despite the Chinese aggressive behaviour and the inconsistency between their professions and practice, we still desire to settle our differences with China by peaceful discussions and negotiations. At the same time, we will not hesitate to meet any threat to our territorial integrity with firmness and, where necessary, by force.

In a note we sent to the Government of China on the 14th May, 1962, we made concrete suggestions regarding mutual withdrawal to the boundaries claimed by the two sides in the Ladakh region with a view to creating the necessary atmosphere for settlement of the dispute by peaceful discussions and negotiations. The Chinese did not agree to it. Instead, the incidents during the last few months have created further tension. We have, in our recent note dated 26th July, 1962, again pointed out to the Chinese Government the necessity of avoiding incidents and reducing tension and of making an adequate response to the constructive suggestions made by us to create the necessary favourable climate for further talks and discussions of the boundary question. I quote the following paragraph from our note of July 26:

"Paragraph 8. The Government of India are prepared, as soon as the current tensions have eased and the appropriate climate is created, to enter into further discussions on the India-China boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials as contemplated during the meeting of Prime Minister Chou En-lai with the Prime Minister of India in 1960. The Government of India hope that the Government of China will give a positive response on the concrete suggestions made by the Government of India for relaxation of the current ten-

sions and for creation of the right climate for negotiations."

To this note of ours we received a reply in the late afternoon yesterday. This reply is rather disappointing as the Chinese Government continue to repeat the charges made by them and to maintain their position as stated previously. They go on to say in their final paragraph as follows:—

"The Chinese Government approve of the suggestions put forth by the Indian Government in its note for further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries. There need not and should not be any preconditions for such discussions. As a matter of fact, if only the Indian side stop advancing into Chinese territory a relaxation of the border situation will be effected at once. Since neither the Chinese nor the Indian Government want war and since both Governments wish to settle the boundary question peacefully through negotiations further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries should not be put off any longer. The Chinese Government proposes that such discussions be held as soon as possible and that the level, date, place and other procedural matters for these discussions be immediately decided upon by consultation through diplomatic channels. The Chinese Government hopes that the Indian Government will give positive consideration to this proposal and kindly reply at an early date."

We are examining this note of the Chinese Government and we hope to send a reply to it at an early date. We shall keep the Parliament informed of developments.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, on a point of clarification.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Sir, may I make a submission?

**Mr. Speaker:** Only one at a time. Shri Kamath.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** On a point of clarification. Will the Prime Minister be good enough to tell the House whether the Chinese have forcibly occupied all the territory up to the western boundary line in Ladakh not only as shown in their 1956 map but now in the 1960 map, and have penetrated further towards Leh?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** A little while ago you have stated that there are a number of adjournment motions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now only a question.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** In view of the statement that has now been made by the Prime Minister would it be possible for you to hold a general debate on the question arising out of the statement that has been made. That is my suggestion.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** I would like to know two things from the Prime Minister. Will he be pleased to say those two things? Firstly, in view of the categorical statement by the Chinese Foreign Minister in an interview in Switzerland that no power on earth can persuade or oblige China to give up its territories...

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not discussing the whole subject now.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I am concluding. In view of that, what makes Government of India still believe that there is any basis for negotiations? Secondly, may we know whether any incidents have taken place in Ladakh after the 24th? May we have an assurance that no such incident has taken place after the 24th in the Chip Chap region?

1329 (Ai) LS-6.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is one thing which I want to make clear. If hon. Members want to put some questions by way of clarification, I can allow 2, 3, 4 or 5 questions, but that would end here. If they want to have a regular discussions, they should not put those questions now. Now a suggestion has come that we ought to have a regular debate. If the House wants that there should be a regular debate, I cannot allow questions now and then again a debate. Now, hon. Members might choose between the two.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सीमा का प्रश्न, लद्दाख का प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यह देश के सम्मान का प्रश्न है, देश की सावरेनटी का सवाल है। प्राण दिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारी भूमि हम से छीनी जा रही है। सरकार देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ रही है। हम इस पर बहस करना चाहेंगे, प्रश्न पूछना नहीं चाहेंगे। प्रश्न अनेको बार पूछे जा चुके हैं, कुछ निकला नहीं है। सदन की यह इच्छा है कि इस पर बहस हो।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandrapara):** The last note of the Chinese clearly shows their intentions. I do not think there is any further room for any peaceful discussion. It can never be peaceful. So, before the Prime Minister gives a reply to China, I would suggest that the whole Parliament should discuss this matter. Then he will be in a position to know the views of Parliament before giving the reply. Therefore, I would suggest that at the earliest possible opportunity we should have a discussion on this question.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** मैं अज्ञ कर्णा कि इससे बड़ा सवाल पार्लियामेंट के सामने कोई दूसरा आ नहीं सकता है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दे दिया है और इससे हमें कुछ जानकारी मिल गई है। लेकिन सवाल



[श्री बागड़ी]

जानकारी का नहीं है ? सवाल नीति का है । हम कौन सी नीति अपनायें कि इस देश को बचाया जा सके . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बहस चाहते हैं ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** बहस नहीं, मैं तो सजेशन दे रहा हूँ । ऐसी क्या बात हो गई कि दो मिनट में बहस हो गई ।

मैं अज्ञ कर रहा था, स्पीकर साहब, कि मैं मानता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट का वक्त बढ़ा कीमती है । लेकिन अगर हम वक्त दे सकते हैं, मक्खी, मच्छर टैक्सो के वास्ते, जो जो इस तरह के ग्रहम मसले हैं . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप कहें कि आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** हिन्दुस्तान की जो नीति है उसी का यह नतीजा है कि काश्मीर के दो टुकड़े हो गए हैं और एक आजाद काश्मीर बन गया है । अगर यही नीति चलती रही तो लद्दाख के भी दो टुकड़े हो जायेंगे । इस वास्ते सवाज बहस का नहीं है । हम एडजर्नमेंट मोशन चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि उसको एडमिट किया जाए । कौम को चेतावनी दी जानी चाहिये और पार्लियामेंट को अपने सुझाव देने चाहिये । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक ने कह दिया 'ग्रहम् ब्रह्मास्मिस्तु' और दूसरे ने कह दिया "तथातु" ।

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalabhandi):** I beg to submit that the statement of the Prime Minister further strengthens my demand for an adjournment to consider this question, before the House transacts any other question or business, as this is the most important item. It is for you to decide how long this debate is going to take place and when it is going to take place. All that we want is that the time should be fixed very soon.

**Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians):** I would like to reinforce the request for a debate. I am not particular about the academic satisfaction of an adjournment motion being admitted. My principal reason is—I hope the hon. Leader of the House will accept it—that it would be positively dangerous if in the context of the facts as they are today we do not debate this question and it will be misinterpreted by the Chinese as acquiescence on our part in their aggression and an invitation to further aggression.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May I seek a clarification?

**Mr. Speaker:** How long shall we go on?

**Shri Hem Barua:** I wish to ask only one question. In view of the fact that Marshal Chen Yi has ruled out war and has said that there must only be local conflict.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not allowing questions for the present.

**Shri Hem Barua:** ... may I know whether the hon. Prime Minister would give up raising the spectre of war whenever we.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order order. I am not allowing any questions for the present.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kampur):** I only wanted to know whether.....

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कई बार प्रार्थना कर चुका हूँ—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपकी बारी आएगी तो आपको भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा । लेकिन यह भी जरूरी नहीं है कि हर एक मੈम्बर साहब को मौका मिल ही जाए ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether the reply which he wishes to send will be sent before the discussion takes place or will he take the House into confidence.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस विषय पर बहस होनी चाहिये और बहुत अच्छी तरह से होनी चाहिये और वह भी हिन्दी में होनी चाहिये। यह हिन्दुस्तान है इंग्लिस्तान नहीं।

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): The hon. Prime Minister has himself suggested that in a few days time he would be sending a reply and unless there was such a very crucial situation where Government does not have anything like the confidence of the country in this matter, I think it is only right and proper that we wait till Government sends its reply and then Government come before Parliament.

**Some hon. Member:** No, no.

**Mr. Speaker:** I only allowed this opportunity to several hon. Members so that the Government and the House might know what the feelings of the House are. Government knows how hon. Members feel and how they react. If hon. Members do want some discussion on this, I can only consider it if there is a regular motion for discussion given notice of. For the present I have got this adjournment motion.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Sir, I move that we have a discussion on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** There ought to be some regular notice in writing which alone I can consider when it comes before me. As I hinted some time earlier, at 4 O'clock we are having a sitting of the Business Advisory Committee and I will request hon. Members who are interested to come over there. The Government spokesman will also be there and we will know their reaction. Then, if the Government also agrees, we can fix some time.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I could not understand this. You said that those hon. Members who are interested could come in. Could we who are interested but who are not members of the Business Advisory Committee come in?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. I am inviting them.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** If a motion for discussion of a subject is moved by an hon. Member, it is a Private Member's motion and under the Rules we are to be given only 2½ hours. The adjournment motion is there. Would it not serve our purpose if you admit the adjournment motion which we can discuss for two hours? We may start at 4 O'clock either today or tomorrow and discuss this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he is insistent, I find that I cannot allow the adjournment motion.

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): On a point of order, Sir.

**Shri Bagri rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. There have been a series of occurrences and events that have led to this situation. I do agree that it is very important, very serious and very urgent, but it is not one particular fact that has been put in the adjournment motion. One thing to which I can particularly draw the attention of the House is that one event can be taken up in the adjournment motion but several things cannot be jumbled together. The demand of hon. Members is to discuss the situation that has been developing from time to time and what it has come to.

**Shri Hem Barua:** No, Sir; it is not that.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have read the adjournment motion. They should allow me to state my own view which I am putting to them now. I would advise hon. Members that it would be in their own interest if they ask for a discussion rather than have it discussed by way of an adjournment motion.

That was what I was asking the hon. Members. When they come to the Business Advisory Committee at

[Mr. Speaker]

4 P.M. the spokesman of the Government be there, and it could be decided then whether Government are prepared to make their own motion or whether it is required that some Members should move their motion.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The Prime Minister is here now, and let us hear from him whether he is prepared to give us a day for this discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member cannot stand up just in this manner and interrupt me. I had allowed him an opportunity when he wanted it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of procedure, Sir,.....

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** May I know whether a formal motion would be necessary for this purpose, or this would be enough?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member knows the functions of the Speaker. I cannot order anything to be discussed; if I receive a notice, I have only to decide on the admissibility or otherwise of it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Let us have the opinion of the Prime Minister.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am perfectly prepared to have a discussion. It was my intention to submit to you to fix a day for a discussion generally on foreign affairs, in which this matter might come up.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point is how soon we can have it, because the Members are particular that they should have it soon.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is a matter for discussion. But there is one thing that I would like to say;

I am not prepared to accept that I should send my letters to other Governments, or communications, after reference to this House; I am not prepared to accept this theory.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** This seems to be an autocratic utterance of the hon. Prime Minister, which is not conducive at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. So long as he is heading the Government, certainly he is entitled to do so.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** On a point of order.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We can have that discussion.....

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** There is only one simple request of mine. The Prime Minister suggests that we should discuss the whole foreign affairs, but I would like to submit that we should confine ourselves only to the Ladakh situation.

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be for the Members. If they confine themselves only to this question, who is going to stop them?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** If the discussion is open for other things also, then it will lose all its significance.

**Mr. Speaker:** No. We certainly can have this particular subject in view and give it prominence. But if something else is referred to briefly, then we cannot stop it. But if the hon. Members are particular that they should have specific time separately for this, then too, I do not think that Government have any objection to that.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, I have no objection.

**Mr. Speaker:** So, there is no objection to that. So, at 4 P.M. in the Business Advisory Committee, we can just fix a day and also decide what time we shall devote to this.

**Shri Nath Pai:** In the meanwhile, some questions had been asked; are they all being held up for the discussion?

**Mr. Speaker:** When we are having the discussion, should we have those questions also?

**Shri Nath Pai:** Some specific questions could have been answered.

**Shri Nath Pai:** May we know whether incidents had taken place since the one on the 24th of last month?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of procedure. Is it not within your competence, as the symbol of the supremacy of Parliament to decide as to how much time should be allotted and when the debate on this subject of national importance should take place, the only technical point being whether a motion should come from the Government side or from our side? That is the only point at issue.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is within my competence, but I always decide after hearing both the parties, and, therefore, I have said that I shall hear both the parties at 4 p.m. and then decide.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What points?

12.48 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE FINANCE MINISTER'S RECENT VISIT TO EUROPE

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** I left India on the 2nd July 1962 for Europe to lead the Indian Delegation to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as well as to have discussions with the Governments of the Member States of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom on certain economic matters. I returned to Delhi on the 23rd July 1962.

The main item on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nation at Geneva, which was debated at a high level by all delegations, was one pertaining to development. As the House is aware, the General Assembly of the United Nations has designated the present decade as the "U.N. Development decade". The Economic and Social Council had before it a comprehensive report from the Secretary-General of the United Nations which he introduced personally for consideration by the Council. I place on the Table of the House a copy of the statement I made at the Council in which I endeavoured to focus attention on the twin problems of aid and trade which are the most important ones in the context of international economic co-operation for promoting the development of the less industrialised countries. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-257/62.]

Apart from Geneva, I visited the U.K., Brussels, which is the seat of the European Economic Community, Luxembourg, Netherland, Germany, France and Italy. I had the opportunity of exchanging ideas with Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers in these countries, as well as of having fairly detailed discussions with the Ministers concerned on our economic problems particularly our requirements of external assistance and the urgency of increasing our export earnings.

During my visit, I had occasion to explain the nature of our developmental effort and the kind of programme we were engaged in. I found in all the European countries I visited a genuine desire to help us. Many of the Governments indicated their willingness to join the Consortium and they also gave me some idea of the kind of assistance which, within the framework of their possibilities, they could make available to us.

Since then, there has been a meeting of the World Bank Consortium. Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and

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Austria have now become members of the Consortium and with the credits which they have promised, along with certain additional commitments made by four of the older members of the Consortium, namely, Canada, France, Japan and the U.K., as well as the International Development Association, the total commitment of external assistance for the first two years of our Plan through the Consortium amounts to Rs. 1126 crores. This is only Rs. 38 crores short of the target of Rs. 1164 crores for the first two years of our Plan which had been accepted by the Consortium last year. This gap is likely to be further reduced as additional credits from non-U.S. sources become available which will be matched by corresponding contributions from the United States. Apart from the contributions which the European countries have announced for the first two years at the Consortium meeting, we also have some indications of additional commitments for the coming years.

I have had occasion in the past to express on the floor of this House the appreciation and thanks of the Government of India to the many countries that have been helping us and I am particularly happy to do so again to a larger group of countries. The World Bank has, as usual, played a very significant role in this and along with its affiliate, the International Development Association, it has been making sizable contributions to our requirements of external finance.

I should like to remind the House, however, as I had to explain to the Ministers in the countries I visited, that these credits, most of which are earmarked for Plan projects, will not solve our foreign exchange difficulties. As I had indicated in my statement on the foreign exchange situation in June last, our foreign exchange reserves have been under pressure for some time and we have had to take stringent measures to restrict imports

as well as unauthorised foreign travel. It would be some time before the full impact of these measures is felt. In the meanwhile, our foreign exchange reserves have continued to be under pressure partly in response to seasonal factors. In order to tide over our present difficulties, we entered into a stand by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund on the 9th July 1962 for a period of one year and for an amount upto \$100 million. So far, we have drawn \$25 million from the Fund under this standby arrangement. It is our intention to draw on this standby credit as sparingly as possible. Assistance under standby arrangement from the Fund has to be repaid within a period of 3 years and Hon'ble Members would appreciate that in using our second line of reserves with the Fund we have, therefore, to be as sparing as in the use of our own reserves. Under the circumstances, the need for keeping a careful watch over our import requirements and over the outgoings on invisible account remains as great as ever. We will also have to endeavour to use a significant part of the assistance available to us for financing maintenance requirements as distinct from direct requirements of projects.

In the ultimate analysis, however, an enduring solution to our ways and means difficulties in regard to foreign exchange can be found only by a steady increase in our export earnings. To be viable, we must export more. Quite apart from meeting our maintenance requirements, the repayment of the credits we receive can only be made through greater exports. While the main effort for stepping up exports must be made by us, the industrially advanced countries must also facilitate our task by removing the many barriers to our trade, import duties, internal taxes and other restrictions which hamper its growth. We have, in the last few years, been particularly anxious to secure liberal treatment for our products in the Common Market countries with whom we have a big trade gap. The fact

that the United Kingdom, where our products have enjoyed unrestricted duty-free entry, is negotiating for accession to the Community is likely to create new problems and add special urgency to this need.

During the visit of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of the United Kingdom, Mr. Duncan Sandys, we were informed of the lines on which the Six had been thinking on the subject and, as the picture seemed to be far from satisfactory, I agreed with the suggestion that I should myself explain our problems and ideas to the Governments of the Six.

It is now accepted by the six that shortly after the United Kingdom's accession to the Community, there should be a special trade agreement with India, as well as with Pakistan and Ceylon, to govern our future trade with them and to replace the existing trade agreements with the U. K. as well as some of the members of the Community. This is a constructive approach which we welcome. It is but appropriate that the terms of our future trade with the Community should be directly negotiated between India and the Community when the U.K. has joined it.

It is also agreed, in principle, that duty-free treatment should be given to some of our products throughout the enlarged Community from the date of the United Kingdom's accession. Unfortunately, so far, proposals for duty-free entry exclude a large number of products in the export of which we are vitally interested. Our concern is not merely over primary products and raw materials like tea, pepper and cashew-nuts, but also with certain types of processed and manufactured items, such as vegetable oils, handloom cloth and cotton textiles, jute sacking and hessian, coir mats and matting, East India kips and hand-knotted carpets.

I recognise that in the course of the negotiations for U.K.'s accession, it

may not be possible to secure duty-free treatment for the wide range of products which are important from our point of view. We would be prepared to leave the question of the future tariff treatment of such of our products as are not given duty-free entry to be discussed when we negotiate our trade agreement. But we naturally expect that in all these arrangements due weight is given to the large volume of our duty-free exports to Britain, the importance of bridging the gap in our trade with the Community, the undesirability of discrimination between one developing country and another, and the Declaration on the Trade of Developing Countries which was unanimously adopted at the GATT Ministerial meeting last year. What has caused me the greatest concern is that while, on the one hand, the list of items to be given duty-free entry in the Community on U.K.'s accession is still very small, it is proposed that the present Common External Tariff of the Community should begin to become applicable in stages right from the date of U.K.'s accession. This would mean that for a wide range of our major exports, new restrictions will appear where none existed so far. Their effect on our trade and on our development plans cannot but be extremely serious. I have emphasized to all the Governments concerned that until we have had an opportunity to negotiate our trade agreement with the enlarged Community, the duty-free treatment of our products at least in Britain should not be disturbed. I have, at the same time, assured them that if such an arrangement were to result in any damage, which I regard as highly unlikely, to the established industries of the Six, we would be prepared to adopt measures to restrain our exports and avoid such damage.

In all the countries that I went to and in all the discussions which I had, there was a sympathetic understanding of the importance and urgency of increasing our exports. Since my return, we have been

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receiving reports of the progress of the discussions from which it would appear that some improvements in the original proposals have been made. At the same time, the basic pattern of the proposed arrangements does not so far meet our essential point of view. I do not yet have the full picture before me. This is a matter which would be discussed further at the Prime Ministers' Conference next month.

We hope, by then, to have a clearer picture of the situation than we have today. What I would emphasize is that, unlike some of the more prosperous countries of the Commonwealth, we cannot be satisfied with arrangements which will aim at securing the continuance of our trade at existing levels. Our main concern would be with opportunities to expanding our trade so as to reduce and indeed to abolish at the earliest possible date our dependence on aid to provide the resources for our development.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): May I know how much of the aid which is available to us is untied aid and which are the countries which have agreed to give such untied aid?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There is not much of untied aid, but we are trying to have some untied aid from all the countries. There has been some from Germany so far.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi** (Jodhpur): Was there any discussion regarding details of the scheme of the proposed trade agreement with the Six which would replace our trade agreement with the U.K.?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There cannot be any discussion before U.K. joins the Six.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I request that both the statement of the

Finance Minister and that of the Prime Minister be circulated to the Members of Parliament?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

12.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DUMRAON

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh):** Sir, it is with a very heavy heart that I rise to make a statement on the unfortunate accident which took place at Dumraon station of the Eastern Railway on the night of 21st July, 1962.

At about 21/50 hrs. that night, as 6 Down Amritsar-Howrah Mail, which was scheduled to run through Dumraon station on the Mughalsarai-Patna double-line section, entered that station, it collided head-on with a goods train which was standing on the down main line.

As a result of this accident, 66 persons died on the spot and 5 succumbed to their injuries subsequently. Besides, 77 other persons received injuries of whom 28 were discharged after first aid.

The engines of both the trains were badly damaged. The first four bogies next to the engine of the Mail train telescoped and the following two bogies derailed. The remaining six bogies of the train remained on the track.

As soon as the information about the accident was received, relief trains with medical vans were rushed from Dinapore and Mughalsarai. The Assistant Surgeon, Buxur, who happened to be at Dumraon at the time of the accident, took up relief operations instantaneously with the assistance of the guards of the two trains and the available first aid boxes. Within about 45 minutes, the Medical Officer, Sirmal, arrived with equipment. Local doctors, medical officers of the Dumraon

Raj Hospital and civil hospitals Buxur and Arrah, also reached the site by midnight. The relief trains from Dinapore and Mughalsarai arrived shortly after midnight. All the injured persons were in the first instance removed to the Dumraon Raj Hospital from where after preliminary medical attention, they were transferred to other civil and railway hospitals for further medical treatment.

The Deputy Minister for Railways Shri Shah Nawaz Khan flew to Patna on the morning of 22nd July, 1962 and visited the injured in hospitals and the site of accident.

Leaving aside those who succumbed later in the hospitals, 49 persons were admitted in hospitals, of whom 19 have been discharged upto 5-8-1962. The remaining 30 are reported to be progressing.

Relief measures, such as supply of snacks, tea, drinking water, etc., were promptly provided. An enquiry office was set up to furnish information and transmit messages relating to persons involved in the accident. To meet the immediate needs relating to persons injured or dead, exgratia payment amounting to Rs. 31,700 have so far been made. Free passes were issued to the relatives of the injured and the dead.

The Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri Bishan Narain, a retired judge of the Punjab High Court and two other Members, including a Member of the Lok Sabha, to go into the causes of the accident. Let me assure the House that suitable action will be taken against those found to blame by the Commission of Inquiry.

An ad hoc Claims Commissioner is being appointed to deal with claims for compensation.

13 hrs.

**Shri Namblar** (Tiruchirapalli): I have a submission to make. My adjournment motion is not on the Dumraon accident alone. It reads:

"The serious situation arising out of the series of railway accidents occurring almost every week during the last four months resulting in loss of life of about 200 passengers and injuries to many and loss of property."

The serious situation has arisen because of the utter inability and incapacity of the railway administration to guarantee safety to the passengers and their properties carried by the railways. Our submission is that we want to pass a censure on the Government through the adjournment motion. It is not a thing which can be met by explaining the Dumraon accident alone.

**Mr. Speaker:** As the hon. Member has rightly said, his motion does not relate to any specific matter or specific incident, but to a series of accidents that have happened. Under rule 58, not more than one such motion shall be made, not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion, and the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

The motion is:

"The serious situation . . .

**Shri Namblar:** The serious situation is one matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** ". . . arising out of a series of railway accidents . . ." A series of railway accidents cannot be discussed in an adjournment motion.

". . . occurring almost every week . . . Almost every week they have been happening. So, it is not a recent occurrence.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hosangabad): It is very vague.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta North): A matter of recent occurrence



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is a matter of fact. Public apprehension has grown about the dangers of railway travel to which Government has shown complete indifference. The Government appointed an enquiry committee, for instance, in the last Parliament, but nothing has been done about it. Government shows such callousness. In the public mind there is today the fact of complete apprehension about railway travel, and that has been caused by a series of accidents which have taken place in the last four months. That is why we wish for some sort of censure.

**Mr. Speaker:** Explanation is different from the motion that is before me, and the motion I cannot allow under the rules. He can have other remedies, of course. He has so many remedies if he wants a discussion; if he wants to censure the Government, that too is open to him. Otherwise, he can give another notice for any other discussion, calling for a debate on the other accidents that have taken place, but so far as the motion as framed before me is concerned, I am unable to give my consent to it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** As is usual with you, you may give us some indication. We can then have a sort of quasi assurance that as soon as it ever is possible, we shall have a discussion on this matter, because the whole country is interested.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is right. Only if he sends me a notice, can I decide.

**Shri Hanumanthalya** (Bangalore City) rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he want to say something on the adjournment motion.

**Shri Hanumanthalya:** No, Sir.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): On this particular motion you have quoted a rule, and I have a submission to make. Supposing there is no session and during the course of the inter-session period a number of accidents take place, and then we table adjournment motions here, is it wrong?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is wrong. Only one specific matter can be taken up. He might give notice of different accidents, one in each notice. He cannot combine more than one in one notice.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): In the past, even when there was a vague allegation about a sense of insecurity in Kerala, adjournment motions were permitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** Am I to be responsible for that?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I take it that you have announced a decision to allow a full-dress debate on this matter, and that you are only awaiting a motion from our side?

**Mr. Speaker:** No. It is not for me. It is for the Government to find time. It is for the Members to give notice to me. Only on receiving the notice can I decide.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You are the highest authority in Parliament. How can you ask the Government to find time?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Government has the privilege of bringing their own business during the time available, except the time that is allotted for private business. I cannot draw up the Order Paper or allot time myself. Unless the motion is before me, I cannot decide on its admissibility or otherwise. Then the Government has to find time.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): The whole question to be considered is this. In the last session we had already a discussion on the question of these accidents. Now a series of accidents have taken place. That cannot be denied as a matter of fact. Under the circumstances, it would be meet and proper for the Government to come out with the suggestion.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has made that suggestion, and it is for Government to consider.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of procedure, may I submit again that you as Speaker of Parliament should be equal-minded, same-sighted, sama darshi, towards the Government as well as the Opposition. You cannot say that the Government should bring the business. We can bring the business and you should allow it. It is of national importance.

**Mr. Speaker:** On the one side he says that the Government should bring in the motion.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, no. You said that.

**Mr. Speaker:** I said the Government has to allot time. I have to admit the motion, the notices that are received. He should consult the rules before he calls me one-eyed.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But you, Sir, in a particular case can over-ride the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not allowing any debate on that.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री ए. व्वाएंटे. श्री फ्रांडर— मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस भयंकर रेल दुर्घटना का सम्बन्ध है और उस की जांच का सम्बन्ध है यह जो ठीक है कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि जांच कार्य सम्पन्न होने जा रहा है लेकिन यह सिरीज श्री फ्रेंट्रन ऐक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में यहाँ हाउस में डिबेट होने के लिए विधि के अनुसार मैं ने आप से एक मांग भी की है लेकिन प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। एक समय ऐसा भी था जब ट्रैन ऐक्सीडेंट्स हाने पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर्स अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का ग्रहसास करके इस्तीफा दे देते थे और एक वक्त धाज है जब कि इस प्रकार की चीज होती है और गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कोई ग्रहसास नहीं किया जाता . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** फ्रांडर, फ्रांडर। इस में व्वाएंटे. श्री फ्रांडर क्या हुआ ?

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** विधान के अनुसार मैं ने इस विषय पर विवाद मांगा हुआ है और . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस में कोई व्वाएंटे. श्री फ्रांडर नहीं है।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** व्वाएंटे. श्री फ्रांडर यह है कि लोक सभा का जो आपका प्रोसोज्योर है उस के हिसाब से मैं ने विवाद मांगा है। उस पर आप की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस का पता लीजिये लेकिन यह व्वाएंटे. श्री फ्रांडर कैसे हो गया ? दोनों आपको डिस्टिग्विश करना चाहिए। अब जो साहब यह चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में हाउस में डिस्कशन जल्दी हो तो जैसे मैं ने पहले कहा कि जब ४ बजे धाज एक कमेटी हो रही है तो वे साहब जो इस में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं वह वहाँ पर आ जायें और गवर्नमेंट के स्पोकस्मैन को कहें कि इस पर भी डिस्कशन के वास्ते वक्त रक्खा जाये। मैं भी वहाँ हूँगा। मैं ने जो आपको बतलाया उन पर तो ध्यान देते नहीं हैं और बेकार में व्वाएंटे. श्री फ्रांडर चलाते हैं।

13:10 hrs.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION BILL

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** Sir, I beg to move—

“That the Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of development of agricultural produce and certain other commodities on cooperative principles and for

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matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** On a point of order, Sir. Can this Bill be moved for consideration? The whole position is this. The rules require that the financial memorandum to be attached to a Bill of this kind should give the fullest details, as full as possible, of the financial commitments which arise out of the Bill. Unfortunately, a very slipshod financial memorandum has been attached at page 13 of the Bill. Not a single figure has been given to indicate what will be the financial commitments, what will be the expenditure incurred, from where the expenditure is to be met, who will bear the burden of this expenditure and what will be the total sum involved in it. What type of financial memorandum is this that has been supplied now? I submit that this is not the kind of financial memorandum which can entitle the Minister to present this Bill to the House. So, I raise this point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should further say what I should do. If the financial memorandum is not in accordance with the rules, is the Bill to be thrown out? What is the idea? He should suggest what I should do.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The whole question is that they should be asked to amend the financial memorandum.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should guide me as to what I should do if the financial memorandum is not in accordance with the rules. \*

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The only question now is that it should be amended at least.

**Mr. Speaker:** I agree with the hon. Member. I also noticed it in the morning. When I read the financial memorandum, certainly, I also felt that this is not what is desired by the House. If Government are not prepared or are not able to give

definite amounts, at least some rough figures should have been given in the financial memorandum. I hope, either during the course of his speech or after that, the Minister will give the House an idea of what expenditure would be involved. Otherwise, where is the object of having a financial memorandum? The idea is to give to the House an estimate of the monetary commitments that are likely to be involved and not say in general terms that this would be done or that would be done. It is, really, not in accordance with what the House wants.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Could you not, Sir, direct the Minister or the Government that unless the Minister fulfils these conditions, the Bill cannot be taken up and will be held over?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it is necessary. When every provision is being decided on its merits, if, at that moment, it is so necessary, then, perhaps, we might postpone it. For the present let us hear the Minister.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** I bow down to your ruling; and, all the details will be given.

This is an amending Bill; and it has its own history. The main problem of agricultural credit has been its inadequacy and untimely credit. During the last, about 50 or 60 years, several Acts have been passed regarding co-operatives. One was in 1904; another was in 1912; and a third was in 1919. Several committees were set up to enquire into this credit. The MacLaghlan Committee was there; the Royal Commission on Agriculture was set up. They made their recommendations. But, in spite of all these recommendations, the untimely credit and the inadequacy of credit were there till independence.

In 1954, the Reserve Bank of India set up a Rural Credit Survey Committee to enquire into the problems

of rural credit. That committee came out with its findings; and it is a monumental document in the history of co-operation. They came to the conclusion that only 3 per cent of the credit required for agriculture was taken care of by the co-operative societies. They made several recommendations. They recommended an integrated credit structure and stated that every organisational, financial and other aspect of the programme should be tightened. They recommended co-operative societies at various levels, for marketing, for credit, for land mortgage, for consumers and others and that Government should come in as a partner. Besides that, they also suggested that there should be a link with credit, marketing, processing and other sectors. They also suggested that trained personnel, both institutional and government and non-official, were necessary.

To implement all this, the Rural Survey Committee had recommended that we should have a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. And they suggested the functions of this Board to be—

- (a) to promote planned development, throughout the country, of agricultural production on a co-operative basis;
- (b) to promote planned development of facilities for storage, warehousing of agricultural commodities etc.,
- (c) to promote on a country-wide-scale, distribution to the cultivators, on a co-operative basis, of manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements, tools of cottage industry etc.;
- (d) to give financial aid and accommodation to State Governments and through them to co-operative organisations;

- (e) to give general directions to all Indian warehousing corporations to administer the National Co-operative and Development Fund and the National Warehousing Development Fund and to make appropriations between the two Funds.

These recommendations were accepted by Government. It was thought that as these Boards, the Warehousing Board and the National Co-operative Development Board should be independent of each other there should be separate Boards. Later, at the instance of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, because both these subjects were under that Ministry in 1956, it was decided that both these should be administered under one head as it would be more feasible and more practicable to administer under one Ministry.

For about 2 years this Board was administered by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. In December, 1958 it was decided that the department of cooperation will go with the Ministry of Community Development. It also taken up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in their note leading to the Presidential Order that these two Boards should be administered separately under two Acts. This view was accepted by the Cabinet in 1960; and thereafter a Bill was introduced in this House and now this is an amending Bill.

While this Bill is now being introduced, the other Bill regarding the Warehousing Corporation will be taken up subsequently by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture who will pilot that Bill after this is passed.

This, in brief, is the history of this Board. This Board has done really some useful work. We wanted, therefore, to continue this programme for the Third Plan and later also.

Opportunity has been taken to have some minor amendments. One very

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minor amendment is this. The original Act included agricultural produce. Now, the words 'notified commodity' have been included. This will only mean that if Government wants any commodity to be included, for which Parliament is competent to legislate, it will notify that commodity and apply the provisions of this Act to that commodity.

There was no provision for the formation of functional committees. This Board is supposed to take up the programme of marketing, processing, consumers co-operatives land mortgage banks, sugar and many other aspects of co-operative movement. In the present Act there is no provision for the formation of these functional committees. Opportunity has now been taken to amend this Act so that there will be functional committees which could be formed for credit, marketing, processing, consumers, etc. There was no power regarding delegation of the functions of this Board, to its executive, officer or the Minister or the Ministry. That has been included now. Certain minor changes regarding the composition of the board has also been suggested in the present Bill. Provision has been made for the transfer of the warehousing fund to the warehousing board. Under the present Act the National Co-operative Development Board had taken share in the National Warehousing Corporation. Government will take share in that Corporation. Previously the practice was to nominate now officials by the Government of India without consulting the State Governments. Now the State Governments will be consulted. The Board will frame its own rule, etc. as prescribed in the Act.

Most of the progress in co-operatives during the last five years has been due to this Board. It received from the Government about Rs. 18 crores and it made the best use of this amount in regard to the revitalisation of the societies, giving assist-

ance, managerial subsidy to the service co-operatives at the lower level to the marketing societies, taking share in the sugar co-operative factories, taking share in consumer stores and land mortgage banks and strengthening the staff at the State levels. Rs. 18 crores in the form of subsidy and loans were given to the States through this Board.

We are now trying to convert the agricultural credit societies as service co-operatives and we hope most of them will be converted so that they function not only as credit societies but also as marketing, supply, etc. societies. Towards this end a programme has been accepted. It was considered by the NDC and proposals were made by this Board

In 1955-56 the number of societies in this country was 160,000. Today, after five years, in 1960-61, the number is 212,000. When this board started its work the membership was 7.8 million; it has increased to more than 17 million now. In the qualitative performance too it can be seen that the average membership per society has increased; from hardly 50 it has increased to 80. Similarly, the share capital of these societies, their own money, was hardly Rs. 16 crores. Today it stands at Rs. 57.72 crores. Similarly, the average share capital per society, the average share capital per member, etc. have increased. Figures are before me but I do not want to bother the House. The most significant aspect is about the qualitative performance relating to the average loan per member. From Rs. 60-65 in the year 1955-56 the average per member loan has exceeded Rs. 100 and is about Rs. 105 and it is expected that through the efforts of this board it is going to be over Rs. 125 by the end of the Third Plan. Similarly, there were no marketing societies worth the name as suggested by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. In 1955-56 there were some market-

ing societies working in an *ad hoc* manner without a proper link between credit and marketing. During the last five years about 1800 marketing societies has come up. During the Third Plan the whole country will be covered through marketing societies. The total sale of agricultural products through these marketing societies comes to about Rs. 175 crores per year. That is the latest figure. Similarly, they have taken care of distribution or supply of agricultural production requisites worth Rs. 20 crores. This Board has taken care of the processing also, not to the extent desired or necessary of course. But I hope that when the report of the processing committee is studied, in course of time some steps will be taken to set up processing units in conjunction with marketing societies and consumer societies. Similarly, loans have been given to the extent of Rs. 7 crores for rural godowns for the societies and subsidy was given to the extent of Rs. 1.5 crores. Assistance was given for constructing 1700 godowns for the marketing societies, and also for constructing 5000 rural godowns. This Board has also taken share in the State Warehousing Corporation.

There were previously no co-operative sugar factories and within the last 5-6 years about thirty such societies have come up and it is expected that by the end of the Third Plan if the licensing position eases number will go up to about 60. Through the efforts of this Board twenty per cent of the present day sugar production in this country is through these co-operatives. This Board has taken share in these co-operative sugar factories for several crores of rupees.

There is an executive body which looks after the day to-day working of the Board; it met thirty times during the last few years. Recently the Board appointed four committees. One was

to go into the problems of consumer stores and consumer movement in this country, the other on co-operative marketing of paddy in Andhra Pradesh, the third on co-operative marketing of jute in West Bengal and the fourth on co-operative marketing of wheat in Rajasthan.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You are keeping a good account of the committees. Committee galore have appointed.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** Only four committees.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** The last was, as I said, regarding wheat in Rajasthan. All these were necessary because, if there has to be good marketing in this country, there has to be good link between credit and marketing. How to bring that about? How to market paddy from Andhra Pradesh which is surplus? How to market the wheat from Rajasthan? How to market the jute from the eastern States, especially from West Bengal? That was the real problem. I must give credit to these committees to the members of these committees; they have applied their mind and given the report very recently, within the last three months. These have been considered—at least three of them have been considered—by the Government, and the Government have accepted the recommendations of these committees. The fourth one has recently given the report—and that is with regard to wheat in Rajasthan—only last month. It is being processed. The reports have gone to the State Governments. It will take sometime. We hope that when these reports are implemented some good results will come in the matter of marketing, processing, and thereby in the credit itself.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let us hope so.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** It is not an easy problem, and therefore I only said "we hope". In spite of all this, there are lots of problems in the co-operative movement to which this board will have to apply its mind in the course of the coming years.

One problem has been the problem of utilisation of loans. The structure below, as I indicated, is getting stronger. I would not say it is very strong, but it is getting stronger. The share-money of the society is increasing. The deposits also are increasing and the owned fund of the society is increasing. It is all increasing. There is subsidy and loan from the Reserve Bank, through the Government, to this Board. There is a subsidy from the Government. It is all there. In spite of this, there is a weakness and we find that there is difficulty in the utilisation of loans. This has to be tackled by this board and we have seen that this board is trying to utilise opportunities to discuss this matter and to take concrete steps. We hope that within the course of this Plan certain steps will be taken.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):** At what percentage are these loans given?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** Usually, the percentage is five to six. If the hon. Member is enquiring what is the percentage at which the loan is given to agriculturists by the service co-operatives, then, I have answered that it is between 6 and 9½ per cent. In certain States it is six and in certain other States it is 6½. In others, it is 9½. But, if he was enquiring as to the rate of loan from the board to the States, I say it is something like six per cent. But it varies from scheme to scheme.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** At what percentage does the Reserve Bank advances these loans?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** We can give the details. Then, the other problem was the evaluation of the working of societies at the lower levels—be it processing, be it marketing, be it the consumers or be it the service co-operatives themselves. This is a baffling problem. This board, I am sure within the course of a few years, will try to do something regarding the evaluation. Similarly, there is a very bad problem in this country regarding the eastern States. While about ten States are forging ahead in co-operation,—the figures for the second Plan and the first Plan amply speak for themselves and I do not say only the quantity but I am talking also of the quality, and though not everything is being done, something is done, and very good progress is being maintained in about nine to ten States—I am sorry to say,—and the Prime Minister has already indicated this and told the country last year—that four States, namely, the eastern States, are not making much headway. Therefore, a year and a half back, we had a conference of officials and non-officials and of other persons connected with this movement at Ranchi solely to find out the solutions regarding the eastern States. Certain steps were taken and certain suggestions were made. Certain special funds have been earmarked, namely, about a crore of rupees specially for the eastern States. Schemes have been drawn by almost all the States, barring a few here and there and these have been considered. I am sure this board, through this special assistance, and through several other steps it might consider appropriate, will give a boost to the co-operative movement in the eastern States as well.

Another problem is the coverage of members. While we can claim that 60 to 75 per cent of the villages are covered in this country, I must say with regret that the coverage of the population is hardly 30 to 40 per cent. This state of affairs is definitely going

to be improved by the end of the Third Plan. We are taking steps in this direction. We are revitalising the societies, and we are strengthening the apex banks and the district banks. We are linking the credit with marketing and processing. All these steps are taken together and these will be through the efforts of the board. I am sure that within the course of the third Plan itself the coverage of the members will definitely improve, as it has improved during the first Plan, and the second Plan.

All these will require planning and promotion of co-operatives through disbursement of financial assistance. We think that this body, in collaboration with non-officials of the country, the non-official co-operatives and representatives of the Reserve Bank and representatives of the concerned Ministries—with all these experts—will apply its mind and bring about certain changes in the co-operative movement. Through the efforts of this board, I am sure during the third Plan and the coming plans, a real impact will be made.

I submit that to remedy the weakness of co-operation, it is necessary that there should be a statutory board of this nature which can give a boost to the movement of co-operation in this country. I am sure that when the Bill is passed, when this board is established with expert men, expert co-operators and officials and non-officials in this country, the co-operative movement will definitely get the encouragement, support and guidance.

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of development of agricultural produce and certain other com-

modities on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is also an amendment. Does the hon. Member move it?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Yes, Sir. I move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 16 Members, namely, Dr. M. S. Aney; Shri Ramchandra Vittal Bade; Shri Mani Ram Bagri; H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo; Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; Shri Narendrasingh Mahida; Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More; Shri Man Singh P. Patel; Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel; Shri Sham Lal Saraf; Shri Prakash Vir Shastri; Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti; Shri Sivamurthi Swamy; Shri Vishram Prasad; Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and the Mover with instructions to report by the 30th August, 1962."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The motion and the amendment are before the House.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the hon. Deputy Minister moved his motion for consideration of the Bill, I took an exception that the financial memorandum that is attached to the Bill is vague and very general and does not fulfil the requirements necessary for studying the Bill. Unfortunately, there is no provision in the rules as to what should be done when such a mistake has been committed. Therefore, the Speaker was kind enough to allow him to proceed with his motion for consideration, but with this suggestion that he would make an effort to furnish us with the correct financial memorandum about this Bill. Unfortunately, even when he



[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

has finished his speech, moving for consideration of the Bill, he has not furnished any memorandum yet. That puts us in a very awkward position. When he had an opportunity, he ought to have expressed a desire to take time. But he has not done it and he has put us in a very awkward position.

The rule regarding the financial memorandum—Rule No. 69—is like this:

“A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum....”

So, it is a mandatory provision. It is admitted that this Bill does involve expenditure; the very printing of the Bill shows it, because clause 12 has been printed in thick letters. These are clear indications that it does involve expenditure and there is no denying that fact. The rule further says:

“...Which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law”

Where is the estimate for the recurring expenditure? Where is the estimate for the non-recurring expenditure? What criticism this House is going to offer on this Bill certainly passes my comprehension.

I do not want to recapitulate what I have said. But the position is clear that before this Parliament discusses a Bill, it must know what are the commitments that are likely to come. In one single sentence, it is put down here that:

“The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to this Corporation ...” etc.

So, amounts are to be paid to the Corporation from the Consolidated Fund of the Union. The charge is being created by virtue of this law and yet the financial commitments are not mentioned. The recurring expenditure and the non-recurring expenditure are not mentioned.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There will be an Appropriation Bill for that purpose.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** What will the Appropriation Bill do? That question comes later on when the budget is presented. But before the House discusses the Bill, the House must know the financial commitments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is for the Corporation to give its budget and after the budget is given, an Appropriation Bill will come.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I quite appreciate what you say. But what is the function of the financial memorandum? The rule clearly lays down that the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law must be mentioned. If that is not mentioned, what is the fate of this Bill?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** I may add ...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may reply at the end.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It is not a question of reply. The question is that the discussion on the Bill cannot proceed. That is my submission. What are we going to discuss? What will I place before the House? In what manner will I persuade the Members who are sitting here that this is a bogus thing?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not think so.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The financial memorandum being absurd, what will

I suggest? Can I suggest that this Bill is going to involve an expenditure of 1 nP or Rs. Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 20 crores?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All that will be mentioned in the Appropriation Bill.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The question of Appropriation Bill will arise only after the law is made.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before the law is made, no expenditure is incurred.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** But for purposes of the financial memorandum, the extent of expenditure that will be incurred by Government by the passing of this Bill will have to be indicated. This is an unusual position. My submission is that the debate should be postponed. How can it proceed?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not think so. It has been said in the financial memorandum that the Central Government will give each year a grant and also loans to the Corporation. After the Corporation comes into being, its budget will be printed and sent to the Government. Then Government will come forward with an Appropriation Bill. That will be the appropriate time.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** No, Sir. The Speaker has accepted this proposition that this financial memorandum is not sufficient because the financial memorandum attached to this Bill merely says that clause 12 provides like this, clause 13 provides like this and soon. That is nothing. It does not give what is the recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it not for the Corporation to frame all those things, what money they want to advance to the various bodies, etc.?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** They must first of all tell us what will be the financial commitment. The question of appropriation will come later.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** This question was raised before the Speaker and he gave the decision that in the course of the debate, the Minister would give the figures. Pending that, he allowed the discussion to proceed.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** He has not given.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** During the course of the debate, it will be given, either in the speech moving for consideration of the Bill or later on. That was the Speaker's decision.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This will be one of his main objections. This will be replied to. He can mention his other points.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That will be very unusual.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is nothing unusual.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** This is the first time in the history of this Parliament during the last 10 or 15 years that there is a financial memorandum not giving the recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** It is under preparation. It will be distributed to the Members in 10 minutes.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** I rise on a point of order. The question is that the rules of procedure require an adequate financial memorandum containing the estimated expenditure to be incurred. The Speaker had adverted to this deficiency in the Bill as it is before the House. The House expected that the Deputy Minister, in the course of his speech, would mention the figures. But the figures have not been mentioned. Naturally it is at the initial stage that we expect these figures to be laid before the House, in order to enable us to consider the extent of the commitments which we are making by the creation of a corporation such as this. Therefore, under the rules of procedure,

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

it is incumbent and imperative for the Government first to place these figures.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This point was raised before the Speaker and he has ruled that the debate can go on and the financial memorandum will be given during the course of the debate.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** On a point of information. May I know how much time has been allotted for this Bill?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 4 hours.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Members who participate in the debate will be handicapped for want of complete information before proper consideration of the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Within 10 minutes, he will give the figures. The hon. Member can go on with his other points.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** We are in your hands and it is the duty of the Speaker to protect us.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The figures will be given now.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It may be given. It is a matter of disgrace that they have not prepared it.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** The debate may be held over.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please give the figures immediately.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** They are being prepared and will be given in ten minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We can have an interval of ten minutes.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** We may rise for half-an-hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No purpose will be served. During the course of

your speech you will get them. You can make out other points.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It will require some study.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** It is against the procedure, Sir, to proceed with the Bill now.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can make out other points and then come back to this point afterwards.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I will have to come back to this point. I am prepared to go whole hog with it. My difficulty is, without studying the figures what can I say.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):** The House may adjourn for ten minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not think it will take so much time for you to study the figures.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Sir, it is a very ticklish thing. I do not want to obstruct the proceedings.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us go on.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Sir, I have moved that this Bill may be referred to a select committee.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. The language of the rule is very clear and categorical. Rule 69 says:

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum....."

The word used is "shall". Then it says:

".....which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure....."

Again the word used is "shall" and not "may". It goes on to say:

".....and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and

non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

Here also the word used is "shall".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It shall be given presently.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This Rule 69 forms part of the chapter relating to consideration of Bills before the House. Under this rule, therefore—I am sure you are anxious to enforce the rules as much as we want to—the Bill cannot be considered now. It is out of order at this stage and till the figures are supplied.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Where is it stated that it shall not be considered? The Speaker has already given a ruling.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This rule was not cited before him.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Speaker has already considered this point.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Without this rule before him.

**Shri S. S. More (Poona):** Sir, I rise to a point of order. Whether right or wrong, the Speaker has already ruled that the House may proceed with the Bill. Are the Members competent to discuss that ruling by the Speaker?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** A ruling by the Speaker cannot over-rule the rules.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot sit in judgment over the ruling of the Speaker.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This rule was not before him. You may refer to the transcript of the proceedings.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** I can give the statement now.

**Shri S. S. More:** Leave aside the statement. Whether it is right or

wrong we are anxious to save the sanctity of the ruling of the Speaker. If he has ruled that the proceedings may go on and the discussion of the Bill may proceed, how are the Members qualified to raise questions which may question the correctness of his ruling itself. This is my point of order, Sir, and I submit it for your consideration.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Shri Kamath has read out to you the rule regarding the submission of the financial memorandum.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. Minister has got the figures he may place them before the House.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** Sir, while requesting the House for consideration of the Bill I had stated that Rs. 18 crores was the figure for the Second Plan in the form of loan, subsidy etc. There are three kinds of expenditure that will be involved. One is the administrative expenditure of the Board itself. This year—1963-64—it will be Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It would be better if you circulate those figures to the Members.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** That is what I said earlier. I will circulate it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is giving it now for your information.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It is not necessary that he should speak about it in the House. I must know what the financial memorandum is.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What he wanted was information and that information is being given now.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** I will get it circulated. As I said, in 1962-63 the expenditure will be Rs. 3.25 lakhs and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for 1963-64. As regards loans and subsidies given to State Governments through this Board, the figure is Rs. 19.65 crores

[Shri Shyam Dhar Misra]

for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. This figure is settled annually during the Plan discussion. I will circulate these figures just now.

**Shri S. S. More:** What is the cost of running this Board, this Corporation itself?

**The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** If I may quote, Sir, in 1956-57 the expenditure on administration of the Board was Rs. 56,000. In 1957-58 it was Rs. 2,03,000. In 1958-59 it was 1,31,000.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with these past figures.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** In 1962-63 it will be Rs. 3:25 lakhs and in 1963-64 it is expected to be Rs. 3:50 lakhs.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, on a point of clarification. May I ask, in view of the fact that these figures have been compiled in a hurry, whether these figures can be a reliable basis for discussion in the House?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When they come from the Ministers they are reliable figures.

**An Hon. Member:** Others dispute them.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Sir, unfortunately, the figures that have been given do not indicate what will be the non-recurring expenditure and what will be the recurring expenditure that is expected. Only an attempt is being made to show what will be the total expenditure. That is not fair to the House. However, Sir, I find that the Rules of Procedure is defective to this extent that there is no positive provision that such a Bill must be ruled out of order. That is why I refrained from making such a submission. In this case it was up to the Government to have come prepared and not taken us by surprise. Simply because the Speaker is good enough or kind enough to allow them

to proceed with the business without obstructing it, it is not proper for them to come like this and then take us by surprise. Thereby they are preventing us from offering a proper and cogent criticism of the Bill that is before the House.

Sir, I have moved that this Bill be sent to a Select Committee. My ground for sending it to the Select Committee is to probe into the necessity that has arisen before the Government for doing this. Why should it have become necessary to create two corporations in place of one corporation? The explanation given will not appeal even to a child, and it certainly will not appeal to a sensible man. It is said:

"to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of development of agricultural produce and certain other commodities on cooperative principles and for matters connected therewith."

I hope I will not be challenged when I say that not one word in this Bill fulfils the objects of the very preamble with which it is being introduced. If we examine the language in which the preamble and the law has been framed, the preamble suggests one thing and the Bill suggests something different. Therefore, is it not necessary that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to reframe it in a proper manner? It is to the advantage of the Government if it goes to the Select Committee; not to the advantage of the opposition. It is for the benefit of the country, for the benefit of the Government if the whole Bill is thrashed out before the Select Committee for a better appreciation of the necessity which has arisen for separating the two corporations which have been jumbled up so far. Why that necessity has now arisen is not explained to us, or is explained in a very cursory manner.

14 hrs.

The hon. Minister, while speaking on this Bill, stated that it is not only for foodstuffs but for notified commodities also. I wonder what he meant by "not only for foodstuffs but for notified commodities". What is a "notified commodity"? He gives another definition for "notified Commodity". According to List III, item 33, in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, this law can always be made by Parliament. Where is the necessity to declare a commodity as "notified commodity"? It does not give additional powers. I will read out item 33 of the Concurrent List:

"Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,—

(a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products;

(b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;

(c) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates;

(d) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and

(e) raw jute."

What does he mean by a "notified commodity"? Is it the suggestion that they want to travel beyond the very purpose of the Bill, viz., development of agricultural produce? Are they going beyond it? Are the Government desirous of saying "we will treat an imported good as a notified commodity"? That cannot be done under the law when the preamble is being there. That is why I say the necessity has arisen for referring the Bill to a Select Committee. As I said earlier, every paragraph, every clause of this Bill requires detailed and full consideration. It cannot be done in the House within a short

time of four hours. It is impossible; it cannot be done. I do not know why this Bill is being introduced in such a great hurry, without attaching the financial memorandum and by just reading it out in the House. We are not able to get sufficient time to read the memorandum and still we are being told to approve of it. Though the expenditure mentioned is Rs. 18 crores, I am quite certain that it will go beyond that. I am sorry to say that the House is not being taken into confidence in this matter. The House is not going to discuss the very purpose for which this Bill is being introduced.

What does this Bill seek to create? It seeks to create a corporation. And what will be the composition of that corporation? It will be a corporation of politicians. It will be a corporation of people who will have a hold on the purse-strings. It will be a corporation to spend money and to shut the mouth of anybody who wants to raise his voice against the government of the day. Is this the reason why this corporation is being created? Look at the provision: "The Corporation shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(i) nine members representing the Central Government, to be nominated by that Government in such manner as may be prescribed;"

Whom are they going to nominate? When a railway accident enquiry committee is to be appointed, who will be appointed in the railway enquiry committee? Certainly not the members of the opposition who will raise their voices against the misdemeanours committed by these people.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** The Chairman of the Railway Accident Enquiry Committee does not belong to the Government party.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I am not referring to the Chairman of the Railway Enquiry Committee. I am now referring to the Dumraon railway accident.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

Now nine persons are going to be appointed. They are not going to be appointed just because they happen to be Members of Parliament or intelligent persons or reputed economists. They will be the nominees of the Central Government. And we know what Government wants and what Government does. We can give any number of examples to show that the Government is not going to act in a fair, judicious and just manner. Then the Bill says that there would be a representative of the Reserve Bank and another representative of the State Bank. There is no denying the fact that these are all government bodies. Then the Central Government is to nominate one member of the Central Warehousing Corporation, the same warehousing corporation from which these people have created another corporation. Why should the members of that corporation poke their nose into the affairs of the new corporation? And yet the excuse given for the creation of this corporation is that the other one is governed by another Ministry. Therefore, they wanted to separate it. Yet, they want to bring the representatives of that corporation into the picture again.

Then eight non-officials shall be nominated by the Central Government. Again, the same thing. So, there shall be nine members nominated by the Central Government, eight non-officials nominated by the Central Government and representatives of the Reserve Bank and the State Bank. What is the object of this?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga): What is your suggestion?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi**: Naturally, this is a body created by the Government for the benefit of the Government, not for doing the job properly.

Since the financial memorandum has not been attached to the Bill, we

do not know why this corporation is being created. What necessity has arisen for the creation of this corporation?

Then, coming to the composition of the body, once a person is accused of moral turpitude, is the quantum of punishment also an ingredient which comes into the picture? Suppose a person is accused of moral turpitude and convicted by a court of law for two months, three months or 5 months and 29 days. What does it matter? Why should a man who has got a bad name, who has been convicted by a court of law be allowed to become a member of this corporation which handles money? Now a person who has got rigorous imprisonment of three months for criminal breach of trust can become a member of the corporation. A person who has been guilty of cheating or deceiving people, who has been sentenced under section 420 of the IPC can still become a member of the Corporation because he has been sentenced for only four months of rigorous imprisonment.

All these points have to be considered by the Select Committee. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to realise this proposition. What I am now saying is not for the sake of criticism of the Government. Whenever money is being spent or legislation is being made, we have to take into account the condition obtaining in the country. We should not make a law in a hurry and then repent at leisure. Why should we make such a law?

There is a provision in the Bill which says that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of the corporation "if he is a salaried official of the Corporation". But if he is a salaried official of another Corporation, he shall not be disqualified; in the same way, if he is a salaried official of the Reserve Bank or the State Bank he shall not be disqualified. But he can-

not be a salaried official of the same corporation. So, the salaried officials of one corporation are disqualified and not that of others.

Then, a person who has been adjudged as insolvent is kept out whereas an undischarged insolvent when insolvency is annulled can still be a member. Then, I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 9 of the Bill, which says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Corporation shall be to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce and notified commodities through co-operative societies...."

I would like him to explain this. I am a lawyer, yet I have not understood it. What is the difference between agricultural produce and notified commodities that you have in mind? Will the hon. Minister kindly enumerate for the enlightenment of this House the notified commodities which he wants to have.

**An Hon. Member:** All that is defined here.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I know that definition. I will again read it out for your benefit and for my benefit. It says:

"'notified commodity' means any commodity...which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a notified commodity for the purposes of this Act, being a commodity with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of entry 33 in List III...."

I have read it over again. I may repeat for your benefit and for my benefit also that I find that there is no sense in having the words 'notified commodity'. I will, therefore, say with great respect to you—I do respect you—and to the hon. Deputy

Speaker that this is something very diabolical. I do not understand what the meaning of it is and I submit that the House must not be done in the eye by using a language which people do not understand and the significance of which has not been brought to bear upon the House.

What is the purpose of it? What is the object? Is it to become a sort of a State Trading Corporation? It is not a development corporation; it is a trading corporation that is being created. Is that what is required under this Bill? This is what the Bill says:

".....the functions of the Corporation shall be to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import....."

Everything is there. They will do everything. They will export, import and process. What is this?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** It will be through the co-operative society.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It will be a co-operative society doing everything, the panacea for everything for cheating the poor agriculturist or what it is, God knows! The middleman will still remain. The big fellows, the coat-patloonwallahs will still go about and do the poor agriculturist in the eye.

Then, it says:

"in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Corporation may—

advance loans or grant subsidies to State Governments for financing co-operative societies and for employment of staff for implementing programmes of co-operative development;"

What is this? Is this a ruse only to provide hopes and jobs for certain job-hunters who bring the votes for



[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

the Congress Party? It is nothing but just a shelter, a big shelter for the specific purpose of political advancement of the party in power.

Then again:—

“provide funds to State Governments for financing co-operative societies.....

plan and promote programmes through co-operative societies....

The Corporation shall so exercise its functions under this section as not to interfere with the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.”

That gives up the show. The object is only of the same type as that of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. This is merely to fill up the gaps where they have been left out. I know that my appeal to the hon. Minister falls entirely on deaf ears. He is not prepared to budge an inch from the position that he has taken up, namely, that the Bill must be passed; whatever happens in this country the Bill must become a law. I, therefore, appeal to this House and to all the sensible hon. Members of this House to rise to the occasion and throw out this Bill.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, are there some hon. Members who are not sensible?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member finished his speech?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** No, Sir, I have not finished. My hon. friend is very anxious to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should finish soon. Four hours have been allotted for this Bill.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** This is a Bill and there is no time limit for discussion on Bills.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Business Advisory Committee has fixed four hours for this.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The Business Advisory Committee has not yet met. This is the Government's decision.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): We do not agree.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** If you say that four hours have been allotted, I agree; otherwise, with great respect to you, I am not prepared to agree. Why should it be only four hours for this important Bill? They want to spend Rs. 18 crores.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House has allotted four hours for this.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The House has met for the first time today.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It was done last time.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Last time it was merely the introduction of the Bill and at the introduction stage we cannot allot time. This is the consideration stage.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Business Advisory Committee met last time.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It was not discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. I remember it.

Then it says:

“The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Corporation—

by way of grant.....”

I would like to know where the provision is for this Corporation to earn some money and pay to the Govern-

ment. It is all take and no give. What is this going about with a beggar's bowl, to begin with a beggar's bowl and to have it in the bowl. It says:

"The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Corporation—

by way of grant.....

by way of loan, such sum of money on such terms and conditions....."

I know that you have been kind enough to indicate to me that four hours' time has been given for this. My hon. friend might be anxious to speak. But I have made out a sufficiently strong case to put before the House that a reading even of these 12 clauses indicates to me that this is a Bill which must go before a Select Committee for proper consideration. I, therefore, appeal to the House that my motion be carried.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before I call the next speaker, I have to apportion the time between the general discussion and the clause-by-clause consideration. There are some amendments also. Therefore we will go on with the general discussion for three hours, that is, till 4 o'clock. How much time does the hon. Minister want for his reply?

**The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** Half an hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are left with only 1½ hours for general discussion. Hon. Members will, therefore, take ten minutes each.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** No, not ten minutes.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):** It will be too short.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let the House fix the time.

**An Hon. Member:** The Bill cannot be passed today.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will call the hon. Minister at 3.30.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When did it start?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It started at 1 o'clock. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सहकारिता आन्दोलन के विकास के लिए जो विधेयक अभी माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, उसके पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

यह बात सभी को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान में खेती और खेती सम्बन्धी जो उद्योग हैं, उनके विकास का जो कार्यक्रम है, तथा तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उनको तब तक अच्छी तरह से नहीं चलाया जा सकता है तथा उन लक्ष्यों को तब तक प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है जब तक हम सहकारिता आन्दोलन को हर क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह से विकसित न करें। इसी ख्याल से समय समय पर कई कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं जिन्होंने खेती सम्बन्धी वित्त की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में तथा खेती से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले छोटे छोटे उद्योग षचों के सम्बन्ध में वित्त की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में, तथा उनके विकास के लिए जो दूसरे आवश्यक पदार्थ हैं उनको किस तरह से मुहैया किया जाए, उसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल की है। जैसा कि मानन्य उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी जिस ने सहकारिता आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई तरह के सुझाव दिए थे और उन सुझावों को सरकार ने मान लिया। उन्हीं सुझावों के अनुसार एक कारपोरेशन और एक बोर्ड बनाया गया। जब यहां

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

केंद्र में सहकारिता का मंत्रालय बन गया है और उसने अपने ऊपर पंचायती राज, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों के सहयोग से इस काम को पूरा करना आरम्भ कर दिया है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कोई आपत्ति की जानी चाहिये कि जो नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डिवेलपमेंट एंड वेयरहाउसिंग बोर्ड बना हुआ है और जिस का काम खेती की उन्नति के साथ साथ वेयरहाउसिंग का विकास भी है, उसको दो टुकड़ों में बांट कर एक अलग से नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन क्यों न बना दिया जाये जो विशेषकर कृषि तथा कृषि से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले जो दूसरे उद्योग धन्धे हैं, उनका विकास कर सके। जो सहकारिता समितियां देहातों में काम करती हैं, उनको सहायता देने के लिए अगर एक विशेष अधिनियम बनाने का निश्चय सरकार ने किया है और उसके लिए यह बिल अभी सदन के सामने विचाराय उपस्थित किया है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई आपत्ति होनी चाहिये।

जैसा कि इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में बताया गया है, अब तक जो कार्य इस सम्बन्ध में किया गया है, वह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। अभी माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए और भी विशेष रूप से प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है इस में जो ऐग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की परिभाषा की गई है वह हूबहू जो हमारे संविधान के शैड्यूल ७ की कांकरेंट लिस्ट के क्रेग्रेटम नं० ३३ के अनुरूप की गई है। केंद्रीय सरकार को

केवल खेती सम्बन्धी इन्हीं विषयों के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने का अधिकार है। इस तरह से इस को यहां पर सीमित रखा गया है। लेकिन जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, क्लॉज (२) में जो नीचे दिया गया है "वेजिटेबल फ़ायल्स" उस का अर्थ यह है कि जो वेजिटेबल फ़ायल्स एडिबल हैं उन्हीं के सम्बन्ध में संसद को कानून बनाने का अधिकार है। लेकिन वेजिटेबल फ़ायल्स एडिबल भी हो सकते हैं और इन एडिबल भी हो सकते हैं। इसलिये विधेयक के क्लॉज २ की जो उपधारा (५) है उस में 'एडिबल' जोड़ देना चाहिये। तभी वह हमारे संविधान के अनुसार उपयुक्त होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिएम्बल में जो शब्द दिये गये हैं, जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है वह संविधान के आर्टिकल ३३ के अनुसार नहीं हैं। जो सातवां शेड्यूल है संविधान का उस में जो कांकरेंट लिस्ट है उस के अनुसार ऐग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के प्रोडक्शन, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और सप्लाई के लिये ही यह सदन कानून बना सकता है। इसलिये प्रिएम्बल में इन शब्दों को जोड़ देना बहुत उपयुक्त होगा। शनिवार के दिन जो संशोधन मैंने दिये थे वे शायद अभी माननीय सदस्यों को वितरित नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन अगर मौका मिला और यह बिल आज पूरा नहीं किया जा सका तो कल इस पर विचार करते समय मैं अपने संशोधन इस सम्बन्ध में दूंगा। लेकिन उस के पहले मैं समझाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिएम्बल में "डिवेलपमेंट शब्द" के बाद इन शब्दों को जोड़ देना उद्युक्त होगा।

"...production, supply and distribution of agricultural produce and certain commodities on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith."

ऐसा कर देने पर ही यह संविधान के अनुरूप हो सकेगा।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक मैं यह बतलाया गया है कि कारपोरेशन का हेडक्वार्टर नई दिल्ली में होगा। यह एक बहुत विशाल देश है और जैसा उपमंत्रि महोदय ने बतलाया है, हमारे देश में लाखों सहकारिता समितियां काम करेंगी और तरह तरह की समितियां होंगी जो एक दूसरे के उद्योग धर्मों को बढ़ावा देंगी। लेकिन इस काम को करने के लिये यह बतलाया गया है कि हेडक्वार्टर नई दिल्ली में रक्खा जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि खाली इस से ही कार्य सम्पन्न नहीं हो सकता है। जिस तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून है उस में बतलाया गया है कि बम्बई में उस का मुख्य कार्यालय होगा और दो शाखायें कलकत्ते में और एक दूसरी जगह होगी, उसी तरह से, जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, इस विधेयक में भी इस बात का जिक्र होना चाहिये कि निगम का हेडक्वार्टर यहां होगा लेकिन अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो देश के विभिन्न भागों में उस की शाखायें खुल सकती हैं। वैसे तो निगम को अधिकार होगा कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वह और शाखायें खोल सकता है, लेकिन इस विधेयक में ही इस बात का जिक्र होना चाहिये क्यों कि मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की एक शाखा का आफिस दक्षिण में होना चाहिये और एक शाखा का आफिस उत्तर में होना चाहिये, तभी कोम्प्रापरेटिव आन्दोलन अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगा। बल्कि इस विधेयक में ही इस बात का जिक्र हो जाना चाहिये कि इस का एक शाखा कार्यालय उत्तर में होगा और एक दक्षिण में होगा।

इस विधेयक के जरिये जिस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की जा रही है जहां तक उस के संगठन का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। क्लॉज ३ के अन्दर दिया हुआ है कि ६ सदस्य सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत किये जायेंगे, लेकिन किस प्रकार से मनोनीत किये जायेंगे यह नियम के द्वारा निर्धारित

किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या इरादा है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि केवल सरकारी अफसर ही ६ सदस्यों में हों तो इस बात का जिक्र इस में होना चाहिये। मेम्बरों की नियुक्ति नियमों के द्वारा निर्धारित करने का जो तरीका है वह मुनासिब नहीं होगा, लेकिन अगर सरकार का इरादा यह है कि ६ मेम्बरों में न केवल सरकारी अफसर ही बल्कि दूसरे भी हो सकते हैं तो इस बात का इस विधेयक में जिक्र होना चाहिये।

तीसरा विषय जिस के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वह निगम के संगठन के सम्बन्ध में है। चेअरमैन और वाइस चेअरमैन जो निगम के होंगे उन के सम्बन्ध में यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नहीं है कि उन को नियुक्ति किस ढंग से होगी। अगर सरकार उन को नियुक्त करेगी तो इस का जिक्र इस विधेयक में होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर सरकार चेअरमैन और वाइस चेअरमैन की नियुक्ति न कर के सदस्यों के ऊपर छोड़ना चाहती है तो इस को अस्पष्ट छोड़ना उचित नहीं है। यहां पर इस को निश्चित कर देना चाहिये कि चेअरमैन और वाइस चेअरमैन जो निगम के होंगे उन का चुनाव सदस्यों के द्वारा होगा या वे सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत किये जायेंगे।

निगम के सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो एक बातें और कहनी हैं। विधेयक के क्लॉज ३ के सब-क्लॉज (५) में दिया हुआ है कि ८ गैर सरकारी सदस्य सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत किये जायेंगे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में चार जोन्स को मान लिया गया है। यहां दिया गया है:

"five shall be persons recommended by the State Governments on a zonal basis."

हमारे देश में चार जोन्स घोषित किये गये हैं। इस लिये वर्तमान ढांचे के बदले एक-एक प्रतिनिधि हर एक जोन से होना चाहिये जिन्

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

का चुनाव स्टेट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा किया जायेगा, साथ ही एक ऐसा सदस्य होना चाहिये जो कि क्राप इन्ड्योरेन्स का एक्स्पर्ट हो। यद्यपि अपने देश में क्राप इन्ड्योरेन्स एक नई चीज है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब खेतों के लिये वित्तीय व्यवस्था की जाती है और प्रदेशों में सहकारिता भन्दोलन चलता है वह इस लिये सफल नहीं हो पाता है कि हमारे यहां क्राप इन्ड्योरेन्स जारी नहीं किया गया है। अगर निगम में एक सदस्य ऐसा होगा जो क्राप इन्ड्योरेन्स की जानकारी रखता होगा तो इस निगम के काम में सहायता मिल सकेगी। सारे देश को चार जोन्स में बांट कर एक-एक सदस्य एक एक जोन से लिया जाना चाहिये और एक एक्स्पर्ट को अप्रोपेटिव इन्ड्योरेन्स का ले लें।

जहां तक क्लॉज ४ का ताल्लुक है उस के सम्बन्ध में जैसा श्री त्रिवेदी ने कहा, जिन्हें किया गया है कि कौन-कौन सी डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन्स होंगी जिन के कारण कोई भी व्यक्ति निगम का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता है। उन में से एक यह है कि जिस आदमी को मारल टरपीट्यूड के लिये छः महीने से ज्यादा की सजा दी गई हो वह इस निगम का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता। मैं वकील तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है अभी तक मारल टरपीट्यूड की कोई परिभाषा नहीं की गई है। जब जब इस सदन में कोई कानून बना, खास कर जब पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट हमारे सामने आया उस समय यह सवाल हमारे सामने आया था कि जिस आदमी को मारल टरपीट्यूड के सम्बन्ध में सजा हुई हो वह इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता या विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता। यह बात कही गई कि चूंकि मारल टरपीट्यूड की परिभाषा अब तक नहीं की गई, किसी कोड में उसे डिफाइन नहीं किया गया है, इसलिये इस बात का जिक्र इस विधेयक में न होता

तो अच्छा था, लेकिन अगर सरकार चाहती है कि मारल टरपीट्यूड का अपराधी कोई इस निगम का सदस्य न हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में यह जोड़ना आवश्यक है कि सरकार की राय में अगर कोई आदमी मारल टरपीट्यूड का अपराधी हो तो उसे इस निगम का सदस्य नहीं होना चाहिये। इस को जोड़ देने से यह चीज बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जायेगी।

इस विधेयक में दो एक और बातें हैं जिन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा। धारा ६ में लिखा है कि कारपोरेशन के फंक्शन्स क्या होंगे। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन का यह काम भी होना चाहिये कि अगर किसी सहकारी समिति को किसी संस्था से कर्ज लेना पड़े, और यह निगम समझे कि सहकारिता समिति की वित्तीय स्थिति ऐसी है कि वह कर्ज ले सकती है तो इस निगम को उस लोन की गारंटी करने का अधिकार भी होना चाहिये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं भी यह समझता हूँ कि अच्छा होता अगर इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति के सुधुर्द कर दिया जाता क्योंकि उस अवस्था में इसमें बहुत सुधार हो सकता था और सुधार की इसमें आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अगर सरकार इस सुझाव से सहमत नहीं है तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं उन पर विचार किया जाएगा।

**Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the long trail of very heavy white elephants that have been fed from the revenues of our country, this Bill is the latest arrival asking for very fat provender. This Corporation envisages a membership of twenty with a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. The Vice-Chairman is also to be the Chairman of an Executive Committee with five members.

There would be a Secretary, I believe a very highly paid Secretary to assist the work of this Corporation. Added to that, clause 8 says that "subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf, the Corporation may appoint such other officers and employees"—it is un-numbered, it simply says "may appoint such other officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its functions." Undoubtedly, these officers in course of time will multiply in such a manner that amongst themselves they would absorb in all the income of this Corporation, if at all it gets any income. This would be a continuing drain on the monetary resources of the States.

Then again, provision is made in this Bill for the appointment of various other committees. We can safely presume from our experience in the past the number of these committees will go on multiplying. It is, therefore, plainly seen that the creation of this Corporation gives endless opportunities for these various committees to have picnicing jaunts throughout the whole of the Indian peninsula for which our poor country would have to pay in the shape of fat T.As. and other incidental charges.

Why should such a Corporation be established when our country is having lots of financial worries? We have on the Treasury Benches a plethora of Ministries, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers and Secretaries, any one of whom could take up this function as a departmental affair. I am unable to understand why at this time of the day when our Finance Minister has been going about from one country to another for more funds, the much-valued tax-payer's money should be dissipated on this wholly unnecessary body.

Whenever Government has delegated functions to such corporations there has been wastage and extravagance resulting in inefficiency, so much so that these corporations have been the target of public criticism.

The functions of the Corporation are described thus in section 9: "To plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce through co-operative societies." That is to say, this Corporation is supposed to promote programmes for the production of agricultural produce. The provision in clause 9(2) is that this Corporation shall provide funds to State Governments for financing co-operative societies for the purchase of agricultural produce and other commodities, and also for the supply of seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc. I submit that all this is an insidious method of introducing co-operative farming by temptations, if possible, by compulsion, if necessary.

Then again, I wish to draw the attention of this House to sub-clause (3) in clause 9 which says that "the Corporation shall so exercise its functions under this section as not to interfere with the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission". Why do they make an exception? I would have been very glad if the Government had introduced this provision at the end that they will not interfere with the activities of the Khadi Commission or with the independent agricultural activities of the individual ryots or their holdings or with their initiative and judgment. If the Minister is really honest about the ryots he could have introduced such a provision at the end of sub-clause (3) of clause 9.

It is quite plain that this Bill envisages the introduction of co-operative farming hoping to raise thereby agricultural production. I am an agriculturist myself and I have seen many of these agricultural demonstrators, who are supposed to be experts, coming to our farms without knowing the rudiments of agriculture and without knowing something of practical agriculture from the old farmers who are tilling our land. If such is the position of agricultural experts, how could we increase the agricultural

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

production of our country? No doubt any number of them, would be manufactured in the laboratories of the Community Development Department; but I am quite sure that they will not be able to make out a dry land from a wet land or a bajra field from a paddy field.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Why not?

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** I submit that the Government should not dabble with co-operative farming or tamper with the rights of the ryots.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** How does the question of co-operative farming arise here?

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** If the hon. Member reads the wording of clause 9 he will find that it says "to promote programmes of agricultural produce". How do you produce agricultural produce? Not from the air, not by incantations, not by any other procedure but by taking to farming. You are a co-operative society and you are introducing co-operative farming. There is no doubt about that. If my hon. friend had read the section he would not have come forward with this interruption.

I submit that this whole Bill is nothing but a farce, a drama being played to throw dust into the eyes of the self-relying and honest ryots of our huge sub-continent. This co-operative farming, or these communes as they are otherwise called have failed in Russia and China from which latter country millions are running away in famine in hunger and in starvation. In our own country we have gone through many vicissitudes and trials and have been subject to successive invasions through centuries. And if through all these invasions our country and our civilisation has endured, it is on account of the fact that we have had a free ryot population carrying on their agricultural existence unhampered by any limitations whatsoever. The abodes of our ryots

have been the havens of peace and contentment, the sublime teachings of our land and its culture being handed down from father to son through the devotion of our women-folk through un-numbered centuries. I remember, while I was young I attended a lecture by Dr. Annie Besant, a passionate lover of our country and one of the distinguished ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress. Speaking about the ryots of India and how they went to work by first paying obeisance to the Almighty, she said:

"There is greater philosophy in the lean and lanky ryot plying his lonely furrow on the banks of the Ganges than in all the philosophies of the west."

I warn the Government, do not kill the ryot by this new religion of yours, this uneconomic, exploded and detested co-operative farming. I say, do not tamper with, do not play with, the rights of the ryot because in them flows the immemorial blood of countless aeons of agricultural ancestors. Especially at this time when our country is threatened by foreign invasion, when our sacred soil is tampered with by the vile feet of aggressors, we should not consign our sturdy, strong yeomen to an atmosphere of dejection and frustration. We should not at this time of crisis make our ryots feel that they are bondmen in their own country, that they are subjected to destitution and hunger. I would advise our Minister, who has already sufficiently tampered with, disturbed and disintegrated the peaceful, rural pastoral life of our villages by his 'community development' and by his 'panchayati raj', to withdraw this Bill (*Interruptions*).

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** On a point of order. I think the hon. Member used the word 'tampered'. I submit it is not proper to use that word.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** If he feels so very delicate and touchy about it, I will not say 'tampered'; but I will say that he has sufficiently disturbed

and disintegrated the rural, pastoral life of our country. So, I would request the Minister to withdraw the Bill, go home and offer prayers to the Almighty and take a vow never more to trifle with the rights of the ryots of our land.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** To Lord Narasimha!

**Shri P. R. Patel (Patan):** While supporting the Bill, I would like to offer some suggestions. We know that the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was established under the Act of 1956. The Deputy Minister was good enough to say that the Board has done excellent work. He gave figures of increase in the membership of co-operative societies, increase in the number of societies, increase in the number of marketing societies and so many other societies. If the Board, according to the Deputy Minister has done good work, what is the reason for changing this Board to a Corporation? If the word 'Corporation' is put for the word 'Board', how is it going to serve the agriculturists in a better way than the Board does today?

The reason for the separation of the two bodies, the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board and the Central Warehousing Corporation, has been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as follows:

"Both the bodies were under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Subsequently, there has been a reallocation of business by which the administrative control of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board has been transferred to the Ministry of Community Development and Corporation while the administrative control of the Central Warehousing Corporation continues to be in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The two bodies are thus under the administrative control of two different Ministries. In the altered situation, and

in the interest of the better functioning of the two bodies and for administrative convenience, it is considered that the two bodies should function independently under separate enactments".

It is now clear that even though the two bodies were controlled by one Act, however excellent the functioning of the Board was according to the Deputy Minister, the only difficulty is that one body is put under the administrative control of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation while the other is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. These two Ministries are under the same Government. Do they not co-operate so far as the functioning of these two bodies is concerned? Is there non-cooperation in co-operation? Otherwise, if one is put under the administrative control of one Ministry and the other is put under the administrative control of another Ministry, that does not necessarily create conditions for the enactment of separate legislation. So I wish that the matter be considered by the Ministry.

There is another thing. Co-operation is not a new thing to us. It was started in 1904, when we had the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. Then in 1912, another Co-operative Societies Act was passed for the establishment of central financing agencies to provide funds to the primary agricultural societies. Then in 1914, the MacLagan Committee was appointed to review the progress of the co-operative movement. In 1919, the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms came and the subject of co-operation was transferred to the provincial governments. Thus it became a provincial subject. In 1929, a Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed. They also considered this problem. In 1954, after 50 years, the result has been that we had hardly touched the fringe of the problem. The Reserve Bank of India appointed a Rural Credit Survey Committee to inquire into the matter, which came out to say



[Shri P. R. Patel]

that the total credit given by the co-operative societies to the agriculturists is only 3.1 per cent of the total credit requirements of the farmers, and even this was not given always to those who were in real need. The Committee recommended the setting up of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. And so we had the enactment of 1956, The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, and we had these two Boards. When the two Boards are working so well as mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister, I do not know why we should bifurcate it.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** We are not hesitating to bifurcate it.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Well, there is no hesitation; rather, we are in haste.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** That amounts to the same thing.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I will not refer to the figures of progress in the last five years. Looking at them, we see the progress is nice and good, but that is only so far as the figures go. But has the principle of co-operation been imbibed by the people, or do they go to co-operatives for certain advantages? That is the question. No doubt, we have got co-operative societies. It is a good thing. But I am of opinion that unless 90 per cent of the members of such co-operative societies are agriculturists, such societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act do not become co-operatives. The principle underlying it is that the agriculturist should be benefited, and for that, unless 90 per cent of the members are agriculturists in the cotton co-operative society, I would not call it a Co-operative.

I have seen certain co-operative societies, co-operative ginning factories, and I think the merchant community make the best use of these co-operatives and try to earn. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that in reality

the advantage that we want to give to the co-operatives go to the deserving the farmers.

You will find that the intention in having co-operative marketing societies is to benefit the agriculturists, but the middlemen become members of such societies and take advantage of the co-operative movement. I am submitting not by way of criticism, but only with the view that the Minister and the Ministry may see to it that co-operation in the real sense is there in all co-operative societies.

The idea behind establishing the Board and the Corporation is a nice one. It is given in clause 9:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Corporation shall be to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce and notified commodities through co-operative societies."

We badly require an increase in the export of our agricultural produce. We know that agricultural produce contributes more than 76 per cent to our exports, and unless we double our production, we cannot increase our exports. We must earn foreign exchange too, and if this is the idea in establishing this Board and this Corporation, I would be very happy, but there is one thing. Some two or three months back a statement was made by the Minister of Commerce on the Export Promotion Council that all those who were taken were representatives of the different Chambers of Commerce. There were Government servants, too. Representation was given to the cotton dealers, the Cotton Exchange, the Seeds Exchange, the merchants and the associations, but no representation to the agriculturists. If at all we want to improve and increase our production, increase export of agricultural products, I do not understand why we should not give representation to the

agriculturist. We recognise labour unions and invite their representatives, we invite bank employees and have consultations with them; we also have consultations with Government servants' associations, with merchants' associations, and we are benefited thereby. Shall we not be benefited if we take the co-operation of the representatives of the agriculturists? Is it not time that there should be an association of agriculturists in the country to look after more production in agriculture and its export? Would that not be beneficial to the country? I do not understand why we are afraid of that.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** But are not the federations of these agricultural cooperatives at the district and apex level, federations of agriculturists?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** If he at all say that we are going to have representatives of the agriculturist co-operative societies, I would welcome it, but what is in this Bill? It says that the Government will nominate. Why should there be nominations. In this year of 1962 when democracy is everywhere—we are all for democracy—why should there be a nomination? You find out some way by which elections are held and representation is by organised associations of agriculturists. Let the co-operative societies of the State elect a representative. Where is the difficulty? That would be sufficient, but you do not do it. I do not say you recognise agricultural associations.

Clause 10, I find, reads:

“(1) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Corporation which shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation;
- (b) three members nominated by the Central Government in such manner as maybe prescribed;
- (c) the representative of the Reserve Bank . . .

- (d) two members nominated by the Central Government from among the members of the Corporation . . .”

And how is the Corporation to be formed? Under Clause 3(3),

“The Corporation shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (ii) nine members representing the Central Government, to be nominated by that Government in such manner as may be prescribed;

— not representatives of the co-operative societies—

“(ii) one representative of the Reserve Bank, to be nominated by the Reserve Bank;

(iii) one representative of the State Bank, to be nominated by the State Bank;

(iv) one representative of the Central Warehousing Corporation, to be nominated by that Corporation;

(v) eight non-officials nominated by the Central Government . . .”

So, there is no representation to the co-operative societies. I suggest that Government might make this clause a democratic clause. I would urge the Government to consider this view and do the needful in the matter.

15 hrs.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार इस सदन में बजट के अन्वय पर सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय पर जब बहस हो रही थी उस समय मैंने को-ऑपरेटिव्स के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे। मैंने यह सोचा था कि सदन में ऐसा कोई विधेयक लाया जाएगा जो पूरे देश में को-ऑपरेटिव्स पर समान रूप से लागू हो सके और सभी को-ऑपरेटिव्स उससे अन्तर्गत आ जाएंगी। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात

## [श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

नहीं आई है कि इस विधेयक को लाने की क्या आवश्यकता महसूस हुई है। इससे पहले भी इसी सदन में एक विधेयक पास हो चुका है और जो कानून भी बन गया है जिसका नाम दी एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस (डिवेलेपमेंट एंड वेयरहाउसिंग) कारपोरेशन एक्ट, १९५६ है। इस विधेयक में भी वही सारी बातें कही गई हैं, जो उसमें कही गई थीं। जहां तक मैं समझा हूं इन दोनों के उद्देश्यों में कोई खास अन्तर नहीं है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन को बड़े पैमाने पर चलाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जिनका यह विचार है कि इस मुल्क में कोऑपरेटिव गलत है और वह नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरी शिकायत तो सरकार से यह है कि वह सही मानों में कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन को देश में चलाना नहीं चाहती है। कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट का वह नाम तो लेती है, बात तो करती है और छोटे मोटे कानून उसके सम्बन्ध में भी बनाती है लेकिन सही मानों में उसको बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहती है। पिछली बार भी मैंने कहा था कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बहुत सी ऐसी हैं जो फर्जी हैं, एक एक आदमी के हाथ में दस दस कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं। जो आंकड़े और जो इनफार्मेशन मैंने कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के बारे में पहले दी थी, वह आज भी दे सकता हूँ। कितने ही गबन इन सोसाइटीज में होते हैं। इसके अलावा यह सोसाइटीज असल में अकेले आदमियों के हाथ में होती हैं। मेरे पास National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board's Annual Report for 1960-61.

मौजूद है। इसमें कहा गया है कि उड़ीसा में एक टीम गई थी कोऑपरेटिव के कार्यों की विवेचना करने के लिए, उनकी जांच करने के लिए और उसने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। बैंकों के सूद के बारे में उसने कहा है कि वह कम होना चाहिये। साढ़े नौ परसेंट तक

जो सूद की दर है उसको काफी कम किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। उसने यह भी कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट नामिनीज की जो तादाद है, वह घटनी चाहिये। बजाय इसके कि गवर्नमेंट नामिनीज की तादाद घटाई जाए, हम देखते हैं कि इसमें वह बढ़ा दी गई है। यहाँ पर जितने भी मैम्बर हैं, सारे के सारे नामिनीज है, चुन कर एक को लेने की भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। टीम ने सुझाव यह दिया था कि नामिनीज की तादाद घटनी चाहिये लेकिन यहाँ पर इससे थिंकल उलटा किया गया है।

एक सजेशन कमेटी की यह थी :--

The influence of the individual representative on the management of some Central Banks appears to be rather great. This should be curtailed as far as possible.

लेकिन इस पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं सोचता था कि एक ऐसा बिल लाया जायेगा जो सही मानों में इन सारी चीजों का जवाब होगा। बजाय इस के कोई ऐसा बिल लाया जाता, एक बिल ला कर हमारे सामने उपस्थित कर दिया गया है जिस से जो मुश्किलें हैं, उन का कोई हल नहीं निकलता है। यद्यपि इस बिल का जो मंशा है, उस से हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जहाँ पर एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस को इस बिल के अन्तर्गत लायें, वहाँ पर तम्बाकू का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। वह भी किसान पैदा करता है और काफी बड़ी मात्रा में इस की खेती करता है। इस को एग्रीकलचर प्रोड्यूस में शुमार नहीं किया गया है। इसी तरह से मिर्च का सवाल है। मैं चाहता हूँ जिस तरह से और चीजें एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस में शामिल की गई हैं, उसी तरह से तम्बाकू तथा दूसरी चीजों को भी इस में शुमार किया जाना चाहिये।

जो हमारा दूसरा विरोध इस बिल के बारे में है, जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, इसलिये है कि सारे के सारे मेम्बर गवर्नमेंट नामिनेटिड हैं और इस में चुनाव को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया गया है। बार बार कहा गया है कि कोओप्रेटिव मूवमेंट में गवर्नमेंट का दखल, गवर्नमेंट की मदाखलत कम से कम होनी चाहिये और जितनी भी टीम्स गई हैं, सभी ने यही सुझाव दिया है। लेकिन बजाये इस के कि गवर्नमेंट की मदाखलत कम हो, मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बिल में सरकार की मदाखलत को और भी बढ़ा दिया गया है।

जहां तक डिसक्वालिफिकेशन आफ मेम्बरज का सम्बन्ध है बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। इस में नैतिक अपराधों के लिये सजा पाने वालों के लिये छः महीने तक की छूट दे दी गई है। यह कहा गया है कि जिस को छः महीने तक की सजा हो गई हो, उस को रख लिया जाये तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है और इस तरह की क्लाइ नहीं होनी चाहिये और इस को एमेंड किया जाना चाहिये। जो नैतिक अपराधी है चाहे उस को तीन महीने की सजा हुई है या चार महीने की, उस को इस मूवमेंट में शामिल नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, उस को इस में रहने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये।

धारा ५ की उप-धारा ३ में कहा गया है :—

All questions at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, and, in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the person presiding shall have and exercise a second or casting vote.

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी गलत है। सिर्फ एक

मेम्बर की मैजोरिटी से कोई चीज डिसाइड कर ली जाये कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी में तो लाजिमी तौर पर वह कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी चल नहीं सकती है। कोशिश इस बात की होनी चाहिये कि ज्यादा तर फैसले इस तरह से किये जायें जिस से झगड़े न हों और अगर मैजोरिटी से ही कोई बात तय होनी हो तो मेरी राय में दो तिहाई मेम्बरज को, जो फैसला किया जाना है, सहमत होना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक मेम्बर ने हां कह दी, दूसरे ने न कह दी और चेयरमैन के कास्टिंग वोट से फैसला कर लिया जाये। जब तक दो तिहाई मेम्बर रजामन्द न हों, तब तक कोओप्रेटिव कोई फैसला न कर सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था इस में होनी चाहिये।

एक और चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। पेज ५ पर, धारा ६ की उपधारा ३ में कहा गया है :—

The Corporation shall so exercise its functions under this section as not to interfere with the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission established under the Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956.

इस को अलग रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है, क्या मंशा है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। खादी कमिशन को सरकार लाखों करोड़ों रुपया देती है। इस के अन्दर अगर यह भी होता तो लाजिमी तौर पर सारा आडिट, इस के जरिये जो कर्ज दिये जाते हैं तथा दूसरी बातें होती हैं, वे भी आ जातीं और यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता। बजाय ऐसा करने के हम ने अलग से कमिशन और अलग से ही एक बोर्ड बना कर रख दिया है। इस से दो बातें होंगी। एक तो जनता के ऊपर दुहरा भार पड़ेगा और दूसरे उस के अलग नौकर होंगे, सारा काम धाम और दूसरी बातें अलग होंगी। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जनता के ऊपर बिला वजह इस का भार पड़ेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार को उस को भी इस

## [श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

कानून के अन्दर लेने में क्या एतराज है। मैं समझता हूँ कि खादी और विल्सेज इंडस्ट्रीज को भी इस में ले लिया जाये तो कोई बड़ा नुकसान नहीं होगा बल्कि आसानी हो होगी।

मैं देखता हूँ कि इस कानून के आने के बाद भी कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट में कोई बड़ी प्रगति नहीं होगी। कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट को सफल बनाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम उन तमाम श्रुतियों को देखें जो हमारे तजुबों में हमारे सामने आई हैं, और उन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में बहुत ज्यादा सोसाइटीज काम कर रही हैं और उन की मैम्बरशिप लाखों करोड़ों में है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि इन में से आधी से ज्यादा सोसाइटीयां या तो काम नहीं करती हैं या उन के जिम्मे कर्ज बकाया है या दूसरी चीजें हैं। खुद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में रजिस्ट्रेशन के मामले में तथा दूसरे मामलों में गड़बड़ियां होती हैं, लोग अपना शेयर जमा कर देते हैं, दो दो और तीन तीन साल तक पड़े रहते हैं, उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता है। लोग आफिसिज में दौड़ते दौड़ते भर जाते हैं, लेकिन उन की कोई मुनवाई नहीं होती है। आप कानून में आसानियां पैदा करने के बजाय, और चक्कर पैदा करने जा रहे हैं।

अब आप देखेंगे कि कोओपरेटिव के काम में कितनी दिक्कतें आती हैं मैं अपने सूबे का तजुर्बा बतला सकता हूँ। मैं तो एक कोओपरेटिव का डाइरेक्टर भी था। इतनी ज्यादा मुसीबतें कोओपरेटिव के अन्दर होती हैं कि मामूली आदमी तो उस से घबरा कर कहता है कि वहां से भाग जाओ। उस के विचार अच्छे हैं, बातें अच्छी हैं लेकिन जितनी कानूनी अड़चनें और पबड़े किसानों और गरीबों के रास्ते में डाली जाती हैं कि उस से बड़ खुद ही परेशान हो कर भागने की कोशिश

करता है। फर्ज कीजिये कि एक सोसायटी के किसी मेम्बर ने रुपया अदा नहीं किया। अगर एक या दो मेम्बर ने भी रुपया अदा नहीं किया तो सारी सोसायटी के लिये यह तै कर दिया जाता है कि सोसायटी इस काबिल नहीं है कि उसे रुपया दिया जाये। एक मेम्बर की वजह से सारे मेम्बरों को सफर करना पड़ता है। यही नहीं और भी दिक्कतें होती हैं। दूसरे कर्ज इतने ज्यादा हाई रेट पर दिया जाता है कि किसान दोहरे कर्ज में फंस जाता है। मैं ने उस वार भी कहा था अगर एक आदमी सोसायटी से कर्ज लेता है तो एक फिक्स्ड टाइम है, उस ड्यू टाइम के अन्दर कहा जाता है कि रुपया अदा कर दो। उस बीच में अगर वह रुपया नहीं दे पाता है तो उसको महाजन से आ कर कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। इस तरह से वह कोओपरेटिव को भी सूद दे है और महाजन को भी सूद अदा करता है। और वह सूद तब तक देता है जब तक कि रुपया जमा हो कर कोओपरेटिव में न पहुंच जाये और उसे दुबारा रुपया न मिल पाये। इस तरह की गड़बड़ियां चला करती हैं।

इसलिये मेरा मुझाव है कि अब्बल तो इस बिल मे जो यह कहा गया कि मेम्बर चाहे एग्जिक्यूटिव के हों या उन के हों उनका ठीक से चुनाव होना चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस में बड़े बड़े एक्स्पर्ट रखे जाते हैं। लेकिन जितने एक्स्पर्ट आप रखेंगे, वे इस देश का नाश कर के छोड़ेंगे। उन्हें दुनियां का कोई तजुर्बा नहीं। मैंने खुद एक इंजी-निअर से कहा कि फलां ट्यूब वेल नीचे पर है, इस को ऊंचा कर दो। तो कहने लगा कि पांडे जी, मेरे कागजों में तो यह ऊंचे पर ही है, जमीन पर वह भले ही नीचे पर हो। ऐसे बंडरफुल एक्स्पर्ट हैं। वे मौके पर जाने की तकलीफ गवारा नहीं करते। उन्होंने ने कह दिया कि नक्शे में तो यह जमीन ऊंची दिखाई गई है भले ही वह ऐक्चुअल मौके पर कितनी ही नीची हो। इस तरह के एक्स्पर्ट आप के

दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं। उन के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं। वे कोआपरेटिव के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जानते। बेकार के कानूनी पच्चे लाते हैं जिन से बेचारा गरीब आदमी दौड़ते दौड़ते मर जाता है, चाहे छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में हो, चाहे कोआपरेटिव में हो, चाहे खेती के औजारों का भामला हो। मैं जानता हूँ कि नैनीताल में लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों के खेती के औजार पड़े हुए हैं जिन का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं है। जिस से भी पूछो वह कहता है कि हम क्या करें? यह कोई भी नहीं कहता कि आखिर उन का क्या होगा। पम्पिंग सेट्स बेकार पड़े रहते हैं, खाद पड़ी रहती है। कोआपरेटिव ने कानून बना दिया कि जो किसान खाद नहीं लेगा उसे कर्ज नहीं दिया जायेगा। चाहे जमीन ऐसी हो जिस को खाद की जरूरत न हो, लेकिन चूँकि एक्सपर्ट ने बतला दिया इसलिये खाद नहीं लेगा कोई उसे कर्ज नहीं मिलेगा। नतीजा यह होता है कि उन लोगों को भजबूर हो कर खाद लेनी पड़ती है जिन को उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और इस तरह से बिना बजह उन को परेशान किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपर्ट्स के बजाय सरकार उन लोगों को रखे जिन को पब्लिक का तजुर्बा है, जो रात दिन गांवों में काम करते हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि जनता सही भावों में कोआपरेटिव में परेशान है। सिर्फ आप के यह एक्सपर्ट्स कोआपरेटिव को किसानों तक नहीं ले जा सकते और न सरकारी मशीनरी ही उन को इस के लिये तैयार कर सकती है क्योंकि हम लोग उस समाज के हैं जहाँ जन्म से ही यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि पहले घर में दिया जलाओ फिर बाहर जलाओ। पहले व्यक्ति, समाज बाद में, जहाँ यह नारा होगा, लाजिमी तौर पर उस नारे पर चलने से समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा। इस में बड़ा टाइम लगेगा। यह नैतिक आन्दोलन है और इस में काफी समय लगेगा। आप के सरकारी अधिकारी और शास्त्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं और आप के कानून कोई मदद इस सिलसिले में नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये जो मेरे दो तीन मुझाव हैं, मैं चाहता

हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उन को मान लें।

अब्वल तो यह कि जो आप ने नामिनेशन की बात रखी है उस को बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिये। यहाँ पर यह मुझाव दिया गया है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को उस में रखा जाये। हमें इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को रख लीजिये। लेकिन इस में आवश्यक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

दूसरे एग्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी जो बनाई गई है उस में भी हमारा ऐतराज यह है कि उस में नामिनेटड लोग नहीं होने चाहियें चुने हुए लोग ही उस में जाने चाहियें।

तीसरी बात जो यह कही गई है कि तमाम क्वेश्चन्स बाई वोट डिमाइड होंगे, उस में २।३ मैजोरिटी होनी चाहिये।

चौथा मुझाव यह है कि खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज को भी इस में ले लिया जाय।

इन चार मुझावों के साथ मैं आम तौर पर इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ, मगर साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन चलाने के लिये उन तमाम मुझावों पर गौर करें जो पहली दफा कमेटियों ने दिये हैं, तभी जा कर इस देश में कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन सफल हो सकता है।

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** I have been trying to understand the reasons for which this Bill has been introduced and I entirely agree with the hon. Member Shri Patel regarding the objections he pointed out to this Bill. It has been stated by the Deputy Minister that the functions that are intended to be carried out by the present Bill have been very well done by the body formed under the Act of 1956. Because the two bodies are now under two different administrative ministries this Bill has been introduced. Most of the functions or, rather all of them I should say, mentioned

[Shri Himatsingka]

in clause 9 of the Bill are connected with agriculture; the other body also continues to be under that Ministry and I cannot understand why this body which will also be connected and concerned with development, processing, marketing, etc. of agricultural products be under another Ministry except if you want to say that these things are intended to be done through co-operative societies. 'Co-operative' is a word which is producing charm in certain directions. In the name of co-operatives, things are done or are happening which one would not tolerate if such things are unconnected with that word and I will give some examples thereof afterwards. Therefore, I cannot understand as to why this should have been introduced to place it under another Ministry.

If you go to any important place in the village where a lot of important development work is going on, you will find a number of officers; development officer, welfare officer, health officer, agricultural officer, panchayat officer. My hon. friend behind me here remarks that it has no concern with this. After all the intention is to do certain things for improving agricultural production which also takes place in the villages. The main purpose of this Bill appears to be to borrow money from the Government of India and to lend it to the States. Broadly speaking, they will take money from the Government and advance it by way of loans or grants for financing co-operative societies. What happens is this: When you lend money the borrowers think that it is not payable. You will find that moneys lent are not being realised and the moment any attempt is made to realise such moneys there is objection and people begin to interfere in the work of realisation and therefore, all these moneys are lost. It appears from clause 9 that the object is to finance co-operative societies for employment of staff and implementing programmes of co-operative develop-

ment. Why cannot the something be done by the Food and Agriculture Ministry, which they have been doing so far? There is no reason why another body should be set up and separate expenditure incurred. As has been mentioned, the expenditure in 1963-64 will be Rs. 3.5 lakhs which will go on increasing. The only purpose, it appears, is to borrow money from the Centre and lend it to them.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** I said: it is not the only object. It would plan and promote co-operatives; I have said that also.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Planning will be by the Central body or by the State bodies or the different co-operative societies? After all, so far as the question of planning for production, processing, marketing, etc., is concerned, it all means the same thing. I do not see why there should be a duplicating and overlapping of functions and increasing difficulties at every stage. As a matter of fact, what will happen is that if a person comes for something to be done, one Ministry will say, "put this thing before the other Ministry" and the man will be like a shuttle-cock, being sent from one Ministry to the other. Therefore, I feel that there is no justification for a separate body to be set up.

I was mentioning about the charm in the word "co-operation." What happens in Assam? Hon. Members from Assam will support me when I say this. In Assam, Government has given monopoly to co-operative societies to purchase paddy. If you make enquiries as to what is happening to those co-operative societies and how they are functioning and what is the fate of the agriculturists who have to come and sell paddy, you will realise what an injustice and harm is being done to them. The co-operative societies have not been provided with sufficient funds. They have got no

arrangement for storage or purchasing. As a result, a lot of unfair activities are going on and the agriculturist is suffering. For a co-operative society for a sugar farm, only Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs come from different persons—the co-operatives—and the rest had to be found by the Government. The total needed is about Rs. 70 lakhs. The sugar that was produced cost about Rs. 60 per maund in the first year. That is the cost of the sugar that was produced. What I was feeling is that we should not be charmed by the word "co-operative" unless it functions properly. Certainly, the work that is intended to be done is very important. If programmes can be formulated for production, processing, marketing, storage, etc., by co-operative societies certainly that ought to be done, but no separate body is needed for the same. All these functions can be carried out by the existing bodies.

Moreover, the main thing which will help in the increased production of agricultural produce is the supply of seeds, manures, fertilisers, etc. Simply because you increase the number of bodies for doing this work, it does not mean that it will help in the distribution of better seeds, proper seeds, supply of seeds in time or the supply of manures and fertilisers in time. These things have to be arranged whether by this body or any other body. What has to be done is to make arrangements for the supply of all these things and not to increase the number of bodies with the same objects to be performed or fulfilled. Therefore, what I feel is that actually our attention should be diverted and applied to finding ways and means whereby we can be in a position to supply the needs of cultivators by seeing that they get proper seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and a lot of other articles for the development of agricultural activities and produce. But not much is being done in that direction, or, rather, not sufficient is being done in that direction. Our attention should

be focussed towards that direction so that our people get these things—they need these things—in time, in proper quantities and in proper quality and at reasonable rates. That should be our intention and only then our purpose will be very much served and helped.

One of the objects is said to be the import of agricultural produce. Is not the Agriculture Ministry importing whatever articles we need? They are importing them. About export, I do not know how these co-operative societies will be in a position to export, which is a very big thing and a technical thing, and which needs a lot of experience and a lot of information of world markets. I do not see in the near future whether any co-operative society will be in a position to take up any of these activities that are intended by way for export of any agricultural commodity. Therefore, I feel that the matter needs very careful consideration and examination before we really support this Bill.

As I said, the objects are not bad, but these objects can be performed and are being performed by other bodies, and there is no need for duplicating the same. The money that will be spent in the employment of persons, etc., will be better utilised for the supply of seeds, fertilisers, etc. With these words, I say that the matter should be reconsidered.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** I have been listening to the debate and heard my hon. friends speaking on this Bill which seeks to establish a National Co-operative Development Corporation. While moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, the hon. Deputy Minister had put before the House the development of the co-operative sector and the co-operative movement as a whole. I would like to ask the question: what is the ultimate aim of the co-operative movement? Our ultimate aim is prosperity. When we want to establish or develop this co-operative sector, we must be



[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

very clear in our mind. I am always one with those who support the co-operative movement. When I look at the co-operative movement, the picture which the hon. Deputy Minister presented to the House comes to my mind. Let us look at the practical aspect of the co-operative movement. Co-operation has developed in quantity on a large scale,—in statistics and numbers. But when we look at the practical aspect of the co-operative movement, we really feel where we are going. A time has come when we should stop and think and think again, about which type of co-operation and co-operative sector we want to develop and what would be our pattern.

I would tell the House in brief how this philosophy is implemented in action. Our ultimate aim is, through this co-operative movement, to develop agricultural production, processing, marketing and other things. But really, how far have we progressed in this matter? Our aim is to establish a separate corporation. We are always starting different organisations on a gigantic scale, with a top-heavy administration. But how do they deliver the goods? After the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank, which has revolutionised the co-operative movement, we had the V. L. Mehta Committees report also before us. If you look at both the reports, and the policy of the Government and the programme of the Government as to how the philosophy is implemented in practice, you will realise the present position.

One point which I want to place before the policy-makers of this Government is this. In any policy 50 per cent of it should be theoretical, but you must have at least 50 per cent mass approach. How is the thing going on practically? How we are implementing the programme practically must be examined. I will tell the House that even in the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee,

they have said that co-operation has failed but co-operation must succeed. On the same lines, I want to use the same words; co-operation has failed but co-operation must succeed. The Reserve Bank was advancing crores of rupees at 1½ per cent, but when the money goes to the farmer, the real agriculturist has to pay nine per cent interest. How is it? From the Reserve Bank to the farmer, though the middle agencies, how is that there is such a great difference, when credit is transferred from one organisation to the other? We are now establishing a central corporation and this corporation will advance to the State Banks, and the State Banks will advance to the district banks and the district banks will advance to the primary societies. Through this ladder, this top-heavy administration, the cost will not be cheaper but it will be dearer. Why do you duplicate the agencies? The Reserve Bank is directly advancing to the State Banks. You are also starting a new corporation which will advance money for all these purposes. What is the use of that agency? The Reserve Bank has its own organisation. Through that agency the present State Banks directly take the loans. They distribute them to the district banks. The district banks will give it to the primary societies. First of all, there must be clarity of thought. When we want to develop the co-operative sector, there should not be overlapping of agencies. The ultimate aim is production and prosperity. Let us see what type of credit we are advancing. There are agencies for advancing long-term, short-term and medium-term credit, but there is no coordination and unification. We are organising a separate agency for long-term advancement and for short-term advancement, there is a separate organisation. All these administrative costs have to be borne by the real farmers and agriculturists.

We expand the co-operative movement. We give statistics saying so

many lakhs of cooperatives have been organised, so many lakhs of shareholders are there and so many crores of capital have been advanced. But what is the quality change? There is no quality progress. So far as the rural area is concerned, if you appoint an enquiry commission, you will realise how many societies are defunct societies and how many societies are living on oxygen, i.e. societies which are taking advances from shawkars or exploiters. Before organising so many different types of agencies with top-heavy administration, Government should first of all find out what steps should be taken to attain uniformity and to deliver goods in a simple and straightforward manner. In the States, they have their own organisations. What will be the link between this organisation and the State Bank? There is no clarification as to whether the State Bank will take credit from this organisation or from the Reserve Bank. This should be clarified.

Even the Co-operation Ministry has not got a clear picture as to how far the cooperative sector is going to play an important role in this matter. There is challenge from other sectors also to this cooperative sector. At that time, the cooperative sector must be more vigilant, more efficient and more dynamic, so that it can deliver the goods for more production, more prosperity and more development.

I just wanted to draw the attention of the Minister to these two or three points. Quality progress should be there and an enquiry must be instituted. We must be told what steps Government are going to take to remove corruption from the cooperative movement. Corruption has gone deep down and because of that the cooperative movement has degenerated. So, in the interests of the cooperative movement, a new approach is required and while organising new corporations, Government should have a proper perspective of the cooperative movement.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Sir, while generally welcoming the provisions of this Bill, I have my own words of criticism about the necessity of having a Bill which means bifurcating the two organisations. The Act of 1956 was passed on the recommendation of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. That report clearly recommends that these two bodies—the National Cooperative Development Board and the Central Warehousing Corporation—should work in close cooperation. Not only that. It has also been stated that one of the functions of the Board is to give general directions to the All-India Warehousing Corporation. This Board was expected to be the parent body under which the Central Warehousing Corporation would function. This Board was holding more than 60 per cent of the shares of the Corporation. Out of 59,000 shares, 40,000 shares were held by this Board. Now these shares will be transferred to the Government of India, but the intimate connection which was necessary for the proper implementation of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee between the Board and the Warehousing Corporation is now to be cut off.

I think the words as put in the Statement of Objects and Reasons are not quite correct. It has been stated:

"In the altered situation and in the interest of the better functioning of the two bodies and for administrative convenience, it is considered that the two bodies should function independently under separate enactments."

There may be some administrative convenience. I am not sure about that. But it will not be correct to claim that in the interest of better functioning of the two bodies, they should be separated. Rather I feel that the Warehousing Corporation will go far astray from the ideal for which the corporation was set up. From the report of the Warehousing Corpora-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

tion, we have our apprehension that it has been functioning not so much to render help to the agriculturists and producers, but rather for the benefit of some richer section of the people. If this intimate connection between the Board and the Warehousing Corporation is cut off, I think the Corporation will go farther astray from the ideals for which it was set up.

Warehousing and have two functions. It can help the actual primary growers and the agriculturists or it can help the profiteers and rich merchants. I think the present tendency for the Corporation is to help the profiteers in cornering the stocks, so that they can shoot up the price. If the Corporation were divorced from this ideal of cooperation as envisaged by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, I apprehend that the Corporation will serve only the latter purpose, i.e., helping the profiteers and stock-pilers.

As regards the performance of the Board, the Deputy Minister, while moving for consideration of the Bill, gave us a very glowing picture about the development of the cooperative movement.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** I also stated the problems.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I know there has been quantitative improvement in the cooperative movement and I do not deny that there has been some qualitative improvement also. But basically, the cooperative movement in India, I should say, lacks the spirit of co-operation. The Deputy Minister has mentioned about the sugar cooperative factories. Most of the money has been supplied by this Board. I am not quite sure who are the members of these cooperatives, because they have not developed in my part of the country. But I have reason to believe that the members are not the real agriculturists who produce sugarcane or

the workers in the sugar factories, but they are somebody else, other than these two categories who have not been the real beneficiaries. If the cooperative movement develops only on Government money and to the benefit, not of the primary producers, but for the benefit of some middlemen or some richer section of the people, there should be concern for the Government regarding the quality aspect of the cooperative movement. Sir, I only can expect that the Ministry as such is not so complacent as the Deputy Minister's speech would indicate about the qualitative aspect of the co-operative movement.

The speaker who preceded me has referred to the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has been giving, I think, near about Rs. 80 crores annually at a subsidised rate of only 2½ per cent. To that Rs. 80 crores, this Board has added another about Rs. 4 crores annually. Compared to the sum given by the Reserve Bank, this sum of Rs. 4 crores is a paltry amount. I cannot understand why this should not have been processed through the Reserve Bank. The only point raised is that a certain part of the amount is given as grants and not as loans. That is all right. The amount given as grants may be processed through this Board or the Corporation that is likely to come, but the amount given as loan, I think, should be processed through one agency, through the Reserve Bank or its subordinate agent the State Bank. A government department or any corporation subordinate to the Government should not give any loan in that way, and it should be processed through one agency, which is the Reserve Bank of India.

After this Rural Credit Survey Report, we have also the report on credit conducted by the Committee presided over by Shri Vaikunthlal Mehta. That Committee has made certain important recommendations particularly about giving loans to

persons who may not be credit-worthy but who may be credit-deserving. Even though that matter was discussed in the consultative committee and through the Ministry here is very enthusiastic about that, I do not know whether any of the co-operative societies or the State Governments have shown any enthusiasm in giving loans to peasants who may not be credit-worthy but who may be credit-deserving. There will be a certain amount of risk in giving credit on the basis of standing crop.

With this is connected the aspect of linking credit with marketing. If the loan is given on the basis of standing crop or on the honesty and integrity of the loanee, surely the co-operative societies will have to step into the field of marketing. From the report we find that up till now about 1800 marketing societies have been benefited by this Board. From another report I find that the total number of marketing societies including the State, Central and the primary societies would be near about 3000 or a little more than 3000. Why is it that the remaining societies have not been helped? Did they not approach the Board for any help, or is it that there is anything wrong with those societies due to which the Board could not give any help to them? After all, India has over 5,50,000 villages all over the country. There are a number of markets—they may not be big mandis, but markets big enough to attract commodities worth lakhs of rupees—all over the country. In such a big country, if only 1800 marketing societies with a sale of commodities worth Rs. 192 crores have been benefited or have been helped by this Board, I think the achievement of this Board in that regard is not very commendable, particularly when we remember that in 1960-61, the value of agricultural produce was worth over Rs. 6,500 crores.

As regards the functions of the Corporation, clause 9 gives us the functions. Apart from the generality of the purposes, sub-clauses (2)(a),

(b) and (c) enumerate the special functions on which the Corporation is expected to concentrate. In this I do not find any mention of processing, marketing, storage etc. If, as is said here, the Corporation will concentrate primarily on the items mentioned in sub-clauses (2)(a), (b) and (c), I am afraid the aspect of processing and marketing will not get the due attention of this Corporation.

It has been mentioned in the report of the Third Plan, in the Chapter on price policy, that what is important for consideration is that the producer gets the price which the consumer pays, that not a portion of it or a considerable portion of it is taken away from the producer by the middlemen: Whether the grower always gets the benefit of the price that the consumer pays or whether his gains are intercepted by middlemen is the main consideration for any economic policy of the Government, particularly for the price policy. So, if this Corporation or the co-operative movement does not take proper care about processing, marketing and other things but only gives money for credit purposes, then I think the price policy of the Government will be hampered.

There are one or two other points which I would like to mention. The Rural Credit Survey specifically mentions that the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission must be a member of this Board. According to the 1956 Act he is there. But in this Bill I do not find any mention of the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission. I think that functionary is an important man as regards agricultural commodities, and I hope under the powers given the Government will take care to see that the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission will always be there on this Board.

I have some basic objection to the designation "Corporation". This will be a promotional body and not at all a commercial body. This body will not have any share capital. It will

[Shri A. C. Guha]

depend on the annual recurring grants or loans from the Central Government. Therefore, it is better that the designation "Corporation" be avoided and the older designation "Board" be retained. "Corporation" would generally mean a commercial body or a Municipal Corporation. There is only one Corporation which is a promotional body and that is the Handicrafts Corporation. But that has also got a share capital and the Central Government has subscribed to that share capital. In that sense it can be called a corporation. But there is no share capital for this body. I think, therefore, that to call it a "Corporation" will be misnomer for this body.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have often admired the probity and the practical idealism of the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation but, frankly, I am sorry that the present piece of proposed legislation does not credit to Speaking in an entirely non-partisan spirit, I feel that not sufficient attention has been bestowed upon this subject so that what we have before us is nothing more than a routine recasting of the earlier institutional body that we had, namely the Board. I feel that opportunity should have been taken while streamlining, the institutional set-up, while recasting the organisational set-up, to make radical, importance and far-reaching changes; but, this opportunity unfortunately, has not been availed of and I feel, therefore, that this is a premature piece of legislation. It may be very well conceived but it is ill-delivered. So, in the interests of giving to the country a mature and a well-considered piece of legislation, I should like to commend the suggestion made by Shri U. M. Trivedi that this will be referred to a Select Committee and in the alternative, I would like to request the Minister to bestow very considerable thought on the various provisions in this proposed legislation.

There is perhaps a definite functional need for such an institution. It is perhaps true that an organisation like this would promote pointedly the cause of co-operation, but the only justification that is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to which some of the earlier speakers have referred is:

"...there has been a re-allocation of business by which the administrative control of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board has been transferred to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation while the administrative control of the Central Warehousing Corporation continues to be in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The two bodies are thus under the administrative control of two different Ministries. In the altered situation and in the interest of the better functioning of the two bodies and for administrative convenience, it is considered that the two bodies should function independently under separate enactments."

If that is the only justification, then there was no justification for the haste with which this Bill has been brought before us. I feel that though it does not actually add to the large institutional framework, it does put on the statute book an enactment which has been ill-considered in the sense that various provisions, a discussion of which is not appropriate in details at this stage, have not been gone into with sufficient forethought, with sufficient foresight.

I feel that the scheme of the Bill, in the first place, lies buried in a welter of confusion. Even the preamble is of no great assistance to us. Secondly, I feel that the drafting of the Bill, I am sorry to say, is rather of a poor order, and contains expressions which are evidently loose and

not fit to find place in a Bill brought by the Government before us; it would be excusable perhaps if a private Member brought it because he has not got the resources, but if bodies such as the Government of India bring forth a piece of legislation which is not properly drafted, it does not reflect well on them. I feel that this is evidently one of the numerous progeny the ever-prolific female that is bureaucracy. The anxiety is to put another enactment on the statute book without really considering the various pros and cons of the provisions contained therein and this, I think, is a great shortcoming in the present proposed piece of legislation before us.

I feel that a detailed discussion of the failures and successes of co-operation is not warranted at this stage. It is not appropriate for us, while discussing this Bill, to go into the details of the failures and successes of this movement in this country. The failure of co-operation in this country is the failure of the human element. It exemplifies the crisis of national character to which our country as a whole is at present subject. But I would like to say that in providing for an institutional framework, in trying to streamline procedures, we must make an effort to see that a legislation is enacted which would promote the ends and the cause which we have in view. I do not think that the present proposed corporation would be able in any great manner or measure to promote the cause of co-operation in this country.

First, I would like to refer to the looseness of the Bill. For example, the preamble itself says that it is:

"A Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of development of agricultural produce and certain other commodities on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith".

These "certain commodities" are no doubt the notified commodities which are defined in clause 2(e) of the Bill. Now, when we try to find out what a "notified commodity" is, we find that we are only travelling in a vicious circle which it is impossible to break at any point because a notified commodity is a commodity which is notified by the Government. What a definition! And what vagueness in trying to provide for the regulation of certain commodities by setting up a corporation. This means that all commodities which are not agricultural produce are covered within the scope of this Bill, and I suppose there is hardly anything which could not be defined as non-agricultural produce. If you divide all produce into agricultural and non-agricultural then practically everything could come under the regulation of this corporation but that is, I suppose, reducing it to an absurdity. So, it is very evident that the notified commodities, or those "certain other commodities" ought to be well-defined. We cannot, in fairness to ourselves and in fairness to the country, leave the scope of these "certain other commodities" or "notified commodities" completely unaccounted, completely unexplained in the legislation which we are seeking to put on the statute book.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Please read it once again. I think there is sufficient explanation to say that it is not a blanket provision.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What clause is the hon. Minister referring to?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I am saying that on page 2 there is a full explanation for "notified commodity".

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** But the difficulty is, as I have already referred to, clause 2(e) refers to certain entries in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. I do not think that "notified commodity" is sufficiently specific in this legislation. If it is then I would like the Minister, while he is addressing the House again, to specify

as to what are those various notified commodities. Is he notifying them in advance? Is he able to say what they are?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** They will be tobacco, coffee and tea.

**Dr. K. L. Singhvi:** The Minister says that tobacco, coffee and tea are the three notified commodities. Then where is the need for a notified list? We only need to say that along with the agricultural produce these three other commodities will be included. Why phrase laws in such ambiguous manner so as to leave the laymen and even the lawyers in considerable confusion?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I am sorry to disturb my hon. friend. Does the hon. Minister want to tell us that these notified commodities will travel beyond item 33?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** No.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Then under what head will you get the following:

"the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products"?

Does he want to bring it under that head? What is a notified commodity? Under what head will it come?

16-00 hrs.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I am thankful to Shri Trivedi for the intervention he has made. I feel that everyday we are letting loose concepts which are not properly defined and therefore we are providing for more confusion, more litigation, more difficulties and more equivocation. Why can the statute not be more simply and more directly drafted? We do not have to travel in circles in order to see what commodities we want to cover within the scope of this piece of

legislation. Legislation is supposed to clarify and simplify; it is not supposed to confuse.

I would also like to refer to certain aspects of the proposed legislation. One of the hon. Members here suggested that in clause 4 we should provide that if in the opinion of the Government it is an offence involving moral turpitude then such a person may not be taken in the Corporation. I would take serious exception to that. Of course we would not like to give such blanket powers to the executive to define what offences they would like to include as offences involving moral turpitude.

In this connection I would also like to endorse Shri Trivedi's observation that there should be no real distinction between offences involving moral turpitude on the mere criterion of the sentence awarded. Whether it is a sentence of a month, or of two months or of two years, it should make no difference as long as there is an offence which involves moral turpitude. I think, we should exclude a person who has been guilty of an offence involving moral turpitude from becoming a member of the Corporation.

I would also like to refer to clause 6 in which the Central Government is given blanket and general powers for the removal of members without stating within the body of this piece of legislation the grounds on which such removal can be ordered by the Union Government.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** Reasonable opportunity is there.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Reasonable opportunity is there but no grounds for removal are prescribed. They may give a reasonable opportunity but grounds for removal are not specifically stated or defined.

Similarly, I feel that it is wrong to provide in clause 21 that the Central Government in its sweet will and at its own discretion may dissolve the Corporation. This again is a provi-

sion which arms the Government with arbitrary powers.

I could go on and on in respect of this piece of legislation but the Rules of Procedure of this House are that we do not discuss the clauses in detail. But I do refer to them because they involve fundamental principles regarding this legislation.

I would also like to refer to the fact that the existing Board is sought to be transformed into a Corporation, but I do not find the necessary incidents of a Corporation in the proposed organisation. The first and fundamental incident of a Corporation is autonomy and I find that this Corporation is very much tied to the apronstrings of the Central Government and the Bill does not provide for an adequate measure of autonomy for this Corporation.

In the same way I feel that this Bill does not purport to define the relationship between this Corporation on a national level and the myriads of co-operatives and co-operative organisations which exist all through the country and in letting this relationship remain obscure I think the Bill has failed in one of its basic purposes.

I feel that at least in the case of this particular piece of proposed legislation Government has approached the business of legislation in somewhat lighthearted manner. I do say this not with any gusto but with a sense of sorrow because—I am sure, Sir, as a lawyer yourself, you are aware—in this country we are bringing on the statute book ill-conceived, ill-delivered and ill-drafted enactments everyday. I think if Parliament is to perform its basic and all-important duty of giving proper legislation to the country, it must necessarily provide for more mature and deep consideration of the matters involved in the provisions of proposed legislation. I, therefore, suggest that the hon. Minister should agree either

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to hold us the passage of the Bill or to a Select Committee in order that the Bill may receive a greater and a more mature consideration.

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to compliment the Ministry on coming forward with the proposal for a corporation instead of the Board. No doubt, the objects stated in the Bill do not speak very clearly whether it will only be transferring the work of the Board to the Corporation just for higher administrative expenses or whether it will, on the contrary, be to enhance, to implement and to have further progress of the co-operative movement and the processing and marketing aspect of the co-operative movement. As I understand from the objects of the Bill, the existing National Co-operative Development Board and Central Warehousing Corporation, no doubt, works interdependently but there are two separate and independent Ministries. The fundamental aspect, that is, the co-operative part of it, is not necessarily only overproduction or producing more agriculture products but the whole process of a systematic life, that is, all the agricultural produce should be systematised into or channelised through a co-operative system as a whole.

I have a very long experience of the co-operative movement and that too in the different units, whether it is an apex unit at the District or State level or a primary unit, grants or subsidies or loans are so sparse that I will not wholeheartedly agree with the rosy picture given by the hon. Deputy Minister. The progress, no doubt, is very great, but it may not be so encouraging to the existing co-operators as to what end or after what period the whole society will be engrossed into a co-operative system alone.

Now, let us take one or two examples. We want to channelise every produce of the agriculturist



[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

through marketing societies. There are marketing societies at every Taluka level and at village level who have no finances of any nature to deal with even 10 per cent of the marketing of the agricultural produce. As my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha very rightly said, today the Central Warehousing Corporation indirectly helps only profiteers who can purchase from the market and hoard their stocks in the marketing centre by having a godown of their own. Very recently the financial aspect of this independent Corporation has been envisaged and a circular is being issued. But Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 6 crores a year is too small an amount to cover an area of 550 lakhs villages and so many primary units. I come from Gujarat State. It is after more than three years that a co-operative society has its turn to have a godown. It is after more than two years that we get our share contribution from Government as is required for a primary unit to run and to give to the individuals. As is well said by the hon. Deputy Minister the average loan to an agriculturist hardly comes to Rs. 100 or Rs. 110. If we really want to progress, the Co-operative Department wants a corporation independently which can go ahead with the co-operative movement at its back and with all apex or primary institutions to come forward at a little faster speed whereby the real agriculturists get an advantage.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** In every-thing, Gujarat ranks very high.

**Shri Man Singh V. Patel:** My hon. friend The Deputy Minister has said in his initial speech that so far as the cotton sale and ginning aspect is concerned, Gujarat is No. 1, but as far as agricultural produce is concerned, UP is No. 1.

As far as I know, in my district, there are about seven Taluka sale and purchase unions, and about 900 primary co-operative societies, but not

a single warehouse or a godown has been built by either Central Warehousing Corporation or State Warehousing Board. If after six years of working, the Central Warehousing Corporation cannot have a phased programme whereby it can provide at least one warehouse in a district with 16,85,000 population, how can we expect that the whole processing will be canalised through these marketing societies?

As I understand it, the purpose of having an independent corporation is that the work will be speeded up, and the progress of the co-operative movement will be accelerated, and certain additional facilities will be provided for the small apex units, the district units and taluk units, so that they will get their godowns, they will have their share capital, and they will also have certain additional facilities for processing and marketing at each unit level.

With these remarks regarding supporting the present Bill, I have got one drastic suggestion to make to the Ministry. I would suggest that in any corporation the majority of the members should in no case consist of officials. The present Bill envisages 21 members in all, out of whom only 8 are non-officials. Some of my hon. friends with progressive views or otherwise are saying in a spirit of criticism that it should be a fully democratic body. But I may not go to that stage at this moment. In the initial stage, when the corporation itself is just coming up, and without having any share capital of its own, is mainly dependent on the Central Government, I would not mind if it is a nominated body with all the respective agencies and other interests of co-operation represented on it. But out of 21 members, there should necessarily be at least 12 non-official members. So, I would suggest that at least clause 3(3) (i) may be amended in such a manner that the Central

Government may nominate only six representatives of the Government, or clause 3(3) (v) may be amended so that they can nominate about 12 non-official members. In any case, the membership may be increased or reduced, but the majority should be non-officials.

Clause 10 provides for an executive committee which is also to be nominated by the Central Government. I would earnestly urge the Ministry that they should leave this executive committee to be elected by the whole corporation. When once Government take a decision and form a corporation consisting of members fully nominated by Government, they must leave the freedom to the corporation to form the executive committee; at the most, they may provide that the vice-chairman or chairman may be nominated by Government, but the remaining members of the committee should be chosen by the corporation as a whole. There should not be repeated nominations each time even in a small executive committee of such a corporation.

There has been a lot of criticism about the term 'notified commodity' not having been defined properly. As I understand it, some of my hon. friends have suggested that milk will also be considered as a commodity coming within the meaning of this term. But as I see it, entry 33 in List III of the Seventh Schedule may not include it; tobacco, tea, coffee etc. may come under the term 'notified commodity', but milk may not; but I would call milk even as a direct agricultural produce, because the chief subsidiary income of an agriculturist is from milk; so, milk should necessarily form a part of the category of notified commodities. The reason why I talk of milk is this. Gujarat can take pride at least in one dairy, namely the Amul Dairy in Kaira district, which is run on a co-operative basis. According to the last census, there are two other districts having a much more cattle population than Kaira itself. I belong to one of them. There

we have recently formed a district co-operative milk union. We are having a tremendous production of milk. We want to process and market it on the same lines as at Amul. When the agriculture departments of the respective Governments, Central and State, were phasing their plans under the Third Five Year Plan, they might not have envisaged the possibility of the development of this co-operative movement in other districts. Such co-operative movements can also be covered by this Corporation.

With these remarks, I compliment Government on the courageous stand they have taken not only in respect of the bifurcation of Board and a Corporation but also in envisaging a bright future for the co-operative movement to be ushered in, in a very short period.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Before you call upon the hon. Minister, I would like to submit just one point for his consideration. It is stated that this Bill extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But I understand there are certain constitutional procedures to extend the laws passed by this House to that State. I would request the hon. Minister to take those steps for the extension of this law to Jammu and Kashmir.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am very glad, and grateful to the House, that on the subject of this Bill there has been a fairly exhaustive discussion on various aspects of the co-operative movement in the country. My hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha, said that when my hon. colleague, the Deputy Minister moved the Motion for consideration, he reflected a certain amount of complacency about what has been achieved under co-operation till now. We have never claimed any very great success in the co-operative movement, particularly in the qualitative sense, till now. I have myself every time I have discussed this subject in the House, at the time of the budget

[Shri S. K. Dey]

grants or on other occasions, never failed to mention that we inherited a jungle.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** What steps have been taken?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am coming to that

Since the Ministry was created, we have throughout been engaged in building an order out of that jungle. You know that the Ministry has appointed a number of committees headed by very distinguished people in the country who have served the co-operative movement. Some of them were established under the Ministry, some others under other auspices. The recommendations of all these committees have been carefully analysed in the Ministry and with the State Governments and considerable improvement has already begun to take place. But you cannot put a jungle in order in a vast sub-continent such as ours in a period of three or four years. Ever since we had this subject transferred to the Ministry and a new department was created, an effort has been made to build up the non-official sector of the co-operative movement in the State. I would say if there is anything for which this Ministry can feel proud, it is the fact that it has from the every beginning tried to displace officials from the helm of the movement, and substitute non-officials almost throughout the country. In the past even Ministers used to be the head of the co-operative institution. Today neither in the Centre nor in the States, with maybe one or two exceptions, are Ministers to be found as office-bearers in any of the co-operative institutions. We have tried to ensure that even Government officers keep away from their position as office-bearers in the co-operative institutions, and we are trying to build up a federated structure of the co-operative movement from the village upwards. There is today a National Marketing Federation, purely non-official. It is, under the revised cons-

titution, a federation of the State institutions. Again, the State marketing bodies are being attempted to be built into federated structures based on the village co-operatives and the marketing units. We have at the national level the National Sugar Syndicate. We have today in the National Co-operative Union, an outstanding administrator whose ability is unquestioned in the country, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, a Member of the other House and ex-Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, who has taken up the responsibility of running the National Co-operative Union at the instance of the Prime Minister, ourselves and many other non-official co-operators in the country who pressed on him to come into it. We have transferred the entire responsibility for training and education, regardless of any risks that might be involved, to the National Co-operative Union, to a special Board. Does it indicate that the Government wishes to strengthen its stranglehold on the co-operative movement? It indicates that we are attempting very honestly and sincerely to build up structures of the people themselves, co-operators, to which we can hand over responsibilities. That is what is being attempted.

I feel a little distressed that there should be so much of misunderstanding as to the purpose of this Bill. This is not a new Bill that we are introducing. A Bill was introduced in Parliament several years ago, which was a Bill for a Corporation. It was the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act of 1956, and it said under section 3(1) that with effect from such and such date as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette fix in this behalf, there shall be established at New Delhi a corporation by the name of the National Co-operative (Development and Warehousing) Board. Here again, the title is the same—it is the National Co-operative Development Corporation Bill, and there is no difference whatsoever.

Why do we introduce a new Bill? The question is very simple. When four or five years ago the Bill was passed by Parliament, there was no national co-operative policy in the country. There was a policy that was adumbrated by the Reserve Bank's Committee on Rural Credit, and according to that, just for the purpose of giving financial assistance, a new corporation was envisaged in the Warehousing and Co-operative Development Board. So, the Bill came here, and a new Board was created. A couple of years later, very justifiably, and the House should feel very happy about it, the National Development Council took a decision that co-operation should be given a new look and a new spirit. According to that, the Government of India created a new department of co-operation charged with the special responsibility of promoting co-operation, so that it could grow to be a people's movement, as a counterpart of the people's political democracy which was being envisaged under Community Development and Panchayati Raj etc.

When this new and enlarged responsibility was given to a newly constituted Ministry in the Centre, it was quite obvious that the Board, which was to be an agency of the Government for allotting funds to the States as a corporation and for giving joint assistance of the non-officials and officials to the State Government while servicing the States from the Centre, also must be transferred to the newly created Department of Co-operation. It was transferred; and, as my colleague had earlier mentioned, under the orders of the President.

When the department was created, it was envisaged that there would be two organisations, one looking after the warehousing board as a commercial institution and the other looking after the Co-operative Development Board, which would be attached to the new Department of Cooperation.

I could have easily brought in an amendment of the old Act. But, we

felt that it is a new department that has been created in the Government of India and it was proper that we establish a new Board with a new constitution of its own rather than getting mixed up with the constitution of the Warehousing Board. It is intended that the representatives of the Warehousing Board will be represented in this Board also and *vice versa*. That way, the activities of the two can be properly co-ordinated. In any case, both of them will be working under the Government of India and that way the Government of India was also being represented on both the Boards and they will be able to bring about proper coordination.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know whether that Warehousing Corporation will also be working on a cooperative basis? If so, why that also should not be transferred?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** For that a new Bill will be placed before the House and I am sure the hon. Member will have ample opportunities of discussing that Bill and ensuring, to the extent feasible in the context of today, the co-operative character or the potentiality of cooperative development in the Warehousing Board also.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I did not quite understand the hon. Minister. Is the main object or rather the chief object of bringing this Bill to vindicate the existence of the new cooperative Department that has been started? Is this so?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am very sorry. Certainly, it is not the intention. Hon. Member Dr. Singhvi had mentioned that the Bill is not progressive enough. Words do not make any institution progressive. If words can make any institution progressive, we must be the most progressive country in the world, both in action and in theory. But it is the men who work the institutions that make the institutions progressive.

The work of this Board will be subject to the scrutiny of an institution

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like the Parliament of India. And every year, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this House has an opportunity to tear the Board, and the Minister to pieces if it finds that they are not functioning progressively enough. I would come here and place all the cards before you without concealing any fact. I do not believe even the worst critic of the Community Development Ministry and the Cooperation Ministry would ever say that this Ministry has been guilty of not placing all the facts before the Members of Parliament. I do not know what I have not placed before them. In fact, I had put even my own loud thinking before the House whenever I got an opportunity for that.

Question has been raised about 'notified commodity'. As the Bill has been worded, in the first place, it mentions only agricultural produce. Now, there are other matters, as my colleague had mentioned earlier, like tea, coffee, tobacco etc. These also are part of the activities which must be handled by this Cooperative and Development Board. That is why there has been an enabling clause incorporated in this Bill enabling the Government of India to declare a 'notified commodity', which means any commodity other than agricultural produce.

Clause 2(e) on page 2 says:

"notified commodity" means any commodity (other than agricultural produce) which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a notified commodity for the purposes of this Act, being a commodity with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of entry 33 in List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution;"

If the Government is exercising its power badly, Parliament has always the opportunity of tearing the Government to pieces; that authority is not withdrawn by virtue of this particular clause. It is an enabling clause so

that we do not have to come to you every day for doing our day-to-day work.

Shri Narasimha Reddy has mentioned that Co-operative Development Board involves tremendous wastage of expenditure and also that the Community Development Ministry has been responsible for disintegrating the peaceful atmosphere in the countryside. He used many other strong words. I plead guilty to the charges he makes; I am very happy to be guilty of them. There was stagnation in the country and I am very happy if I have really succeeded through this Ministry as a representative of this House in disintegrating that stagnation, and creating some sort of a commotion in that stagnant pool so that a new order can be established. My unhappiness is that the disintegration of the stagnation that is there has not been effective enough. I am struggling hard and I would require a little more strength to be able to carry this through to success.

He says that there will be wastage of expenditure in the co-operative Board. All that we are attempting to do is not to get special funds for the Board from the Parliament. We are getting sanctions every year under the Plan for the Ministry. The funds of the Ministry are being routed through the Board. Some of the funds allocated to the Ministry of Co-operation under the Third Plan to be spent through the Board are being sent out to the States. If these funds had been given as loans by the Centre to the States there would have been no guarantee that they would be recovered promptly. So far as the Board is concerned, I am very happy to claim that virtually one hundred per cent of its loans are being recovered from the States because it is an independent Corporation created by an Act of this Parliament and so it can go on independently of any pressure for relaxation or collecting its dues from the State Government. It can

similarly insist that the funds that are being given by it shall be used for the purposes for which they are to be spent. Under the existing scheme of things there is no guarantee that funds given by the Government of India will be spent by the State for the same purpose for which they are given because the States have been given powers to appropriate and reappropriate funds from one head to the other and at least for the first nine months the State Government gets funds and there is no control over that. So, when the Board gives funds it gives them specially earmarked for specific purposes and nobody can divert these funds from those specific purposes. If they could not be spent the Board can recover it.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta** (Bhavnagar): Through which agency will the Corporation function in the States?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The State Government. It does not function directly. The State Governments are its agencies. Shri P. R. Patel mentioned that agriculturists must be made members of the societies and middlemen and intermediaries should not get the cream of the co-operative activities. That is actually the effort of this Ministry from the very beginning and we have been struggling hard for it. I believe there has been considerable improvement in this direction during the past three and a half years and I have no doubt whatsoever that with the support of this House we shall continue to improve and ensure that it is the actual farmers who will become the ultimate beneficiaries. In fact, the sugar mills in the country are providing the benefits virtually to the farmers alone. There are very few intermediaries involved. Our effort throughout has been to see that it is the primary producer who should become member of the primary societies and the higher organisations should become the federated structure of the primary institutions, thereby eliminating intermediaries who used to constitute a racket at one time. We are still

fighting that racket but we believe we have made considerable progress.

It has been suggested that if the Reserve Bank can give 80 to 90 crores of rupees every year, the co-operative development board need not bother to be the separate agency for loaning Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores, a paltry sum, as against the 80 to 90 crores of rupees or even a higher figure of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank is offering short term credit over a period from year to year, whereas this board is giving loans and subsidies, subsidies for managerial expenses and strengthening co-operative organisations both in the Government as also in the co-operative institutions themselves. The loans are given for share capital in co-operative institutions. The Reserve Bank cannot be involved in giving long term loans and getting into transactions which involve subsidies. It is the function of the Reserve Bank of a country to see that it remains free from all such activities which can effect its reputation abroad in the world market.

It has been asked, why nomination by Government and why not election. You can easily understand that a board is being created so that it can have a combination of the Government agencies which are dealing directly or indirectly with the subjects handled by the co-operative organisations in the country as also prominent non-officials and representatives of the co-operative movement. If we introduce an element of election, you will be compelled to ask the Government servants in that institution to come and vote for this person or that. Is it proper that a government servant should be asked to become a party to vote for this person and that? That is the first thing.

Secondly, it will immediately bring in a tug-of-war of party politics or group politics. We are introducing this as a combined, joint institution of people's representatives from the co-operative movement as also from the strategic Government organisations

[Shri S. K. Dey]

with a view to bringing the resources of both to the service of the primary producer, free of internal or external pulls of politics. Certainly you would not like to introduce elections in a thing of this nature.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** If the procedure for nomination is to be followed, why is it that an explicit provision is made for every interest except the marketing societies for whose benefit this Bill is being brought forward? There is an explicit provision for nomination except the marketing societies.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We have given the responsibility to the State Governments to give us a panel of names representing the various co-operative institutions in the States. Naturally the State co-operative union is one of the State institutions just as the State co-operative bank, the land mortgage bank and the apex marketing union and other institutions. When the State Governments give their panel of names, obviously they will try to select people from these different institutions and ultimately we who sit here and try to decide whom to select out of this panel will try to ensure that all interests are properly represented. We have mentioned in the Bill that all this nomination will be done according to the prescribed rules. So, these rules will be prescribed.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** May I put a question? Why this zonal representation for the States? Will it not create trouble for all the States?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** It will be by rotation. We will try to do that.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Then you will be creating jealousy between themselves.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There will be no jealousy because every State will be ultimately represented sooner or later.

Now, there has been a suggestion by Shri Sarjoo Pandey that there should be a uniform co-operative law at the Centre. I have answered this question repeatedly in this House. In the first place, we have no right to enact a law in this House on cooperation, according to the Constitution, unless it is amended, because it is a State subject. Secondly, even if you are to have an amendment of the Constitution and enact a law, how do you make sure that that law will be equally representative of all the regions in the country? From pre-historic to post-historic, you have all stages of civilization which are being represented in this country, with its wide diversity of conditions. Therefore, all we have done is to specify to the States what are the essential features they must provide for in their cooperative law and every State strives to enact a law in the State, suiting those essential provisions which we have urged on them. The purpose that this House has in view is being much better served by leaving this to the State Governments and I think they are doing it very well.

It has been asked why moral turpitude is confined to imprisonment of six months and why not 4 or 3 months. I am very sorry I am not a lawyer and I do not understand it. But we have been advised on this by the Law Ministry, who are drafting all the Bills which come before this House. I think it is their right view that anything which is less than six months can be considered as minor turpitude which should be condoned in course of time and anything which is above six months is something which is fairly serious and certainly we would not like to have a person who has committed such a serious moral turpitude to be a member of a board like this.

It has been suggested that the Agriculture Ministry is doing everything and why have a board at all. The Agriculture Ministry is promoting agriculture. In fact, they are providing seeds, fertilisers, doing research,

providing extension, etc. They have plenty to do. It is after weighing the load and character of the functions that ultimately the Government of India decided that the responsibility for raising organisations, whether political, democratic institutions like panchayats or social and economic democratic institutions like cooperatives, should go to the same Ministry. Therefore there is this Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, to which was delegated the responsibility by the Government of India for developing co-operation, particularly the agricultural side of cooperation and supplementing the activities of the Agriculture Ministry. So, this is not cutting across the function of the Agriculture Ministry. In fact, it is supplementing the activities of the Ministry and supplementing to the extent that we are functioning efficiently or we can function efficiently.

It has been said that imports and exports also should come to the co-operative organisation. The National Marketing Federation has already taken up the import and export of agricultural commodities. They have been exporting pulses. Even recently, I think the State Trading Corporation has taken up a big responsibility of exporting a large quantity of pulses this year. So, the National Marketing Federation has been given the opportunity to export commodities like this. In the same manner, in the matter of import of seeds, the National Marketing Federation has already started functioning. Recently there was a seminar of the State marketing cooperative unions which assembled here under the auspices of the decisions of the National Marketing Federation and decisions have been taken that they should expand their activities for helping the primary agriculturists through supplies and services, importing from abroad and exporting their produce to foreign countries. We expect with the passage of time, there will be considerable improvement.

It has been suggested that the rate of interest is too high. It is true that at 2 or 2½ per cent, the Reserve Bank lends money to the cooperative apex institutions. From there, this money has to come to the central bank and from there to the primary cooperative society. Then, though the Reserve Bank gives Rs. 80 crores, we require another Rs. 120 crores or Rs. 200 crores.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha):** How much is charged from the agriculturists?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Between 6 per cent to 9 per cent. That is the variation. This is nothing too high. Even in a very advanced country like Japan they are collecting about 12 per cent interest from the people. Anyway, that is no justification. The justification is this, that co-operative institutions receive only a limited amount from the Reserve Bank and they have to secure from the market a substantially unlimited amount. They cannot secure it from the market except at a rate of interest which is 4½ to 5 per cent.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** The Reserve Bank is advancing at 1½ to 2 per cent.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I think it is 2 per cent.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** The sugar mills advance money at 6 per cent to the growers whereas your co-operative societies realise 9 per cent.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Sugar factories are big institutions. They are equivalent to a large number of primary co-operative societies. If they give at 6 per cent, I think the primary co-operative societies should be highly justified in charging 9 per cent, because between them and primary societies there is a good deal of difference. There are also the servicing charges to be incurred. Wherefrom will all the money come? In any case, it is a question of availability. If money can be made available at a cheap rate, it will be given to them



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at a cheap rate. Besides, where does the money go? If there is some profit, that profit goes ultimately to the producer in the form of returns on their share capital. It goes to them as dividend or as reserve for the future building up of their own institutions.

It was suggested that assistance is not given to the landless and the marginal farmers. Here again, I think the House is aware that sometime ago, according to the recommendations of the Vaikunthlal Mehta Committee, we have introduced the system of outright grants to compensate for losses incurred by poor cultivators who may not be in a position to return the debts. With these outright grants we are hoping that the co-operative societies and the co-operative banks will be in a much better position to advance loans to people who were heretofore considered credit-unworthy. In fact, already there has been considerable improvement in the situation and we are trying to see that it expands.

It has been suggested that co-operative marketing is very inadequate. We agree that it is very inadequate. In fact, you may consider this to be the Achilles' heel of co-operation today as it stands. We realise that unless co-operative marketing and processing can be accelerated at a fairly fast pace it may not be possible for us even to expand the credit on which we have put our efforts and achieved success till now. Therefore, I may assure the House that we are trying to see that everything is done which is conceivable for the Ministry to do to accelerate the process of marketing as also processing. But you must appreciate that there are many interests which are deeply entrenched in the country and it is very difficult overnight to dislodge them. But gradually, I hope, we are putting in the thin end of the wedge which will ultimately work.

It has been suggested that this should be a promotional body and not a commercial one. We accept it com-

pletely. There is no question about it. It should be a promotional body. That is its main function and its term of reference.

Dr. Singhvi mentioned—and I am very happy that he did mention it this way—that failure of co-operation is the failure of the human character. We can enact laws here. We can procure money from inside, from abroad or from other sources. But, ultimately, what happens in the co-operative movement will be determined exactly by the character of the leadership that we can build up in the co-operative movement. We are hoping, with the various steps that we have already taken like building up apex co-operative institutions in the States and also at the Centre, with the further steps that we propose to take and with the additional support that this Board would give in future through its various functional committees, that we shall be able to make progress at a much more accelerated pace than we have done so far.

I would request that this House may consider this Bill as it is, without asking for a Select Committee because, as I mentioned earlier, this is not something new. It is not a new corporation that we are setting up. We are trying to regularise an institution which is already existing under a dual control. Therefore, we do not see what purpose a Select Committee can really serve. As I said, a change of word here or there does not make any institution progressive. Of course, it may make the document look very attractive.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** Clause 9(2)(b) says:

“provide funds to State Governments for financing co-operative societies for the purchase of agricultural produce and notified commodities on behalf of the Central Government.”

Will such co-operative societies purchase agricultural produce in the

competitive market or will Government fix some price and purchase it at that price?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** They will buy from the co-operative societies, and the co-operative societies will buy from the farmers according to conditions that are prevailing in a State. Suppose a State Government fixes a minimum level of prices for food commodities. Then the co-operative societies will buy according to the minimum price. Naturally, it will have to be competitive.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** Will the growers be compelled to sell to the co-operative societies at the reduced prices that the Government fix or will they be at liberty to sell it in the open market?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We have introduced no compulsion that I know of and today there is no need to introduce any compulsion. But if in future we make it a condition that heavy loans given to a cultivator must be linked up with marketing of his produce through a co-operative, I do not think there is anything very irregular about it. But we will make sure that such conditions are offered that the cultivator is not put to any discrimination.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put the amendment of Shri Trivedi for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

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

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of development of agricultural produce and certain other commodities on co-operative principles and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will now take up the clause by clause consideration.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. The clause by clause consideration cannot be taken up today under rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure which says:

"On the day on which any motion referred to in rule 74 is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles."

So, under this rule, we can take up the clause by clause consideration only tomorrow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think we have been going on like this, so far as I know.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I think the convention in this House is that the Bill should be taken from one stage to the other.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The rule is very clear and in very specific terms. So, I do not think we can override the rules. Therefore, we are debarred from any further discussion today under rule 75(1).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It refers to the general discussion and explains the scope of the general discussion. It does not mean that we should not take up the clause by clause consideration.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I find that it opens with the expression "On the day on which".

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** It is about the principles of the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It says the day on which we take up the general discussion. We have had the general

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discussion. We cannot go into the details of the Bill during general discussion. That is what is meant by this.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** My submission is that when it says "On the day on which any motion referred to in rule 74 is made", it does not refer to the period during which we discuss the Bill but it refers to the day. That is very clear from the language of the rule itself.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3.—(Establishment of the National Co-operative Development Corporation)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are several amendments standing in the name of Sarvashri P. R. Patel, U. M. Trivedi and Bade. I find that none of them is here. There is a Government amendment also standing in the name of Shri Shyam Dhar Misra. I will treat it as moved.

Amendment made:

Page 3,—

(i) for lines 11 to 14, substitute—

"(b) two shall be persons who have special knowledge of rural economics and co-operation; and";

(ii) line 15, for "(d)", substitute "(c)". (12)

(Shri Shyam Dhar Misra)

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

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 4 to 21 were added to the Bill.*

**17 hrs.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, we come to clause 22. There is an amendment to this clause by Shri Shyam Dhar Misra. Is he moving it?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** Yes; it is a consequential amendment.

*Amendment made:*

Page 9, line 7, for "(d)", substitute "(c)". (13).

(Shri Shyam Dhar Misra)

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

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 23 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 24 was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is an amendment to the Schedule, standing in the name of Shri P. R. Patel. Is the hon. Member moving it?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Yes.

I beg to move:

Page 11, after line 29, insert:

"I further declare that I shall not do any business similar to one the Corporation does and also I shall have no interest in any business done by anybody similar to one the Corporation does." (28)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The amendment is now before the House. Does the hon. Member want to speak on it?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I do not want to add anything; I have already spoken on it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put the amendment to vote.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

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

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I beg to move:

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

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

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

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Does the hon. Member want to speak at this stage?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have already exceeded the time allotted, by one hour.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** We may have exceeded, but we may sit tomorrow and then pass this Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In that case, the hon. Member can speak tomorrow.

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#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### THIRD REPORT

**Shri Rané (Buldana):** Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 7, 1962/Sravana 16, 1884 (Saka).*

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[Monday, August 6, 1962/Sravana 15, 1884 (Saka)]

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OBITUARY REFERENCES

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri M. Hifzur Rahman who was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha, Shri Purushottam Das Tandan who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the First Lok Sabha and Dr. B.C. Roy who was Chief Minister of West Bengal

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the Members shown against each :—

- (1) Chinese Sarvashri Siva-aggression murthi Swami, Hem in Lakakh. Barua, Prakash Vir Shastri, Mani Ram Bagri, Ramchandra Vithal Bade, H.H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Nath Pai, Priya Gupta, Hari Visnu Kamath, S. N. Dwivedy, Kishen Pattanayak and Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—*contd.*

COLUMNS

- (2) Series of Sarvashri K. An-Railway and Nambiar, P. accidents Kunhan, S. M. during the Banerjee, H. N. last four Mukerjee and months. Shrimati Reñu Chakravartty

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

116-19

- (1) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 718 dated the 26th May, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

- (2) A copy of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (No. 3 of 1962), promulgated by the President on the 20th July, 1962, under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution.

- (3) A copy each of the following papers :—

- (1) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. 8/26/62-Imp. dated the 20th July, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (4) A copy each of the following papers :—

- (i) Government Resolution No. 7 (1) Met/62 dated the 23rd June, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951

- (ii) Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1961-62

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications :—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 786 dated the 16th June, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to fruit and vegetable preservation industry.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 887 dated the 30th June, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952.

(6) A copy of the Rice-milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 dated the 7th July, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

(7) A copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 750 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 845 dated the 23rd June, 1962

(ii) G.S.R. No. 884 dated the 30th June, 1962

(iii) G.S.R. No. 952 dated the 14th July, 1962

(9) A copy of Report on the General Election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly, 1960.

## PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

120

(i) Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President:—

(1) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1962.

(2) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962

(3) The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1962

(4) The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1962 . . . . .

(5) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1962 . . . . .

(6) The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1962 . . . . .

(ii) Secretary also laid on the Table a copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill, 1962 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 21st May, 1962 . . . . .

## STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

120—33

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement on the situation in Ladakh and also laid on the Table a copy of White Paper No. VI containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between November, 1961 and July, 1962 and a further note dated 26-7-62 from the Government of India to the Government of China.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

133-46

(i) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai) made a statement on his recent visit to Western Europe and also laid on the Table a copy of statement made by him to the 34th Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.



## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

—*contd.*

(ii) The Minister of Railways (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement on the Railway accident at Dumraon on the 21st July, 1962

## BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

146—246

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra) moved the motion for consideration of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Bill.

An amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was moved by Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri S. K. Dey replied to the debates

The amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was negatived.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

The motion for consideration was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration was taken up. The discussion was not concluded.

## REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

246

Shri Shivram Rango Rane presented the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee

## AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1962/ SRAVANA 16, 1884 (SAKA)

Further consideration and passing of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Bill. Consideration and passing of the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill and the Extradition Bill.