

**LOK SABHA
DEBATES**

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XXXIV, 1964/1886 (Saka)

[September 21 to October 3, 1964/Bhadra 30 to Asvina 11, 1886 (Saka)]



Ninth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

No. 12 Tuesday, September 22, 1964/Bhadra 31, 1886 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 321 to 327	. 2909—48
Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5	. 2949—55
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 328 to 346	. 2955—70
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1001 to 1091	. 2970—3037
Re : statement on Defence Minister's visit to U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.	3038—46
Re : Motions for Adjournment—	
Contamination of water supply in Delhi	. 3046—49
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Death of some school children after taking CARE supplied mid-day meals.	. 3049—55
Re : Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance (Query)	. 3056—65
Papers laid on the Table	. 3065—66
Message from Rajya Sabha	. 3066—67
The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964. Returned from Rajya Sabha	. 3067
Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Bill—Introduced	. 3067—68
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1964-65	. 3068—82
Shri Subbaraman	. 3069—71
Shri B. R. Bhagat	. 3072—76
Representation of the People Bill—	
Motion to consider	3082—3103
Shri Jaganatha Rao	. 3082—84, 3099—3103
Shri P. K. Deo	. 3084—86
Shri Warrior	. 3086—89
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi	. 3089—90
Shri Bade	. 3091—93
Shri A. S. Saigal	. 3093—95
Shri Yashpal Singh	. 3095—97
Shri S.M. Banerjee	. 3097—99

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1	.	3103
Motion to pass	. .	3104
Shri Jaganatha Rao	. .	3104

Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Bill—

Motion to consider	. . . . .	3104—26
Shri Jaganatha Rao	. . . . .	3104—06
Shri P. K. Deo	. . . . .	3106—10
Shri Warrior	. . . . .	3111
Shri Heda	. . . . .	3112—14
Shri Bade	. . . . .	3114—17
Shri V. B. Gandhi	. . . . .	3117—19
Dr. M. S. Aney	. . . . .	3119—3120
Shri S. M. Banerjee	. . . . .	3120—23
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi	. . . . .	3123—25
Shri B. R. Bhagat	. . . . .	3125—26

Clauses 2, 3 and 1	.	3127
Motion to pass	.	3127
Shri B. R. Bhagat	. . . . .	3127

Resolution re: Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala —

Shri Hathi	. . . . .	3127—30
Shri Warrior	. . . . .	3130—42
Shri Maniyangadan	. . . . .	3143—55
Shri U. M. Trivedi	. . . . .	3155—60
Shri Khadilkar	. . . . .	3160—68 }

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 22, 1964/Bhadra
31, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. Members are in a great hurry to sit down even when I am yet bowing to the House.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I apologise, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: In showing respect to the Chair, they are showing respect to themselves.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He was not alone.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: असावधानी के कारण हो सकता है ऐसा हो जाये नहीं तो हाउस का कभी भी ऐसा ख्याल नहीं रहा। हाउस तो आप का बहुत आदर करता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं तो यही अपील कर रहा था कि जब हम अपनी इज्जत रक्खेंगे तो बाहर के लोग हमारी इज्जत रक्खेंगे।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Social Security Department

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{ Shri Himatsingka:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
*321. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

1171 (A1) LSD-1.

Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of establishing a separate department for Social Security;

(b) to what extent and in what manner Government have to enlist the willing collaboration of the States in formulating and implementing policies pertaining to social security; and

(c) what is the blue-print of the perspectives and the prospects of the social security measures during the Third and the Fourth Plans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) A separate Department of Social Security has been constituted with a view to fulfil and co-ordinate various measures and activities of the Central Government in promoting schemes of Social Security and Social Welfare.

(b) Some Schemes relating to Social Security are administered direct by the Government of India while some are administered through the agency of the various State Governments to whom the Central Government gives grants for the purpose. No difficulties in regard to the implementation of these policies, where necessary through the State Governments, have been experienced so far and their willing collaboration has been available.

(c) In the Third Five Year Plan, various targets were laid down for schemes of social security and these are being pursued vigorously. The blue-print for the Fourth Plan is under preparation and will be finalised shortly.

Shri Himatsingka: Has any evaluation been made of the results of work done so far?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This department was constituted only on the 9th of June 1964 and it is too early to have any evaluation of the work done by this department.

Shri Himatsingka: What was the allotment in the three Plans? Was it always declining with every Plan?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir; the grants in successive plans have been of a high order.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that the Central Social Welfare Board is considering to set up a high powered inspectorate for evaluation work in the country and if so, what is the agency to supervise the inspectors, and how far will it help in evaluation

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The entire working of the CSW Board is under consideration.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it a fact that the social security schemes under the Central Government were to be merged in order to enable the industrial workers to get pension after retirement and, if so, what progress has been made?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: A review committee has been appointed to evaluate the working of the Employees State Insurance Scheme. It is one of the proposals, I understand, under the consideration of the Committee.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Some of these schemes are executed through some social welfare institutions. In view of the implementation of panchayat raj scheme in the different States, would the Government like to co-ordinate through the panchayat raj institutions some of the schemes of the social welfare department?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The existing schemes are being implemented by the concerned institutions and it is too early for me to say whether pan-

chayat raj institutions can take them up.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that in constituting the Social Security Ministry certain departments of the various Ministries have been taken and clubbed together resulting in some dislocation of work in some Ministries and, if that is so, what action have Government taken to see that the individuality of each Ministry is kept intact?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): This question should be addressed to the Prime Minister. We are not aware of any dislocation, and so far as our Ministry is concerned, it is going on well.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि जो बूढ़े राज्य सभा में नहीं लिये जा सके और जिनकी सारी जिन्दगी सोशल सर्विस में कटी है और जिनके निर्वाह का कोई जरिया नहीं रहा, उन के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब अभी जवान हैं ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : सोशल सर्विस सेक्योटी में चूँकि हरिजन वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट भी आता है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ग्रनटचेबिलिटी अब तक नहीं मिल सकी है, उस के लिये सोशल सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट क्या कर रहा है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Originally, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes had been under the charge of the Home Ministry and when they were taken out and given to the charge of this department, all these schemes that were formulated before are being implemented.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In view of the fact that the Central Social Welfare Board has been transferred from the Education Ministry to the

Social Welfare Department, may I know whether this Board will be re-constituted and whether there will be many changes?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have under our consideration the question of re-constitution or the final set-up of the Central Social Welfare Board.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भंडार

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* 322. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती:
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या सामाजिक सुधार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भंडारों में हुए गबन के कुछ मामलों का सरकार को पता लगा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार स्वयं ऐसी कोई योजना बना रही है कि केन्द्र धन का उचित उपयोग करे ; और

(ग) दोषी संस्थाओं तथा/अथवा व्यक्तियों जिन में इनके कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) Yes.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission has suitable organised machinery for ensuring proper utilisation of its funds in all its centres. Periodical reports on utilisation of funds by the different centres of the Commission are received by Government.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Commission against the defaulting Organisations and individuals including its employees:—

- (1) The Commission has filed two civil suits. In one case decree has been passed.

- (ii) The Commission has lodged 22 complaints with the police; 3 criminal cases have resulted in convictions; in one case against an institution for misappropriation, the person in-charge has been sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भंडारों के जो ग न के मामले अब तक सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं वे कुल मिलाकर कितने घन की निधियों के मामले हैं और किन किन राज्यों में विशेषरूप से यह स्थिति चल रही है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I cannot exactly say, but in 22 cases complaints have been registered with the police and the matter is being pursued. In three other criminal cases, the persons concerned have been convicted. There are three civil suits. There is one criminal proceeding . . .

Mr. Speaker: Can he give the amount involved?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In one case the amount misappropriated is Rs. 51,000.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय की जानकारी में यह स्थिति भी आई है कि पीछे ग्रान्ध प्रदेश विधान सभा में इसी खादी ग्रामोद्योग भंडारों के सम्बन्ध में किसी एक सम्बन्धित मिनिस्टर के ऊपर भी कुछ लाठन लगाये गये थे, जिनको सिद्ध किया गया । यदि हाँ, तो वह कितने के मामले हैं ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I know that on the 26th June, 1964, one Mr. Thimma Reddy who was the Chairman of the State Khadi Board said that when they took over, the affairs of the State Board were in a mess and that he has put everything in order.

Shri Ranga: They are in a greater mess now!

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न तो यह था कि जब मंत्रालय को यह पता है कि गबन के मामले पचास के ऊपर हैं तो यह भी पता होना चाहिये कि कुल मिलाकर कितने के गबन के मामले हैं। जब हम लोगों को भी पता लग जाता है कि लाखों रुपयों के हैं तब सरकार को तो मालूम होना ही चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि एक ही अमाउंट का उन्हें पता है और वह बतला दिया गया, सब का उन को पता नहीं है।

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ०कु० सेन) : कुल रकम तो मेरे पास है। वह कुल मिला कर 70,404 रु 75 पैसे हैं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग मंडारों से जितनी चीजें बेची जाती हैं क्या उन की कीमत बाजार भाव से कम ली जाती है। यदि यह सच है तो उस से पड़ने वाला जो घाटा है उस में से सरकार कितना हिस्सा देती है और बाकी कौन देता है ?

Shri A. K. Sen : This is a separate question, Sir.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे कि खादी कमिशन द्वारा राजस्थान की जिन संस्थाओं को जो सीधा रुपया दिया गया है, उन में से एक ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो खादी बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं। जो रुपया खादी कमिशन ने राजस्थान को दिया है उसके बारे में उन सदस्य के खिलाफ आरोपों की जांच के लिये सरकार के पास कितने आवेदन आये हैं और उस के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao : I want notice; it is difficult for me to answer it now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि डिप्टी जनरल ने उन बोर्डों के खिलाफ रिपोर्टें हैं। यदि हां, तो कितने बोर्ड्स ऐसे हैं और

उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या एक्शन लिया है।

Shri Jaganatha Rao : Sir, the observations of the Public Accounts Committee made in their Nineteenth Report have been implemented and things have improved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Are there reasons to believe that the corruption that has crept into even these Gandhian institutions is a direct consequence of the pervasive miasma of corruption in our public and political life, and that Gandhian ideals and principles are being coldstored if not abandoned?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. This is not the manner in which a supplementary should be put. He might ask for any information that he wants.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Has Government received reports that such malpractices as have been uncovered in some of these khadi and village industries stores, these Gandhian institutions, have invaded these stores in all the States?

Shri A. K. Sen : That is a generalisation to which it is very difficult to agree.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Have they got facts, have they got reports? The other day I was in Mysore and I was told it was so there too.

Shri Ranga : It is there throughout India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : It is everywhere. I want to know whether the Gandhian principles have been coldstored.

Mr. Speaker : I am not allowing that question.

Shri Ranga : May we have, at some convenient time, a report from the Government containing extracts from the observations made by the Public Accounts Committees and Estimates Committees, both in the States as well as at the Centre, and the action taken thereon by the Government and the

Commission, and also the steps that the Commission propose to take to prevent these heads of State Commissions from appointing whosoever they like, from taking any steps they like and distributing the funds as they like, as has been happening now?

Shri A. K. Sen: All these observations will be borne in mind.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government cognizant of the widespread impression that this entire organisation of khadi and village industries has been converted into a rest home for disabled and mal-adjusted Congress politicians; if so, may I know what the Government propose to do about this state of affairs?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said earlier, there is no such general impression so far as we know.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is the impression on this side.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member knows more about the impression on the other side than myself.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does he deny it altogether?

Mr. Speaker: He said there is no such general impression.

श्री बृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन खादी ग्रामोद्योग मंडारों में जो कार्यकर्ता काम करते हैं उनको लगातार घाट घाट और नौ नौ घंटे काम करना पड़ता है ?

श्री प्र० कु० सेन : इस प्रश्न का मूल प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, my question should not be passed over like this. It is a very important question which is exercising the mind of many hon. Members in this House. I hope you will kindly ask the Minister to answer the question in a straight way.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has answered it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said, about the impression on the other side of the House the hon. Member is more aware than myself. I have given him more credit.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that in khadi and village industries stores all the genuine and good cloth is being passed on as damaged cloth and is under-weighted and under-priced; if so, whether any investigation has been made by this Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into minor details.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन खादी बोर्डों के खिलाफ गबन की शिकायत है, क्या उनको एड देना बन्द कर देंगे ?

श्री प्र० कु० सेन : एड बन्द करना तो मुनासिब नहीं है, लेकिन जब दुरुपयोग की रिपोर्ट होगी तो उसके विरुद्ध जो इतिजाम है वह करेंगे ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how much amount has been invested and spent by the Khadi Board? I would also like to know whether keeping in view the huge amounts involved, this mis-appropriation is very negligible. (Interruption). I would also like to know.

Mr. Speaker: What she has asked I have not allowed, so she need not ask further questions.

An Hon. Member: Is she asking a question?

Shri Ranga: It is this spirit which is responsible for the prevalence and even increase in corruption. Why do they not have a sense of proportion?

Mr. Speaker: It is my duty which Shri Ranga has now taken upon himself.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, she is trying to justify corruption.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed that question. Why should there be further discussion on that?

Shri Ranga: In spite of all the fight and talk by the Home Minister against corruption, by presenting that kind of attitude in this House she seems to be trying to defend corruption.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Acharya has every right to preach.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान भ्रष्टाचारों में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की घोर गया है जिसका सम्बन्ध दिल्ली के खादी संस्थानों में होने वाले गड़बड़ घोटाले से है ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : ऐसी कुछ खबर नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्ध कश्यप : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष खादी भण्डारों को कितना धन दिया जाता है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसमें कितना सदयोग दिया जाता है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : इसका भ्रमण सवाल होना चाहिये ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the gross annual turnover of some of the bhandars exceeds Rs. 2 crores? If so, does it not mean that the bhandar is becoming more popular?

Mr. Speaker: He is putting some interpretation.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that large sums are misappropriated in the hand-pounded rice industry and such other village industries and, if so, has Government taken any measures in this connection?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sufficient measures have been taken.

Caravelle Service

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*323. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi-Madras Caravelle flights of I.A.C. operating since 1st February, 1964 have proved uneconomical;

(b) if so, whether any effort is being made to find out the reasons, especially when such flights on other routes are giving excellent results; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi-Madras Caravelle service is not breaking even.

(b) and (c). The service is uneconomic because of poor load factor. In order to improve the load, the Corporation propose with effect from 1st October, 1964, when the winter schedules will come into force to allow passengers between Bangalore and Delhi to travel via Madras at the same fare as applicable to the present routing via Hyderabad. The diversion of the Bangalore-Delhi traffic via Madras will also enable sector traffic on the Delhi|Hyderabad and Hyderabad|Bangalore sectors to be developed.

The Corporation have plans to operate the Delhi-Madras Caravelle Service through Hyderabad as soon as the Begumpet airfield is developed to take on Caravelles.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट से अभी तक यह पता नहीं चल सका है कि इस सरविस से कितना नुकसान हुआ है और उस नुकसान को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : नुकसान का हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है। वह हिसाब तो साल के आखिर में लगेगा। इतना ही मालूम है कि नुकसान हो रहा है और उसको मिटाने के लिए स्टेप लिए जा रहे हैं। उनका क्या नतीजा होगा यह देखना होगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि जो पाइलाट्स ने स्ट्राइक किया था उसका भी कुछ भरसक इस पर पड़ा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : कुछ भरसक तो हुआ है, ज्यादा नहीं है। स्ट्राइक की वजह से पहले भी नुकसान चलता था।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: It has been mentioned in the statement that the Caravelle service from Madras to Delhi will be run via Hyderabad. I would like to know by what time it would be done.

Shri Kanungo: It would be possible only when the Begumpet runway is extended to receive Caravelle aircrafts. Our anticipations are that by the middle of 1965 it would be possible for Caravelle to touch Hyderabad.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आय के मासिक आंकड़े तैयार किए जाते हैं उनके अनुसार मद्रास को जाने वाली केरवल सरविस से अब तक कितनी हानि हो चुकी है और क्या उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सरविस को स्थगित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : स्थगित करने का विचार नहीं है, क्योंकि जब कोई विमान सेवा शुरू

होती है तो कुछ समय तक, दो महीने से लेकर दो साल तक, नफा नहीं निकलने लगता है। मद्रास सरविस को रोकने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पहले भाग का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

श्री कानूनगो : मेरे पास मासिक आंकड़े नहीं हैं। मासिक नफा नुकसान नहीं निकाला जाता।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह जो हानि हुई है इसकी जिम्मेवारी किस कर्मचारी की है, और उसके खिलाफ क्या सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिम्मेवारी मुसाफिरों की है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether one of the reasons for the uneconomic returns in this route is the late flights generally by the Caravelle? Will the Government see to it that the flights are regular and in time?

Shri Kanungo: It is the endeavour of the Corporation to run the services punctually. Here I may say that the Madras-Bombay service is not uneconomic. So, it is a peculiar feature. Evidently, the traffic between Madras and Delhi has not been nursed sufficiently.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When this Caravelle flight was introduced it was thought that this flight was going to be more lucrative and attractive than the Viscount flight. May I know whether, with the improved load position of this Caravelle service which the Corporation is going to introduce, any sort of incentives to the passengers will be offered?

Shri Kanungo: Incentives to passengers?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: By way of amenities.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Kanungo: As it is, we have got the lowest freight rates in the world.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने सदन पटल पर जो एक वक्तव्य रक्खा है उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि जैसे ही बेगमपैट का हवाई अड्डा कैरेविल के लिए बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा वैसे ही यह दिल्ली-मद्रास कैरेविल सर्विस हैदर.बाद होकर चालू कर दी जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेगमपैट का हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं और वह कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा?

श्री कानूनगो : मैं ने जवाब दे दिया है कि वह बाई दी मिडिल ग्रोफ़ 1965 बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ।

Shri Maniyangadan: Is the Minister aware of the fact that since there is no connection to further south from Madras all passengers who have to go either to Trivandrum or to Cochin take the Bombay route and that it is one of the reasons for the loss? Will anything be done to rectify this?

Shri Kanungo: Of course, all connections cannot be provided because of operational difficulties; but the point is that the outward or the inward, one of them, is connected and the other is not.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government is drawn to a press report that this Caravelle service entailed a loss of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 a day on the average?

Shri Ranga: For every seat or what?

Shri Hem Barua: If so, may I know whether the statement made by the Commercial Pilots' Association that the losses are forced by the operation of uneconomical routes is a fact?

Shri Kanungo: I could not understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: There was a statement by some pilots that the loss....

Shri Hem Barua: Before that, I just wanted to know from him whether Government were aware of the press report where it has been categorically stated....

Mr. Speaker: I was coming to that. In that report it has been categorically stated that this service is running at a loss of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 a day. Am I right?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir; but there is a second part also.

Shri Buta Singh: He does not understand it.

Shri Kanungo: I have said that this particular service, that is, Delhi-Madras, is running at a loss, but on the whole the Caravelle service is not running at a loss. The report that it has been a total loss is wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the other part? You put that question regarding the Commercial Pilots' Association's statement.

Mr. Speaker: He says that that statement he cannot verify or deny because there is no loss so far as the whole service is concerned. Separate things cannot be given. That is the answer.

Shri Siddananjappa: May I know whether there is any proposal to extend the Caravelle flight to Bangalore?

Shri Kanungo: Not at the moment.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether one of the reasons for the loss is that on these routes most of the time seats are refused by the authorities in spite of there being vacancies?

Mr. Speaker: They say that they do not find sufficient passengers to take.

Shri Basumatari: There are passengers, but they refuse to take them on the plea that seats are already occupied.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the loss in the operation of these uneconomic flights of the Caravelle service is due to the overuse of aircraft and aero-engines because of bad planning of flights?

Shri Kanungo: That is not correct.

Export of Sugar to U.S.A.

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*224. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Sugar Mission visited Washington in June, 1964 with a view to persuading the U.S. Government to purchase more sugar from India in the coming year; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of those negotiations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) and (b). A delegation went to U.S.A. in June 1964 to make arrangements for the presentation of India's case at the Public hearings to be held by the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives, for grant of a larger export quota to India. The hearings have, however, been postponed.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether our anxiety to export

sugar to America has been motivated by there being surplus production in the country, or by our keen desire to earn foreign exchange at any cost?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): When the export started we had some surplus and it is also necessary to build up export trade in this. Therefore, we are continuing the export to the extent possible.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that ever since 1961 there has been a constant decline in the import of Indian sugar by U.S.A. and, if so, may we know the reasons for the same?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have to take into account their requirements. In 1961-62, they gave an ad hoc allocation of 275,000 short tons. Later on that ad hoc allocation was not there; it is only the statutory quota. That is why, when compared to 1961-62, there is a shortfall. They will take sugar according to their own requirements.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what is the approximate price of sugar per maund that we export and may I know whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of sugar in the country and whether it is advisable to boost our exports until we can increase our production?

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be more than one 'may I know' or 'whether it is a fact'. There ought to be only one question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I do not have immediately the price at which it has been sold. It should be varying according to the market rate.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: How is it possible that the Minister does not know the price at which it is being exported? When it is being exported, they must have fixed the price before-hand. It is not good on the part of Minister to reply in that fashion.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I do not have the figures with me. I am saying with reference to the second part of the question that we have to build up an export trade. That is why in spite of some shortages, even as in other commodities, we are exporting some quantity.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether such agreements are entered into at the Governmental level or whether the Government sends any private parties for hearing before the Committees of any other Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We sent the Indian Sugar Mills Association for the purpose of negotiating.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know how much portion of this raw sugar exported is reserved for co-operative sugar factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figures.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if there has been any expansion of our sugar production capacity and whether our present production is capable of sustaining our internal requirements and external commitments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As the hon. Member is aware, the competition between gur and sugar is there and, therefore, during the last two years there has been loss of production as against gur. But we are hoping that

during the coming season, in view of the good prospects of sugarcane, it should be possible to have more production in the sugar factories also.

Shri A. P. Jain: In view of the fact that for the current year the initial quota was 5 lakh tons and then on account of the shortage it was reduced to the very minimum, what are the factors which induce the hon. Minister to explore the possibilities of increasing exports for the next year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not merely the question of increasing exports. It is a question of continuing what we are doing. Even for that purpose, we should be in the picture and to the extent we are able to produce more, to that extent we should have some quota.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister has stated that he has not got the figures. Do we take it that some portion is to be reserved for co-operative sugar factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope so. With regard to the reservation, I do not have the facts.

श्री योगन्ना झा : क्या यह सच है कि श्री पिछले अगस्त में साढ़ सात आने प्रति किलो की दर से चीनी निर्यात की गई है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: During 1962, it was being exported at a low price. During the last season, as a matter of fact, it was a fairly high price and and the loss was minimised..

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस देश में चीनी की कमी थी और सरकार ने बाहर चीनी भेजी क्योंकि उसे फौरन एक्सचेंज की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत थी। इस से सरकार ने कितना फौरन एक्सचेंज हासिल किया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: During 1964, the total export to U.S.A. is 118,521 short tons. As I already stated, I do not have the price here. That is why I am unable to reply to that part of the question.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा मैं ने समझ लिया ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yogendra Jha had earlier asked a supplementary question and he wanted to know how much had been sent in August, 1964.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या यह सत्य है कि 1964 के अगस्त मास में साढ़े सात आने किलो के हिसाब से चीनी एक्सपोर्ट की गई ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already answered the question and stated that I did not have the price here. But if hon. Members are interested, I can give the figures.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय हर सवाल का उत्तर इसी तरीके से देंगे कि उन को पता नहीं है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय को आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि वह यद् सब सूचना सदन को देंगे । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मेम्बर साहबान इस बात का जरूर खयाल रखे कि अगर किसी वक्त मिनिस्टर साहब के पास कोई फ़िगरज न हों, तो उन को बाद में वे फ़िगरज देने की इजाजत दी जाये । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को कहूंगा कि वह बाद में ये फ़िगरज दे दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : खाद्य का व्यापार देश का इतना बड़ा व्यापार है । यह एक मोटी बात है । मिनिस्टर साहब को कीमत का पता न होना आश्चर्य की बात है । यह बात तो आम बाजारी लियाकत वाले को भी पता होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मिशन के जाने से 1961-62 और 1962-63 के मुकाबले में कितना व्यापार और बढ़ेगा, चीनी किस रेट पर दी गई और इस मिशन के जाने से सरकार का कितना खर्च हुआ ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that the hearings have, however, been postponed. When we compare with the earnings that we have the expenditure incurred on these visits is insignificant.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना हुआ ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are asking for certain figures. The hon. Minister may kindly take the trouble of collecting those figures and placing a statement on the Table of the House showing the quantity exported during August, 1964, the value of it, and the quantity proposed to be sent during the next year.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: And also how much has been reserved for co-operative societies?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that also might be included in the statement to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, I shall do so.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू० एस० ए० को कितनी शर्कर देने का कमिटमेंट था और कितनी शर्कर सप्लाई की गई। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल यू० एस० ए० को ही चीनी सप्लाई की गई या किसी और कंट्री को भी सप्लाई की गई।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are exporting not only to the USA but to various other countries like Canada, U.K., Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet-Nam, Hong Kong, etc.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कितने का कमिटमेंट था और कितना भेजा गया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In 1964, up to 31st August, 1964, we have exported 2,17,277 tonnes.

An Hon. Member: What was the demand and what was actually sent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the other countries, there is no question of any commitment. We are sending to the other countries on the basis of our making our offer and their accepting it.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether before sending this Indian Sugar Mission Government made any estimate of the surplus likely to be available in the coming season, and whether they have fixed any definite export target?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think we have fixed any export target. First of all, we wanted to explore how much USA would be prepared to take because there is price advantage, as far as USA is concerned; then, to that extent, we may cut down the exports to the other countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will the hon. Minister furnish those figures, in accordance with your directive on the supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: He may take, I think, two or three days.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The session is concluding next week. That was why I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: I think that he will be able to lay it on the Table of the House within the next two or three days.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes.

Training to Progressive Farmers

*325. **Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the scheme of giving training to progressive farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will come into force and the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Scheme for specialised training of selected Gramsahayaks (Progressive Farmers) sponsored by this Ministry is not proposed to be revised. However, the scheme for short duration training for Gramsahayaks being implemented by the Department of Community Development has been slightly revised.

(b) All State Governments have already been requested to modify the training programme of Gramsahayaks as indicated below:

- (i) The Gram Sahayak Camps to be organised in future, will have progressively greater involvement of young farmers and active members of village Volunteer Force. The camps would focus attention on:

youth work and agriculture production programme.

(ii) The duration of these camps has been raised from three days to five days.

(iii) The participants, particularly young farmers and youth workers, will be enthused and encouraged to come forward for further training under the more intensified training programmes of 12 days' youth leaders' camps, and also for the 15 days' specialised training courses for selected Gram Sahayaks in the field of agriculture sponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The modified scheme is expected to be implemented shortly.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: In view of the fact that the per-acre yield or production by the progressive farmers of our country can compare very well with that of any other farmer in other countries, may I know why a programme could not be chalked out by Government to send some progressive farmers to other countries, especially to Japan, where they could study the methods and introduce them to our advantage in our country when they come back?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Government, at their level, study all the improved techniques in agriculture in all the different countries, and through their experts, they disseminate that information to the farmers.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Instead of mixing up the progressive farmers with gramsahayaks by asking them to join the camps run for the use of gramsahayaks, which will not be able to impart the necessary educational knowledge in agricultural farming, do Government propose to revise its old policy of giving a long duration training for progressive farmers in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are various kinds of training. There is a short-term course in which specific programmes are put through. There is a longer course for the younger generation so that they may be there for five or six months and get the training. But this is a short-term training programme.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सदन-पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उसमें बताया गया है कि खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय अपनी योजना को संशोधित नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन वह कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट की योजना को संशोधित करना चाहता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये दोनों योजनायें चालू हैं; यदि चालू हैं, तो कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट की योजना पर इस मन्त्रालय का क्या अधिकार है कि वह उसको संशोधित कर रही है। इस मन्त्रालय की अपनी योजना में क्या सुधार किया गया है और उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खाँ : पहले योजनायें कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत चला करती थीं, लेकिन हाल ही में यह तय किया गया है कि ये जितनी योजनायें हैं, इनका ज्यादातर जोर और तवज्जह खेती, कृषि की तरफ होनी चाहिए। इसलिए उसमें इस हद तक यह संशोधन या तरमीम की जा चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट और एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की दोनों योजनायें एक ही जगह चलाई जा रही हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खाँ : एक ही जगह चलाई जा रही हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कहां चलाई जा रही हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खाँ : ब्लाक्स वरीरह में।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has any scheme been drawn up to make progressive farmers share their experience with the weaker section of farmers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the idea. These farmers will impart information to other farmers in the village.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that some sort of training is given to progressive farmers with Danish collaboration in some parts of the country, do Government intend to extend this sort of training with the collaboration of other countries to the whole of the country?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Most of the training to progressive farmers is being given in collaboration mostly with American experts. Certain other specialised programmes like dairy and other things may be done in collaboration with other countries, but the training in agriculture is mainly with the collaboration of American experts and some Russians.

श्री बड़े: क्या यह सच है कि जो एक्स-पर्ट जापानी पद्धति से धान लगाने की ट्रेनिंग लेकर आए हैं, उनमें से एक को कृषि कालेज का प्रोफ़ेसर बना दिया गया है और एक को एम० पी० बना दिया गया है और इस पद्धति से धान लगाना बन्द कर दिया गया है और किसानों को यह पद्धति नहीं सिखाई जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : यह सही नहीं है । जापानी तरीके से खेती करने के ढंग को ग्राम तौर पर मुल्क में फैलाया जा रहा है ।

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : प्रगतिशील किसानों को नये तरीकों से खेती करने के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा देने के लिए जो केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं, उन पर कितना खर्च केन्द्र की तरफ से और कितना राज्यों की तरफ से होगा और आपस में समन्वय कैसे होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : करीब करीब पचास-पचास होता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जितने भी प्राइज़ विनर्स हैं, उन्होंने टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग नहीं ली है, बल्कि उन्होंने प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग हासिल की है ? डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब उन्हीं प्राइज़-विनर्स में से हैं । जो प्रगतिशील किसान हैं, व खुद ही प्रगति कर रहे हैं । तो फिर अघोगतिशील लोगों को ट्रेनिंग क्यों दी जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : हम चाहते हैं कि जो प्रगतिशील हैं, वे और भी ज्यादा प्रगति करें ।

Shri P. K. Deo: The Bharat Krishak Samaj is sending some farmers to the States for further training? Is it part of this scheme? Also, how do they manage to get the foreign exchange for that?

Mr. Speaker: The question related to training inside the country.

Shri P. K. Deo: Some farmers are being sent outside. I asked whether it is part of the scheme.

Mr. Speaker: That may be asked by tabling another question, not under this.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Minister was going to reply. He can throw some light.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But the Speaker should permit.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose to examine the basic question as to whether our low land ceilings are at all compatible with scientific and progressive farming, before proceeding further? This is a basic question.

Mr. Speaker: Basic it might be, but not relevant to the question that we are dealing with here.

Shri Kapur Singh: If the ceilings are such...

Mr. Speaker: It deals with training to progressive farmers in the country.

श्री पारधी : मेरा नाम भोला राम पारधी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज से मैं याद रखूंगा, आगे चलिये ।

श्री पारधी : मैं मध्य प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ और बालाघाट से चुन कर आया हूँ । अनाज की फसल बढ़ाने के बारे में जो चर्चा चल रही है, इसके बारे में दो चार शब्द मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, इस वक्त आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether Government has any scheme for utilising agricultural universities for imparting training to farmers; if so, what will be the role of the universities?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, we have a programme to utilize the universities. They also organise courses for a week, for a fortnight, to get the progressive farmers and give them training.

Prices of Edible Oils

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*326. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the concrete steps Government have taken to bring down the soaring prices of edible oils and pulses during the last two months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): In order to arrest the rise in the prices of edible oils, the Government of India banned forward trading in edible oilseeds and

oils in June 1964, restricted their exports, tightened credit facilities and allowed some imports of soya bean oil and of a limited quantity of mustard seed. Forward trading has, however, been allowed to be resumed recently in view of good prospects of groundnut crop of 1964-65.

Some State Governments, under Defence of India Rules, have restricted or stopped movement of edible oils and oilseeds outside their territories.

In the case of pulses, credit facilities have been tightened and in some States wholesalers have been licensed, profit margins have been fixed and display of prices has been attempted.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far this is correct that since the time of decontrol, the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association, who used to fix the prices on a voluntary basis, have increased the prices four times in a month, and how far this is correct that Government is totally responsible for the abnormal increase in the price of these edible oils?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Vanaspati price is linked to ground nut oil price, and even when there was control, it was a voluntary control, and the price used to be fixed on the basis of the ground nut oil price, but for this fixation, they used to get the concurrence of Government. This decontrol was to the extent that they themselves could fix the price without reference to Government. It is true they have increased the price four times within a month, but their excuse is that it was with reference to the increase in the ground nut oil price, which is the raw material for vanaspati.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far this is correct that these monopolists who deal in vanaspati had made purchases worth Rs. 125 lakhs of ground nut oil in order to increase the price, and they have in-

creased the price knowingly, and therefore, may I know why ground nut is not being controlled again?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have heard about these allegations that they have cornered the stocks, and they were showing increased prices. An enquiry was made. The vanaspati manufacturers as such have not purchased beyond what their requirements were, but it might be there might be other subsidiary organisations connected with them who might have purchased, but I have no information about that.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing; it is not warranted here. The hon. Member Shrimati Savitri Nigam has many schemes in her mind and she made those suggestions at Simla and those suggestions were appreciated by the District Magistrate there. She has many suggestions to make and she feels that she can bring down the prices. I will request the hon. Minister to just listen to her for sometime and consider all those proposals that she has in her mind. (Interruptions.)

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I say that I have had the benefit of listening to her and knowing about those proposals.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को पता है कि वनस्पति तेल के अलावा दूसरे जो खाने वाले तेल भी हैं, वे भी बहुत तेज होते जा रहे हैं और ज्यों ज्यों वे तेज होते जा रहे हैं त्यों त्यों उनमें मिलावट भी बढ़ती जा रही है ? इतना ही नहीं दालों में भी मिलावट बढ़ती जा रही है, यह भी क्या मन्त्री महोदय को पता है और क्या यह पता है कि इस तरह की चीजों के कारण लोगों को गठियाबात की शिकायत हो रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दालों की मिलावट को रोकने के लिए और इनकी कीमतें कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडीबल फ्रायल्ट्ज से, न्यान-एडीबल फ्रायल्ट्ज पर चले गये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पलिस के बारे में भी यह सवाल है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been a steep increase in the price of edible oils and that has been mainly due to short production during the last year, 1963-64. As far as adulteration is concerned, it has come to the notice of Government that there has been some adulteration, particularly with regard to mustard seed. I am sure the Health Department is taking sufficient action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Hon. Minister has stated that some oil seeds were imported to bring down the prices and he mentioned soya beans and other things. May I know whether we are self-sufficient in mustard seeds so that it was not imported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The production of mustard seed was less than normal and therefore, there is this shortage. In other countries mustard oil is produced not for cooking purposes or for extracting oil but for other purposes. The availability of mustard oil in world is limited. It is a peculiarity of Bengal and some other areas that they consume the mustard oil.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : एडीबल फ्रायल्ट्ज को प्रान्तों से बाहर भेजने पर किन किन प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have banned all exports of edible oils.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मेरा सवाल यह था कि एडीबल फ्रायल्ट्ज को अपने प्रान्तों से बाहर भेजने पर किन किन प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: U.P. and Gujarat.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any directive has been sent to the State Government to make very severe their laws against hoarding?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Each State is empowered to take action against hoarders and we feel that the existing law is strong enough to enable them to take stern action against hoarding.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister just now submitted that the price of vanaspati had been raised four-fold. Has he satisfied himself that to the same extent the vanaspati manufacturers had paid to the growers four times as much? If he were not satisfied, what steps has he taken to persuade them to fix the price at a reasonable level so that there would not be this much of difference between the earlier price and the present price and the price paid to the grower and the price they charge from the consumers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When I said four times, it is not four times the original price; in four instalments they increased the price. But taking into account the groundnut oil prices, it is proportionate to that. We have fixed what would be a reasonable conversion charge of groundnut oil into vanaspati. Taking that into account, the price fixed by the vanaspati manufacturers is all right, but whether the price went to the growers or the middlemen, I am not in a position to say.

Shri Ranga: What steps have they been taking to see that the prices are brought down to a reasonable level?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why we are importing to a certain extent soya bean oil to bring down the price. In addition to that, the next crop is coming very soon—in the second or the third week of October—and fortunately we have a very good crop of groundnut and other oilseeds. I suppose it will be having an effect on the prices.

श्री बागड़ी: दालों की कीमत बढ़ने के कारण उसका चने की कीमत पर भी असर पड़ रहा है और इसकी बिना पर पंजाब और राजस्थान के अन्दर बीज के लिये चने की जो 1171(Ai)LS—2.

दरकार होनी चाहिये थी वह पूरी नहीं हो रही है। वहाँ बीज की कमी है जिससे फसलें भी बगैर बोये रह गईं। क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि अगर वहाँ पर बीज के लिये चना न मिला तो अगली फसल भी नहीं हो सकेगी में ? जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस विषय में क्या सोच रही है।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : सरकार ने मुक्त-लिफ प्रान्तों से जो उनकी बीज की जरूरियात हैं वह मांगी हैं और वह हमारे पास आ गई हैं। जितनी-जितनी किसी स्टेट को जरूरत है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जहाँ से भी वह मिल सके वहाँ से लाकर उनको बीज जरूर दिया जाये।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : क्या जब बोनो का वक्त निकल जायेगा तब दीजियेगा ?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a report published by the Marketing Adviser to the Government of India to the effect that a seasonal and non-seasonal variation in the prices of groundnut seeds is to the extent of 400 to 700 per cent. in the same year and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take to correct this trend?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think it is 400 per cent. In January, 1964, the price index of oilseeds was 153.6; in August, it went up to 208.3. I do agree, even this is a steep price, and that is why we are considering what steps should be taken for the next season.

श्री शिव नारायण : अभी फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि दाम चौगुने बढ़ गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दाम बढ़ाने वालों के खिलाफ वे डी० ग्राई० आर० क्यों नहीं इस्तीफास करते।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नहीं कहा कि दाम चौगुने बढ़ गये हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि दाम चार बार बढ़ाये गये।

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Question No. 327.

Shri Kapur Singh: Question Nos. 341 and 346 may also be taken up along with this question; they are all allied.

Mr. Speaker: If they are allied and the Minister can answer them together, it can be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Question Nos. 341 and 346 are allied, but Question No. 327 is not allied with them.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Question No. 341 has nothing to do with this.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Question No. 327.

खाद्य स्थिति

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- * 327. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के सांख्यिकी विभाग के निदेशक डा० पी० वी० सुखात्मे के इस वक्तव्य में, जो १० जुलाई, १९६४ के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपा है, कितनी सत्यता है कि भारतीय जिनकी संख्या विश्व की जनसंख्या के दसवें भाग के बराबर है भुखमरी के शिकार हैं ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). What Dr. Sukhatme is reported to have stated is that 4 persons out of every 10 in the world are hungry and one of them is an Indian. Dr. Sukhatme defines

hunger as comprising under-nutrition and mal-nutrition. Dr. Sukhatme's calculations are based on international standards of nutrition which are superior to those in India. Government are making every effort to increase the production of foodgrains and of other articles of food to provide a balanced food diet to the people.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से प्रदेशों में, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, आंध्र प्रदेश इत्यादि शामिल हैं, सैकड़ों लोग अन्न न मिलने के कारण पत्तियों पर निर्वाह कर रहे हैं, और वहाँ पर सरकार की ओर से अन्न की सप्लाई रोक दी गई है या आधी कर दी गई है और इससे लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूख से मरना रोकने के लिये सरकार ने जो अन्न देने का निश्चय किया था वह क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वह कब से दिया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not think that would arise out of this question. That is about distribution. This is with regard to the report in respect of the conditions of nutrition in India.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But it is about eradicating starvation.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टार्वेशन के बारे में डा० सुखात्मे ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो आबादी है वह संसार की आबादी का दसवाँ हिस्सा है और वह भूख से मर रही है, उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है। उस रिपोर्ट की मंशा यह है कि न्यूट्रीशन की भी कमी है, साथ-साथ खाद्यान्न की भी कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि न्यूट्रीशन के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों और बूढ़ों को जो न्यूट्रीशन नहीं मिल रहा है और भोजन में जो पूरे विटामिन्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं, वह कैसे पूरे होंगे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Starvation death is different from under-nutrition or mal-nutrition.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what steps are being taken to improve the nutrition content of our food. Now he wants nutrition.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a general question of increasing the availability of food supply. All efforts are being made to increase agricultural production in order to meet this. In addition to that, we have an import programme also. (*Interruption*)

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न न्यूट्रीशन के बारे में भी है। मैंने पूछा है कि न्यूट्रीशन को को इम्प्रूव करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है। जो भोजन में विटामिन्स की कमी है वह कैसे पूरी हो सकेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, for the purpose of increasing the nutrition content of the food we are trying to have increased production of subsidiary foods like milk, vegetables, fish, meat etc.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what plans our Government have made to produce more nutritious food which may be provided, especially, for the babies? I would also like to know how this 'freedom from hunger' programme is going to be extended keeping in view the great necessity for nutritious food.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are producing baby foods also to a certain extent, but I am sure it will serve only a marginal percentage of the babies. Generally, it is increasing the general standard in the country which alone would meet the requirements with the general tempo in the Country today.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question was a specific one. I want to know what plans and projects the Government have got to produce more and more nutritious, better and inexpensive food.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have programmes for increasing the milk supply and utilising that milk for the purpose of producing baby foods.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question is, how far nutritious babies can be produced!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Statistical Department of the F.A.O. surveyed the current position in different countries of the world; if so, what was the comment made by them about India this time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It does not require an FAO expert or a statistical organisation to do that. We know we are deficit in food; and nutrition content of our food is also low compared to the normal standards. The problem before us is to increase the production in the country so that we may be able to give our people more food and better food.

श्री य० ला० द्विवेदी : ग्रह्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में एफ० ए० ओ० का भी जिक्र है और एफ० ए० ओ० की रिपोर्ट में यह आया था। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि नहीं बतला सकते हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can tell the hon. Member that even though he is the Director of Statistical Department, F.A.O., it was not on behalf of the F.A.O. that this survey was made. He did it on his own capacity and submitted a report to us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know how far the statement made by Dr. P. V. Sukhatme is correct, and whether the Minister denies that there had been starvation deaths in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and northern districts of Bihar.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know the hon. Member made this allegation during the food debate also. He went to the extent of saying that the U.P. Food Minister admitted there were starvation deaths. I made a reference to

them and the Food Minister says that he never made such a statement. Apart from that, we have verified these allegations and we find that there is no basis for saying that there have been starvation deaths in Uttar Pradesh.

As far as the findings of this expert are concerned, he has stated that four persons out of ten are hungry and one of them is an Indian. He has also defined what he means by "hungry". By those standards his statement is correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. The Food Minister of UP did not deny that report about starvation deaths.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आंकड़ों का लड़ाई का झगड़ा देखते हुए कि सरकार हमेशा देश की उन्नति बताती है और मेरे जैसे लोग चार छटांक वगैरह बताते हैं, क्या सरकार ने फ़ैसला किया है कि दो तरह के आंकड़े दिया करें, एक तो सौ सैकड़ा के आसत से 48 करोड़ के और दूसरे 60 सैकड़ा के आसत में नीचे वाले तीस करोड़ के ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, I got greatly interested in the statistics of Dr. Lohia with regard to the three or four Chhataks of food per day for 27 crores of people. I tried to make a calculation and I found that at that rate we should have a surplus of 10 million tons in this country. Because, if 27 crores of people get only four chhataks, the rest of 18 crores cannot consume the rest of the production in this country. Even if the 18 crores consume at the highest standards of consumption, there should be a surplus of 10 million tons, as against which we are now actually finding a deficit.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इन्होंने मेरी

पुरानी बात पर बहस चला दी है। सवाल खाली यह था कि सौ सैकड़ा का आसत सरकार बताया करती है, 60 सैकड़ा का भी आसत बताना शुरू करे जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के आंकड़ों का चित्र अच्छी तरह से सामने आ जाए। खाली यह सवाल था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल नहीं है। यह तो तर्जवीज है कि सरकार आगे ऐसा किया करे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर ध्यान दें कि जो अनाज संगठन दुनिया का है उसके एक अफसर ने बताया है कि दस में से एक भूखा रहता है सारी दुनिया की आबादी का हिन्दुस्तान में। जिसका मतलब हुआ तीस करोड़ आदमी। इससे यह सवाल उठता कि हमारे आंकड़ों में भी हिन्दुस्तान के निम्नतम 60 सैकड़ा का सरकार बता दिया करे। और वह जो बहस चलाते हैं तो मुझ से किसी भी वक्त बहस चला लें। लेकिन इस बात पर बहस नहीं चलती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाराजगी का क्या वायस है; उन्होंने जवाब दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब उन्होंने जवाब दिया तो मुझ भी देने का मौका होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतने बड़े आदमी हैं, इतनी जल्दी गुस्से न हो जाया करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं गुस्सा कहां होता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब ठंडक में यह गरमी है तो जब गरमी होगी तो क्या होगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब गरमी होगी तो मजा आएगा।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में खाद्यान्न के मूल्य

8.N.Q. 4. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के व्यापारियों ने जो भाव स्वयं तय किये थे वह अपनी सीमा लांघ गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या धीरे-धीरे खाद्यान्न बाजार से तिरोहित होते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir; in some cases.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली के चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय ने जो मूल्य निर्धारण समिति बनाई थी, उसने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि पिछले महीने में दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been an increase. I am not prepared to admit that it is 30 per cent; but there has been an increase.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उस कमेटी ने व्यापारियों पर ये आरोप भी लगाए हैं कि वस्तुतः भाव बढ़ते नहीं हैं, लेकिन व्यापारी एक ही स्टॉक को खातों में दूसरे नाम में बचा दिखा कर भाव बढ़ा देते हैं ? क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात आयी है, और यदि ऐसा है तो इसको रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The price fixed here was on the basis of a certain percentage over the cost price. Naturally, nobody knew exactly the

cost price. Therefore, it was found that this fixation of the price on this basis, giving a margin on the percentage basis, over the cost price was not the proper thing. The Delhi merchants' contention is that they are depending upon the supplies from Punjab and other States; therefore, they have to take into account the price that they have got to pay in Punjab or UP for these various articles. Therefore, if we have to fix the price, we have to adopt some other formula and we will have to consider what formula we can adopt for Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: He makes the allegation that the traders among themselves manipulate certain fictitious transactions by one becoming the seller and the other becoming the purchaser at a higher price; then, the second one sells to a third man who is an accomplice at a higher price, thus they raise it. That was the question, I suppose.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have exact information. It is quite probable that for the purpose of evading this fixation they might have done it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that a battle over the price of a cup of coffee is being raised in Connaught Place with all the fury and that some politicians have also joined in this battle against the increased, exorbitant price and all that; if so, what steps have Government taken to see that the price of coffee per cup is not raised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have also seen this interesting news in the newspapers and I am sure that the Delhi Administration would be looking into it.

Shri Daji: The Government has been announcing ever since July that they were going to fix the highest price of foodgrains and the Government has not yet done so. May I

know whether Government still intends to do so and is the Government aware that by this delay the prices that can be fixed now will not be much below the present ruling prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with reference to the Kharif season which will be starting very soon, from 15th October or so. Before that I hope to announce the price.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the retail prices of atta, rice, pulses and even spices in Delhi have gone up by 10 to 20 per cent; if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to check that rise?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is true that prices have gone up and are going up. That is why an attempt was made for the purpose of fixing the prices. I do not think it can be done on a voluntary basis leaving it to the trade. Therefore, we have to take to some other methods. I cannot announce it before any decision is taken with regard to it.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the Government's reaction to the alleged demand of the traders' organisation to have 30 per cent profits?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not seen that 30-per-cent demand.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या उस महंगाई के कारण देश के अन्दर कम पैदावार नहीं है और क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि इस वक्त, जब कि बीज की कीमत आकाश पर चढ़ रही है, बीज इकट्ठा करके राज्य सरकारों को दिया जाए जिस से कि फसलों की बर्बादी की जा सके, खास तौर से पंजाब में, जहाँ कि चने का बीज कतई नहीं है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am surprised to hear from the hon. Member that there are no seeds available in

Punjab. As a matter of fact, we are procuring seeds in Punjab for other States. Therefore, if the hon. Member's contention is

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he is apprehensive that seeds might not be left in sufficient quantity in Punjab.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think any farmer will like to part with the seeds without reserving sufficient quantities for his own requirements.

श्री बागड़ी : हिमालय के अन्दर चना 35 रुपये मन है ।

Shri Iqbal Singh: The price of wheat in Punjab remained from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per quintal, whereas the consumer's price in Delhi has remained at Rs. 70 per quintal. What is the reason for so much difference?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The wheat prices, according to the quality, vary from Rs. 51 to Rs. 58: The first quality—Rs. 51 to Rs. 52; the second quality—Rs. 54 to Rs. 56; the third quality, the most superior quality,—Rs. 57 to Rs. 58. This is as on 10-9-64.

Supply of Foodgrains to Bihar

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S.N.Q. 5. {	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
	Shri K. N. Tiwary:
	Shri C. M. Chaudhary:
	Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
	Shri D. N. Singh:
	Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
	Shri Shree Narayan Das:
	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
	Shri N. P. Yadav:
	Shri K. K. Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:	
Shri D. N. Tiwary:	

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

(a) whether the quotas of foodgrains allotted to Bihar State have been delivered in the past;

(b) whether the total requirement of the State as demanded by the

State Government has been agreed to for supply; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There have been some short-falls in the supplies to Bihar against quotas allotted during the last few months but these short-falls will be made up shortly.

(b) and (c). The Bihar Government have been asking for allotment of one lakh tons of wheat per month for distribution in the State excluding the important towns where wheat is issued by the Government of India from the Central depots direct to retailers. Keeping in view the demand of other deficit areas and the supplies available with Centre, it has not been found possible to allot more than 50,000 tons of wheat per month.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the allotments to the States have been only up to the month of September or whether the allotments have been there for two months ahead which are the most difficult months before the new crop comes into the market?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. We make allotment from month to month. For October also, we will be making allotment soon.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether, when the Government says that there is a lag in the supply according to the promised quotas and that they will be supplied in future, they will be supplied when the new crop comes into the market or whether the people will wait till that period when the supply is made from the Government? What does the Government think about it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am hoping that hereafter from October onwards it would be possible for us to deliver the agreed quota of 50,000 tons.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what was the extent of short-

fall in the supply of foodgrains during the period March—July?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been a shortfall from January to August. If we take that period, there is still a quantity of about 40,000 tons or so in arrears for the whole of this period.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Keeping in view the food scarcity in north Bihar specially due to heavy floods, is any additional quota being considered to be given to Bihar and, if so, when that quota will actually reach Bihar?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, the representation was made to the Central Government that some stocks will have to be rushed to the flood-affected areas and the stocks were made available and some movements also were made to the flood-affected areas. With regard to the future, I am sure, the Bihar Government will take care, out of the quota allotted to them, to make available to north Bihar sufficient quantities taking into account the flood situation.

श्री बड़े : बिहार और महाराष्ट्र का जो झगड़ा चल रहा है तो शासन ने पहले ऐसा कहा था कि हम यह जोन्स तोड़ने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जोन्स कब तक तोड़ने का इरादा है जिससे हायर लेवल से लोअर लेवल पर फूड जायेगा और यह स्केयरसिटी खत्म हो जायेगी।

Mr. Speaker: Whether Zones are proposed to be abolished.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question of Zones can be considered only by the time next harvest season begins; particularly for wheat, it will be only next March.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard the Minister aright—he said something about the present and the future; supplies to be made available in the near future—may I know what will be the time-lag between the present and that point of time in future, and in the interregnum will

the people live on mere hope of getting the food?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a continuous and continuing supply. There is no question of any interregnum.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Prime Minister is reported to have said that the food situation is going to ease from 15th October. May I know what in-take is being expected and to what extent the situation will be normalised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The kharif crop will be arriving from the second week of October. We have got encouraging reports and particularly the rice crop is above normal and in some cases there is a bumper crop. In addition to that, during October, we will be importing 700,000 tons of wheat. Taking all these into account, the situation is bound to ease.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agricultural Production

- *328. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to initiate action on the proposals for agricultural development irrespective of their final decision regarding the shape and size of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the proposals drawn up by the working groups on agricultural development during the Fourth Five Year Plan have been examined by Government; and

(c) when a final decision will be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes,

Sir. The Government have decided to initiate advance action on the proposals for agricultural development irrespective of the final decisions regarding the shape and size of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the State Governments have also been requested to take necessary action in this direction.

(b) and (c). The tentative proposals drawn up by the Working Groups on agricultural development during the Fourth Plan period have been considered by the Department of Agriculture and forwarded to the Planning Commission. These have not yet been finalised pending their consideration by the National Development Council.

Community Development Programme

- *329. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchar Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have drawn the attention of the State Governments to the slow progress of the community development programme in the various spheres;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereupon;

(c) whether any suggestions have been forwarded to them through which they can implement that programme; and

(d) if so, the nature of steps to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It has been the practice to evaluate periodically the progress of implementation of the Community Development Programme and to apprise the State Governments of the failings and shortfalls, apart from the review of the Programme in the annual conferences of Development Commissioners and State Ministers. The last Annual Conference held in July, 1964, made specific recommendations to improve the performance in the following strategic areas, viz., preparation and implementation of realistic village agricultural production plans, institutional and departmental co-ordination to achieve increased farm production, strengthening the programme of training for progressive farmers and for the various Extension functionaries, routing of funds of the different Development Departments through the Block agency to strengthen the programme content, giving advance intimation to Panchayati Raj institutions of financial provisions well in time to enable them to frame realistic budgets, ensuring proper working conditions to the Extension staff and weeding out unsuitable personnel.

On the basis of the annual appraisal of the Programme for 1963-64, a letter has just been issued by the Ministry followed by a letter from the Minister to all the States, with special emphasis on the need for increasing the provision for Community Development in regard to those States where the programme is suffering owing to inadequacy of funds.

Cheap Air Service

- *330. { Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranee Sen:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cheap Air Service is proposed to be run by the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanunge): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have no immediate plans for running a Coach Class service.

Rice Export to Iraq

- *331. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Mahananda:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently 10192 bags of rice were exported to Iraq;

(b) if so, at what price this rice was sold; and

(c) the circumstances under which the decision to export rice was taken?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. 11312 bags of superior Basmati rice were exported.

(b) Disclosure of price would not be desirable as it is treated confidential as between buyers and sellers.

(c) The decision to export some small quantities of this superior variety of rice for the use of Indian nationals abroad was taken about two years ago. The exports have since been suspended.

Convention of All India Panchayati Raj

*332. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an annual convention of the All India Panchayati Raj was recently held at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the main resolutions passed at the convention; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement has been laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3202/64].

Mechanisation of Major Ports

*333. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute a high-level Central Co-ordination Committee comprising of representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Railways, Transport and Finance to keep a continuous watch on the problems relating to foodgrain arrivals at ports and their clearance;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to speed up mechanisation of major ports to relieve acute congestion experienced at Bombay and Calcutta docks;

(c) whether arrangements have been made to equip Kandla, Vishakhapatnam and Mormugao with cargo-handling machinery; and

(d) the progress achieved with regard to the construction of modern all-weather port at Porbander in Gujarat?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3203/64].

Fish Supply to Calcutta.

*334. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) whether Government have adopted a plan for ensuring adequate fish supplies to the Calcutta market;

(b) the States which have agreed to cooperate in the Plan;

(c) the estimated indigenous production of fish under the plan; and

(d) the extent to which this will make fish imports from East Pakistan unnecessary?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Corporation for supplying fish to the Calcutta market. Details of the proposal are being worked out. A scheme for the intensive development of inland fisheries in several States of India which are already supplying fish to Calcutta in small quantities viz., Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab etc. has already been drawn up and is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The scheme envisages the supply of 1,00,000 tons of fish during 5 years of its operation and 40,000 tons annually from the 6th year onwards. If these targets are achieved the import from Pakistan could be progressively reduced.

Agricultural Production Board

*335. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) how many meetings of the Agricultural Production Board have taken place so far;

(b) the specific and salient points that were picked up and considered at these meetings; and

(c) whether all those decisions are being acted upon and with what result in the matter of improving agricultural production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) From November, 1963 to August, 1964, nine meetings of the Agricultural Production Board have been held.

(b) The Board considered various long-term and short-term measures connected with speedy and effective implementation of the Development Programmes for Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Forestry and Fisheries. Some of the important measures and points to which special consideration was given by the Board in these meetings are listed in the **Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.**

(c) Necessary action is taken on all the decisions of the Board. There is presently a great awareness at the Centre as well as in the States of the urgent need for increasing agricultural production in the shortest possible time. The administrative structure is also being geared for producing better results.

STATEMENT

(i) Implementation of programmes for intensive cultivation of rice, millets and pulses, cotton, jute, oilseeds and wheat.

(ii) Problems concerning adequate supplies of cement, iron and steel and other production requisites to the farmers.

(iii) Manufacture of tractors and power tillers in the country.

(iv) Electricity rates for agriculture and the problem of making more electric power available for agricultural needs.

(v) Improvement in the arrangements for distribution of fertilisers,

improved seeds, plant protection requisites, improved implements, etc.

(vi) Establishment of soil testing laboratories.

(vii) Issues relating to marketing improvement, price stabilisation and support policies for agricultural crops.

(viii) Administrative coordination at the State, district, block and village levels.

(ix) Accelerated expenditure on minor irrigation programmes.

(x) Arrangements for adequate provision of credit for all production needs of cultivators specially in the Intensive Cultivation Areas.

(xi) Checking of diversion to other sectors from the outlays provided for Agricultural Programmes.

Sugar Quota for U.P.

***336. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Central Government to restore the cut in their sugar quota; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State's quota could not be enhanced owing to the difficult sugar supply position.

Cost of Production of Agricultural Commodities

***337. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleswar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 715 on the 24th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for expanding the scope of cost of production studies to provide necessary data for determining the minimum prices of agricultural commodities has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The proposal for expanding the existing farm management studies to provide *inter alia* information on cost of production of principal crops, needed for formulation of price policy as well as other related agricultural policies, has been considered. Technical and Organisational details relating to these studies, are being worked out.

Bombay Docks

*338. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether the contract system of employment of labour for handling and clearance of foodgrains shipments from Bombay docks has been abolished; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangement has been made and what incentives have been provided for such workers to expedite clearance of docks?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, what alternative arrangementally by direct engagement of labour through the agency of Dock Labour Board. After discussion with the labour representatives, a scheme providing for progressively higher payments for higher outputs for different categories of workers, has been

devised and has been introduced with effect from 1st August.

Sale of Duty-free Items to Air-India passengers

*339. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air-India accept any currency except "Indian Rupees" for sale to passengers of duty-free cigarettes and chocolates on board the aircraft; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is in accordance with the ruling of the Reserve Bank of India.

Double Banking at Bombay Port

*340. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) since when the practice of double banking of food-ships in the Bombay harbour has been adopted;

(b) the cost per ton of this method; and

(c) how this cost compares with the cost involved in the normal method of discharging cargo from the vessel?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Double banking of foodships in the Bombay Harbour was resorted to in an emergency when there was congestion in the port during July, 1964. The arrangement was adopted from the 12th July, 1964.

(b) On the quantity so far discharged by double banking, the cost per tonne works out to Rs. 10.83 on an average. This includes the hire charges for barges at the rate of Rs. 7.25 per tonne.

(c) Under the Charter Party terms, the discharge of foodgrains from tankers is free of cost to the receivers. Therefore, the grain is to be delivered by the tanker, free of charge, either ashore or into the barges provided by the receiver of the cargo alongside the ship. Consequently, in the double banking arrangement, discharge of foodgrain from tankers into the barges is free of cost to Government. The extra cost to Government under the double banking arrangement on account of the transport of the grain by lighters to the shore and unloading it there is on an average about Rs. 10.83 per tonne which is off-set by saving in demurrage on ships which is payable in foreign exchange.

New P. L. 480 Agreement

*341. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Mahananda:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri M. R. Krishna:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to seek a new P.L. 480 agreement with the U.S. Government;

(b) if so, how much quantity of wheat and rice is likely to be covered under this; and

(c) whether any safeguards for the utilization of Indian ships for the transport of commodities from U.S.A. to India have been provided in it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the agreement is yet under negotiation, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the quantities of wheat and rice that would be covered by it. As under the previous agreement, it is intended to provide in the new agreement that 50 per cent of the commodities purchased under PL-480 should be shipped in American flag vessels and the remaining 50 per cent in other flag vessels. To the extent Indian vessels are available, these would be utilised.

दिल्ली में दूध का अभाव

*342. {
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
 श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 डा० सारादीश राय :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 डा० रानेन सेन :
 श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
 श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
 श्री पं० बेक्तालुबया :
 श्री अ० ना० विश्वालकार :
 श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में दूध का अभाव अभी तक ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय अधिकतर मकखन निकला दूध (टोन्ड मिल्क) ही जनता को दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में सुधार करने के लिये कुछ नये उपाय किये गये हैं ?

साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) पूरी तरह से नहीं । घगस्त, 1964 से सम्भरण में कुछ सुधार हुआ है ।

(ख) जो नहीं । जो दूध सम्भरण किया जा रहा है उसका लगभग दो तिहाई भाग भैंस या गाय के दूध का है ।

(ग) दिन-प्रतिदिन कार्यों में सुधार करने के लिये तथा योजना के भावी ढाँचे व उसका कार्यकुशलता के विषय में सिफारशें करने के लिये जुलाई १९६४ में ७ विशेषज्ञों के एक दल का स्थापना की गई थी । इसकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट ५-६-६४ को मिली थी और वह अब विचाराधीन है ।

Separate Council of Legal Education

*343. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 185 on the 5th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish one or more national law schools and a separate council of legal education in pursuance of the suggestion to that effect by academic lawyers as well as by the Chief Justice of India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present. It may be stated, however, that the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India, constituted under section 10(2)(b) of the Advocates Act, 1961, issued a questionnaire on matters connected with legal education to the Universi-

ties, Members of Law Faculties, State Bar Councils and the Bar Association of various High Courts and the replies to the questionnaire so far received are under consideration of the Bar Council of India.

Indian Fisheries Corporation

{ Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
*344. { Shri M. Rampure:
{ Shri D. D. Mantri:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Indian Fisheries Corporation;

(b) if so, when it would be set up and the total amount of expenditure involved in the scheme; and

(c) the composition of the proposed Corporation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a Company in the public sector in collaboration with a reputed American firm and final negotiations for this purpose are in progress. It is not possible at this stage to indicate precisely the date on which the Company will be actually set up or the composition thereof.

Merchant Navy Academy

*345. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Merchant Navy Academy to meet the increased demand for officers for the merchant navy; and

(b) if so, where the academy will be located, and its approximate cost?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Merchant Navy Training Academy is proposed to be established primarily to create the much needed close relationship between the officers of the two wings of the Merchant Navy, namely Navigation and Marine Engineering. Incidentally, the Academy

would also enable a larger number of cadets being trained by allowing a larger intake of cadets in the existing pre-sea training institutions. This aspect of the scheme is yet under examination.

The question of finalising estimated cost for the proposed Academy and its site is under active consideration of Government.

Extention of P.L. 480 Agreement

- *346. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Mahananda:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri M. R. Krishna:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is intended to secure an extension of the current PL 480 Agreement which expired on the 30th June, 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the request has been acceded to?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). At the end of June, 1964, when the term of the 4 year PL 480 Agreement of May 1960 for the supply of

wheat and rice came to an end, all the rice had been shipped; but about 2.74 million tons of wheat remained outstanding. The Government of the United States of America agreed to carry forward the unutilised amounts for wheat. The above quantity of wheat is likely to be shipped before the end of December, 1964.

As the continuing shortage of wheat and rice within the country makes it imperative to continue to import grains from U.S.A. under P.L. 480, a fresh PL-480 Agreement with the Government of the U.S.A. for further supplies of wheat and rice to cover the period upto June, 1965 is under active consideration.

Sugar Quota for Delhi

1001. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the quota of sugar has been fixed for Delhi; and

(b) the mode of distribution among the rural people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Sugar quota for Delhi has been fixed after taking into consideration the availability of sugar and the quota during the period of last control, which ended in September, 1961.

(b) Sugar is allotted to multi-purpose co-operative societies and private retail dealers taking into consideration the population of the village concerned. Further, persons residing in rural areas also come to Delhi proper for work and purchase sugar from shops situated in the city.

Road Projects in Punjab

1002. { Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the names of road projects which were approved to be constructed in Punjab during the Third Plan

period with financial assistance from the Central Road Fund; and

(b) how many of these have been completed so far?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3204/64].

Old Age Pension Scheme

1003. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the State Governments for the grant of central financial assistance for implementing the Old Age Pension Scheme; and

(b) if so, which are the States and Government's reaction to their request?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) Yes.

(b) The requests have been received from Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The matter is still under consideration.

Agricultural Industrial Raw Material

1004. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of agricultural industrial raw materials is keeping pace with the requirements of industry in the country; and

(b) whether a constant watch is kept on the production of these raw materials, if so, what is the agency entrusted with this work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, a close and constant watch is kept by the Government of India on

the production of various cash crops viz., Jute, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, coconut, lac and cashewnut through the Central Commodity Committees and the concerned State Governments.

Statement

(a) One of the major aims of the Third Plan, is to increase production of various cash crops viz., jute, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, lac, tobacco, coconut and cashewnut to meet the requirements *inter-alia* of industry. In so far as lac, sugarcane and tobacco are concerned, the production of these crops has been keeping pace with the requirements of the Industries connected with them. Regarding jute, the internal production has largely been able to meet the requirements of the jute industry in recent years. The position about the other cash crops viz., cotton, coconut cashewnut and oilseeds is as follows:—

- (i) **Cotton.**—The production is largely keeping pace with the requirements of the industry except in regard to cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above.
- (ii) **Coconut.**—The internal production of coconut is not sufficient to meet the demand for coconut oil for industrial purposes.
- (iii) **Cashewnut.**—The production of raw nuts is not enough to feed the cashewnut processing factories in the country at present.
- (iv) **Oilseeds.**—The present production of oilseeds is not sufficient to meet the internal demand of vegetable oils for edible and industrial purposes.

बूरा का स्थानान्तरण

1005. श्री अशोक सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गुड़ से बनने वाले बूरा नामक वस्तु

के स्थानान्तरण पर से पाबन्दी हटा ली गई है ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इ० रा० बह्मण) : : जी, नहीं। सरकार (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1963 में बुरा शर्करा की परिभाषा में आता है और बिना परमिट के इसे एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाना ले जाता मना है।

Local Development Works

1006. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1543 on the 26th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the State-wise allocation of funds for the local development works programme for 1964-65 has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted to Orissa for the same purpose during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Statewise allocation of funds for the Local Development Works Programme for 1964-65 has been made.

(b) A sum of Rs. 18.50 lakh has been allocated to Orissa.

Indian Delegation to U.S.A. for witnessing General Elections

1007. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Delegation will proceed to United States of America to witness 1171 (Ai) LSD—3.

the forthcoming General Elections there in October next;

(b) if so, the number of members of the delegation and duration of their stay in U.S.A.; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) to (c). No delegation is visiting the United States of America to witness the General Elections in that country. However, a delegation consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner and three officers is to visit the United Kingdom at the invitation of the Government of that country for a period of about four weeks for a normal informational tour with a slant towards election matters. The total estimated expenditure on the delegation will be about Rs. 2,200/-.

Right of Franchise to Armed Police Force

1008. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide special facilities to the members of the armed police force serving outside their home States to enable them to exercise their right of franchise during the General Elections; and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities proposed to be provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha to extend the electoral facilities available to members of the armed forces of the Union to members of the armed police forces of a State serving outside that State.

Supply of Vans by F.A.O.

1009. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murlil Manohar:
Shri Baswant:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Food and Agriculture Organisation has supplied 9 specially equipped mobile vans for spreading knowledge in rural and urban areas regarding the principles of good nutrition; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No Sir. The F.A.O. has not supplied any mobile vans. The 'Save the Children Fund' of the U.K. Committee of the 'Freedom from Hunger Campaign' have offered to provide 9 mobile vans together with necessary equipment.

(b) A Food and Nutrition Extension programme has been initiated to bridge the gap existing between theory and its practical application in the field of food preservation and nutrition. With the aid of a fleet of properly equipped and staffed mobile vans, a systematic campaign is being progressively developed for the application of food preservation, prevention of wastage, promotion of suitable dietary habits, popularisation of low-cost balanced diet, spreading the knowledge concerning scientific techniques of cookery and utilisation of food and collection of data regarding pattern of food consumption. Four such units have been set up by the Union Government in the first phase. The units to be received from the U.K. will strengthen this programme.

Development of Oil Seeds in Orissa

1010. **Shri Ramachandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any Central grant or loan has been given to the Government of Orissa

for the development of oil seeds in the State during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): No earmarked assistance is given to the Orissa Government for the development of oil-seeds as such. It is possible that the Orissa Government may incur in 1964-65 expenditure on oil seeds development from out of the bulk development grants made for the State development schemes. Information in respect of this amount has been called for and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt from the State Government.

I.A.R.I. Estate

1011. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Estate, Pusa, New Delhi which is a protected area under the administrative control of the Director, is running without any civic amenities for a number of years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Educational Facilities for Blind Children

1012. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 105 on the 12th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the new scheme for the expansion of educational facilities for the blind children and for the training of the adult blind in farming has been drawn up and finalized; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati

Chandrasekhar): (a) The scheme is under consideration and has not yet been finalized.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coarse Grain in Delhi

1013. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether Delhi is short of coarse grains like gram, bajra and moth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being undertaken to ease the situation

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. There is no shortage of coarse grains in Delhi markets at present.

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

Cultivation of Grapes

1014. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiments carried out at several places in U.P. and elsewhere in the cultivation of grapes have revealed that grapes can very successfully be grown in northern India; and

(b) if so, the places where experiments were carried out, and what success has been achieved in making the cultivation of grapes popular with the farmers in the North?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Early maturing varieties of grapes have good prospects of cultivation in northern India.

(b) The experiments on grape cultivation have been carried out at the

following Research Stations in different States of North India.

(1) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(2) (a) Horticultural Research Institute, Saharanpur.

(b) National Hortorium, Circuit House, Meerut.

(3) Different centres in Punjab viz., Atari, Jullundur, Patiala, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Abohar, Karnal and Panchhi Gujran (Rohtak).

(4) Regional Research Institute, Gwalior.

(5) (a) Government Gardens, Durgapur (Jaipur).

(b) Sriganganagar.

(c) Government Gardens, Kota.

(d) Chopasani (Jodhpur).

As a result of these experiments the following promising varieties have been isolated for growing in North Indian conditions:

Pusa Seedless, Gros Colman, Bharat Early, Black Prince, Kandhari, Himrod, Chandigarh, Delight, Perlette and Beauty Seedless.

An area of 450 acres has been brought under grape cultivation in Punjab with incentives of loans and subsidies being offered to the prospective growers.

In Rajasthan, incentives in the form of taccavi loans and planting material are offered to the grape growers. A target of 100 acres has been fixed for 1964-65.

In Uttar Pradesh demonstration plots of promising varieties have been established in 12 progressive growers' fields at selected centres with a view to popularise grape cultivation in these areas.

Bananas Infected with Mediterranean Fruit Fly

1015. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a short while back a team of two entomologists from Japan visited this country with a view to finding out whether the Indian bananas were infected with the Mediterranean fruit fly; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of this investigation, and what are now the prospects for the export of bananas to Japan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the tentative survey report made available to the Government of India by the team of Japanese experts, the Mediterranean fruit fly was not found among the material collected by them in India. It is now understood that the Government of Japan is likely to hold public hearings shortly for the removal of the ban on imports of bananas from India and it is hoped that the ban will be lifted thereafter. In the meantime problems connected with the export of bananas to Japan are being examined.

Caravelle Jet Service

{ Shri Vishram Prasad:
 { Shri Solanki:
1016. { Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present I.A.C. Caravelle Jet service has not been keeping to the schedule;

(b) if so, since when this service has been operating irregularly; and

(c) the steps taken to maintain the schedule

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There have been delays to Caravelle Services from the very beginning which were mostly in the nature of teething troubles normally inherent in the introduction of a new aircraft.

(c) The Indian Airlines Corporation have since acquired some experience in the operation of this aircraft and with the change in the route pattern of the Caravelles with effect from 1-10-1964, they have eliminated night stop of Caravelles at an out station wherefrom they could not always ensure punctual departure after necessary routine maintenance. This change in route pattern will ensure more punctual operation and better scheduling of aircraft as they will commence operations each day from the base which is specially organised for maintenance.

Jersey Cattle in Kangra

1017. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jersey cattle from U.S.A., U.K. and Australia are maintained in Kangra to produce a generation of cattle; and

(b) whether the experiment has proved successful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. However, a bull depot has been established at Palampur in Kangra Distt., where five jersey bulls imported from U.S.A./Australia have been stationed. These are being utilised for improvement of the local non-descript cattle by cross-breeding.

(b) Results so far achieved are encouraging.

Sugar from Beet-Root

1018. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Tan Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Research Board has evolved a plan to produce sugar from beet root in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan;

(c) how it will help solving the problem of food and sugar in the country; and

(d) the prospects of implementing the plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Department of Food has, however, under consideration a proposal for growing sugar beet on commercial scale and determining the economics of production of sugar from beet-roots.

(c) It will provide an alternative source of sugar particularly in cooler areas which are suited for beet cultivation. The recovery from beet is expected to be higher.

(d) The plan will be implemented by utilising the beet grown on a commercial scale for extracting sugar with the help of special machinery.

Agricultural Study Team

1019. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri D. D. Mamtri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agricultural study team of Planning Commission recently visited certain areas of Rajasthan and have made certain recommendation to the State authorities;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team;

(c) how far they have been accepted by the State Government; and,

(d) the action taken to implement those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Joint Central Team on Agricultural Programmes, 1964-65, visited the Rajasthan State from June 9-11, 1964 with a view to securing close collaboration between the Centre and the State Government in the formulation and effective implementation of agricultural programmes in the State for 1964-65 and have made certain observations and recommendations.

(b) A statement indicating the main conclusions and recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-3502/64].

(c) & (d). The Report of the Team has been forwarded to the State Government for taking necessary action and a reply is awaited.

Looting of Fair Price Shops

1020. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there were certain cases of looting

of fair price shops in most of the States due to the faulty distribution and offering of unreasonable prices; and

(b) if so, how many such type of lootings and disturbances took place all over the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Only in Uttar Pradesh two cases of looting of fair price shops are reported to have occurred. In one of these cases looting was the result of bad behaviour on the part of the shopkeeper. In the other case the shop was looted when the shopkeeper was away.

Tuber Research

1021. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish tuber research at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme;

(c) the estimated total cost involved;

(d) whether any foreign assistance is being considered or sought; and

(e) if so, the kind of assistance and the name of the country from which it is expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A Tuber Research Institute was set up at Trivandrum in April 1963. It will have a Sub Station in Bihar.

(b) The main feature of the project is to carry out research on other crops like Tapioca, Sweet potato, Colocasia, Yam etc. and to increase their production.

(c) A provision of Rs. 13.18 lakhs exists in the Third Five Year Plan for both the stations.

(d) and (e). No.

Sethusamudram Project

1022. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken by Government on the report of the Mudaliar Committee on the Sethusamudram Project; and

(b) the steps being taken to implement the project?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Sethusamudram Project Committee, presided over by Shri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, had reported that the project was feasible and that the cost of the project would be about Rs. 9.98 crores, including Rs. 1.62 crores for developing facilities at Tuticorin Port. The Tuticorin Project has since been taken up separately. The Government of India considered the estimates of the Committee for the ship-cannal project to be on the low side. The Development Adviser, Ministry of Transport, estimated the cost at about Rs. 26 crores. The services of a navigational expert, Capt. J.R. Davies, were obtained to advise on the navigational requirements connected with the project with particular reference to reducing the estimated cost of the project. Capt. Davies suggested some change in the alignment and reduction in the navigational aids. A provision of Rs. 22.14 lakhs was made in the Third Five Year Plan for further technical investigations relating to this project. After completing the studies, the Government of Madras submitted a revised estimate in May 1963. According to them the cost of a cannal which could take ships of 26 feet draft, would be Rs. 15.50 crores. It

August, 1963, the Government of Madras submitted a fresh Report to meet the requirements of ships of 30 feet draft. The cost was estimated at Rs. 21.72 crores. The foreign exchange content was estimated at Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The project prepared by the Madras Government is under examination by a high level technical committee. The project is under consideration for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Agricultural Production

1023. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recently released study report of the F.A.O. warning the developing countries against non-fulfilment of food and agricultural production targets which would result in increasing the trade deficits; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure achievement of the respective targets fixed under the Third Five Year Plan and for fixing realistic targets for the Fourth Plan and their realisation in the light of this report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations on 'Trade in Agricultural Commodities in the United Nations Development Decade, Vol. I, parts I, II and III' has been received by the Government.

(b) Under the Third Five Year Plan, targets of production have been fixed for principal crops keeping in view, the need for achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains and meeting the requirements of industry and exports through increased agricultural production. The steps being undertaken for accelerating agricultural production programmes include provision of larger funds for agricultural programmes, particularly minor irrigation and soil conservation, undertaking intensive cultivation pro-

grammes for specific crops in selected areas, larger provision of credit for production needs, strengthening of arrangements for increased consumption of fertilisers, improved seeds and such other inputs, provision of other incentives to farmers for increased production, and intensification of arrangements for extension services, technical know-how and guidance necessary for adoption of improved agricultural practices.

Proposals for agricultural development under the Fourth Five Year Plan are still under consideration.

गेहूँ का उत्पादन

1024. **श्री बागड़ी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष देश में कितना गेहूँ पैदा होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) सरकार का समाहार कार्यक्रम क्या है ; और

(ग) अन्य देशों से कितना इस्टाक आयात किया गया है और देश में गेहूँ का कितना समहार किया गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चहलान) : (क) 97 लाख मीट्रिक टन ।

(ख) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार का गेहूँ खरीदने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है ।

(ग) जनवरी से अगस्त, 1964 के इन छः माहों में लगभग 32 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ का आयात किया गया है । केन्द्रीय भंडार के लिए देश में से कोई गेहूँ नहीं खरीदा गया है ।

Rearing of Goats

1025. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Organisation held its meet recently in Cyprus;

(b) whether it is a fact that this meet has commended the rearing of goats; and

(c) if so, in what manner and whether those methods will be made applicable in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Lists of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

1026. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the finalisation of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) when this work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Punjab Government have sent any list for the change of inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). Proposals have been received from all the State Governments and a major proportion of these have been examined. Efforts are being made to take final decisions very soon.

(c) and (d). It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of the proposals, and the decisions likely to be taken thereon, at this stage.

Forest Commission

1027. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have set up the Forest Commission as recommended by the Central Board of Forestry; and

(b) if so, its composition?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dairy Farm in Himachal Pradesh

1028. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to assist the Himachal Pradesh Government for establishing a Dairy Farm in order to meet the shortage of milk and milk products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to establish a dairy plant at Mandi with assistance from the Government of West Germany as part of the Indo-Germans Project. Mandi is the largest city in Himachal Pradesh, with a population of about 18,000. With the start of Beas-Sutlej link project, about 30,000 technicians and workers are likely to join work in 3 centres near Mandi.

In order to bring about improvement in milk supply, it is proposed to organise procurement of milk from the rural areas through a net-work of village cooperative societies and set up a dairy plant at Mandi for the processing and distribution of milk. Under this scheme 10,000 litres of milk will be procured daily, processed and distributed in Mandi, Pandoh, Sundernagar and Salapar in Mandi District.

For procuring sufficient quantity of milk, upgrading of cattle will be carried out in the district on an intensive scale. The German aid will be utilised for this work also.

The capital cost of the scheme for setting up of the dairy plant at Mandi will be about Rs. 30.12 lakh. Out of this amount, equipment and machinery for the dairy plant worth Rs. 17.48 lakh will be supplied by the Government of West Germany.

Central Oil Seeds Committee

1029. { Shri Selanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether any misappropriation of Government money has been reported in the Office of the Central Oil Seeds Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action, if any, taken against the persons concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Some irregularities in the accounts of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee were reported some time back. Necessary investigations into the same are being made by SPE. The question whether there has been a misappropriation or not will be known only after the final report on the investigations is received and necessary action against the persons involved in misappropriating the funds will be taken thereafter.

Hotel Development Fund

1030. Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have under consideration any proposal to establish a Hotel Development Fund to give facilities for loans to private hoteliers on easy terms; and

(b) if so, when the proposed fund is likely to be established?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government are considering the setting up of a Hotel

Development Loan Fund for giving loans to the Hotel Industry.

(b) In case it is decided to establish a Hotel Development Fund, Government would take steps to set up this Fund as early as possible.

Aerodromes at Bijapur

1031. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of aerodrome or air strip at Bijapur in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The question of constructing an airstrip at Bijapur is under examination.

Prices of Khadi in Khadi Bhandars

1032. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale prices of Khadi sold in Khadi Bhandars (not covered by the new scheme) have been lowered down by about 20% after the introduction of new scheme regarding production and rebate introduced in April last;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) the results of the introduction of new schemes so far and the State and areas in which it has been successful; and

(d) whether sufficient checks have been provided to save the scheme from misuse by non-bonafides?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The sale price of a cotton Khadi in stock on 31-3-1964 was written down by 20% so that there may not be any difference in the

actual sale price of Khadi to consumers under the new scheme;

(c) It is too early to indicate the results as the new scheme has been introduced from 6th April, 1964.

(d) Yes; Sir.

Delhi-Bhopal Air Service

1033. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the air service between Delhi and Bhopal was discontinued because it was uneconomic; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revive it?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi|Gwalior|Bhopal|Indore|Bombay Service was discontinued with effect from 1-4-63.

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation propose to introduce from 1-10-64 a thrice weekly Dakota service which will operate from Delhi through Bhopal, Raipur, Rourkela and Jamshedpur to Calcutta on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Service will operate in the reverse direction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Development of Tourism in Madhya Pradesh

1034. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any scheme for promoting tourism in places like Khajuraho and Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) and (b). Under the Five Year Plans for development of Tourism the following steps have been taken for development of

facilities for tourists at Khajuraho and Sanchi:—

Khajuraho:

A Tourist Bungalow (Class I) has been constructed by the Central Government at Khajuraho at a cost of Rs. 2.55 lakhs and is functioning since October, 1963. It has a capacity of 10 beds and its operation has been entrusted to a reputable hotelier on contract basis. The proposal for expansion of this Bungalow to the capacity of 20 beds and its air-conditioning is under consideration of the Government at present.

A Tourist Bungalow (Class II) has been constructed at Khajuraho by the State Government at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. 50 per cent of the cost was met by the Central Government as a grant-in-aid to the State Government. It has a capacity of 25 beds and is managed by the State Government. The scheme for improvements to the road leading to Chhaturbhuj Temple at Khajuraho costing Rs. 30,000 has also been sanctioned and the State Government are implementing it. The cost will be met wholly by the Central Government.

Plans and estimates costing about Rs. 5.5 lakhs have also been sanctioned for construction of a fair-weather air-strip about 2½ miles from Khajuraho Temples. Part of the land for the air-strip has already been acquired and it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of the current financial year.

For promotion of tourist traffic to Khajuraho the Department of Tourism agreed to subsidise the operation of a non-schedule air service by I.A.C. from Delhi to Panna. The tourists would leave Delhi in the morning and be at Panna which is the nearest air-strip to Khajuraho at about 9.00 A.M. From there they would proceed in a coach provided by the Madhya Pradesh Government to Khajuraho, do the sight-seeing in the day and return to Delhi in the evening. This

service proved so popular that the I.A.C. had to run two services a week during the last season and propose to run 4 services a week during the ensuing season. With the construction of the proposed air-strip near Khajuraho it will eliminate the road journey of about 2 hours between Panna and Khajuraho and tourist will get more time for seeing the temples properly. Warranting traffic the air-services could be run on daily basis.

Sanction has already been accorded for the installation of a 40 gallon water cooler in the premises of the Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Khejuraaho with 4 mobile trolliers to serve cold drinking water to the tourists at various monuments at Khajuraho.

In addition to a guide lecturer provided by the Archaeological Survey of India the Department of Tourism have also appointed a Guide Lecturer at Khajuraho to take the tourists round the temples.

The scheme for beautification of the areas around the temples at Khajuraho included under the Third Five Year Plan of the Central Government could not be taken due to lack of adequate water supply at Khajuraho. With the construction of the Benigunj Dam 7 miles away from Khajuraho it is expected that sufficient water will become available for horticultural operations and the scheme for beautification can be taken up soon.

The Department of Tourism have published a separate folder on Khajuraho and a separate Chapter on Khajuraho is also included in the Guide of Madhya Pradesh. This literature is widely circulated in India and abroad through the Government of India Tourist Offices, Indian Diplomatic Missions, air-lines, travel agencies and other offices. A film on Khajuraho produced some years back is also shown to selected audiences in India and abroad.

Sanchi:

The Central Government are running a Tourist Bungalow (Class I) with 10 beds at Sanchi. Detailed information about Sanchi is included in the literature on Madhya Pradesh produced by this Department and widely circulated. Sanchi is also described at length in the Tourist literature on Buddhist Monuments produced by the Department of Tourism.

The State Government is taking steps to provide proper transport facilities to Sanchi & Khajuraho from Bhopal and Chattarpur respectively. They are also considering provision of cars for local transport at these centres.

रूस से मशीनें

1035. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सूरतगढ़ फार्म के लिये हाल में रूस से कुछ मशीनें मंगवाई गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका मूल्य कितना है और वे किस काम के लिये मंगवाई गई हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनबाख्ता) : (क) और (ख). रूस से सूरतगढ़ फार्म के लिए 13,152 रुपये की लागत के निम्न कृषि औजार मंगाने का आर्डर दिया गया है :—

	संख्या
(1) मेज़ कोब शैलर	१
(2) पोटेटो हर्वेस्टिंग मशीन	१
(3) ट्रेटिंग माउन्टिड हो	१
(4) प्लो	१
(5) माउन्टिड प्लान्टिंग होल डिगर	१
(6) स्ट्रॉ एण्ड सिनो कटर	१

इन बीजारों की कृषि कयों के लिए आवश्यकता है और अभी तक ये मूरतगढ़ फार्म में नहीं पहुँचे हैं।

कोटा में केन्द्रीय फार्म

1036. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा, राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय फार्म खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक का क्या परिणाम रहा; और

(ग) इसकी पैदावार किस प्रकार बेची जाती है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) कोटा में एक अनुसन्धान फार्म है जोकि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के भूमि संरक्षण अनुसन्धान, प्रदर्शन तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र से संलग्न है।

(ख) इस केन्द्र में हुए परीक्षणों से पता चला है कि : —

(१) चराई तथा अन्य जैविक हस्तक्षेप बन्द हो जाने से चम्बल के अधिक ऊबड़-खाबड़ वाले क्षेत्रों के नियंत्रण में सह्यता मिली है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप घनी प्राकृतिक वनस्पति तथा अच्छी किस्म की घासों व वृक्षों में वृद्धि हुई है। घास की प्रति हेक्टर उपज भी बढ़ गई है।

(२) चम्बल की अधिक ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि, ईंधन तथा चारे के उत्पादन के लिये उपयुक्त हैं; और

(३) कृषि हेतु कठार ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि का सुधार सम्भव है।

(ग) केन्द्र की फालतू उपज को सहकारी समिति, अनाज मंडी, कोटा द्वारा अनुसन्धान

केन्द्र के 2 राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की उपस्थिति में नीलाम कर दिया जाता है। फार्म की कुछ उपज को आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार करके केन्द्र द्वारा बेचा/नीलाम किया जाता है। नीलामी से पूर्व बाजार के चालू भावों के आधार पर आरक्षित मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है।

मिट्टी का तापमान

1037. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या असेनिक उद्बयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मिट्टी का तापमान मापने के लिये नये तरीके के उपकरण विकसित करने के प्रयोग भारत में किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह प्रयोग कहाँ-कहाँ पर किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस प्रयोग का रूप-रेखा और आधार क्या है ?

असेनिक उद्बयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) से (ग). विभिन्न गहराइयों पर मिट्टी के तापमान को मापने के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि मौसम विज्ञान वैधशाला (सेन्ट्रल एपीकल्चरल मीटियोरोलोजिकल आबजर-वेटरी) पूना में एक यंत्र बनाया गया है जोकि थर्मोइलेक्ट्रिक सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है। लेकिन यह नया यंत्र केवल अनुसन्धान के प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया है।

मिट्टी की नमी को मापने के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि मौसम विज्ञान वैधशाला, पूना द्वारा कुछ प्रयोग भी किये जा रहे हैं जोकि, मिट्टी के तापमान के घटते बढ़ते रहने की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए मिट्टी की नमी पर, मिट्टी की विद्युत् संचालकता (इलेक्ट्रिकल कंडक्टिविटी) के निर्भर रहने के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित हैं। ये प्रयोग अभी खोज की अवस्था में हैं।

Social Welfare Extension Projects, Punjab

1038. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance given to Punjab during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far for Social Welfare Extension Projects, Social and moral hygiene and after-care programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): The requisite information is given below:—

- (i) *Welfare Extension Projects.*
1963-64 .. Rs. 1,79,000/-
1964-65 (up the
14th August, 1964)
.. Rs. 69,500/-
- (ii) *Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme.*
1963-64 .. Rs. 60,384/-
1964-65 .. Nil

River Steam Navigation Company

1039. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 108 on the 2nd June, 1964, and state:

(a) whether all instalments of the latest loan to River Steam Navigation Company have now been sanctioned;

(b) the nature of the company's financial difficulties which are sought to be overcome by the loan; and

(c) whether the unutilised portion of the earlier Government loan of Rs. 2 crores has been recovered from the Company?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The latest loan of Rs. 60 lakhs was intended to help the company to tide over its current financial difficulties.

(c) The question of recovering the unutilised portion of the loan does not arise since advances are made only against actual expenditure incurred by the Company, and no

amount has been drawn which has not been already utilised.

The Government of India agreed to advance a loan of Rs. 2 crores to the Company for the rehabilitation of its obsolete fleet. The Company has so far availed of only Rs. 45.32 lakhs and the balance has not been paid to it.

तस्कर व्यापार में काबज लाये जाने वाले ट्रक

1040. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :
क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है दिल्ली पुलिस विभाग ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से यह प्रार्थना की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और दिल्ली के बीच जिन ट्रकों द्वारा तस्कर व्यापार होता है, और जो उन्होंने पकड़े हैं उनके लाइसेंस व परमिट रद्द किये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितने लाइसेंस रद्द किये गये हैं और कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्रीहृदयजीन): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली पुलिस ने चीनी के सिलसिले में जिन 6 ट्रकों को पकड़ा था उनके परमिट रद्द करने के लिए उन्होंने जिला मजिस्ट्रेट दिल्ली से दरखास्त की थी। जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने यह मामला ट्रांसपोर्ट इंस्पेक्टर दिल्ली को भेजा। इन 6 ट्रकों में से 3 दिल्ली के थे और 3 उत्तर प्रदेश के।

दिल्ली के तीन ट्रकों के परमिट होल्डरों के जवाब तब करने के बाद दिल्ली के स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट अथॉरिटी इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि मोटर वाहक एक्ट 1938 के सेक्शन 60 के मातहत उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करना मुमकिन न था। क्योंकि उन्हें कानून जुर्नार नहीं ठहराया गया था।

परमिट तो वही प्रचारिटी रद्द या मरुत्तिल कर सकता है .जसने उसे जारी किया हो । .सलि उतर प्रदेश की ग.डि.यों के मामले दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जरूरी कांवाई के लि उतर प्रदेश सरकार को भेज दिने थे ।

Ministry of Food and Agriculture

1041. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether in view of the statement made in the House by the then Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 30th March, 1964, in the course of his reply to the debate on the Voting of Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry enunciating the Constitutional aspect of 'Agriculture', Government have considered it necessary to cut down the huge size of the present Ministry at the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The constitutional position regarding 'Agriculture' was explained by the then Minister for Food and Agriculture in his speech in the last session of the Parliament but no-where in the speech was it implied that the functions and responsibilities of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture had been or were to be curtailed. The functions and responsibilities of this Ministry have, in fact, increased recently owing to the present difficult food position in the country and the resultant need to step up the tempo of agricultural production programmes. The question of reducing the size of this Ministry, has not arisen thus far.

Milk Drying Plant at Bikaner

1042. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a milk drying plant at Bikaner has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the project is likely to get going?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrains supplied to Rajasthan

1043. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) the quantities of foodgrains supplied to the Government of Rajasthan especially as a famine relief measure; and

(b) the quantity out of it which was from imported stocks and the quantity from indigenous sources?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 20,534 tons of wheat has so far been received from the U.S. Government against 30,000 tons promised under Title II of P.L. 480 for distribution amongst the labour employed on relief works as part payment of wages.

(b) All this wheat was imported.

Payment of Cane Price

1044. Shri Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such Mills in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which have failed to pay cane price to cane growers upto date;

(b) the action Government propose to take against such defaulting factories; and

(c) whether Government are considering a move to compel such factories to pay interest to cane growers as per rates of the Banks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A list is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3206/64].

(b) and (c). In Uttar Pradesh, the Cane Commissioner has issued recovery certificates against the defaulting factories to enable recovery of the dues as arrears of land revenue. The defaulting factories are required to pay interest at 7-1/2 per annum to cane unions after 15 days of delivery.

In Bihar, the Cane Commissioner has reported that the arrears are small, the percentage of payment being as high as 98.3 per cent.

Mahanadi and Birupa Bridges

1045. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the Mahanadi and Birupa Bridges on the National Highway No. 5 recently opened in Orissa and the Centre's share in the project;

(b) whether those bridges will make the Calcutta-Madras Highway as all-weather Highway; and

(c) if not, which are the bridges which will make this Highway as all-weather Highway?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 195.92 lakhs and Rs. 41.32 lakhs respectively. Full cost of these two bridges has been met by the Central Government.

(b) No.

(c) In addition to the Mahanadi and Birupa bridges, the following major bridges and crossings have to be constructed to make the road an all-weather Highway:

(i) Bridge over the Rupnarayan river at Kolaghat on National Highway No. 6 in West Btngal.

(ii) Bridge over the Brahmani River in Orissa.

(iii) Bridge over the Baitarni River in Orissa.

(iv) Bridge over the Kharsuan River in Orissa.

(v) Bridge over the Budhabalang River in Orissa.

(vi) Bridge over the Salandi River in Orissa.

(vii) Bridge over the Vasista arm of Godavari in Andhra Pradesh.

(viii) Bridge over the Gautami arm of Godavari in Andhra Pradesh.

(ix) Bridge over the Budameru River in Andhra Pradesh.

(x) Minor bridge at Mile 87/8 in Andhra Pradesh.

(xi) Minor bridge at Mile 172/8 in Andhra Pradesh.

(xii) Minor Bridge at Mile 230/4 in Andhra Pradesh.

(xiii) Minor bridge at Mile 238/1 in Andhra Pradesh.

(xiv) Minor bridge at Mile 628/2 in Andhra Pradesh.

(xv) Minor bridge at Mile 629/2 in Andhra Pradesh.

(xvi) Minor bridge in Gudur Bypass in Andhra Pradesh.

Medicinal Plants

1046. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the farms in our country which propagate extension cultivation of medicinal plants;

(b) the botanical names of the plants which are grown;

(c) whether their products are indigenously used for manufacture of drugs or exported; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of the medicinal plant products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

Shahnawaz Khan: (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments, etc. and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Tube Wells

1047. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in June, 1964 some expert team of the international Development Association of the World Bank toured the State of Uttar Pradesh and some other States of India about the contribution made by the tube-wells sunk with the assistance of World Bank for the food production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the team and the suggestions of the team about tube-wells in Uttar Pradesh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 800 Tubewells with financial assistance from the International Development Association have been constructed in Uttar Pradesh only and an International Development Association end-use inspection Mission visited Uttar Pradesh in the month of June, 1964.

(b) The Mission was pleased to find that Uttar Pradesh have successfully completed all 800 wells at a cost lower than the estimated and within the time schedule for the Project but it was of the view that vigorous steps should be taken to review the operation and management of State tube-wells. The Mission advocated that methods of irrigated farming should be improved to take full advantage of assured supply of water.

Besides these general remarks, the Mission's specific recommendations in respect of tube-wells in Uttar Pradesh were two fold, viz., (a) that engineering study should be carried out for

looking into the possibility of having tubewells of larger size than 1.5 cusecs; and (b) a review of power rates should be made, with a view to determining whether any reduction in the existing rates could be made by suitable adjustment.

Road Accidents

1048. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during recent years there has been a considerable rise in the number of road accidents on the Grand Trunk Road which passes through several States; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to take in consultation with the State Governments, with a view to reduce the number of accidents?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the State Governments etc. concerned and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Best Village

1049. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1218 on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the selection of Best Village at the National level has since been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Village Dapora in Block-Shahpur East Nimar District, Madhya Pradesh has been adjudged as the best village at the National level.

General Insurance Cooperative Societies

1050. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1221 on 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the study team on general insurance cooperatives has since submitted any report;

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

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the main conclusions and recommendations of the Study Team on General Insurance Cooperatives is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3207/64].

(c) The recommendations are being examined in consultation with the State Governments and Central Ministries concerned.

Employees Health Insurance Scheme

1051. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers' organisations have submitted a demand that the medical benefits enjoyed by the workers under the Employees Health Insurance Scheme, should also be extended to the members of their families;

(b) whether such benefits have been extended to the workers' families in any States; and

(c) if so, the names of such States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

1171(A1)LSD-4.

(b) Yes. Families are at present entitled to provision of medical care on the same scale as for workers, except hospitalization. It is not practicable to provide hospital care to families till adequate number of E.S.I. hospitals are constructed. Medical care short of hospitalization is being provided to families of most of the insured workers in two stages. The first stage is restricted to out-patient treatment. In the second stage, specialist consultations, laboratory and radiological investigations and ambulance facilities are provided in addition.

(c) Medical care is provided to families as shown below in the following States:

Stage I

- (1) Kerala (Areas of Alagappanagar, Alleppey, Alwaye, Cochin, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Mattancherry, Quilon, Trichur and Trivandrom).
- (2) Madras (All areas where the Scheme has been implemented except Madras city and Suburbs, Coimbatore, Madurai, Vickramasingapuram, Mettur Dam and Tuticorin).
- (3) Maharashtra (All areas where the Scheme has been implemented)
- (4) Orissa (— do —)
- (5) Punjab (— do —)
- (6) Uttar Pradesh (—do—)
- (7) Assam (— do —)

Stage II

- (1) In all areas where the Scheme has been implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (2) At Bangalore in Mysore State.

“भूख से छुटकारा” आन्दोलन

1052. श्री बागड़ी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूख से छुटकारा आन्दोलन चलाने के लिए जो राष्ट्रीय समिति बनाई गई है उसने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है ; और

(ख) क्या समिति ने देश में अग्र-भूखे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत की गणना की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कार्यक्रम तीन भागों में बांटा गया है।

(1) सूचनात्मक और शिक्षणात्मक :

जनता की जानकारी और दिलचस्पी जागृत करना इसका उद्देश्य है। यह उद्देश्य नाट्यरूपक, वृत्त-चित्र, फार्म ब्राडकास्ट, देहाती फालीज द्वारा और “भूख से छुटकारा सप्ताह” बना कर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

(2) अनुसन्धान :

इसका ध्येय विशिष्ट क्रिया-प्रयोजनाओं के लिए मार्ग खोलना है और राष्ट्रीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर य कार्य राज्य सरकारों/अनुसन्धान संस्थानों ने सम्भाल लिया है।

(3) क्रिया-प्रायोजना :

इन प्रायोजनाओं का उद्देश्य खाद्य और कृषि उत्पादन को और जनता के पौषणिक स्तर को बढ़ाना है। इनका ध्येय देश में ही रहे विकास प्रयत्नों को और मजबूत करना है। इनमें से दो प्रायोजनाओं का काम वैज्ञानिक रूप से मिला हुआ कुक्कुटों का दाना तैयार करना और खस-तथा सन्जियों के उत्पादन का सुधार करना है और

ये राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन निधि के स्रोतों से चालू किए जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न देशों के प्रदाता संगठनों के समझौते के अनुसार सभा पटल पर रखी गई [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई देखिये संख्या एल. टी-3208/64]। सूबा में दी गई अष्ट प्रायोजनायें स्वीकार की जा चुकी हैं या खाद्य और कृषि संगठन द्वारा स्वीकार की जाने वाली हैं। इन अष्ट प्रायोजनाओं के लिए दी जाने वाली विदेशी सहायता कुल 10 लाख डालर है। शेष प्रायोजनाएं अभी खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के विचाराधीन हैं। इन में से कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का सम्बन्ध प्रोटीनयुक्त आहार के सम्भरण के लिये कुक्कुट तथा सुभ्र पालन, पुष्पाहार में सुधार करने, खाद्य के संरक्षण तथा प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रयोग के लिये विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी के उपयोग, भूमि संरक्षण कार्य तथा मछली-पालन विकास से है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन समिति द्वारा कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

Fokker Friendship Service

1053. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fokker friendship service has been withdrawn from Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari and Calcutta-Agartala routes;

(b) if so, from which dates and the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the reasons that Sky-master does not fly from Calcutta to Mohanbari but returns from Jorhat via Gauhati; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce fokker friendship service from Calcutta to imphal via Agartala and Silchar?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Friendship service on the Calcutta/Gauhati/Mohanbari route was replaced by Viscount service with effect

from 1-2-1964. Since 1-5-1964, however, this service terminates at Jorhat as the Mohanbari airfield is under repairs.

The Friendship service on the Calcutta/Agartala route had to be withdrawn with effect from 1-11-1963 due to lack of capacity.

(c) Because Mohanbari airfield is not, at present, ready to take any aircraft bigger than the Dakotas.

(d) The Indian Airlines would consider introducing a turbo-prop flight on the Calcutta/Agartala/Silchar/Imphal route as and when more aircraft of F-27 type become available.

Kanyakumari-Madras Road

1054. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madras made representation to the Minister of Finance during his recent visit to Madras, for taking up the work of Kanyakumari-Madras road as a National Highway;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed road; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Transport Shri Raj Bahadur: (a) to (c). No, Sir. The people of the area however, made a representation for the development of a coastal highway connecting Madras to Kanyakumari along the coast. That representation was handed over to the State Government Authorities for necessary action as this road, when developed, would be a State road. There is already an existing National Highway to Kanyakumari via Dindigul, Trichirapalli and Madurai.

Aerodrome at Calicut

1055. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

taken any final decision about the site of the proposed aerodrome at Calicut;

(b) if so, which is the place; and

(c) if not, when the final decision will be taken?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The selection of a suitable site for the construction of an aerodrome at Calicut is still under examination.

Procurement of Rice

1056. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have forwarded any proposal submitted by the District Council of Mizo Hills regarding procurement of rice in winter for the deficit areas of that district which are not accessible during monsoon and to avoid airdropping;

(b) if not, whether Government will consider this proposal; and

(c) whether Government propose to import Burmese rice through Kalimyo (Burma) which is 60 miles away from Champai and 150 miles away from Aizal in Mizo district without getting through ports in Burma via Calcutta which costs more?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is for the State Government to decide whether in the context of the conditions now obtaining in the Mizo Hills, rice should or should not be procured in that area.

(c) There is no proposal at present to import rice from Burma across the border of Mizo Hill district with that country.

Cocoa

1057. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cocoa produced in Madras and Kerala

States has great demand in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the production of Cocoa in these States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The sample of cured cocoa beans of the Criollo type produced in Madras State on a very small scale in Government owned research centres was evaluated by firms in Switzerland and Belgium to be of highly acceptable quality and was offered premium prices. The production of cocoa in Kerala State is, however, insignificant. The ascertained annual foreign demand is about 5000 tonnes.

(b) A scheme for the development of Criollo Cocoa is included in the Third Five Year Plan with a target of 2000 acres in Kerala State and Pilot Projects in the States of Madras and Mysore. The Kerala State started implementation of the scheme only recently and 500 to 600 acres may be covered upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

A scheme with a target of 1900 acres in the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Foodgrains lost in Transit

1058. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over one per cent of foodgrains, purchased by Centre was lost during inland transport by rail or road during 1962-63;

(b) if so, the cost of such foodgrains; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the problem?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The percentage of transit loss during 1962-63 is 0.74 only.

(b) The amount of this loss works to about Rs. 1.22 crores.

(c) While some transit loss is inevitable and inherent, in the arrangement for handling and transport of food-grains, a number of steps to minimise the loss have been taken. Security measures at the time of loading and unloading have been tightened up.

Escorts are provided during transit between loading points (Docks/Railway Stations) and godowns, where necessary.

Weighment is done both at the time of despatch and receipt.

Prompt and vigorous action is taken to pursue tenable claims against the Railways.

Responsibility is fixed on transport contractors if the road transit losses are attributable to them.

Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee

**1059. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the setting up of an Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Minister for Food and Agriculture has appointed recently a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha, Secretary to the Prime Minister for recommending, *inter alia*, the lines on which an agency may be set up to suggest the prices of agricultural produce at the producers, 'wholesalers' and consumers' level on a continuous basis. The matter will be considered after the report of the Committee is received.

Development of Dairy Industry

1060. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2565 on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made in the Conference of Dairy Experts for development of dairy industries in the country have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

Road Board

1061. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 507 on the 10th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the views of all the State Governments on the proposal for setting up a Road Board have since been obtained;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the decision of Central Government thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the exception of Kerala, State Governments are not in favour of any Central Body being constituted with executive powers. Many of the State Governments are not, however, opposed to the setting up of a Central Road Board with advisory functions.

(c) The matter was discussed further at the fifth meeting of the Transport Development Council which re-

commended that steps might be taken in the first instance to set up, both at the Centre and in the States, advisory bodies to be designated as Road Planning Boards for helping the development of roads in the country on an integrated basis. The matter is now being pursued further in accordance with this recommendation.

Cultivation of Saline Lands

1062. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any experiments to reclaim and cultivate saline lands in certain States;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the plan to utilize such lands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in the States of Madras, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and at the Lucknow University, Sheila Dhar Institute, Allahabad and Khalsa College, Amritsar.

(b) Leaching and additions of amendments such as organic matter, gypsum, press-mud or molasses and use of salt-tolerant crops in rotation, were found to be effective measures for reclamation and cultivation of saline-alkali soils. Crops such as dhaincha, paddy, barley and sugar-beet were tolerant to soil salinity.

(c) Areas as reclaimed are brought under cultivation according to the nature of soil.

मशीनों के जरिये खेती

1063. **श्री चांडक :** क्या साक्षर तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शासन ने मशीनों के जरिये खेती (मेकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग) की योजना समाप्त कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बेतूल जिले में पचास हजार एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसकी जांच "दामले कमेटी" ने की थी ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस परियोजना के बारे में कोई फैसला किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है और वह किन प्राधारों पर किया गया है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक केन्द्रीय यान्त्रिक फार्म की स्थापना के लिए बेतूल जिले में 30,000 एकड़ वन भूमि का एक क्षेत्र उपलब्ध करने के विषय में एक प्रस्ताव रखा था ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) और (ङ) "दामले समिति" ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित इस वन भूमि को केन्द्रीय यान्त्रिक फार्म की स्थापना के लिए अनुपयुक्त समझा क्योंकि :

- (1) वन की कटाई में बड़ा समय लगेगा ।
- (2) सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का न होना ।
- (3) इस क्षेत्र के एक बहुत बड़े भाग में घटिया क्रिस्म की मिट्टी है जो कि सघन यान्त्रिक खेती के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ।
- (4) भूमि के विकास में बहुत अधिक खर्च होना ।
- (5) जल विकास सुविधाओं का न होना ।

भारत सरकार ने दामले समिति की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

बम्बल की उबड़ खाबड़ जमीन को कृषियोग्य बनाना

1064. { श्री प्रमोदक :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बल की उबड़ खाबड़ जमीन को जो कि काफी उपजाऊ बन सकती है खेती के लायक बनाने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश शासन से कोई बातचीत हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बातचीत हुई है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस बातचीत क फल-स्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 5,000 एकड़ ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूमि के सुधार के लिये 22.46 लाख रुपये के खर्च की एक योजना तैयार की है । राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह इस परियोजना को उस अतिरिक्त राशि से शुरू कर दे जो कि उसके लिये 1964-65 की अबधि में इस प्रकार की वर्तमान वित्तीय सहायता के प्रतिमान के आधार पर भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों हेतु नियत की गई है ।

Women Panchayats

1065. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States having all women Panchayats; and

(b) the number of such Panchayats in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a)

and (b). There are eleven all-women Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, two in Maharashtra and one in West Bengal. There are no all-women Panchayats in Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan States and in any of the Union Territories.

Information in respect of three States viz., Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh is still awaited from the respective State Governments, and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

Khadi & Village Industries Board and Khadi Gramodyog Kendra, Tripura

1066. { Shri Biren Dutt:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi & Village Industries Board and the Khadi Gramodyog Kendra were formed in Tripura with the same set of members; and

(b) if so, what are the names of those members?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Tripura Khadi Gramodyog Kendra has been formed with most of the members of the Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board.

(b) The members of the Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board are as follows:—

1. Shri S. M. Sen Gupta.
2. Shri N. K. Majumdar.
3. Shri U. L. Singh.
4. Shri K. J. Singh.
5. Shri T. M. Das Gupta.
6. Shri K. C. Sen.
7. Secretary, Rehabilitation Department.
8. Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
9. Director of Industries.

The Khadi Gramodyog Kendra (Tripura) consists of the first 6 mem-

bers of the Board and Shri Serajul Islam.

Safdarjang Aerodrome

1067. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Safdarjang Aerodrome in New Delhi is proposed to be closed down;

(b) if so, why and when; and

(c) what alternative arrangement is being made for landing of planes?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ring Road, Delhi

1068. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no lighting arrangement so far on the Ring Road around Delhi/New Delhi owing to which accidents thereon are too frequent at night;

(b) how many road accidents occurred on this road during 1962-63 and 1964 so far; and

(c) what action is being taken for proper lighting of the road?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) At present, only a stretch of the Ring Road, viz. Alipur-Mall Road, is electrified.

(b) 314, 352 and 270 accidents took place on the Ring Road during the year 1962, 1963 and 1964 (upto 31st August) respectively.

(c) The question of providing lights on the Ring Road is under the active consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Fixation of margin of Profit

1069. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has fixed a

margin of profit on sale of grain and not the price of grains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will result in fluctuating the prices in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) The Delhi Administration has not fixed either any margin of profit on the sale of grain or the price of grains.

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

Bridge across River Krishna near Kolhar

1070. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mysore Government had sent a works programme consisting of the construction of a bridge across Krishna river near Kolhar on Hubli-Bijapur road and seven other works of economic or inter-State importance;

(b) if so, the cost thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government have taken any decision in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The proposal received from the State Government consisted of six projects only including the proposed bridge over the river Krishna near Kolhar. The total cost involved amounted to Rs. 156.32 lakhs. Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to provide any financial assistance in the matter. The State Government have, however, been informed that the Government of India would be prepared to provide funds in the current plan for preliminary work relating to survey, collection of hydraulic data, finalisation of site, etc. in respect of the proposed bridge over the river Krishna near Kolhar, and that the question of providing funds for its actual construction would be considered in the Fourth Plan.

Bridge over Kosi at Rampur

1071. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a road bridge over Kosi at Rampur on Delhi-Bareilly Road; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above project and when the bridge would be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the bridge is already under construction.

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 56.80 lakhs and is expected to be completed by the end of July 1965.

All India Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

1072. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition was held at Nainital in the 1st week of September, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of States which participated in the exhibition; and

(c) the main features of the exhibition?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Four States participated in the fruit show and five in vegetable show.

(c) A large number of varieties of apples, pears, walnuts, almonds and persimmons as well as of vegetables were exhibited. Some varieties of apples were extraordinarily large in size, weighing about 700 grams per fruit. The show attracted a very large number of visitors and prizes of the value of Rs. 11,545 were distributed to the exhibitors of choice fruits.

Service Co-operatives

1073. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of service co-operatives in the States during the last three years;

(b) what has been the impact of service co-operatives on increased agricultural production; and

(c) whether any general assessment of the actual amount of increase in the agricultural produce during the above period in the rural areas in the case of members of service co-operatives has been made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The progress of primary agricultural credit societies (service societies) is given in the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3209/64].

(b) Service co-operatives play a significant role in increasing agricultural production through the supply of not only credit but also production requisites like seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, etc.

(c) No such assessment has been made.

Cooperative Movement

1074. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) how far the cooperative movement has succeeded in the linking of credit with marketing in the rural areas in the country;

(b) whether the cooperative societies are authorised to enrol middlemen as members by offering them the privileges of cooperative institutions; and

(c) the policy followed in regard to the locating of marketing societies to

help the small growers to route their produce?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) So far, only limited progress has been achieved. During the cooperative year ending June, 1963, cooperative marketing and processing societies are reported to have recovered cooperative loans of the order of nearly Rs. 10 crores out of the sale proceeds of agricultural produce of their members.

(b) No. Cooperative marketing societies are not authorised to enrol middlemen as regular members. However, middlemen such as arhatiahs, with whom marketing societies have business dealings in connection with sale of agricultural produce, may be admitted as nominal members, on payment of admission fee, but without holding any shares. Such nominal membership makes the concerned traders liable to arbitration proceedings under cooperative law in case any amounts are recoverable from them in favour of marketing societies. These nominal members are not entitled to the privileges of regular members such as right to vote in the management or right to share in the profits of the societies.

(c) The policy has been to locate marketing societies at centres which are recognised and established mandies or wholesale assembling points. Individual cultivator members deal directly with such societies by carrying their produce to the mandi centres. However, where small growers do not have sufficient marketable surplus to make it worthwhile for them to do so, they can route their produce through village cooperatives which are affiliated to the marketing societies.

Transport of Elephants by Government Ships

1075. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department, Andaman Islands,

had wanted in 1963-64 to import some ten elephants by Government ships for their extraction work but the ships had refused to carry the animals;

(b) whether it is a fact that some private Forest Contractors working under the same Forest Department imported elephants from Calcutta by Government ship "M. V. Nicobar" in March, 1964; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There was some suggestion that the Forest Department import some elephants from mainland; but in view of the costs involved, the proposal was not pursued.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the replies to (a) and (b) the question does not arise.

Widening of Roads in Delhi

1076. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan is under consideration for widening all the roads in the Capital in view of the ever rising population and the traffic difficulties in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Programmes for the widening of roads in Delhi to ease traffic congestion have been drawn up by the authorities concerned.

(b) A list of roads proposed to be widened during the Third Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3210/64]. As shown in the list work of widening of some of the roads has already been completed. Of the remaining roads, work is either in progress or is proposed to be taken up during the Third Five

Year Plan. Work on some roads will spill over to the Fourth Plan period.

Closure of Flour Mills

1077. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have permitted flour mills in Punjab to grind only imported wheat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these flour mills have stopped working due to the non-availability of the imported wheat;

(c) the quantity of imported wheat asked for by the Punjab Government;

(d) the quantity that has been given to it during the last three months; and

(e) when the full requirements of imported wheat for Punjab will be met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) In view of the high prices of indigenous wheat all the flour mills in the country including those in the Punjab have been prohibited since March, 1964 to purchase indigenous wheat from the market for the purpose of manufacturing wheat products.

(b) The flour mills in Punjab have not been able to work to their full grinding capacity during the last few months due to inadequate supply of imported wheat.

(c) to (e). Punjab is surplus in wheat. After the formation of wheat zones, it has not been found necessary to supply any large quantity of wheat to Punjab Government. The State Government, however, asked for an allocation of 5,000 tons of imported wheat in order to enable them to feed institutions like Jails, Hospitals, Police, etc. The Central Government accordingly made an allocation of 5,000 tons in July and against this allocation 100 tons were

despatched in July and 1000 tons in August. The balance quantity will be supplied as and when required by the State Government.

The quantity of wheat supplied to the roller flour mills in Punjab during the last three months and the quantity milled by them are indicated below:

Month	Purchased Tons	Milled Tons
June	23,861	25,629
July	14,264	18,861
August	13,554	13,633

Forest Research Institute

1078. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to promote necessary legislation to convert the Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun into a University; and

(b) if so, the reasons that led to this decision

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No decision has yet been made; but the question of giving certain functions of a University to the Indian Forest Research Institute is under consideration

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Tractors by Madhya Pradesh

1079. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Centre for the release of foreign exchange to enable them to import some crawler tractors;

(b) what is the specific demand under consideration; and

(c) whether a decision has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The

following demands for crawler tractors have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh:

Name of Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Machine Tractor Station Scheme	60.00
(ii) Ravine Reclamation Scheme	15.00
(iii) Minor Irrigation Schemes	44.00

Foreign exchange of Rs. 9 lakhs has already been released for the Machine Tractor Station Scheme and Rs. 4 lakhs for the Minor Irrigation Schemes. Some further amount is likely to be released shortly to the State Government.

Rebate on Khadi Products

1080 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special rebate on Khadi products is proposed to be given during Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations this year; and

(b) whether a similar rebate will also be allowed on the sale of woollen goods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although the Khadi & Village Industries Commission had suggested that a similar rebate might be allowed on retail sales of woollen and silk Khadi, Government have decided to restrict the concession to the retail sales of cotton Khadi only.

Development of Fisheries

1081. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the potentialities of inland fisheries and their annual production in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore;

(b) the advice and assistance given to Bihar to develop fisheries to the extent of its potentialities;

(c) how far the State of Bihar has utilised the plan provision in this respect so far;

(d) the reasons for not making full exploitation of the potentialities obtaining in Bihar for development of fisheries; and

(e) to what extent the revenue of the Bihar State is likely to increase by the development of fisheries to its maximum?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The potentialities of inland fisheries in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore cannot be estimated as the State Governments concerned have not yet carried out any detailed survey of the types of water-areas available for pisciculture. The annual production from inland waters in these States at present is as follows:

	Tonnes
Bihar . . .	52,000
West Bengal . . .	34,000
Orissa . . .	25,000
Andhra Pradesh	78,000
Mysore . . .	36,000

(b) The Government of India scrutinise the schemes for technical soundness and give financial assistance in accordance with the approved pattern.

(c) Information is available only in respect of the first three years of the Third Plan period and is as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs	
Plan provision	Actuals	
1961-62	6.50	6.62
1962-63	11.45	7.59
1963-64	8.61	8.67

(d) Lack of trained personnel and an effective organisation to execute

the fisheries development schemes was responsible for the slow progress in the State. Recently, however, a separate Directorate for Fisheries has been set up in Bihar and it is expected that the pace of development will be accelerated.

(e) The object of the programme of fisheries development is to increase fish production. Any increase in the revenue of the State Government as a result of this programme will be only incidental and cannot be estimated.

Deep Sea Fishing

1082. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have sought the approval of the Union Government for schemes to undertake deep sea-fishing with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, which of these schemes have been approved by the Union Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Union Government have not received recently any scheme from any State Government for undertaking deep sea fishing with foreign collaboration.

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.C. Caravelle Flights

**1083. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.A.C.'s Caravelle flights are incurring heavy losses on some routes; and

(b) if so, which are the routes and what has been the loss on each of these routes during the last six months?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have been incurring losses on the Delhi-Madras-Delhi Carvelle service, the estimated loss incurred during the period from February to June, 1964 being Rs. 10.79 lakhs.

Unloading of Foodgrains at Calcutta Port

1084. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of unloading of foodgrains from ships at Calcutta Port per hook per hour from 1957 upto July 1964 month by month;

(b) the maximum amount (in tonnage) unloaded from a ship in 24 hours in Calcutta Port during the period from April, 1957 to July, 1964; and

(c) the average rate of discharge of foodgrains from a ship in 24 hours in Calcutta Port from 1957 upto July 1964 month by month?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The average rate of discharge of foodgrains per hook per hour from 1957 to July 1964 has been as follows:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January.		13.0	12.6	11.3	13.6	12.3	10.6	9.1
February		13.1	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.9	9.7	9.3
March .		12.3	11.6	11.1	13.1	11.1	10.9	9.3
April .		10.7	11.4	11.3	13.3	11.1	10.3	9.0
May		11.1	11.6	11.0	11.1	10.0	10.1	8.0
June	10.4	10.0	11.1	11.3	11.3	9.1	8.7	7.9
July	10.1	9.0	10.1	10.0	11.1	9.7	9.1	9.0
August .	11.1	9.3	9.4	10.3	11.6	10.0	9.3	
September .	12.3	10.9	9.3	10.7	11.4	10.1	8.7	
October	11.8	12.4	9.6	10.6	12.0	10.0	9.7	
November	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.4	12.3	9.7	9.6	
December	13.4	12.9	11.1	13.9	12.0	11.1	10.0	

(b) The maximum quantity unloaded from a ship in 24 hours in one day on the basis of three consecutive shifts is 4,305 tons on 30-11-1960.

(c) The average rate of discharge of foodgrains from a ship in 24 hours in Calcutta Port from 1957 to July 1964 has been as follows:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January		1818	1628	1685	1686	1559	1360	942
February		1853	1533	1744	1417	1414	1174	950
March		1871	1560	1524	1605	1329	1105	1021
April		1625	1437	1521	1652	1282	1113	916
May		1595	1572	1483	1248	1095	1042	904
June	1153	1478	1530	1443	1311	932	928	840
July	1038	1109	1283	1437	1233	1024	1069	916
August	1092	1284	1150	1287	1452	1102	1084	..
September	1211	1774	1183	1370	1377	1131	905	..
October	1240	1784	1266	1341	1476	1065	1146	..
November	1331	1804	1604	1880	1500	1087	1144	..
December	2043	1786	1622	1606	1496	1384	1211	..

जहाजों को हरजाना

1085. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता और बम्बई बन्दरगाहों में अप्रैल, १९५८ से अगस्त, १९६४ तक अनाज लाने वाले किस-किस जहाज पर कितना-कितना हरजाना सरकार को देना पड़ा ;

(ख) किस किस जहाज से कितना कितना डिसपैच मनी सरकार ने कमाया है; और

(ग) डिसपैच मनी कमाने के लिए और हरजाने का खर्च कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) सगभग २४०० जहाज हैं। यह विचारणीय है कि प्रत्येक जहाज के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना देने में काफी प्रयत्न करने पड़ेंगे किन्तु उसके अनुपात में उससे कोई सम्भव लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होगा। तथापि, वर्ष के हिसाब से विलम्ब शुल्क और शीघ्रता पुरस्कार (डिसपैच मनी) के आंकड़े नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

(आंकड़े हजार रूपयों में)

वर्ष	दिया गया विलम्ब शुल्क		अर्जित शीघ्रता पुरस्कार	
	कलकत्ता	बम्बई	कलकत्ता	बम्बई
१९५८-५९	११९.७	११६.४	२२८४.७	१२५१.१
१९५९-६०	१४.०	४.८	२१०५.७	९८६.४
१९६०-६१	२४४.६	७२५.८	१९७३.२	९२७.४
१९६१-६२	९०.६	४१९.३	१५२१.२	४५२.४
१९६२-६३	१२९९.५	१७७९.०	८८९.१	२४२.२
१९६३-६४	३५८.७	४९०.०	१५६७.८	५२८.१
१९६४-६५	११३६.९	३६०२.२	२५५.२	४४.५
(अगस्त १९६४ तक)				
योग	३२६४.०	७१३७.५	१०५९६.९	४४३२.१

(ग) अधिक से अधिक शीघ्रता पुरस्कार (डिस्पेंच मनी) कमाने तथा विलम्ब शुल्क कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:—

बम्बई बन्दरगाह :

- (१) २५-५-१९६४ से खाद्यान्न जहाजों के लिए एक चौथे प्राथमिक घाट का आरक्षण ।
- (२) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से आने वाले खाद्य जहाजों को एक ही बन्दरगाह पर इकट्ठे न होने देने के लिए १-११-१९६४ से केन्द्रीय चार्टरिंग संगठन, दिल्ली द्वारा गैर अमरीकी ध्वज पोत किराये पर लेना ।
- (३) कुछ जहाजों के लिए दोनों किनारों से माल उतारने की व्यवस्था करना ।
- (४) बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर जहाजों की भीड़ कम करने के लिए कुछ खाद्य जहाजों को कांडला, मद्रास तथा अन्य बन्दरगाहों पर भेजना ।
- (५) टैंकरों से अनाज उतारने के कार्य की तेजी से करने के लिए अतिरिक्त वायवीय (न्यूमैटिक) पम्प लगाए गए हैं ।
- (६) बन्दरगाह से माल की निकास के लिए अधिक वैगनों का नियतन करना ।
- (७) माल के उठाने और निकासी के काम के लिए दिए जाने वाले ठेके समाप्त करना और १-८-१९६४ से इस काम को विभाग द्वारा करवाना । अधिक से अधिक निकासी कराने के लिए उजरत का एक प्रेरक योजना लागू करना और मजदूरों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए उन्हें कुछ फायदे देना ।

(द) गोदामों और गोदी पर काम के लिए नियमित तीन पारियां प्रारंभ करना ।

कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह :

- (१) गोदी श्रम बोर्ड द्वारा पर्यवेक्षी और अनुशासनीय उपाय अपनाना जिससे मजदूर अपने काम की गति धीमी न करें ।
- (२) बोरियां भरने तथा सीने वालों की संख्या में वृद्धि कर दी गयी है ।
- (३) अधिक से अधिक काम कराने के लिए विभिन्न खाद्य जहाजों पर मजदूरों का यथोचित वितरण करना ।
- (४) जब भी आवश्यक हो, खाद्य जहाजों के लिए चार आरक्षित घाटों के अलावा, अतिरिक्त घाटों का नियतन करना जिसके फलस्वरूप एक ही समय में १० जहाजों से भी माल उतारा जा सके ।
- (५) खाद्यान्न मजदूरों के लिए प्रेरक कार्य-दर योजना बनाई जा रही है ।

गुलबर्ग में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण,

1086. श्री बीरप्पा : क्या असेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गुलबर्ग में हवाई अड्डा बनाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

असेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगं):

(क) और (ख) गुलबर्ग में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने का इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Employees in Department of Food

1087. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the number of non-gazetted employees in the Department of Food; and

(b) how many among them are permanent, quasi-permanent and how many still temporary?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 949.

(b) Permanent	755
Quasi-permanent	84
Temporary	110

These figures relate to the Department of Food proper. The requisite information relating to the attached and subordinate offices is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Price Fluctuation Fund

1038. { Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the price fluctuation fund would be helping the co-operatives at all levels; and

(b) what will be the extent of the Government's contribution to the fund?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The fund is being created in the co-operative marketing societies at various levels, with a view to serving as a cushion against possible losses arising out of the outright purchases of

agricultural produce made by the societies, due to fluctuation in the prices.

(b) The Government will contribute @ 2 per cent of the value of outright purchases made by the societies in the preceding year subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000 to a primary marketing society, Rs. 1 lakh to a state/regional marketing society and Rs. 2.5 lakhs to the National Federation.

Delegations sent Abroad

1089. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad during the period from January 1963 to August, 1964;

(b) the object of their visits;

(c) whether all the delegations, on their return to India, submitted their reports;

(d) if so, the important suggestions made in such reports; and

(e) how far they were acted upon by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

West Coast Canal

1090. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to extend the West Coast Canal from Badagara to Mahe in Kerala;

(b) the nature of the work proposed to be completed during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent this year?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The State Government of Kerala have completed construction of a section of the canal to a length of 7400 feet at a cost of about Rs. 6.30 lakhs.

(b) The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

(c) Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Buhler Plants

1091. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have purchased some Buhler plants for mechanized unloading, filling and sewing up sacks;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether the said plants are lying idle; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only one.

(c) The Plant is lying idle temporarily.

(d) Due to labour opposition at Bombay the plant was shifted to Kandla in 1960 and started functioning there in 1961. Later on owing to wear and tear some parts needed replacement and the plant stopped working. These parts have since been imported and the plant is presently being put in shape by an engineers. It is expected that the plant will be put into operation shortly.

1171 (Ai) LSD—5.

12.15 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT ON DEFENCE MINISTER'S VISITS TO THE USA AND THE USSR

Mr. Speaker:: The hon. Defence Minister had laid a statement on the Table of the House. I shall allow a few questions on that now.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): From the statement of the hon. Defence Minister, it is evident that while originally the agreement for MIG's was gone through, there were certain fields uncovered. May I know whether those fields have been covered by the present agreement? May I also know whether it is a fact that because of our attachment for MIG's the USA is not very much anxious to go into a deal with us for HF-24 supersonic jets?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The agreement which was formerly entered into was based on certain presumptions which in experience were found to be rather incomplete. That was why it was found that it was necessary to enter into more detailed agreements and supplementary agreements about the supply of jigs and tools and other things. With these supplementary agreements, we think that we should be able to get our programmes through in the coming minimum two or three years; that is my present estimate of the time. This is the answer that I can give now.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the second part of my question?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What is the second part?

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know whether because of our attachments for MIG's, the USA was not very much interested in going into a deal with us, so far as HF-24 supersonic jets were concerned?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): About the development of HF-24.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think that the USA's desire to go into the supersonic deal has anything to do with the MIG's. But certainly they did mention one point which was a very important one, namely, that when we were thinking of introducing the production of two supersonic planes, namely the HF-24 and the MIG's, it would be feasible from the economic point of view to introduce another supersonic. The answer to that point, that we gave in America was that the third supersonic that we wanted to acquire from the USA was not for production in our country but was intended to be introduced as serving squadrons for our immediate purposes. Even though we go ahead with the programme of production, it will take some years to reach that production level. What do we do in the meanwhile? So, it was really speaking an acquisition meant for our immediate purposes. That was the answer that we gave in America.

Shri Hem Barua: What was their reaction?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): While congratulating the hon. Defence Minister on his remarkable success and for having returned to the homeland without controversies and for having produced a faithful record of his visit, I would still like to know whether the gap of foreign exchange which he has mentioned is thrice is proposed to be filled from the untied loans from the AID consortium?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This has nothing to do with the AID consortium. I think that we shall have to fill up this gap with these agreements that we are having with these countries.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I want to know whether it will be an untied loan.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it has nothing to do with the AID consortium.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): इस संदर्भ में कि रूस और अमरीका दोनों रक्षा में मदद देने से आनाकानी करते हैं और मिग का सौदा अगस्त 62 में हो जाने के बाद भी अभी तक उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई या अमरीका ने खुद हवा शिक्षा के मौके पर आवाज से तेज हवाई हाज रखने की बात कही, अब वह आनाकानी कर रहा है तो क्या माननीय चह्माण ने अनुभव किया है कि रूस और अमरीका एक दूसरे की मदद से भड़क जाते हैं और अगर यह बात है तो इस के लिए उन्होंने क्या उपाय निकाला है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: My own experience is this; it may be that they have their own reservations; I cannot say that. But at least in both the countries that I visited I found that they did not want to compete with each other; they had made that amply clear. The Russians made an offer of what they could give to us, but we have to choose and we must make arrangements in regard to the payment for those things according to the conditions that they lay down.

About the MIG's, the point was that the agreement that we had ourselves reached earlier was found to be rather incomplete in certain respects. I made that point clear in my first answer to Shri Hem Barua's question. That was based on a certain presumption, that possibly we would be able ourselves to manufacture the jigs and tools in our country, which we later on found that we would not be able to do.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार को पता न हो, लेकिन रूसियों को तो पता रहा होगा न ?

श्री यशबन्तराव चह्माण : रूसियों को पता होगा, लेकिन वे तो हम पर भरोसा करेंगे कि हम अपने देश में बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं। वे हमें कम्पैल तो नहीं करेंगे।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The hon. Minister in his statement says in paragraph 9 that in the matter of replacing the over-age ships in our fleet, it was agreed by the delegation that our requirements in this field should first be discussed with the British Government. In paragraph 18 of the same statement, it is stated that in regard to naval craft and submarines, the USSR showed them these instruments of war and they had also said that they were in a position to supply them. I want to ask whether the US Government showed any anxiety either to replace our vessels or to lend us naval craft, they being the first naval power in the world?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think the US was interested in supplying any naval ships because they have not got those types of vessels which we require. Normally, the pattern and vessels of our Navy are connected with the Royal Navy, the British Navy. Really speaking, that is why they expected us to find out from Britain what we could get.

On the whole, our requirements in connection with the Navy are standing on a low priority, looking to the present threat—as far as the present threat is concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Before signing the agreement at Moscow for acquiring supersonics for our immediate use, the MIGs, did the Defence Minister explore the possibility, during his visit to the States, of acquiring such aircraft? If so, what was their reply of the US Government at that time when the MIGs were not acquired for our immediate use? What was the reason they gave for not accepting our request?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It was not a question of not accepting. Even now they have not rejected it. As far as I understand, our requirement of supersonics, the F 104 G, is still open. The MIGs acquired from Soviet Russia are not supposed to be as substitutes for the supersonics we have asked for from the US. But this ques-

tion was under discussion, and as I have said, it was to be considered further according to our own requirements. They agreed they would send some experts to see whether they could help us in the development of the HF 24 and even help us in producing more and more HF 24 of Mach I type.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): All defence equipment is meant to be utilised by manpower. And during the Chinese invasion, the President, who is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief estimated that our minimum requirement of personnel would be 20 lakhs. May I know why the Defence Minister has based his equipment requirements on the basis of 8.25 lakh men?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think the President's estimate, when he mentioned 2 million, was based on technical advice as such. Possibly it was just his estimate.

Shri Alvares: He is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief and he has said 2 million.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): How is it open to the Minister who is working under the President to say that he does not think that the President has made that remark without being advised by the defence forces and their Chiefs? Is it proper? Are we to understand that the Defence Minister or the Prime Minister has become the Supreme Commander and not the President?

Mr. Speaker: The Supreme Commander remains one who is already there.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He should withdraw it. He is creating a very bad precedent.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing to get agitated about. The only thing he said, as I could follow, was that it was not a thing that was said definitely or positively. The figure he mentioned at that time was just an

[Mr. Speaker]

estimate or a casual idea that he gave. It was not arrived at after consultation or other things.

Shri Alvares: But surely between 20 lakhs and 8.25 lakhs, there is an unreasonable variation.

Shri Ranga: Even then, it is wrong on the Minister's part to say so. In that case, people will be free to attach no importance or value to statements made by the President of the Republic especially when he happens to be the Supreme Commander.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I agree there that it is expected that everything that the President says is on the advice of the Ministers.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: May I say that it was not meant as a comment on what the President said? Really speaking, we had no idea exactly what was in his mind. I am not, really speaking, officially aware of what in fact the President said, but the present number is based on an assessment of the threat that we have, and also what our own economic capabilities can stand.

Shri P. K. Deo: On a point of order. The President does not function on his own. Any statement he makes, he makes on the advice of the Ministers; and when he made that statement that two million people would be required to man our armed forces, he has definitely made that statement on the advice of the former Defence Minister and the Prime Minister. Under the circumstances, the earlier statement of the Defence Minister that the President was not correct, or the assessment he made was vague or without technical knowledge or anything like that would be absolutely unfounded and would be creating a very bad precedent in this House. He has to withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has not said that it was vague or anything of that sort.

Shri P. K. Deo: That is what we understood from what he said.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said that he was not offering any comment on that. A statement was made some time ago, and now an actual assessment has been made by the Ministry. There is no point of order.

Shri Ranga: He should withdraw. Surely, we cannot pass by this in this manner. The Minister must be good enough to say he did not mean it, and therefore he withdraws it.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of his not meaning what he now says. He has given his own assessment that has been arrived at just now. A statement was made by the President some time ago. Probably, that might have been the idea of the Ministry at that time, but now, what conclusions they have arrived at just now, that must be given.

Shri Ranga: That is what the Speaker has said, not the Minister. The Speaker has come to the rescue of the House, but the Minister seems to have. *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Shri Ranga has tried to give a wrong twist to the good statement of the Defence Minister. He should withdraw the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nobody need withdraw anything.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): May I know from the hon. Defence Minister what advantage he sees in approaching different Governments for help so far as our weapons are concerned? After all, the armed forces are intended to fight if they get involved. The problem of maintenance. . .

Mr. Speaker: Now he is arguing it. He can only put a question for information. He is arguing why we should go to the different Governments, then maintenance also would be required, there would be difficulties etc. We have to go wherever we can get what we want.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that after these agreements are reached, we shall not deviate from our goal of self-sufficiency in the matter of defence, and our production will not be reduced because of these agreements.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It will not, certainly. I do not know how it follows.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: That is all. I cannot allow any more. I have allowed enough questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not coin this question. May I submit that there was an item of news or something in the *Statesman* and in the *National Herald* also that the Finance Minister wrote a letter to the Prime Minister that defence production had reached a peak, even the reserve had been completed, and so there is every apprehension of retrenchment, that a surplus will be declared. My question is whether as a result of these agreements which are likely to be reached—I welcome these agreements—there will be no question of reduction in our production and attainment of self-sufficiency. That is what I wanted to know.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I cannot see where I come into the picture.

Mr. Speaker: The only thing he wants is whether in view of those developments, or our entering into those agreements. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It came out in the newspapers that the Finance Minister wrote a letter to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Am I not allowed to speak?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He asks how he comes into the picture.

Mr. Speaker: He wants an answer or Mr. Krishnamachari to come into

the picture? He wants an assurance that our production would not be decreased or slowed down.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir. Production will not be decreased certainly. Because it depends upon our own requirements and our stockpile also. Suppose we have reached sufficient stockpile, possibly we will have to plan production accordingly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard rightly earlier you said that you would call only those Members who had given prior notice of these questions.

Mr. Speaker: No. This was voluntarily made. Therefore I did not look into the notices.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have not given previous notice. (*Interruptions.*)

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I say something, Sir? Mr. Speaker, may I say something, Sir?

12.30 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

CONTAMINATION OF WATER-SUPPLY IN DELHI

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of adjournment motions, which I think I should mention here, one from Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and on the same subject there is a call attention notice also from Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath regarding contamination and pollution of water in Delhi resulting in outbreak of jaundice and gastro enteritis.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yellow peril as in 1955.

Shri Daji (Indore): Today we have been asked to boil our bathing water.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I should sit down? I am coming to that. I am taking up that notice. Then I am interrupted; I am not allowed to say anything. I have been receiving notices earlier also which I had not allowed at that time; several other Members had given those notices. But I do want that there ought to be some discussion on this important subject. I would fix that tomorrow. . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):
Mr. Speaker, Sir. . .

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; you ought to hear me first.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उधर वालों को बैठने के लिए कह रहा हूँ और आप खड़े होते जा रहे हैं। साढ़े तीन बजे परसों इस पर बहस होगी और यह सवाल आ जाएगा। जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, उनको भी मैं कह रहा हूँ और दूसरे जो हैं, उनको भी मैं—

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
इनिशियेट कैसे होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनिशियेट हो जायेगी। इस पर डिसकशन होगी ही। यह 24 तारीख को होगी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बैठना पड़ता है हमेशा ही गो मैं एक दो मिनट के लिए ही खड़ा होता हूँ। जब मैं खड़ा होता हूँ उस वक्त तो बाक सब मੈम्बर साहिबान बैठ जाया करें। अब मैं बैठ गया हूँ तो आप भी बैठ गये हैं। कहिये आपको क्या कहना है?

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalgarh): How many hours?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Till our capacity to sit.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पहली दफा जब हमने इसका नोटिस दिया था तो उसको नामंजूर वर दिया गया था। हमने फिर नोटिस दिया तो जनाब ने रूलिंग दिया कि एक बार नामंजूर होने के बाद बार बार उसी चीज के बारे में नोटिस देना एक किस्म की जिद्दी सी है। इस चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमने फिर इसका नोटिस नहीं दिया। जिन लोगों ने इसी सवाल पर पहले नोटिस दिया था, अपने नाम दिये थे, उनके नाम इसलिए नहीं आ सकते कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके नाम भी आ जायेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : हमने पहले दिन दिया और फिर दूसरे दिन दिया और अगर उसके बाद फिर देते हैं तो वह जिद्दी सी हो जाती है जनाब की रूलिंग के मुताबिक। बाद में जब उसी इशू को दुबारा लिया जाता है तो पहले जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया हुआ होता है और जिन को नोटिस नामंजूर हो जाता है, उनका नाम पहले प्राना चाहिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब डिसकशन होगा तो तमाम हाउस के लिए इकट्ठा होगा। एक नई डिबेलेपमेंट हो गई है, एक डीब हो गई है, जाँडिस हो गया है। इसलिए आप उसी का न कहें कि यह वही चीज है। जब डिसकशन होगा, सबके लिए मुशतरिका होगा। आपको कोई मुकसान नहीं होगा।

श्री बागड़ी : 25 तारीख रख दें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I have already given notice of a motion for discussion of this subject under Rule 193 and it has been admitted—regarding the contamination of water in Jamuna. May I know whether the discussion could be initiated by the Mover of this motion?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say at this moment. I will think over it. This new development is there. That is what I am telling.

श्री बागड़ी : 25 तारीख रख दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

12.36 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEATH OF SOME SCHOOLCHILDREN AFTER TAKING CARE SUPPLIED MIDDAY MEALS

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

“Reported death of a number of school children in a village near Karnool after allegedly having taken mid-day meals prepared out of CARE supplies.”

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी (महन्नागढ़) : हमने भी कालिग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया था । आपके स्टाफ के एक आदमी ने आ कर कहा कि यह अंडर कंसिड्रेशन है । अभी पांच मिनट पहले आ कर हमें यह बात बतलाई गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ हुआ है दुस्त हुआ है । एडजर्नमेंट मोशन तभी आ सकती है अगर मुझे कुछ वाकाल का पता चल जाए ।

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके नाम दर्भान में होंगे, आप धबरा क्यों गये हैं ?

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : हमें इतिला यह दी गई थी कि इसको अभी नहीं लिया जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस वक्त ले लिया है और मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं और आपके नाथ साख लिखे हुए हैं तो

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : सही बात तो कम से कम बता देनी चाहिये था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनिये प्राया वह जवाब भी पूरा दे सकते हैं या नहीं । उनके पास पूरी इनफार्मेशन भी है या नहीं । शायद इसको बाद के लिए रखना पड़े ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I submit that the Education Minister should make the statement and not the Health Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The Education Minister is replying.

Shri Hem Barua: But it is addressed to the Health Minister . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): During the Question Hour, it had been rejected by you and I request that they may also be allowed to put questions.

Mr. Speaker: I will see to it.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, Sir. . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हैल्य मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई दे दे, इस में कौन सी जिद् की बात है । आपका क्या खयाल है कि हैल्य मिनिस्टरकोई ज्यादा (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. C. Chagla: We must all deplore the tragic event that has taken place which has been reported in the papers, namely, the death of 25 children. We have got in touch both with the State of Andhra and with the CARE office.

Mr. Speaker: Even before the answer is given, certainly I would request the hon. Minister to convey our condolences to those parents. We all feel very sorry that this tragic event has happened. The whole country is certainly agitated over it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: All our sympathies go to the parents of these children, between 5 and 10 years of age who have met with death under the tragic circumstances.

As I said we have got in touch with the State of Andhra and also the CARE office. The officer in charge of this CARE programme in Andhra is in Hyderabad and he has rushed to the particular village to enquire into the matter. Now, the CARE mid-day meals programme is working in several States; they have worked in the States of Kerala, Madras, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Punjab. The CARE has an officer in each one of the States and the scheme is that the State Government pays two-thirds of the administrative cost and we pay one-third. I hope we will withhold our judgment as to what the cause is till investigations had been made. I understand from my hon. friend here that a similar incident took place in Madras sometime ago and it was found that it was not due to the commodities supplied by CARE but it was due to faulty cooking. We do not know what the causes are. We are in touch with the State Government and the CARE office and as soon as I have some more facts I will place them before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Should I hold it up for some days till the hon. Minister is able to get some facts from that State? I should think that it should be held over until the hon. Minister gets the full facts; I am sure he will try to collect the full facts and inform the House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As soon as I get them I shall come to the House and place them on the Table of the House.

Shri Ranga: There is a representative of the United Nations office in Hyderabad who is in charge of this child welfare. Would it not be possible for the hon. Minister to ask him also to look into this matter and then submit a report? He is specially stationed there.

Mr. Speaker: He will do everything.

Shri Ranga: That representative is independent of the State Government.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I will not be able to allow any more questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to invite his kind attention to the report in the *Times of India* today which says:

"The Times of India News Service adds that CARE Administrator, Mr. Dale Harrison, in a press statement tonight said 'it was impossible that the deaths of the 25 school children were after eating CARE food.'"

Mr. Speaker: All of us have read that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has made a sweeping statement that "when such allegations have been made, they have been proved false." There should be a proper enquiry into the matter.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members should sit down, and unless I identify the Member, he should not begin to speak. Shri Daji.

Shri Daji (Indore): I only want to know what precautions have been taken so that such incidents may not be repeated in future. Our anxiety is that a proper investigation should be made and adequate precautions should be taken to see that this is not repeated.

Mr. Speaker: This mid-day meal is not being given to the children any

further till we arrive at some conclusions and find out the cause.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: They have also suspended the distribution of CARE supplies of mid-day meals to schools throughout Andhra Pradesh.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फख्खाबाद) मंत्री जी ने कौन सा शब्द इस्तेमाल किया मद्रास के बारे में । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने फाल्टी कुकिंग कहा या क्या कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त मद्रास में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस को जानने के बाद फिर हम अपना दिमाग बनायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर आपको दिमाग खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस वक्त जरूरत नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो फिर सवाल कैसे होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस वक्त सवाल नहीं करने दे रहा हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सवाल नहीं करूँगा । मैं तो सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने फाल्टी कुकिंग कहा या क्या कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मालूम नहीं, उन्होंने कुछ कहा हो, इस वक्त तो तहकीकात होनी है कि क्या होगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: Such a deplorable incident took place in a school in Assam also sometime back, and an enquiry was held. When this enquiry is being held, may I request the hon. Minister to see—it has been reported in the press that the death of these children occurred because of their eating the food prepared with powdered milk supplied by CARE—and find out whether this CARE food was

contaminated at the source or whether whether it was contaminated there, at the spot—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only if some Members want to make any suggestion, which may help the enquiry, I will allow that much. I am not going to allow any discussion on it. Shri Bagri.

Shri P. V. Venkatasubbaiah rose—

Mr. Speaker: When I have called one Member here, why should another hon. Member there rise?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले भी एक दिन मैंने ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्न द्वारा आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि पंजाब में इस तरीके से कुछ भ्रामियों की मृत्यु हुई थी खेत के अन्दर . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी साहब, इस का इस से क्या सम्बन्ध है । आप क्या एन्क्वायरी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि इस तरीके से जो इन्सानी मौतें होती हैं उन के बारे में आप जो एन्क्वायरी करवा रहे हैं, उस के अन्दर सिर्फ एजुकेशन के महकमे को ही शामिल न करें बल्कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय को भी शामिल करें । उस के बाद अच्छी तरह से देखा जाये कि जो इन्सानी जिन्दगियां जाती हैं उनको किस तरीके से बचाया जाये और इस के लिये क्या कार्रवाई हो । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों महकमों को मिला कर काम करें ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Unfortunately this tragic event has happened in my constituency. I would like to know this: 150 students are still in danger and they have been admitted into the hospital. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing questions. He should rather render help in coming to the right conclusion. He should assist the enquiry.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I would request the hon. Minister to get information from the State Government as to what immediate medical arrangements have been done to those children who are still in great danger.

Mr. Speaker: He will collect all this information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad): Who is conducting the inquiry: whether it is a sort of roving enquiry, or whether any terms of reference have been given to the officer or the person who is to conduct the enquiry? I would like to know.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Every relevant enquiry will be made; every relevant information will be obtained, and all that will be placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: He has yet to get the information from the State.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): May I know whether he has got any information—this happened in a small village—as to the difference in time, the time when this tragedy occurred and the time when medical aid was given?

Mr. Speaker: That is yet to be known.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरी सरकार से प्रश्न यह है कि जब चारों तरफ से मांग आ रही है कि कोई हाई कोर्ट का रिटायर्ड जज हो जो इस एन्क्वायरी को करे, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री जो खुद हाई कोर्ट के जज भी रहे हैं और खुद ही इस मामले को देख रहे हैं तो वे खुद ही इस एन्क्वायरी को अपने हाथ में क्यों न ले लें ।

12.45 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE (*Query*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, our Calling Attention Notice on the arrest of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad has been rejected. We find that it is on the Centre's advice which was given to the State Government that he was arrested, and—

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry I have again and again to tell this hon. Member that once I have rejected some notice, the question cannot be raised here.

Shri Hem Barua: Then how to raise it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He should write to me if he is not prepared to come again. (*Interruption*). Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has become a story.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it has become a story or not, I do not allow it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has been arrested under the Centre's advice.

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow it to be raised here. I cannot depart from the procedure. He can write to me immediately and I will certainly look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am going away today, and so—

Mr. Speaker: I have no powers to detain him if he is going away! (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to submit that, about the Calling Attention Notice in regard to the arrest of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, we hear that he was arrested under the DIR an therefore, it comes under the purview of this Parliament—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What I have said to Shri Banerjee equally

applies to Shri Hem Barua also. He can write to me and I will answer him and I request him to go over and I can then just find out and then afterwards—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You must help us and guide us.

Several Hon. Members rose—
(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not three Members at a time. Shri Bade. When one Member is speaking, the others have to sit down.

श्री हृषम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, इस पर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कहूंगा कि मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होगा अगर सब मेम्बर इस तरह पर बोलें जब मैं एक मेम्बर से इसके लिए कह रहा हूँ। इस तरह से यहाँ नहीं चलेगा।

श्री बड़े (खारगोल) : आप को रास्ता तो बतलाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रास्ता बतलाता बतलाता रोज थक गया।

Shri Hem Barua: The Home Minister is waiting to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing it now.

श्री योगेश्वर झा (मधुबनी) : बड़ा अच्छा होगा अगर मंत्री महोदय एक बयान दे दें।

Shri Hem Barua: It has been mentioned in the lobbies here; people's minds are very much agitated about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please give us guidance.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have no guidance to give.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): A statement has been made in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: Unless... Order, order. Unless the Member is allowed, why should he begin to speak? When I am asking other Members not to speak, some other Members from this side also stand up. Is it fair?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I beg your pardon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement has been made in the Rajya Sabha. They are all speaking about it. But we are not allowed to have a statement.

Shri Bade: It is allowed in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: No record shall be kept about these proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Which portion of the proceedings, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I will see when the record comes. (*Interruption*) I have said it already, and I shall repeat it again that if Members are not satisfied with any decision of mine, they may just send a chit for seeing me and as soon as I go back—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear us. We are not satisfied with the position. I request you to guide us and protect us. Something has happened; everything is being discussed and sometimes the Prime Minister makes a statement outside, and they are converting this House into a post-mortem House.

Shri Bade: It has already come in the radio.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are not casting any aspersion on you.

Mr. Speaker: What is it then, if it is not an aspersion on me?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want your protection against the ruling party.

Mr. Speaker: The attitude does not change simply by saying "I most respectfully submit" or "I do not mean any disrespect to you". The effect of that is just the same. I have asked the hon. Member so many times that he should not persist in that. I am requesting him again. He can write to me and I will find out from the Minister whether really there was some advice given or not. After that information comes to me and I find that there was some advice given, I might admit (*Interruption*). They do not have the patience even to hear me.

Shri Hem Barua: Kashmir comes under the purview of this Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to argue it here. I have told the hon. Member. . .

Shri Hem Barua: I want a clarification from you.

Mr. Speaker: As I told the House the other day, after I have come to a decision on a certain matter and if the hon. Members who do not feel satisfied with it start a discussion here and it goes on, how can we carry on the proceedings. I may give some decision which may not be thought to be correct by some hon. Members. There is just that possibility and probability also. But my request is. . .

Shri Hem Barua: On that should we not be given an opportunity to make a further submission? When you feel some of your rulings may not be correct—we might not feel like that—could you not allow us to make our submission? In this particular case, what will happen is this. Tomorrow it will be in the newspapers. Tomorrow the Minister might make a statement outside the House. Today one of the Ministers might make a statement in the Rajya Sabha. But this House is denied the opportunity of knowing the thing straight from the Minister.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): The statement has been made in Rajya Sabha now.

Mr. Speaker: I have always said that that House is independent and I cannot interfere with their discretion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That House also deals with the central matter. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: Though we are the elected representatives of the people we feel that we are treated in a very shabby manner by the Government. They do not take us into confidence. They do not make statements here. . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is a procedure for making any statement. I have only said that if hon. Members do not feel satisfied they can just write to me and it might be a matter of minutes for me to get the information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not a question of any aspersion on your ruling. Our point is only this. Supposing the Minister makes a statement in the other House or the Prime Minister makes a statement on this subject, knowing fully well that this is the House of elected representatives they could have made the statement here. If he does not want to make a statement here and he makes a statement there, what is this House reduced to? We only want to know whether advice was given by the Centre to arrest him on corruption charges or for the Hazaratbal affair—anything might happen in the States, they are autonomous.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, we are grateful to you for giving us an opportunity to write to you about this question. But, then, what happens is. . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not take that credit that I have given him an opportunity to speak. It is all being done against my wishes, against my request. That is what I am objecting to, not

the subject. The attitude of the Members is really what I do not like; otherwise I might not have any objection to the subject being taken up or even calling upon the Minister to say something. What I am objecting to is.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: We offer our apologies to you, Sir. Would you please ask the Minister to make the statement?

Mr. Speaker: The apology can only be offered in this manner that he might write to me later on.

Shri Hem Barua: I will write a letter to you begging pardon.

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking that he should write to me for pardon. Again I am being misunderstood. I have never said that he should ask for pardon.

Shri Hem Barua: I will write a letter of apology to you.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Is the Minister going to make a statement now?

Mr. Speaker: I have told hon. Members that...

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May we request you, Sir, to ask the Government to make a statement if they have got it ready with them? You have given your ruling; we have nothing to say about that. But is it fair for the Government to make an important statement in the other House and not in this House?

Mr. Speaker: My ruling on this point has always been very clear. I have several times asked the Government that they should take care that this House is not treated in a manner as if it is in some way inferior to the other. Both Houses are equal, they have their own independence and we do not say that that House is in any way inferior to us. But we

also claim that this is a House that is directly elected and, therefore, some regard should be given to this House. If any Minister makes a statement there he should take care that that statement is made here also. What I am objecting to is this. Notices are given independently to each Presiding Officer in the two Houses. Then it is possible that I might come to a different decision. They have their own Rules of Procedure and their Presiding Officer might come to a different decision. What I was requesting again and again was that if hon. Members feel that a statement has been made there or that there is a case that it is central responsibility or they have information that it was on the advice of the Centre that the arrest was made and therefore this Government should answer or reply to the Calling Attention Notice, that might be brought to my notice simply by writing a line and I will immediately... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Tomorrow we can see it in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: Is the procedure to be reversed? (*Interruptions*) Order, order. I do not want to deviate from the procedure. That is one thing that I resent very much and still it is going on.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jamu and Kashmir): Shri Azad has made a submission, that about this very important matter—our minds are very much exercised about it—a statement has been made in the other House. We are not very much concerned as to why it was made there. We only want to know what statement has been made there.

Mr. Speaker: I am saying this again and again. If this is a fact that a statement has been made there, it must be made here as well. I agree there. I have absolutely no objection to that. (*Interruptions*).

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I am sorry, there were so much of questions being put that I was not able to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I want to say. I have been put in a very embarrassing position. The Government should take care of that. When they have made a statement, they should send me also an intimation. I am rejecting calling attention notices here, I am not allowing the statement to be made and the same Minister makes the statement there. If the Home Minister has made that statement, at least there ought to be some collaboration among the Whips and they should inform me that such a statement has been made there, so that I might not be put in this embarrassing position.

13.00 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): All this time I did not intervene in this unpleasant interlude, but there is something wrong. Earlier there was some other procedure. Before you gave your decision, if only you were good enough to consult them and find out whether they were going to make a statement or had any objection or anything like that, it would have saved you from so much embarrassment.

Mr. Speaker: Prof. Ranga would object to the same procedure again. If I were to consult at every moment what the Government has to say and then decide accordingly.... (*interruption*).... it is a question of procedure. I did not look to this side deliberately. I was being told that the Home Minister was prepared to make that statement. But I did not turn my face this side, because there was the question whether the procedure is to be departed from.

Shri Nanda: May I first clarify, Sir, that I or any colleague of mine in the Home Ministry did not make any statement there, and the Government did not send any intimation or notice to the Rajya Sabha for such a statement. In fact, it was in the course of the Question Hour that we got some further information on the basis of which it seems that the Prime Minister, when asked about it, made some statement. I have got a

copy of that too, Sir, and I can place it before the House.

Some Hon. Members: Read it.

Mr. Speaker: He is reading it. Why should there be so much impatience, I can't understand.

Shri Nanda: I am reading it. May I read it Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nanda: Lately—this is the statement made there by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, we got a message from there, and I am reproducing that here; this was placed before the Rajya Sabha also—lately, the State authorities had been investigating some cases of corruption and other criminal cases in which Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed's complicity was suspected. To forestall possible developments in this connection Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed has started acting in a manner which left no doubt that he and some of his associates were making serious attempts to create conditions likely to affect adversely the public peace and internal security in the State. (*Interruption*). At a time when the greatest need of the hour is to harness all our efforts towards the fulfilment of our programmes and our economic development, such disruptive moves were likely to have great repercussions on the normal life of the community and the well-being of the people of the State. The Government therefore decided to curb the prejudicial and anti-social activities of these elements in the larger interests of peace and public order. The Government has therefore detained Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and six other persons under the Defence of India Rules.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Not Abdullah?

Shri Nanda: The State Government were compelled to take this action with reluctance in the circumstances stated above.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of clarification . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, is it at the instance or on the advice of the Centre that this has been done, or it was on the initiative of the State Government itself?

Shri Nanda: Sir, so far as I know—and this is the information also which I in consultation with the Prime Minister have got—this was not done at our instance and we had no information when this was done.

Mr. Speaker: Now papers to be laid.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The last part we could not hear.

Mr. Speaker: He says: We had no information before this.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTES EXCHANGED WITH CHINA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, on behalf of Sardar Swaran Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the Embassy of China in India, on the 9th September, 1964.
- (2) Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy of India in China, on the 27th July, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3199/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (1) The Mormugao Port Trust Act, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 967 dated the 1st July, 1964.

- (2) The Mormugao Port Trust (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 968 dated the 1st July, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3200/64].

NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS, 1963

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Regulations, 1963 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 22E dated the 3rd August, 1964, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3201/64].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th April, 1964, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th September, 1964, with the following amendments:—

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, for line 5, the following be substituted, namely:—

“(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of June, 1964.”

Clause 3

2. That at page 2, lines 4 to 7, the words “to a member whose usual place of residence is more than seven hundred kilometres by rail or road from the place where the session of

[Secretary]

the House of Parliament or the sitting of the Committee is being held" be deleted.

Clause 4

3. That at page 2, clause 4 be deleted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES
OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
(AMENDMENT) BILL

BILL RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID
ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

13.08 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS
(SUPPLEMENTARY) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to supplement the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to supplement the provisions of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1964-65—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

Shri Subbaraman.

Shri Warior (Trichur): How much more time is available for this, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No more time. I am calling the Minister after Shri Subbaraman. I have called the Members that were present yesterday, those who wanted to speak. I have called all of them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिर्फ पांच मिनट का समय मुझे वर्तमान वक्ता के बाद बोलने के लिए दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब मैं मजबूर हूँ । कल का आर्डर देख लीजिये जिस में मैंने कह दिया था कि श्री सुब्बारामन के बाद मैं और किसी को न बुला कर मंत्री महोदय को बुलाऊंगा वरना मैं पांच मिनट की जगह दस मिनट आप को दे देता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं केवल 4 मिनट में ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मजबूर हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसा न कीजिये यह 40 करोड़ का मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल मैंने लिखवा दिया था कि मौजूदा स्पीकर के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब बोलेंगे ।

Shri Subbraman (Madurai): Sir, when I had begun to speak the House was adjourned yesterday. I want to say a few words as regards certain Demands for Supplementary Grants.

Under Demand No. 69, a contract was given to a firm for installation on hire of water supply equipment in the exhibition held in 1958. The period first fixed was two months. It was then extended by another two months. There was some disagreement as regards payment for the extended period. The contractor went to the court and the verdict was in his favour.

So also there was another contract under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for supply of certain equipment for rural electrification. The contractor did not supply the equipment in time and so there was a dispute between the contractor and the Government. The dispute was referred to an arbitrator. The arbitrator gave an award in favour of the contractor.

Then there was a case as regards the supply of certain goods under Supplies and Disposals. The contractor did not supply the goods according to the specification. Consequently there was some dispute. The contractor went to the court, and here also the award was in favour of the contractor.

All these show that the terms of agreement are not well drafted. When we have good, able and learned people in the legal department, I do not know why such things happen. Or is it because our officers who, are in charge of these departments are unable to understand or execute the terms correctly? Whatever may be the reason, hope Government will see that such things do not recur.

Coming to Demand No. 37 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, a truck of the Exploratory Tubewells

Organisation ran over a boy. The driver was prosecuted and he was sentenced for three months. On appeal the conviction was upheld but the sentence was modified to a fine of Rs. 250 or in default rigorous imprisonment for three months. The driver paid the fine and got himself free. The parents of the boy filed a suit for compensation for the loss of their son and they were awarded a decree of Rs. 5,800 on account of loss of expectation of life of the boy and Rs. 1,611 as costs. I hope Government will consider such cases with sympathy.

Here I would like to know one thing. Normally, trucks and cars are insured against accidents what is called, third party insurance. I do not know why Government vehicles are not so insured. As there is every likelihood of such accidents resulting in injuries to pedestrians who will claim compensation, I would request Government to look into such cases and see that third party insurance is undertaken.

Coming to Demand No. 53, in Delhi Government expected to have five new colleges, one by Government and four by private agencies. Since only two colleges were started by private agencies, Government had to open two more colleges in addition to their quota of one. I do not know why private agencies are not coming forward to start colleges. Perhaps, if some encouragements are given they may come forward. It is a good thing to have institutions run by private agencies side by side with government institutions.

On Demand No. 93, expenditure on displaced persons, I am glad that a National Development Corps has been created and displaced persons are employed in developmental operations like road building, jungle clearance, building of townships, land reclamation, soil conservation and irrigation works. The displaced persons may get some gainful employment by this scheme. Here I would

[Shri Subbaraman]

like to point out that the attitude of some displaced persons who have been sent to far away places in the South like Coimbatore and Madurai is not at all helpful. Every one of them is demanding land and they are not prepared to do any other work. It is quite in contrast with the attitude of displaced persons who have come from Burma, who are perfectly willing to co-operate with the Government in their efforts to resettle them.

Demand No. 129 relates to the setting up of the Cement Corporation of India. This institution would collect all information about limestone and would be a store house for all information about cement. It is both a warning and a challenge to the private enterprise to expand their production and that too at economical prices. Otherwise, more and more cement factories will come up in the public sector.

Under Demand No. 139 Rs. 1.73 crore is demanded for extending the runways in airports. There was a question this morning about losses in running Caravelles. If only the Begumpet airport had been taken up earlier, there would not have been so much loss, as pointed out by certain Members. If it has not been taken up already, I hope it would be taken up without further delay. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. I am sure you will agree that it is rather sad that the Minister's own party does not deem it necessary to provide a quorum in the House. when he is making an important speech.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the bell may be rung. Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Speaker, yesterday my colleagues intervened in the debate and dealt with some of the points raised concerning their Ministries. That has lightened my task and I am left with only a few points which I propose to deal with now.

The hon. Member who spoke last referred to some payment we had to make under the Ministry of Supply as a result of the decree of the High Court. It is true that we lost this case and, may be, some defect in the agreement might have resulted in the decision of the court. I can only assure the hon. Member that we will benefit by such decisions for the future. But, at the same time, may inform the House that however much we may try to make our agreements perfect, there would be odd cases in which we may lose. But our attempt would be that these cases should be fewer and fewer and we should be as careful as is humanly possible.

Then a number of hon. Members, particularly from Uttar Pradesh, spoke with strong feeling about the inadequate food supply to the State from the Centre. The hon. Members must have read in the papers today the reply of the Food Minister in the other House although that is not relevant to the business here. But they must have seen how hurt the Minister felt at the charge of breaking the promise. Some such remarks were made here also yesterday and I would like to say that there is no question of breaking any promise. The Central Food Minister has an obligation for the whole country, and he has among other States, visited UP and familiarised himself with the problem of food in UP. He is very anxious that whatever supplies that he can make should go to UP.

The facts of the case are that as a result of the discussions between the State Government and the Centre it was decided that from August

1,05,000 tonnes of wheat will be supplied to UP every month. In August as much as 1,21,000 tonnes were supplied, that is, 16,000 tonnes more than what was stipulated in the discussions. In September, due to unavoidable circumstances the imports in the early days of September were less than expected and that was due to a strike in the exporting ports of the United States. So, to meet the supply ships from UK and UAR were diverted to Indian ports. As a result of this unforeseen development the food imports were not adequate in those days; even then, up to the 20th September as much as 55,000 tonnes of wheat was supplied to UP. Now the import position has improved very much and is improving every day. I think, from various ports in the country as much as 4,000 tonnes or over of wheat is being supplied every day to UP. At this rate by the end of this month, that is, in a few days, as much as 95,000 tonnes of wheat will be supplied. If you include the excess, that is, 16,000 tonnes, it will be more than 1,05,000 tonnes. So, during these two months no promise has been broken. I think, when hon. Members make such a charge they should do it with a true sense of responsibility.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We are not making a charge. What I quoted was a statement of the Chief Minister—it was not my own statement—to which actually the hon. Minister in the other House has replied by saying that if anybody wants to ascertain the truth a highly placed auditor can be appointed to find out if despatches to UP have been less than promised. Even the hon. Minister felt aggrieved because of the statement of the Chief Minister so that he wanted to appoint a particular auditor. What I am concerned about my own State is that the Chief Minister says something in Uttar Pradesh; the Food Minister here contradicts the report, but the fact remains that the people in UP remain starving. We want an answer to that.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: But the hon. Members of this House have a responsibility which is territorially wider than the responsibility of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister may be particularly concerned with his own State but the hon. Members are concerned with the overall economy of the country and I thought that when they make a statement like that they should have the proper perspective. At least, they should have found out the facts before making a remark like that. I can assure the hon. Member that the import position of wheat is very much better and in the coming days or weeks, in October, we expect that we will have an import of 700,000 tonnes or so of wheat from abroad which is a much higher figure than the figure for August or September. Therefore the supply to UP and other States will be maintained and there should not be any difficulty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What was the demand of UP and how was it met? Can you give us the figures?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That is what I have said just now. As a result of mutual discussion 1,05,000 tonnes a month from August the supply was to be maintained. I am sorry, Sir, that I have to read out again those figures.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If I have not heard it, it is all right; I will read it.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: In August 1,21,000 tonnes were supplied, that is, 16,000 tonnes more than what was stipulated. In September, as I said, because of this special difficulty 95,000 tonnes will be supplied; but if you take the two months, the average will be more than 1,05,000. In October the supply will not only be maintained, because the supply position is very good and there is no difficulty in maintaining the supply at this rate, if not higher....

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Perhaps, the trouble was on account of the uneven despatches. That is all; that is what I find.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Irregular; yes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But, I think, the hon. Member does appreciate the difficulty of the Central Government because even the supplies in the country also are uneven and therefore it becomes sometimes high and sometimes low.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Every thing is uneven.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Now I come to the points raised by some hon. Members in regard to oil prices and the Cochin Refinery. Three points were raised. Firstly it was said that fifty-fifty sharing in profits and dividends is not in the interest of the country in the case of Oil India. Then, it was said as to why 9 to 13 per cent dividend should be guaranteed. About the Cochin Refinery it was said that the foreign collaboration should not be undertaken in oil, and that technical fees and profits are high.

I think, this criticism is misconceived, if I may say so, because this is an old agreement. The Oil India agreement and the arrangement for a refinery in the public sector with foreign collaboration or participation, both these, in principle and in terms of practical benefits to the country, are very sound agreements. I think, the hon. Member, before questioning these, should have gone into the background.

About Oil India, they should realise that in the Burmah Oil Company and in the Assam Oil Company the share of the Government has been increased from 33 per cent to 50 per cent and with the production of more and more crude the whole operation is going to be a very profitable one. With all the taxes and the provision of a good amount of profits to be ploughed back, very little remains that goes

out. Therefore, in the earlier stages in oil prospecting, with all the difficulties, to give them a guarantee of 9 per cent is not very high, particularly when it opens up an area which is going to be a prospective area for oil and in future which will be an increasing source of supply of oil which will help the other refineries, for example, the Cochin Refinery where a stipulation is made that if indigenous oil will be available or is likely to be available . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी दस मिनट पहले कामत साहब ने कोरम काप्वाइंट रेज किया था। अब फिर हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। इतने बड़े मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे हैं, और कोरम न हो, यह ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी वास्ते कामत साहब पहले बैंच से दूसरे पर चले गये हैं ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैं अपने काम से आया हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं खत्म कर देता हूँ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : खत्म कैसे कर सकते हैं, जब तक कोरम न हो। कोरम के अभाव में कैसे आप खत्म कर सकते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इतने बड़े मिनिस्टर बोल रहे हों और कोरम न हो, यह मँजोरिटी पार्टी के लिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात नहीं है। बात यह है कि इतने बड़े भारी मेम्बर साहब एतराज करें। The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I was on my last point about the Cochin Refi-

nery. It is said that there should not be any collaboration in oil. He said that there should not be any minority participation. I do not know if the hon. Member wanted a majority participation by the foreigners or he wanted no participation. I think, although we have made great headway during the last few years in oil technology, still we need more technical assistance by way of collaboration in prospecting or refining. It cannot be ruled out. The only test should be, what is in the national interest? The hon. Members who spoke about this claimed that they are forward looking. The agreement of the Cochin Refinery should be a model one. They should look forward for more such arrangements. This fact must be recognised, before examining the terms and conditions of this agreement or others, that there are very few parties or companies outside who were willing or even now are willing to come on a minority basis in a public sector project and the fact that this particular company has come on 25 per cent participation—the rest is either Government or L.I.C. or State Government or the Indian public—it gives them a very effective control over its management and its running and even in the profits. It also provides additional provision that they will prefer indigenous crude oil to imported one if it is indigenously available. So, this makes it a very worthwhile arrangement. To say that the cost is higher is, I think, misconceived. Rs. 17 crores cost includes the cost of land, import duties, ocean freights and spare parts. If you take the cost of the Refinery, it comes to Rs. 13 crores and this compares very favourably with the cost of any other refinery construction. Therefore, from all these points of view, I think, the criticism against either the Cochin Refinery or the oil agreement is misconceived.

With these words, I hope that the House would vote for these supplementary demands.

Mr. Speaker: May I take any cut motion separately?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to ask one question.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, in spite of the anxiety expressed by so many Members from this side that the Council of Ministers will throw some light on the action they are likely to take on the memorandum presented regarding the Orissa affairs, no Minister has spoken on that. Why have they kept mum?

Mr. Speaker: His purpose is served.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The entire country is anxious to know about it. The Centre and the Orissa Government are a party to that mess.

Mr. Speaker: His anxiety has been expressed.

Shri Warrior: I wish to know whether this private Indian participation in this oil undertaking has got anything to do with these foreign collaborators.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Which oil undertaking?

Shri Warrior: The Minister mentioned about the Indian public participating in this venture.

Mr. Speaker: Which venture?

Shri Warrior: Cochin Refinery specially. The Minister has mentioned that the Indian public also have a participation in that. May I know whether that public has got anything to do with the foreign collaborators in another sphere?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know that. The hon. Member may know it better.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the course of the debate under Demand No. 131, the Directorate of Enforcement, I referred to certain cases of searches conducted by the Enforcement Branch in Calcutta and in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]
 Madras on the Goenka house and the Birla house. I would like to get some answer to that as to whether these searches were made by the Enforcement Department or by the Commercial Taxation Department. I want an answer to that. That was a relevant point.

Mr. Speaker: Can he reply to that?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I do not have that information just now. I will pass it on to the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: The information ought to have been collected. It might be passed on to the hon. Member.

Does he press for any cut motion separately?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want cut motion No. 7 to be put separately, that is, regarding failure to supply adequate imported wheat to U.P. for distribution through the fair price shops.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put cut motion No. 7 to the vote of the House.

The cut motion No. 7 was put and negatived.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You must have it, but give us the food.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all other cut motions moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 53, 78, 93, 126, 129, 131, 134, 136, 139 and 141."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 53—DELHI

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,43,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 93—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of International Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EM-
PLOYMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
CIVIL AVIATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

13.38 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri Asoke K. Sen, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 be taken into consideration."

It is a simple measure and a non-controversial one. Under section 20(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a member of the Armed Forces of the Union is deemed to be ordinarily resident in his home constituency and, therefore, is eligible for registration as a voter in the electoral roll for such constituency, although on account of exigencies of service, he may be away from, and not ordinarily resident in the home constituency at the time of the preparation or revision of the electoral roll. As a corollary to this, a member of the Armed Forces of the

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

Union is, by virtue of section 60 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, entitled to give his vote by postal ballot.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

These facilities are, however, not available to the members of an Armed Police Force of a State even when they are serving outside the State. At present, one battalion of the Malabar Special Police Force and one battalion of the Special Armed Police Forces of the State of Kerala have been deputed for operational duties in the border areas of the State of Nagaland. But the members of these Forces (including the camp followers) numbering about 3,000 cannot avail themselves of the facilities offered by the aforesaid sections of the Representation of the People Acts. The denial of franchise to such a large number of members of the State Armed Police Forces who are serving outside their State is patently unfair and may give rise to legitimate discontent. The Government of Kerala have, therefore, represented that the above-mentioned facilities may be made available to the members of these State Armed Police Forces who are serving in Nagaland.

The problem cannot be said to be confined to the State of Kerala alone. It is understood that a number of Armed Police Forces of several other States have been drafted for duty outside their parent States and there is a likelihood of a further increase in their number. As there is hardly any difference between the members of the Armed Forces of the Union and the members of the Armed the Armed Police Force of a State when they are employed outside that State, there does not appear any sufficient reason why such members of the Armed Police Force of a State should not be placed on a par with the Armed Forces of the Union with respect to the enjoyment of the electoral facilities offered by the election laws.

It may, however, be pointed out that this facility is not intended to be given to the Armed Police Force of a State who are not employed outside the State, as there is no reason why the members of the Armed Police Force of a State who are not employed outside the State should be given a favoured treatment.

It is accordingly proposed in this Bill to amend (a) section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, to provide that a member of the Armed Police Force of a State who is employed outside that State shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident on any date in his home constituency in which but for his service in the Armed Police Force he would have been ordinarily resident on that date; and (b) section 80 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to enable such a member of the Armed Police Force to give his vote by postal ballot.

The urgency of the measure arises out of the fact that the elections in the Kerala State are likely to be held about the middle of February, 1965, and hence this Bill has been brought forward.

I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): So, you are assured of the police vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 be taken into consideration."

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): After the experience of Gonda where it has been proved that election in this country is still a mockery of democracy and after it has also been proved that a party having secured only 43 per cent of the votes is the ruling party in the country with an absolute majority in a House like this, we thought that when the Representation of the People Acts were going to be amend-

ed, there would have been a comprehensive legislation so that the lacunae and the defects could have been removed. But we are very sorry that that aspect of the question has not been looked into, and only piece-meal legislation is brought forward as an opportunist move on the part of Government to meet the coming situation. We are not yet sure whether the intention of the ruling party is not to be assured of the police votes of Kerala, because the elections are going to be held shortly in Kerala.

Though this Bill seems to be non-controversial, we feel that it is full of mischief. The intention is that the facilities now given to the Armed Forces to exercise their votes by postal ballot, because they will be serving outside their constituency, should be extended to the members of the Armed Police Forces. The plea is taken that as the members of the Armed Police Force of a State are sometimes asked to serve in areas outside their States, they may be construed as voters in their constituencies and be given the privilege to exercise their vote by postal ballot as in the case of the Armed Forces of the Union.

In the case of the members of these Armed Police Forces, we know that the armed police force is a State subject, and most of the recruits to the Armed Police Forces are from the respective States. Most of the policemen of the Kerala Armed Police Force who are asked to serve elsewhere must have been recruited from the Kerala State. It is only in exceptional circumstances that they are asked to serve outside the State. But their main function is to maintain law and order and to help the civil administration inside the respective States. In these circumstances, the plea taken that they are sometimes asked to serve outside the State is without any basis.

In this regard, from our experience we know how the Armed Forces exercise their vote or franchise. It is never a free and fair vote. There is no secrecy about it. For most of the

time, they exercise their franchise or they give their vote in the presence of their officers. So, it is very difficult for them to vote for a particular individual or a party just because they happen to be members of the Armed Forces. It has always been seen that the postal ballot papers which come from the Armed Forces always go in favour of the party in power.

So, our apprehension is that this facility is sought to be provided to the Armed Police Force of a State only in order that the Congress votes may be assured. The Kerala elections are going to take place shortly, and the Congress Party there which is in the sinking boat probably wants to catch the last straw. As they have not proved popular in their State and they are not assured of even 30 per cent of the votes there, at least they want to be assured of the votes of the members of the Armed Police Forces, taking the plea that they may be construed to be voters in their own constituencies and the facilities of postal ballot may be extended to them as for the members of the Armed Forces of the Union.

In these circumstances, I do not agree to the proposal. If the Deputy Law Minister is keen that the Representation of the People Acts should be amended, then let him come forward with a comprehensive legislation because we know that the entire legislation is full of lacunae and defects.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I am constrained to support some of the observations made by my hon. friend Shri P. K. Deo. If the amendment should be accepted without any discussion, the Ministry should at least have called for the experience of the various political parties in this regard. We have got experience of the voting by the Armed Forces and also of the police voting. If the secrecy of the ballot is to be maintained, it is necessary that certain provisions must be added to the existing ones, in particular, those relating to the Armed Forces of the Union, and those relating to the Armed Police Forces if it is proposed to extend this facility to

[Shri Warrior]

them also. For instance, voters are asked to sign for identification purposes etc. in the presence of the officer himself, with the result that the secrecy of the ballot is lost then and there. There is a fear, whether well-founded or ill-founded or unfounded, whether with a base or baseless, in the minds of the voters, mostly not well-versed in all these intricacies, that the secrecy will be lost in transit and that the officers might know to which party they have voted. Especially the voters from Kerala in the Armed Forces have told us that it is impossible for them to vote according to their own conscience or liking, because of the fear that that it might become known, and because also of the fact that there is the sword of Damocles hanging on everybody employed by Government, such as the police verification. Many persons in the Armed Forces have been sacked from the Armed Forces on the reports of police verification. One of the charges brought forward by the police is that such and such people who had been discharged from service had actually not voted for the ruling party. Hence that suspicion is there.

We have also got the experience that at times, in the Assembly elections, only a few extra votes on this side or that side decides the success or failure of the candidate, and, therefore, in such cases, the votes of these members of the Armed Forces of the Union or the Armed Police Force of the State count very much. In certain constituencies, if at all the resident voters have voted in a majority for one candidate opposed to the Congress candidate or the candidate of the ruling party, then the votes of the members of the Armed Police Force will tilt the balance in favour of the candidate from the ruling party, by a narrow majority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Dr. B. C. Roy actually won like that.

Shri Warrior: Unless and until Government can find out a method or *modus operandi* by which to assure

the voters, especially the armed forces, that they will have full guarantee of secrecy of voting, this cannot be extended. I am not for not extending this facility to the police forces. In fact, I do not agree with anybody who says that this franchise must not be given to them. That is a birthright of everyone under our Constitution. At the same time, the other aspect of the question has also to be considered very seriously, especially in these States where, as Shri P. K. Deo was kind enough to observe, the position of the ruling party is very precarious. Now coming as it is, incidentally or accidentally it has come on the eve of the elections in Kerala—we do not attribute any ulterior motive to Government . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: We attribute motive.

Shri Warrior: That is true. The result will be just the same. Government will have to look into it.

Another point is that candidates should have some opportunity to approach the voters. Voting means not instinctively voting for some party or other. There is necessity for a proper approach and canvassing also. That facility is totally denied in practice especially to those candidates not belonging to the ruling party. Unless and until this facility is given, there is no sense in saying that these people have voted in favour of somebody or other. So that facility must be given. How it can be done, I do not know. Many of the candidates, especially Opposition candidates, do not actually know where these people are posted. They have not even the addresses of these people. It is very difficult to find them out if at all. As to whether communications to them will reach them, the officers concerned will more or less be the deciding factor, because if letters are not delivered to them, how can we approach them or intimate them about our intentions about elections?

So these two things are there and Government should find out a method to eliminate these suspicions and apprehensions. I think it is very necessary that the armed forces and the police forces should have the franchise and liberty to vote for candidates of their choice, just like any other citizens.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऑफ़ दी पीपल (अर्मेंड टैट) बिल जो सदन के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है बड़ा सीधा सादा और इन्फ़ोर्सेट बिल है। इस बिल में ग़ाली किसी राज्य की आर्म्ड पुलिस फ़ोर्स के उन मेम्बर्स को जो एलेक्शन के समय अपने राज्य से बाहर अन्यत्र ड्यूटी पर तैनात हों तो उन्हें पोस्टल बैलेट से मत देने का अधिकार दिया जा रहा है। यह सुविधा यूनिजन की आर्म्ड फ़ोर्स के मेम्बर्स को प्राप्त है लेकिन राज्यों की आर्म्ड पुलिस फ़ोर्स के मेम्बर्स को अभी सुलभ नहीं है। इस अर्मेंडिंग बिल के जरिए इस एनामली को हटाया जा रहा है।

उधर से बोलते हुए एक सज्जन ने गोंडा एलेक्शन का हवाला दिया। गोंडा एलेक्शन के बारे में जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है कोई शिकायत अभी तक इस बात की नहीं आई है कि जिन के बाहर से बैलेट पेपर्स आये थे उन में कोई रद्दोबद्दल की गई या उन में कोई टेम्परिंग की गई हो। हमें इस के साथ यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे जो अपने कर्मचारी हैं उन के ऊपर चाहे जैसी शंका करने से हम ज़रा भी नहीं हिचकिचाते जबकि उन को पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता इस बात की दी गई है कि वह जिसे चाहें वोट करें। उधर के माननीय सदस्य इस बिल के ऊपर चाहे कैसी भी शिकायत करें लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कहीं भी यह सुनने में नहीं आया कि किसी पुलिस अफसर के ऊपर या मिलेटरी फ़ोर्स के किसी आदमी के ऊपर किसी तरह का नाजायज़ दबाव डाला गया हो कि वे अपने वोट पार्टी इन पावर को ही दें। मैं

समझता हूँ कि गोंडा एलेक्शन में जो चीज़ समझे आई और उस पर गवर्नमेंट ने जो सख्त क़दम उठाये हैं उससे हमारे विरोधी भाइयों को संतोष हो जाना चाहिये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We should have quorum at least.

Shri Bade: There is no quorum and no decorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : विरोधी सदस्यों को ज़रा सोचना और समझना चाहिए और वे हर एक चीज़ को संदेह और शंका की दृष्टि से न देखें। इस तरह की छोट-मोटी, चीज़ें जो हमारे सामने आ जाया करती हैं उन के लिए यहाँ पर शोर मचाना और उनको लेकर अनावश्यक रूप से बस करने में हम अपने अमूल्य समय को बर्बाद ही करेंगे जिस तरह का यह इन्फ़ोर्सेट और सीधा सादा बिल है उस के पास करने में हमें पांच मिनट का भी समय नहीं लगाना चाहिए था क्योंकि यह महज उन हमारे कर्मचारियों को जोकि ड्यूटी के कारण अपना मत देने से वंचित रह जाते हैं उनको भी अपना मत देने की सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है।

स्टेट पुलिस फ़ोर्स के आदमी किसी विशेष परिस्थिति में ही अपने राज्य के बाहर भेजे जाते हैं साधारणतया तो वे अपने राज्य के अंदर ही रहते हैं और वहाँ पर वे अपना वोट प्रयुक्त करते हैं और उस में तो कोई सबाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। जब कभी किसी विशेष परिस्थिति में वे स्टेट के बाहर भेजे जाते हैं तभी ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है जिसमें उनको बाहर से पोस्टल बैलेट के जरिए अपना मत भेजना पड़े। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल को जोकि एक बहुत ही इन्फ़ोर्सेट बिल है इसको बिना और अधिक विलम्ब के पास कर देना चाहिए।

भी बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे मित्र श्री चतुर्बेदी ने कहा कि इस बिल को पांच मिनट से भी कम समय में पास हो जाना चाहिए था। मैं भी उन से सहमत हो जाता अगर मैंने तीन मेन एलेक्शंस में पार्टी इन पावर की धांधलेबाजियां न देखी होतीं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि ग्राम्ड पुलिस फोर्स बाहर राज्य के भेजी नहीं जाती हैं लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की ग्राम्ड पुलिस फोर्स नागालैंड भेजी गई है। उन्हें शायद मालम नहीं है कि मध्यप्रदेश की पुलिस को स्टेट के बाहर कहां कहां भेजा जाता है तभी वे इस तरह की बात कह रहे हैं। लेकिन जहां तक ड्यूटी पर तैनात जो बाहर पुलिस फोर्स के लोग पड़े हैं उन्हें बोटिंग की सुविधा देना ठीक ही बात है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मेरा यह कहना है कि जहां जहां कांग्रेस की हार निश्चित हो जाती है या कांग्रेस पार्टी यह समझती है कि उनकी हार निश्चित है वहां वे सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर सब तरह से कांग्रेस को वोट देने के लिए अपना दबाव डालते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उप-चुनावों से बीना स्टेशन पर मैंने खुद देखा कि वहां का स्टेशन मास्टर अपने सरकारी कोट पर कांग्रेस का बैल-जोड़ी का बैज लगाये हुए था। मैंने स्टेशन पर उतर कर स्टेशन मास्टर से पूछा कि वह यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का बैज क्यों लगाये हुए है तो पहले तो उसने यह कहा कि मेरी अपनी इच्छा है। लेकिन जब मैंने उसे यह कहा कि वह एक सरकारी कर्मचारी है और उसे किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी का बिल्ला आदि नहीं लगाना चाहिए और मैं इस की बावत शिकायत करने वाला हूँ तो वह मेरे पास आया और कहने लगा कि देखिये यह पापी पेट के कारण है। पापी पेट को भरने के लिए हमें यह सब कुछ करना पड़ रहा है। बीना में उप-चुनाव होने वाला था। दिल्ली से बड़े बड़े रेलवे के अधिकारी बीना आये हुए थे। मैंने खुद देखा है कि वहां रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर लोको

के बर्कस पर कांग्रेस को वोट देने के लिए दबाव डाला गया और इस दबाव के कारण बीना में उन को वोट्स मिले। और कांग्रेस जीती। मैंने देखा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रफसरो की तरफ से सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर दबाव डाला जाता है कि वे कांग्रेस को वोट दें। पटवारियों पर कलेक्टर या पुलिस की तरफ से दबाव डाला जाता है और पटवारी अपने पेट के लिए उन का साथ देते हैं।

डी० एस० पी० और एस० पी० आदि पुलिस के आदमियों को यह कभी नहीं कहेंगे कि वे जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, एस० एस० पी० या किसी विरोधी दल को वोट दें। वे तो हमेशा कहेंगे कि कांग्रेस का वोट देना चाहिए। इसलिए कांग्रेस के लिए ये शोर पाकेट के वोट हो जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि इस प्रकार का बिल लाया गया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ दि पीपल एक्ट में जो अन्य बहुत सी खामियां हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कोई बिल क्यों नहीं लाई है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से जो कुछ कहा गया है, उस से बि कंट इज फ्राउट आफ दि बंग। सरकार की ओर से यह कह दिया गया है कि चूंकि केरल का चुनाव आ रहा है, इसलिए यह बिल लाया गया है। तीन आम चुनाव हो चुके हैं। उन के लिए इस प्रकार का बिल क्यों नहीं लाया गया? आज सरकार की ओर से एक-दम इस प्रकार का सुझाव क्यों आ गया है?

14.00 hrs.

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को यह निश्चय करना चाहिए कि इस बिल का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जायेगा। ग्राम्ड पुलिस फोर्स को पोस्टल बैलट का जो अधिकार दिया जा रहा है, वह दुस्त है। वह अधिकार इस से पहले ही दिया जाना चाहिए था। देर आयद दुस्त आयद। लेकिन आजकल चुनावों में जो गड़बड़ी होती है, उस को दूर

करने के लिए सरकार को रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ़ दि पीपल एक्ट में संशोधन करना चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि इस बिल पर ज्यादा वाद-विवाद नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम विरोधी दल के लोग जानते हैं कि जूता कहां काटता है। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी चुनाव से पहले राजत्याग कर दे और शासन में न रहे, तब हम देखेंगे कि कांग्रेस को कितने वोट मिलते हैं। चूंकि चुनाव के समय कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में शासन रहता है, इसलिए उस को इतने वोट मिल जाते हैं। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में देखा है कि हमारी बीएम पच्चीस वर्कर्स को झूठे आरोप लगा कर पकड़ लिया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैजिस्ट्रेट की जजमेंट वहां की विधान सभा में पढ़ कर सुनाई गई है।

पुलिस के वोट शोर होने के कारण ही यह बिल लाया गया है। हमें डर लगता है कि पुलिस पर दबाव डाला जायेगा। शासन को यह आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा। अगर शुरू में ही "चोर, चोर" चिल्लाया जाये, तो चोर घर में नहीं घुसता है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि लोग जागृत हैं। हम अपनी यह आशंका और चिन्ता इसी लिए प्रकट कर रहे हैं, ताकि शासन इन बातों का ध्यान रखे और चुनाव में होने वाली गड़बड़ियों को रोकने का प्रयत्न करे।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, वह ठीक है, वह शुरू में ही आना चाहिए था और मैं इस को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

श्री अ० सि० राहगल (जंजगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो छोटा सा बिल लाया गया है, वह किसी खास मतलब से नहीं लाया गया है, जैसा कि विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा। यह बिल किसी खास पार्टी के लिए नहीं लाया गया है बल्कि अपने प्रदेश से बाहर काम करने

वाले आर्म्ड पुलिस के आदमियों को पोस्टल बैलट का अधिकार देने के लिए लाया गया है। मेरे मित्र, श्री देव, ने कहा कि केरल में जो चुनाव होने जा रहा है, यह बिल उस पर असर करेगा।

श्री प्र० के० देव : मिनिस्टर ने यह बतलाया है।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : जो आर्म्ड पुलिस फ़ोर्सिज इस समय अपने प्रान्त से बाहर डिपू-टिड हैं, अब तक उन को पोस्टल बैलट का अधिकार नहीं है। इस एमेंडिंग बिल के द्वारा उन को यह अधिकार दिया जा रहा है।

मेरे मित्र का कहना है कि हमें कोई एड्सिज नहीं मिलते हैं। यह बात सुनकर मुझे ताज्जुब होता है। अगर वह कलेक्टर के पास जायें, तो उन को बराबर एड्सिज मिलेंगे। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि एड्सिज नहीं मिलते हैं और खाली रूलिंग पार्टी को मिलते हैं।

श्री प्र० के० देव : किसी ने नहीं कहा है।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : बात दरअसल यह है कि यूनियन गवर्नमेंट की आर्म्ड फ़ोर्सिज के जो आदमी अपने प्रदेश से बाहर हैं, उन को रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ़ दि पीपल एक्ट, 1950 के सैक्शन 20(3) के मातहत वोट देने और रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ़ दि पीपल एक्ट, 1951 के सैक्शन 760 के मातहत पोस्टल बैलट के द्वारा वोट देने का अधिकार है। इस एमेंडिंग बिल के द्वारा आर्म्ड पुलिस फ़ोर्सिज को भी ये अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत से लोग नागालैंड में हैं। बेशक उन को यह अधिकार देना चाहिए। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ यह भी कहा जाता है कि हमारे प्रान्त में जो पुलिस के लोग हैं, वे उन लोगों पर दबाव

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

डालेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार है कि जिस को वह चाहे पोस्टल बैलट पेपर बन्द कर के भेज दे। ऐसा तो नहीं कि सब बैलट पेपर एक जगह इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं और किसी आफिसर के सामने भेजे जाते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस एमेंडिंग बिल की तारीफ़ करता हूँ और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास कर दिया जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब समझ रहे हैं, लेकिन बतला नहीं रहे हैं। हम ने सीक्रेट बैलट का वादा किया हुआ है, लेकिन जब डाक से वोट भेजे जाते हैं, तो वह सीक्रेट बैलट नहीं रहता है। मेरा ज्ञाती तजुर्बा है कि जितने भी पोस्टल बैलट पेपर भेजे जाते हैं, उन में से 99 फ्रीसदी पार्टी-इन-पावर को दिये जाते हैं, क्योंकि जो लोग सर्विस में हैं, वे सरकार से डरते हैं और समझते हैं कि जिस पार्टी की सरकार है, उसी को वोट दे कर वे सुरक्षित रहेंगे। इस की वजह यह है कि अभी हमारे देश में लोगों में इतनी निडरता नहीं आई है, अभी लोग इतने बोल्ड नहीं हुए हैं कि अपने उसूल के सामने सरकार या पार्टी-इन-पावर को अलग रखें। सरकार को ऐसी गारण्टी देनी चाहिए कि वह सीक्रेट बैलट की व्यवस्था को कायम रखने के लिए ऐसा इन्तजाम करेगी कि किसी को पता नहीं चलेगा।

इलैक्शन का मौजूदा सिस्टम डिफ़ेक्टिव है। मैं देखता हूँ कि जिस वक्त इलैक्शन होता है और वोटर वोट डालने के लिए जाते हैं, तो पोलिंग आफिसर तो अन्दर जा सकता है, लेकिन दोनों पार्टियों के एजेन्ट अन्दर नहीं जा सकते हैं। कायदा यह होना चाहिए कि दोनों पार्टियों के एजेन्ट अन्दर

जा सकें और वहां पर होने वाली बेकायदगियों को देख सकें। आज कल हालत यह है कि दोनों पार्टियों के एजेन्ट तो बेकार खड़े रहते हैं और अन्दर पोलिंग आफिसर चाहें जिस को वोट डलवा दे।

हम ने गोंडा इलैक्शन में देखा कि मामूली आफिसर नहीं, बड़े से बड़े आफिसरों, कमिश्नर और कलेक्टर आई० सी० एस० और पी० सी० एम० के रैंक के आफिसरों ने कांग्रेस सरकार से डर कर कांग्रेस पार्टी की मदद की और उस को वोट दिलवाये। यह मेरी जुबान नहीं है, बल्कि सरकार के ट्रिब्यूनल और जजों की जुबान है। इस हालत में क्या किसी मामूली सिपाही से यह उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वह निष्पक्ष हो कर वोट डाल सकेगा? हरगिज नहीं।

इसलिए सरकार को पहले यह इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि चुनाव में किसी किस्म का कोई प्रेशर नहीं डाला जायेगा। हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी वोट खरीदे जाते हैं बन्दूक के लाइसेंस से, सीमेंट के परमिट से, क्वोटा से। एक जगह नहीं, बीस जगह ऐसा हुआ है और कई जजमेंट्स में यह बात लिखी जा चुकी है। हम देखते हैं कि शराब पिला कर वोट लिए जाते हैं और रुपये वाले दूर जगह जा कर नाजायज़ दबाव डालते हैं। ऐसी हालत में देश के अन्दर वह सिचुएशन पैदा नहीं हो सकती है, देश के अन्दर ऐसी कंडिशन पैदा नहीं हो सकती हैं, जिन में कोई अपना वोट अपनी मर्जी के अनुसार जिसको वह देना चाहता है, दे सकें। आप देखें कि कांग्रेस में क्या होता है। आप के कांग्रेस के एम० पी० जब बोलते हैं, तब बोलते तो किसी चीज के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन जब हिल्लप आ जाता है तो चुपचाप आपके हफ में वोट दे जाते हैं। पिछले साल जब हिन्दी का बिल यहां आया था उस वक्त कांग्रेस के 90 परसेंट मੈम्बर्स हिन्दी के हक में बोले थे लेकिन जब वोट पड़ने लगे और हिल्लप आ गया तो अपनी कांसेस को

किल करके, एक के सिवाय सभी एम० पी० ने उसको हक में वोट कर दिया। जब कांग्रेस के एम० पी० से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है कि वह ह्विप के खिलाफ चले, जब उसको मजबूर किया जा सकता है कि अपनी कांग्रेस को किल करके अपनी राय के खिलाफ वह वोट दे तो एक मामूली सिपाही से कैसे यह उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वह सरकार के मुकाबले में, पार्टी-इन-पावर के मुकाबले में निर्भीकता के साथ किसी दूसरे को वोट दे सके। वह नहीं दे सकता है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भारत में वे हालात पैदा नहीं हुए हैं, जिन में वह अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक जिस को चाहे, वोट दे सके। अखबार पढ़ने वाले लोग जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चार सौ एम० एल० एज० राज्य सभा के लिए जब वोट डालने के लिए गये तो चौदह एम० एल० एज० के वोट खारिज कर दिये गये थे। इसलिए कि जिसको पार्टी वोट दिलवाना चाहती थी उसको वे देना नहीं चाहते थे। उन्होंने वोट गलत तरीके से दिये और वे वोट इन-वैलिड हो गये। यह रिकार्ड की चीज है और आप इसको देख सकते हैं। जब एम० पी० और एम० एल० एज० तक से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जाती है कि वे ह्विप के खिलाफ खड़े होकर वोट दे सकें, तो किसी पुलिस के सिपाही से यह कैसे उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वह अपनी मर्जी से जिस को चाहे वोट दे दे। हम देखते हैं कि 90, 95 और 99 परसेंट कांग्रेसी हमारे हक में बोलते हैं लेकिन जब ह्विप आ जाता है तो हमारे खिलाफ वोट देते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस एमेंडमेंट को वह इस वक्त न लायें और अगर इसको लाना ही है तो केरल के इलैकशंस के बाद इसको वह लायें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the Statement of Ob-

jects and Reasons, I find this statement:

“Such facilities are not, however, available to the members of the Armed Police Forces of a State, when they are employed on duty outside the State.”

I welcome this right being given to them to vote by postal ballot when they are posted at a distant place of duty. But in these postal ballots, there is some amount of influence. I do not say that some officers deliberately do it but there is a fear lurking in the minds of these forces or the other Government employees who are entitled to a postal ballot. Because of that fear they are unable to use their ballot according to their conscience. In my election in 1957, 1800 votes belonging to the police force were there but no policeman voted because there was that pressure. The Congress candidate who ultimately lost to me by 17,000 votes was counting heavily on those postal votes but ultimately the returning officer told him that there was not a single postal ballot which came from the police forces. The constables, inspectors and sub-inspectors did not vote because they wanted to use the vote judiciously and consciously and naturally they could not use it.

What happened in the elections in 1957 when the late lamented Dr. B. C. Roy was about to lose his election? An ordinary worker, Mohamad Ismail fought against him and the eminent doctor politician was on the verge of defeat. The postal ballots came to his rescue. He won by a total of 420 or 421 votes: it was not even 500. Such a thing happened, when it was almost assumed that he was not winning.

I realise that everybody should be given a chance to use his franchise but what happened in respect of the postal ballots was a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy. Is it the intention of the Government to bring this piece of legislation which apparently is innocent and consistent

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

with democratic traditions in view of the approaching Kerala elections? Because Kerala is an eye-sore to this Government; it has become an almost a French assembly which dissolves itself and reassembles again. My submission is that if somebody wants to come and vote openly, he should be given freedom to come and join the queue along with other people, with or without uniform and then he can vote as he likes.

What happened during the Gonda elections was something unique in the history of elections. You, Sir, know the facts better than me: one of the ex-Members of this House manipulated all these things in Gonda; he influenced the entire State machinery involving even the Chief Minister however innocent he may be; he was able to get votes by this process. The ruling party was in a position to influence people and kill the conscience of officers. It can kill the conscience of the police officer or the police constable and so on. While I agree with this particular aspect of the Bill, I do not know why people should not be allowed to vote freely along with other people and why they should be compelled to take recourse to this postal ballot system. Protection should be given to such people. Otherwise, Gonda may be repeated. Gonda elections had tarred the face of the Congress ruling party and I think they will not repeat it in future.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have allotted only an hour to this. There is no time. The hon. Minister.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I listened with interest to the speeches of hon. Members in support of the Bill as also against the provisions of the Bill. It is a non-controversial Bill. But controversies are sought to be raised where there should not be any.

My friend Shri Banerjee while appreciating the provisions said something in the same breath . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You and I are both afraid of Gonda.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The objection raised is that the postal ballot would not be secret and it would not be free and fair exercise of the franchise by the personnel of the police force. If you look to the rules . . .

Shri Warrior: Not rules, but practice.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: A voter is not bound to show the ballot paper to the returning presiding officer or anybody else, nor need he tell him how he has voted. He should mark the ballot paper and close it in an envelope and go to the officer who is authorised to attest the declaration form. That is the procedure. These postal ballots are sent to the returning officer and they are counted only after the votes in the ballot boxes are counted. Simply because it is a postal ballot, it does not mean that this system is not fair. We have had three general elections in the country. To my knowledge in no election petition was the exercise of postal ballot vigorously criticised. My hon. friend referred to the Gonda election. I had occasion to go through the judgement and no allegation was made against postal ballot, that it was not exercised freely or anything like that. Such an apprehension is in the minds of the hon. Members on the Opposition side. Apprehensions are bound to be there. Man is suspicious also. Let not suspicion stand in the way of a measure which is highly necessary. Let not anyone deprive the personnel of the armed police forces, who are entitled to exercise a valuable right, of their right. If there is any lacuna, let us try to devise ways and means to see how malpractices do not come in but let not anyone take away this right from a section of the citizens who are entitled to have that right.

Shri Warrior: There are no agents at the time of voting.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We have to depend on the integrity of the officer. Let us not under-estimate our own integrity. It is the duty of all the parties in the country to build up a code of political ethics and public morality. We have had three general elections, and we are going to have the fourth general election in a few years' time. So, it all depends on how the political parties behave in the conduct of the elections.

As I said, to my knowledge, no hon. Member has referred to any such practice which unset the elections. Shri S. M. Banerjee said that Dr. B. C. Roy, during the elections in 1957, won the election only when the postal ballot papers were taken into account. (*Interruption*). As I said, the postal ballot papers are taken into account only when the ballot boxes are opened and the votes are counted. It does not mean that the postal ballots are so arranged that when the candidates were supposed to be losing, the votes were cast and counted. The votes or the ballot papers are received in the box and kept under safe custody by the officers and the ballot boxes are opened only at the last moment. It does not mean that the postal ballots influence the elections.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dr. Roy was losing, and only with the help of postal ballots he was able to win. (*Interruption*).

Shri Warrior: He has misunderstood it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: My complaint is that the hon. Member has not understood the provision correctly. I have not misunderstood him. That is why I said he has misunderstood. The fears expressed by hon. Members are misconceived.

Shri P. K. Deo: Anyway, the intention is well-understood.

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Shri Jaganatha Rao: The intention is appreciated by all sides of this House; only fears are there. Let not fears overtake them and let every man have faith in himself. Let every party build up a code of political ethics and public morality.

I may also say that in the United Kingdom, in the last 50 years, there has not been even one instance of an election petition. From 1911, there has been no election petition at all there. So many elections have been held there. So, in our country also we should see

Shri P. K. Deo: If that had happened here, Gonda would not have been exposed. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: All the parties should come together and build up a good tradition and build our democracy. On the ground of suspicion or any misgivings, let not a valuable right which the members of the armed police forces are entitled to exercise, be denied to them.

My hon. friend Shri Deo said about the comprehensive amendment to the Representation of the People Act. Certainly, when necessary, a comprehensive amendment to the Representation of the People Act will be brought forward. So, I have nothing more to say. I feel that the hon. Members have not brought forth any objection to the Bill. On the other hand, I find that it has a wide support from all sections of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There is an amendment to clause 2 by Shri K. K. Verma. Is he moving it?

Shri K. K. Verma (Sultanpur): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 9, omit

"who is serving outside that State."

I want to say that the franchise that has been given to the armed police force should be given to every member of the force, whether he is serving within the State outside his constituency or without the State.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not in favour of accepting this amendment, because it is against the very object of the Bill is to give this right to the personnel of the armed police forces who are serving outside the State. There are several Government servants serving in the State. To give the same right to members of the armed police forces who serve in the State and to deny it to the Government employees who serve in other departments and at the same time who live in the State, would be discriminatory, and will be hit by article 14 of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member press his amendment?

Shri K. K. Verma: No, Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.27 hrs.

LEGAL TENDER (INSCRIBED NOTES) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, on behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to restrict the negotiability of currency and other notes inscribed with messages of a political character, be taken into consideration."

The object of this measure is simple and non-controversial. The Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Ordinance, 1942 provides that the currency notes of the Government of India, the bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India one-rupee notes which bear inscribed on them any words, representations or messages of a political character, shall not be legal tender and that the Reserve Bank of India shall not be under any legal obligation to accept or exchange any such note. With a view to avoiding hardship to any innocent holders of any such notes, however, the Reserve Bank of India has been given the discretion to refund, as of grace, the whole part of the value of any such note.

The Ordinance, as it stands at present, applies only to those territories which, prior to the reorganisation of States, comprised Part A and Part C States. This was because the Ordinance, as promulgated in 1942, was applicable to the whole of what was then British India, and did not cover

those Indian States which later on merged with Independent India as Part B States. The justification for excluding the former Indian States from the jurisdiction of the Ordinance was probably that some of them had their own currency. Such justification does not exist any longer with the federal financial integration of all the former Indian States and their final integration with the Indian Union. Currency and bank notes are now issued in the whole of Indian Union by the Government of India under the authority of the Currency Ordinance, 1940, and by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It is, therefore, necessary to make the provisions of the Legal Tender (*Inscribed Notes*) Ordinance, 1942 uniformly applicable to all parts of the Indian Union including the former Part B States as well as the territories which have recently merged with the Indian Union.

Under the proviso to section 2 of the Ordinance, the Reserve Bank of India is empowered to refund the whole or part of the value of such notes tendered to them, as a matter of grace. The words "in its discretion" in that proviso, however, is likely to impart an idea of judicial exercise of this power by the bank, thereby detracting the effect of the words "as of grace" in the proviso. These offending words have accordingly been omitted in the corresponding proviso in the Bill.

The Legal Tender (*Inscribed Notes*) Ordinance, 1942 promulgated during the emergency caused by World War II, although at that time meant as a temporary measure, is still in force by virtue of section 1 (3) of the India and Burma (*Emergency Provisions*) Act, 1940. Although the practice of inscribing political slogans on currency notes is neither widespread nor frequent, it is likely that the practice might recur from time to time and it is necessary that the provisions of the Ordinance should be retained on a permanent basis on the statute-book of the country. It is, therefore, pro-

posed that they should be re-enacted in an Act of Parliament and the Ordinance repealed.

The provisions of the Bill are, as I said, non-controversial and I trust that the House will not have any difficulty in accepting this Bill.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to restrict the negotiability of currency and other notes inscribed with messages of a political character, be taken into consideration."

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if you go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, you will find that an attempt has been made by this Bill to validate a very old Ordinance of 1942. Sir, 1942 reminds us of those hectic days when all the leaders of this country were behind the bars and when this country was engaged in the grim struggle of life and death. At that moment, the then Governor-General of the British regime usurped all the legislative powers and promulgated this Ordinance. The object of the Ordinance was that currency notes which will bear any party slogan....

An Hon. Member: National slogan.

Shri P. K. Deo:...or any slogan of that type will lose the character of legal tender. After 17 years our Government comes forward to validate that old Ordinance. I do not know what our friends were doing all these 17 years. Most probably it is after the DMK's activities in South India that our friends there have opened their eyes and they have come out with this legislation. As we understand from the various reports, it was always a practice in the Madras State that the party in power engaged people to destroy all the pamphlets and literature of the Opposition parties. So, the Opposition Party never had an opportunity to place their view-points before the electorate and, therefore, they thought

[Shri P. K. Deo]

that the only media of circulating their views would be these paper currency notes. After all, a currency note is not only a paper but it is worth Rs. 100, Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and even Re. 1. Therefore, they thought that all these currency notes should be stamped with the symbol of rising sun and the words "vote for DMK". That has unnerved our Congress administrators. They thought that these notes should be taken away from circulation and they should come forward with a legislation of this type by which notes which carry any political slogan or party viewpoint should lose the character of legal tender.

It may be perfectly all right, but I for myself cannot reconcile with the attitude of the present Government because the objects and reasons of this legislation are quite inconsistent with the present move of the Government to mint one-rupee coins with the profile of Pandit Nehru. Sir, it has all along been the prerogative of the head of a State to have his effigy, his photo imprinted on coins. Pandit Nehru was a great man and we all respect him. At the same time, we cannot reconcile to the position that a party leader's head should be stamped on our coins.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): He was not a party leader, he was a national leader.

Shri P. K. Deo: We do not accept.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): He was the head of the Government.

Shri P. K. Deo: He was a party leader and he was the head of the Government. He was never the head of the State. I would request Shri Muthyal Rao to understand the difference between the head of a State and the head of a government.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): At the same time, he was a national leader.

Shri P. K. Deo: Even Mahatma Gandhi's profile, who was a greater national leader and father of the nation, was not imprinted on the Indian rupee. The only way to commemorate Pandit Nehru's name is to uphold the principles of democracy which were so dear to him.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): This Bill concerns rupee notes and not coins.

Shri P. K. Deo: I want to show how there is inconsistency in thinking on the part of the Government. The intrinsic value of 17 paise is not increased by Pandit Nehru's effigy.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I say, Sir, all this is not relevant?

Shri P. K. Deo: It is completely relevant when it is a question of legal tender.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Bill deals with notes.

Shri P. K. Deo: Coins are also legal tender. I want a categorical answer from the Government whether the rupee coin is going to lose its character of legal tender because a party boss's profile would be inscribed on it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned with notes here and not coins.

Shri P. K. Deo: I want to show how they are inconsistent in the thinking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Bill deals with notes bearing messages of a political character.

Shri P. K. Deo: I refer to Pandit Nehru as a political man. He was the head of a party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with coins here.

Shri P. K. Deo: The principle is the same; I wonder how I have not been able to convince you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What you say should be relevant to the Bill.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is relevant. You cannot gag the Opposition like this. All along a persistent attempt has been made to align governmental activities with party activities, and more so after the passing away of Pandit Nehru. He was a great man. He was able to convince the people. But our friends here want to utilise his name to further their own interests and the interests of the party. I will tell you how it is being done. First of all, an attempt was made, when stamps were issued with the profile of Pandit Gopabandhu Das, to synchronise it with the Bhubaneswar Session of the Congress. If they were anxious to commemorate the name of Pandit Gopabandhu Das, they should have come out with the stamp synchronising it with his birth or his Jayanti. But they chose the opportune moment of the Bhubaneswar Session.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry, Sir, howsoever anxious the hon. Member may be to bring that subject here, he is talking of stamps, coins and all other things except notes with which this Bill is concerned.

Shri P. K. Deo: I want to show how the activities of the Government are aligned with the activities of the party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with those activities, we are concerned with the Bill before us.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Bill says that if these notes carry any message of a political character..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have said enough on that; please come to the Bill now.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Bill clearly says that if the notes convey any message of a political character, they will cease to be legal tender. I say, Pandit Nehru's photo on the coin will carry a message of a political character as did Pandit Gopabandhu Das's name on the stamp.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with that.

Shri P. K. Deo: It carried a message of a political character. If they are anxious that...

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. The hon. Minister said that the Bill deals only with notes and not with coins. If you see the wording of the Bill, here it says:

"...and the Reserve Bank of India shall not be under any legal obligation to receive any such note, or to issue rupee coin or other coin..."

They will not issue rupee coins in exchange of notes. Therefore, rupee coins also come in and we can speak on it.

Shri P. K. Deo: Are we going to perpetuate a dynastic rule in this country? Are we to be a party to it?

An Hon. Member: Where is the dynasty?

Shri P. K. Deo: Even Hitler, Sir, hesitated to put his name on the currency of Germany. When he was the Premier, the effigy of Von Hindenburg appeared on their currency notes. Even when Hitler did not dare to put his name on their currency, it is really a misfortune that our Government which swear by democracy and all its high principles, should resort to this kind of practice. So, I feel that while replying to this debate the Minister will come up with a categorical reply that there is no intention to mint coins with Pandit Nehru's profile on it. After all, he was a party-man.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, the main objection to the Bill is this. If the intention of the Government is so genuine that the currency notes should not be mutilated, we can understand it. But when the political question is brought into it, the whole atmosphere changes.

Nobody can deny that Pandit Nehru was a national leader. But the present rulers should not take advantage of it. If it is a question of the head of the State, we can very well understand; suppose the Rashtrapati's photo is imprinted on the currency note or his profile is put on the rupee, we can understand, because he is the head of the State. But the head of the government must be distinguished from the head of the State. So the Government should not take undue advantage of the situation in this country by having profile of Pandit Nehru on the rupee.

That was the main contention. On the question of currency it is not only the notes but the rupee also comes within the ambit of the ordinance, which is being repealed by this enactment which has been brought forward. So I think that this should not be allowed to go like this. It is a very objectionable thing. If it is for protecting currency notes from mutilation or damage or the writing of something objectionable or obscene on them, we can understand it. But here the question is completely and finally political. It is because the ruling party thinks that they are going to be perpetually on the treasury benches. It may not be so. I am ashamed to think that an ordinance which the British Government had brought here to defeat the purpose of the national movement in 1942 and before that should be taken hold of, polished and put a new paint on, and brought forward now into the armoury of the Government to defeat the political parties which are opposed to them. It is a reprehensible and shameful thing and Government must not do it.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must give credit to the opposition leaders who have innovated...

Shri P. K. Deo: No opposition leader.

Shri Heda: I am not referring to the hon. Maharaja.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Who else?

Shri Heda: Not necessarily in this House. Are the opposition leaders exhausted and there is none outside?

I must give credit to the leaders of the opposition who innovated a new idea and took hold of a very powerful medium of propaganda, as the hon. Maharaja just now referred to. It was the D.M.K. party who started this misuse, and they used it very powerfully for their purposes. Because, a note has to remain in circulation. Nobody can deny it. And as soon as you see a note and there is either a symbol or a political message on it, naturally, whatever you may be, there is a certain reaction when you see something. And to a certain extent the same thing was carried on by some other opposition parties in different parts of the country, and therefore it was but natural that the Government had to come with this Bill.

Unfortunately, the two opposition leaders who spoke before me raised a new point. Their point is, when Government says that there should not be any political message on a currency note, why is Government coming with the profile of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on a coin.

Well, apart from the fact that there is a difference between a note and a coin, on the one hand they join in paying tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not as a leader of the Congress but as a national leader, as a leader of the entire nation. They are eager to join the Nehru Memorial

Samiti, they are very eager to pay him tributes and all that. And in a parliamentary democracy, as you know, we have got the Constitution and under the Constitution the head of the State is there and he is all powerful, he is a man respected by all. But many times you come across a leader of the party who has such a tremendous national character that he is respected, loved, and held in high esteem by everyone in the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): For that you can cite only one instance, Abraham Lincoln.

Shri Heda: Take the case of Churchill. Churchill was the leader of a party. But when the question of paying him a tribute came, everybody joined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): But no Churchill coins have been minted in England. (*Interruption*).

Shri Heda: Would the hon. Member allow me to proceed? The point was whether opposition members pay their tribute to a leader who in parliamentary democracy may be a leader of a party but who has got a national character, who is respected by every citizen. Even those lakhs and millions of people who did not vote the Congress were respecting Jawaharlal Nehru. That remains a fact, and I was giving an example. Take the case of Churchill. Churchill is accepted as a national leader of U.K. Therefore, when the question of paying him a tribute came, what was the scene in the House of Commons? The Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Government, that is the Conservative Party, were one, and together they paid the highest tribute that they could pay. If Churchill's profile cannot appear on the coin in England the reason is very simple. That honour was not given to anybody, because there they have a permanent head of the State, and only the profile of the head of

the State can appear on the coin or on the note. They have a different practice. What I was asserting was whether it is a fact that everybody in the opposition respects Jawaharlal Nehru or not. If they respect, then they should not come with any such objections.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It does not follow.

Shri Heda: They may oppose the Congress tooth and nail, they may oppose the present Prime Minister tooth and nail, they may oppose individually every one of us. But when they accept Jawaharlal Nehru who is not here now...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We opposed him also as Prime Minister.

Shri Heda: They should rather join and take out Jawaharlal Nehru's name from the Congress and allow the Government to put his name on the nation. What are we doing? All these years Jawaharlal Nehru was accepted as a Congress leader. By putting his profile on the coin we are making him a national leader.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have Mahatma Gandhi coins first, or Netaji Subhas Bose's.

Shri Heda: It would show Nehru as a national leader, as an upholder of democracy. And the opposition is a part of democracy. Therefore, I think they should not object to this.

Shri P. K. Deo: You are ridiculing the President, as you did this morning.

Shri Heda: With these words I support the Bill.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस छोटे से बिल पर एक रोचक चर्चा हो रही है। इसके सम्बन्ध में दो प्रकार के आर्गुमेंट्स और विचार प्रकट हो रहे हैं—एक यह कि सिक्के पर नेहरू जी का फोटो हो और दूसरा

[श्री बड़े]

यह कि नेहरू जी का सिक्के पर फोटो न हो। मैं श्री पी० के० देव के विचार का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं भी ऐसा मानता हूँ कि नेहरू जी का सिक्के पर फोटो न होना चाहिए। इसलिए नहीं कि मैं नेहरू जी की फोटो सिक्के पर होने के सिद्धान्ततः खिलाफ हूँ बल्कि इसलिए कि नेहरू जी चूँकि एक राजन तिक पार्टी विशेष के लीडर रहे हैं और साथ ही यह भी देखना होता है कि सिक्के पर नेहरू जी का फोटो छापने का कांग्रेस शासन का दरअसल मॉटिव क्या है? हर एक कार्य को उद्देश्य से देखा जाता है। सिक्के पर नेहरू जी का फोटो छापने का सत्ताधारी पार्टी का उद्देश्य यही है कि उनका पार्टी का और प्रचार हो। जैसा कि यह लोग स्वयं कहते हैं कि नेहरू जी ने गधा भी खड़ा किया तो भी लोगों को उसे ही वोट देना चाहिए, इस तरह का जब प्रचार चलता है तब मन में एक शंका आती है कि इस व्यवस्था के पीछे याने नेहरू जी का सिक्के पर फोटो होने के पीछे कांग्रेस शासन का यही लक्ष्य है कि लोगों को नेहरू जी को कांग्रेस पार्टी को वोट देना चाहिए। इस बिल का उद्देश्य भी यही है।

इस बिल में आपने यह लिखा है :—

“Notes bearing messages of a political character not to be legal tender.”

यह ठीक भी है और नोट्स पर किसी प्रकार का भी कोई इस तरह का मैसेज नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर नोट्स पर इस तरह के पॉलिटिकल कैरेक्टर के मैसेज लिखे जाने की प्रथा शुरू हो गई तो यह एक बड़ी अनुचित बात होगी क्योंकि आज कांग्रेस का शासन है लेकिन कल को अगर जनसंघ या अन्य पार्टी पावर में आ जाते हैं तो वह अपना मैसेज, नारे वगैरह नोट्स पर लिखेगा और इस तरह यह गलत सिलसिला शुरू हो जायेगा। हमारे बेचारे कामतकारों के

पास जब यह मैसेज लिखे हुए नोट्स जायेंगे और चूँकि उनको यह कानून मालूम नहीं है कि यह लीगल टेंडर नहीं है और जब वे उनका मार्केट में लेकर जायेंगे और उनसे कहा जायेगा कि यह लीगल टेंडर नहीं है तो उन्हें बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना होगा। इस वास्ते शासन को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और यदि कांग्रेस शासन नहीं चाहता है और हमारी ट्रेजरी बैचेज यह चाहती है कि नोट्स पर किसी भी प्रकार का ऐसा स्लोगन अथवा पॉलिटिकल मैसेज नहीं होना चाहिए तो उन्हें यह फोटो छापने का विचार भी त्याग देना चाहिए। यह स्लोगन में सदन को बतलाऊँ कपड़े आदि पर भी छपा जाता है और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कपड़े पर इस तरह के स्लोगंस छाप कर किस प्रकार से पार्टी का प्रचार किया जाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पास यहाँ पर दो प्रकार के कपड़े हैं। यह एक कपड़ा ऐसा है, जिसको गरीब लोग पहनते हैं। इस पर कम्युनिस्ट लोगों का चिह्न हथोड़ा और दरांती बना हुआ है। हर एक आदमी इसको पहनता है। एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट का सिक्का इस पर लगा हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिल कपड़े के बारे में नहीं करेसी के बारे में है।

श्री हुकम खन् व कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार सिक्के का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है।

श्री बड़े : एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार कपड़े पर कम्युनिस्टों का चिह्न लगाने की इजाजत नहीं देना चाहिए।

दूसरे कपड़े पर कांग्रेस का चुनाव चिह्न, बेलों की जोड़ी, बनी हुई है और कांग्रेस को वोट देने के सम्बन्ध में स्लोगन लिखा हुआ है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस

प्रकार प्रयोग में आने वाली चीजों पर पोलिटिकल स्लोगन नहीं लिखे जाने चाहिए ।

जहां तक कायन्त्र का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू बड़े थे, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी उनसे भी बड़े थे । सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि कायन्त्र पर पंडित जी का चित्र अंकित किया जायेगा, जब कि अभी तक न तो महात्मा गांधी और न सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल तथा सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का कायन बनाया गया है ।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि कायन्त्र या नोट्स पर पोलिटिकल स्लोगन्त्र नहीं लिखे जाने चाहिए और ऐसा करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए । लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि नेहरू पेट्रोल पम्प और नेहरू धर्मशाला बनाई जा रही है ।

श्री प्र० के० बेव : नेहरू बीड़ी ।

श्री बडे : नेहरू बीड़ी भी निकाली गई है ।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों पर पोलिटिकल स्लोगन्त्र नहीं होने चाहिए । जिस चीज पर एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट का सिक्का लगा हुआ है, उस पर कोई स्लोगन नहीं होना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके लिए माननीय सदस्य अलग बिल लाय ।

श्री बडे : मेरा कहना है कि रसरकार पोलिटिकल स्लोगन्त्र को बन्द करना चाहती है, तो सब जगह उनको बन्द करना चाहिए । इस बिल में नोटों पर पोलिटिकल स्लोगन न लिखे जाने के बारे में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is seen that this Bill has been brought forward to replace an old Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.

We would have very much liked if the opportunity had been taken to extend the scope of this Bill. The present position is that the scope of this Bill is restricted only to those notes which are inscribed with messages of a political character. The scope should have been widened to include messages of other kinds also. We know that these notes are usually defaced with all kinds of messages. If we had done that, probably we could have met some of the arguments and also removed the suspicion that the action that we are now about to take is being taken only to meet the intended threat of action of DMK or other political parties.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: We would have been better advised if we had extended the scope of this Bill to cover not only political messages but also messages of other kinds.

We in this country have special reasons why we should be more careful about the condition of our notes. We have certain very peculiar practices and habits in this country. Very often we deface our notes with all kinds of scribbles. I know arithmetical sums are done on these notes as also all kinds of messages and memoranda.

Also, it is very necessary that we should see that our notes are not crumbled and folded and ill-treated. Further, a kind of convention should be there that the notes are kept under hygienic conditions. Very often the notes are kept in very unhygienic conditions. And I have known cases where tourists from abroad have shrunk from taking these notes from their taxicabmen.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

These notes are the symbol of a nation's pride and should be treated as such. I therefore, feel that some time, sooner or later, the Government should come forward with new legislation, widening the scope by taking away the legal tender status of the notes which are inscribed not only with political but any other kind of messages. In the mean time, we should take care to see that new notes are supplied, fresh notes are supplied, in abundance. At present, there is a scarcity of notes and notes are being circulated which are soiled and unhygienic, which is a disgrace. We should not mind the expense involved in keeping up a good supply of fresh notes. If necessary, we should buy more printing machines to enable Nasik to cope with the increased demand for fresh notes.

Finally, I was a little intrigued with the provision in the Bill that the Reserve Bank of India will not be under any obligation to change these notes or exchange these notes or refund the value of these notes but as a matter of grace it will have a kind of discretion to do so either fully or partly. I do not quite see how it is possible or how it has worked all these years in respect of this discretion of exchanging the value of these notes as a matter of grace by only depending on the discretion of the Reserve Bank.

15.00 hrs.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I really want to support the Bill, as it is, so far as the Bill is concerned, on principle there is no objection to it in my opinion. It does not matter whether it originated in the old days with a sinister motive, since its application has only served a useful purpose and there is no reason for us to reject it on that ground.

In the course of the discussion that took place, unfortunately, the question of the coin with the photograph

of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has come up. I believe, had it been possible for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to speak today in some form, he would have been the first man to condemn it. A man who cherished the idea of democracy in its most ultimate form would not have allowed a thing of the kind which has been associated, at least, in India with aristocratic and monarchical form of government. In India those who were the kings alone had the right to mint and have their photographs. There was no coin of India which did not bear the photograph of that particular king. We have destroyed all that old aristocratic order and what we denied to the aristocratic order we want to create a similar status for our public men who will be the ideal men in the country with their photographs on coins. We are departing from the democratic way altogether, in my opinion. It is for that reason that I want the House and the Government to bear in mind what they are doing. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru does not require his recognition as a world leader by giving our consent to a thing of this kind. Just as Churchill was honoured by all parties, Pandit Nehru is honoured in this country on every birthday of his by the entire country. About that I have no doubt in my mind. But you are introducing some new tradition or new convention which is likely to develop as derogatory to the most important and elementary conception of democracy in India. The coin has been associated with the king's head for years and generations together and we want to kill that altogether. Therefore I oppose if such a thing is done by you and this should not be repeated here and hereafter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friends, Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Warrior brought up certain good points in the Bill. I welcome that no political slogans should be inscribed on the notes. If

that particular note is not accepted as legal tender, I do not mind because we do not want circulation of slogans along with notes. What happened in 1942 is being repeated today and it is a welcoming thing.

But, this news that this country is going to have coins of 50 Paise and Re. 1 with the effigy or profile of the late lamented Nehruji has disturbed us. It is not that because we are in the Opposition we have no respect for him. He was one of the most respected and beloved persons that the country has produced. But I want to know whether in any of the countries, except those where there is monarchy, or in one case—I have seen an American coin with Abraham Lincoln's

Shri Shinkre: Jefferson.

An Hon. Member: Washington.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was because he was the founder of democracy. We have seen the statute of liberty on those coins and we wanted to see the statute of democracy on our coins. The Ashoka Chakra is there. Pandit Nehru might be the greatest man of the age; he might be the greatest man of the country.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): He was.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But definitely he was not greater than the country. The country is greater and will always be greater than a personality. We should not believe in the cult of personality.

Again, our tradition is there; otherwise, why should we not have coins with Buddha, Ashoka, Shankaracharya, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Ramakrishna and so many others? Why did we not have the same thing about Gandhiji? There was a nice joke by some renowned Bengali paper. It wrote that once Gandhiji wanted to attend Lok Sabha session and the Government was in a soup as to what to do. He was not a distinguished guest; so, he could not be

given the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery pass. If he was given the Public Gallery pass, people would naturally say that they had treated Gandhiji shabbily. He could not be brought here nor in the Speaker's Gallery. Ultimately, the press people came to his rescue and said, "You are an old journalist; so better sit in the Press Gallery". That is how they treated Gandhiji. It was just a story, but really they have forgotten Gandhiji's mission and ideology; otherwise, they would have never thought of bringing coins with Nehruji's profile on them. The entire prestige, personality and calibre of . . .

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does the hon. Member say that there was a Lok Sabha in 1948?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was a joke published in a Bengali newspaper.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister has asked whether when Gandhiji was alive there was the Lok Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that. I said that there was a joke that he wanted to attend the Lok Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The spirit of Gandhiji came to see how you were faring on the Treasury Benches.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The prestige of Pandit Nehru, his great personality, his calibre and his status are being reduced to 50 Paise or 100 Paise by this Government. We oppose it. I oppose it tooth and nail. After all, we are not a fascist State.

Shri Daji (Indore): Nehru would have opposed it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Nehru would have opposed it; I am sure about it. That is one reason why we did not have coins with Gandhiji's profile or with Netaji Subash Chandra's profile. I oppose this. This will be a bad practice.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: You support this Bill?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I oppose the other things. But I support this that political slogans should not be there on the notes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all that we are concerned with now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are also concerned with that. We should uphold democracy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unnecessarily you bring in things with which we are not concerned.

Shri Daji: His portrait is being reduced to a political slogan. That is the argument.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, you should have Nehru's photograph as your election symbol.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पोलिटिकल कारेक्टर का कोई भी रिप्रिजेंटेशन या राइटिंग अगर नोट पर लिखा हो तो वह लीगर टेंडर नहीं रहेगा, ऐसी व्यवस्था इस विधेयक में की जा रही है। मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आई है कि इसको पोलिटिकल कारेक्टर तक ही सीमित क्यों रखा गया है। देश की सुरक्षा, देश की एकता आदि चीजें भी ऐसी हैं जिन के विरुद्ध कुछ उनके ऊपर लिखा जा सकता है या कोई तस्वीर बनाई जा सकती है। जहां यह किया जा सकता है कि नोट पर कोई सिम्बल छाप दें और यह कह दें कि फलां पार्टी को वोट दो, वहां यह भी हो सकता है कि एक कम्यूनिटी का आदमी दूसरी कम्यूनिटी की छाती पर चढ़ा हुआ है दिखा कर साम्प्रदायिक भावना भी फैलाई जा सकती है या देश के विभाजन का चित्र दिखलाया जा सकता है, जैसा कि प्रोपेगैन्डा आज देश के कुछ भागों में हो भी रहा है। इन चीजों के उपर गवर्नमेंट का क्यों ध्यान नहीं गया जो बातें न केवल देश की सुरक्षा बल्कि इसके

भी ज्यादा उसकी एकता के लिए घातक हो सकती हैं जैसी कि कोई पोलिटिकल कारेक्टर की चीज। इस तरह की लिखावट या चित्रों को इस बिल में क्यों नहीं शामिल किया गया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया, और इसके लिये मैंने अपना प्रमैडमेंट भी दिया है।

इस सन्दर्भ में जो सिक्के की बात इस बहस में उठायी गयी है उस के बारे में मैं केवल दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इस में डिमाक्रेसी पर कौन सा बड़ा भारी आघात हुआ अगर पंडित नेहरू की तस्वीर सिक्कों पर छाप दी जाय। वे एक राष्ट्रीय नेता थे, और हमारे अपोजीशन वाले भी कहते हैं कि वह राष्ट्रीय नेता थे, वे केवल एक पोलिटिकल लीडर ही नहीं थे। जब आदमी इस संसार से चला जाता है और उसके बारे में कंट्रोवर्सीज भी समाप्त हो जाती हैं। आज पंडित नेहरू को लोग सिर्फ पोलिटिकल लीडर की तरह ट्रीट करते हैं यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। जिस तरह आज हम बड़े बड़े आदमियों के स्टाम्पस निकाल रहे हैं उसी तरह से अगर हम आज सिक्के बना दें और उन पर अपने नेताओं के चित्र निकाल दें तो क्या बुरी बात है? हमने पी० सी० राय और रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के स्टैम्पस निकाले हैं और अगर उसी तरह से हम रुपये और नोट निकाल दें जिन पर नेताओं की तस्वीरें हों तो कौन सा बड़ा हर्ज इससे हो जाता है?

आज नेहरू जी नहीं हैं, अगर वह होते तो ऐसा न होने देते। नेहरू जी यदि यहां पर होते तो ऐसा करना सरासर गलत बात होती, अगर उनके जीवन काल में यह बात होती तो जितना क्रिटिसिज्म यहां इसका हुआ वह सही होता। लेकिन जब वह नहीं रहे और देश उनकी इज्जत करना चाहता है इस तरह से तब जो आलोचना की गई वह किसी प्रकार ठीक नहीं लगती। हम को सांभना चाहिए कि आखिर किसी वक्त

पर तो पोलिटिकल कंट्रोवर्सी खत्म होनी चाहिए यह तो एक छोटेपन की बात है और हम यह कहें कि पंडित नेहरू किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से एसोसियेटेड रहे इसलिए वह देश के नहीं एक पार्टी के नेता रहेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बड़े बड़े आदमियों की जगह पार्टियों से ऊपर है। अगर हम इन नेताओं का नाम पार्टियों से सम्बन्धित रखना चाहें तो यह देश के लिये दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इसलिये मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ जब यह बात इस डिस्कशन में लाई गई हालांकि यहां उसकी कोई रिलेवेंस नहीं थी और जिसके कारण डिमाक्रेसी पर कोई आघात नहीं मालूम होता है। जिस तरह से हम अपने बड़े बड़े आदमियों की प्रतिष्ठा करते हैं, उनके स्टैम्प निकालते हैं, उसी तरह से यह है और इससे किसी को राजनीतिक फायदा मिलने वाला नहीं है। रुपये का चलन चलता रहेगा चाहे उस पर गांधी जी की फोटोग्राफ हो चाहे सुभाष बाबू की फोटोग्राफ हों या सरदार पटेल की फोटोग्राफ हों या किसी और की हो। इससे कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी का लाभ होगा या किसी दूसरे का हित होगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। और भी जो देश के लीडर हो गये हैं, अगर हम उनकी तस्वीर के साथ भी कोई सिक्के निकालें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां पर किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी क्योंकि जो हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं उनका आदर करने में मैं कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी बड़ी भारी कमजोरी है कि जहां हम अपनी राजनैतिक झलंचना और प्रत्यालोचना में अपनी विसरत का सम्मान करना भी भूल जाते हैं।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is heartening that the entire House has supported this Bill. The only point that has been raised is that why only inscription of political character is sought to be excluded and not other characters which may be more sinister like serious threat to

security or communal discord, etc. My answer is that the Parliament has effective laws in this country to deal with any threat to security or to put down any communal discord. For that we need not resort to an indirect method of this kind. Therefore, that thing is not necessary. Apart from that, this is not a new measure. It is only the extension of an accepted measure which was in operation in old Part 'A' and Part 'B' States to erstwhile Part 'C' States. Therefore, I do not consider that any new objection should be brought in this.

As far as the other matter is concerned, I think, to me and to most of us here that is a question of sentiment and even if some of the hon. Members may not agree about the manner of honouring a memory, the House will agree that we should not raise a controversy over it. Particularly, that matter is not relevant here and I would not like to go into this.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, to restrict the negotiability of currency and other notes inscribed with messages of a political character, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: There is an amendment of mine to clause 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no amendment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has not been circulated.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I have got a printed copy of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When did you give notice of that?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Here is a printed copy that has sent to me. Was the Bill re-introduced?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You tabled it during the last session. So, it has lapsed. You should have tabled it again in this session. There is no amendment.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.19 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 10th September, 1964, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

Sir, I would not go into the earlier history of the State of Kerala earlier but would very briefly mention the facts and circumstances which necessitated the issue of the Proclamation which is already before the House. On 2nd September, 1964, two members of the Congress Legislature Party, Shri K. M. George and Shri R. Balkrishna Pillai, wrote to the Governor and presented a memorandum signed by 50 members of the Congress Legislature Party stating that they have lost confidence in the leadership of Shri Shankar, the Chief Minister and that they have withdrawn the support to the Ministry and that they wanted to function thereafter in a separate block in the Legislature. They had also informed the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Kerala for allotment of separate seats. On 3rd September, when the Legislative Assembly met, Shri P. K. Kunju, the leader of the Samyukta Socialist Party moved a motion of no-confidence against the Ministry. The strength of the Assembly was as follows. The strength of the Congress Party in the Assembly originally was 65 members, out of whom 15, as I mentioned earlier, wanted to withdraw their support and wanted to have a separate block in the Assembly. The Communist (Right Wing) Party had 19, the Communist (Left Wing) Party had 9, the Samyukta Socialist Party 15, the Muslim League 11, Independents 5, and RSP 1; and one seat was vacant; this comes to a total of 126, and including the Speaker, the total is 127.

When the motion of no-confidence was moved on the 3rd September, against the Ministry there, the 15 dissident Congressmen also supported it. The motion was taken up for discussion on September 7th and 8th.

Following the discussion on those two days, when the motion on no-confidence was put to vote, it obtained the support of 73 members; 50 voted against it, and 2 independent members were absent.....

The information that the motion of no-confidence had been voted upon and was carried was conveyed to the Governor by the Speaker on the same day. The Governor then invited the members of the Opposition groups, namely Shri P. K. Kunju, leader of the SSP, Shri Ahmed Kurikkal, leader of the Muslim League, Shri K. M. George, leader of the dissident Congressmen, Shri C. Achuta Menon, leader of the Communist Party (Right Wing) and Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad, leader of the Communist Left Wing. Shri Namboodripad was out of station on that day and could not come. The Governor, however, met all the others separately with a view to ascertaining whether an alternative government could be formed by any of them. But the leaders whom the Governor met said to the Governor unequivocally that they would not be in a position to form a Ministry either singly or as a United Legislature Party under a single leader. I may, however, mention that Shri Achuta Menon felt that if the SSP had joined them would have made an attempt to form a Government. But in view of what had been stated by the SSP leader, there was no possibility of any party having been in a position to form a government. Naturally, the position was that there was not any single party which could form a government. The Governor, having studied the entire situation and having come to the conclusion that no single party or united Legislature Party under a single leader could form a Government, had no alternative but to report to the President a political breakdown in the State of Kerala and to suggest the issue of a Presidential Proclamation. Accordingly, under article 356, the proclamation, which is already before the House, has been issued.

In coming to the House, I am approaching the House for the approval of the resolution as required under article 356 of the Constitution. It has to be approved by both the Houses within two months of the issue of the Proclamation.

The position, as it is, is rather unfortunate. But as it was not possible for any single party to form a government, there was no alternative for the Governor except to advise the President to issue the Proclamation. Accordingly, the Proclamation has been issued, and I would appeal to the House to give its approval to the resolution. So, I move and I comment this resolution to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 10th September, 1964, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

Shri Warrior (Trichur): One more Ministry has fallen. This is the eighth Congress Ministry which has fallen in Kerala.

Shri Nambiar: One more feather on the cap of the Congress Government.

Shri Warrior: It is a fitting retribution. Everybody knew that the Congress could not give a stable government for Kerala. The only party which could have given a stable government to Kerala was the Communist Party. But an unholy combination gave as an offspring the last Ministry and now that has fallen as it ought to, because the people did not want it and it was imposed upon the people. It was imposed from above, and, therefore, the people from below pulled it down. That was what happened. The reason was that the Congress hierarchy and the Congress High Command did not want the

[Shri Warior]

Communist Ministry there. The Communist Ministry alone was voted by the people to power in a constitutional and democratic way and they functioned democratically and constitutionally, whereas all the constitutional methods tried by the other Opposition groups had failed. They went in 6 as 65 and they came out as 65. Never before in the history of Kerala has such a thing happened, because all the others went inside with a majority but came out always with a minority. That has happened in Kerala from 1952 when the State's integration took place, that is, when Travancore and Cochin were integrated, and later on, after 1960 also the same thing has happened.

It is only if we have a stable government in a State that we can attempt to solve the various problems that the State is facing. During the rule of the Congress Ministries, on not a single occasion were they able to bring forward a single piece of original legislation, throughout the history of Kerala. It was only the Communist Ministry which had brought forward, to its credit, three original legislations which had given the people abundant relief, and of course, to the enemies of the people much harm and difficulty. Hence the Congress High Command had to combine with and encourage all the reactionary and vested interests in the State under its wing and fight by unconstitutional and undemocratic means. Anarchy was let loose, and chaos was the order of the day and that was blessed by the High Command from Jantar Mantar. I do not say that the Communist Ministry did not have its omissions and commissions; no doubt, they had. In any democratic functioning of government, that will happen. But there was no cause for action on the part of the authorities that be, in the Centre, to intervene and pull down the Ministry and impose upon the people a set-up which was not liked or wanted by them. When

recently the no-confidence motion was moved in the legislature, the very same people who had been heading the so-called liberation movement....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is quorum. Shri Warior may now continue his speech.

Shri Warior: What has happened now? Some of the members of the Congress party themselves who were defending the Ministry in the Kerala legislature openly repented for what had happened in the so-called liberation struggle. The erstwhile KPCC Secretary, Shri Stephen, admitted that the liberation struggle was wrong, a mistake and a foul play. So also other members had occasion to say the same thing.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Where is the proof?

Shri Warior: Now the Ministry has fallen—unwept and unsung. The Ministry has fallen again and President's rule has come. But why has the Ministry fallen this time also? Is it because there was a constitutional deadlock? If so, how did it happen?

We must trace the history a bit. Charges were brought against the Ministers there also, just like we hear of charges being brought against State Ministers in so many other States. These charges were brought first by the Communist in the Assembly and outside. But then they were treated as just ordinary inner-party

affair by the Congress leadership. Instead of inquiring into those charges, the party leader at that time, the late revered Panditji, instead of handing over the matter to a judicial inquiry, instead of treating it above party politics, instead of treating it as a public affair, an affair of state, had the thing hushed up. The strange coincidence is that at that time all those Congress members who had supported these charges, are now defending them, and strangely, all those who opposed them at that time are now supporting these charges. So by and large, both groups have supported the charges. The only distinction is that the time is different. Now, the dissident Congressmen who had voted the Ministry and helped to pull it down, are the supporters of the charges against the Congress Ministry there.

It has a history of its own. After the mid-term elections, a Ministry was formed, I am sorry to say, with Shri Patten Thanu Pillai, a PSP leader as Chief Minister. But somehow one night he was whisked away. Of course, it was a promotion, a political promotion, and the PSP getting awake in the morning saw that the leader was not there. Where that leader escaped or was whisked away, nobody knew. But before that, in the elections, the Congress was supported by my friend, Shri Koya's party, the Muslim League.

The Ministry of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): What is the relevancy of this to the present discussion?

Shri Warrior: The relevancy is that it should not be repeated in Kerala. It will come later on. I am unfolding a very, very bitter story. The Congress Benches, especially their Members from Kerala, will not relish it very much. But I have to say it.

If these charges had been looked into, just like they were when brought in the Punjab, at that time itself, things would not have come to this pass. There were people ready

to offer all sorts of evidence. But it was hushed up. Then one fine morning, the League was shed from the combination. Another fine morning, the PSP also was ousted, and Sankar and the Congress became the sole power of the Ministry. Their supporters had been ousted, one by one, first the League, then the PSP.

Now, what are the charges? They are very many. We demand that there should be an inquiry. If they are inquired into, they can be proved to the hilt—just as they have been before the Das Commission in connection with another inquiry. The first charge is of personal graft. I need not go into details. It is that the Chief Minister and other Ministers have taken so much advantage of their position to amass wealth in their names and in benami names. The second charge is that they shielded blackmarketeers and profiteers and even hoarders of food. 14 cases had been caught by the Collector of Alleppy, but discharged. Nobody knew how it was done. Then there is the case of issue of licences to favourities. Textile mill licences were given to certain favourities for *something*—I do not know what that *something* is. What *something* is itself has become now is something. The word 'something' means corruption, *duraachaar*. The word means that something is passed on. There were so many ill-reputed notorious charges brought against these people.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Who brought these charges?

Shri Warrior: Prices have been rising, and the price of a bag of rice was Rs. 72 in the State. Even at that black market price, rice is not available. In connection with the food problem, the Ministry bungled and people's food was stolen by black-marketeters and hoarders who were shielded and protected by the Ministry. That is another charge. And those who had voiced the

[Shri Warior]

people's feelings were arrested and prosecuted.

Now about corrupt officials. In February last, in the Legislative Assembly, people raised this question especially about the IG Police. But Shri Sankar wanted to shield him. He said that if concrete evidence was proffered, he would take action. We unearthed concrete evidence from the files of the Home Ministry of Kerala itself and published it. I am sorry to say I am one of the victims of that prosecution. We published photostat copies in our press about the activities of the IG Police there, whom the Ministry wanted to shield.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): On a point of order. He is referring to a case which is pending in a court in Kerala. He himself admits he is an accused in that case. Could such things be referred to here at this stage?

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): He is only saying that there is a case.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He is not giving details.

Mr. Chairman: If any matter is *sub judice*, it should not be referred to.

Shri Nambiar: He is not giving details.

Shri Warior: I am thankful to Mr. Maniyangadan, who is a very able lawyer, for having pointed out and assisted me to know that this case is *sub judice*, but I did not refer to any evidence. There was a case, that is all I mentioned, and I will not proceed further. The point is that they shielded a corrupt official, and prosecuted these who brought that thing to the notice of the public. That is all.

In Kerala, the distribution of schools to the various communities is more an industrial or commercial proposition than an education proposition, and the charge is that Mr.

Sankar—he is the Education Minister also—distributed so many schools in a discriminatory way to his own favourites and to his community.

Another charge is that the Agrarian Relations Act which was passed by the Communist Ministry was mutilated, its spirit murdered, and in that process they did not heed even the advice given by the Central Government and the Planning Commission. The result is that numerous cases of evictions and objections of the peasantry are pending in all the courts, and there is no security for the possession or rights of the sharecroppers, the peasants, the tenants-at-will, and the entire tenantry is in turmoil.

There were strikes in the State lasting three months, four months, for getting the elementary right of workers to work and have their wages. In these strikes and labour disputes, the Ministry behaved in such a manner that it was always on the side of the employers and against the interests of the workers, and the workers had to suffer so much on account of that.

Even the teachers were on strike, or were about to launch a strike, the NGOs were on strike, and even the people closest to the Government, the Government employees, were also clamouring for their own rights and privileges.

Last but not the least, the biggest crime that this Ministry had committed was the enforcement of the police verification process. Hundreds and hundreds of young men were thrown out of employment, hundreds of people were thrown out of the military forces. Kerala is a place where there is so much of unemployment, so much of educated unemployment, and because the Kerala Government cannot provide employment, these boys and youths seek employment elsewhere. They go outside and when they join the military forces or the police force of other States, they are thrown out

from there by the reports of police verification sent from the State. Hundreds of cases have come to us from the armed forces, from the security forces. This thing is very reprehensible, and the people have represented to them that there should not be this political discrimination. Those who adhere to the views of the other Opposition parties, whether it be the Communist Party or any other party for that matter including the Muslim League, are considered not even second-rate citizens in the State of Kerala, in India. Is it constitutional, is it protecting the fundamental rights of the people? Are we not entitled to have our own political opinion? If they had done any mischievous act, anything wrong in handling their official duties, then they can be brought to book, but for simple conviction, for a simple understanding, for simply adhering to a particular political party or a political philosophy, these people are persecuted. Even their relations who do not at all subscribe to their political beliefs are hunted down and thrown out of employment, and there is so much of discontent among the youth, especially the educated youth in Kerala.

Thus, this Government is detested by all sections of the people, the labouring people, the toiling people of Kerala; excepting a few planters, hoarders and blackmarketeers, a few corrupt men, there is nobody to support such a Government, and everybody is so happy and relieved that such a Government has fallen.

श्री हुकम खन् कडवाय : सभापति महोदय, व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is quorum.

Shri Koya: It is a pity we have to challenge quorum always. Something should be done.

Shri Warrior: It is unfortunate that the people of Kerala will not have a stable Government under democracy.

Is it history repeating? I say no. History is not repeating; it is only the misdeeds and misbehaviour of the ruling party that are repeating.

The people of Kerala, as the whole House knows, are highly enlightened politically. In literacy we stand first. We have as much tolerance as, if not more than, any other section of the people of India. The Christians, the Muslims, the Hindus, and even the Jews from Jerusalem all live together happily without any communal riots, without any bickering, but still it is most unfortunate, and at the same time paradoxical, that in Kerala alone we cannot have a stable Government. Why is it so? I charge that the Congress High Command and the Congress hierarchy are completely and fully responsible for these misdeeds, the state of affairs which is always hovering over our unfortunate State.

Now, President's rule has come. I wish to know how the Adviser's regime or Governor's regime is going to act, how they are going to tackle the problems which are still lingering there, which are still troubling the people, which are very important and urgent and have to be solved. For instance, I wish to know whether it is the intention of the Government to set the stage for fair and free elections in Kerala, and how they are proceeding to accomplish the holding of free and fair elections. If they want to do that— and that is a duty cast on the presidential rule imposed at present on Kerala State— the first thing they have to do is to institute a judicial enquiry into all the charges. It is good not only for the State, but also for those who are charged. If they are innocent, let the innocence come out, and that will only help them all the more, and remove the suspicion in the minds of people.

Shri Nambiar: And the chance for victory for them will be there.

Shri Warrior: On the other hand, they may be found guilty, as in so

[Shri Warior]

many other States. It has a climate of its own in India, and that is why the people are more insistent on having an enquiry. There is a particular climate in India, and that must be understood, and all these charges must be enquired into—charges of corruption, personal graft, favouritism, nepotism and all these things.

I want to know whether the Government will take steps to clean the administration, to have a cleaner administration for Kerala. It is a fact that under a corrupt Ministry, you cannot have anything but a corrupt administration. We had brought charges against the Inspector General of Police. Recently, the august leader of the Congress, Shri S. K. Patil, had been there, and the papers have reported that he also had experiences that the Inspector-General of Police was meddling in political affairs. If that is true, and if it is his conviction, I hope that that honoured leader will convey his feelings to the Government, and that some action will be taken. How do you expect to have free elections when the highest police official of a State is interfering in the day-to-day matters of election? Hence we expect that the Government will take some action against that IPS officer as he now comes directly under the Home Ministry and you may transfer him. After the elections, if the newly elected Government decides to have him, then let it decide. Until then this police officer should not be placed there.

The next thing is about the food problem. Stocks are hoarded and prices are increased. I want to know this. There are already those who are booked by the collectors; they are in the knowledge of the collectors. But the Ministry was intervening in all these things, sheltering and shielding them. Will the Government take prompt action against those who are already in the knowledge of the authorities, collectors and other people?

Another thing is about the Fourth Plan. It is also very unfortunate that whenever the Plan is on the anvil . . .

Shri Nambliar: It is a cycle.

Shri Warior: It is a vicious cycle, if it is a cycle and a broken cycle; we cannot drive on that cycle. On the eve of the Second Plan, of the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan, the Ministry fails and the Government fails.

Shri Hathi: Whose fault?

Shri Warior: It is because you foist something which the people do not want and after some experience the people pull them down.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Why did you pull the Ministry down?

Shri Warior: Mr. Thomas will have his time here. Because he had his time there, all the troubles are there now. I wish to know from the Government whether they will take some prompt action to take people's representatives into confidence and have a committee constituted in the State level which will help in devising formulations for the Fourth Plan. That must be done so that the absence of a legislature may not give room to the suspicion among the people that their prospects of development had gone by default.

I want not only the Government but also the Congress Party to take a lesson from the recent happenings. When the Home Minister read that prosaic report about what happened, we thought that nothing much has happened and that it was a simple routine course that has happened there and that it was so simple and so elementary, like any every day occurrence. It is not so. I wish that the Congress which is the ruling party in India, which is the premier political organisation in India will now at least . . .

Shri B. S. Murthy: Thank you . . . (Interruptions). He is not willing to take my thanks.

Shri Warrior: I wish that the Congress takes steps to see that the democratic feelings of the people are honoured. If they go in the old track just like in the previous period with all sorts of reactionary elements and vested interests, taking them together and creating a situation in which the ordinary, popular governments with a democratic mind and with nationalist mind cannot come together, it will not be stable. There will not be political stability in that State. I have my own fears. Nonetheless with all these things, the Congress High Command sent Shri Patil, our hon. Railway Minister to tackle the political problem in Kerala. If it is true—that is, if what I heard is true, then, it is a shameful not only for the Congress and the Congressmen now, but for the old Congressmen like me. He met the so-called leader of the liberation movement in Kerala and that leader pooh-poohed him; he did not recognise him. He said, "I have nothing to do with you; I will not speak to you; I will not discuss politics with you." Why should we go in for that humiliation, whether we are sitting in this side or that side? (Laughter). Shri Hathi, the hon. Minister of State, is now smiling and laughing. But in the end, he will be crying.

Shri Nambiar: Not till the elections are over.

Shri Warrior: I fervently appeal to the Congress, to their sense of nationalism, to their sense of democracy, to their sense of patriotism and to their sense of the glorious traditions which in our country the nationalist movement has brought forward and created; I appeal to them; do not repeat that mistake again and do not repeat that folly again. Once for all, if they do not settle accounts with the reactionaries and vested interests in this coun-

try, then the reactionaries and vested interests will settle accounts with the national organisation, the Congress and the Government. It is this lesson which we should learn from Kerala, and this is going to happen throughout India. Take it from me; this will be the death-knell of the entire edifice of our democracy and the Constitution. We will come to a stage where it will be a question of upholding the rights of the Constitution, the rights enshrined in the Constitution itself.

Hence, I conclude by hoping that better sense will prevail in the ruling party and the Congress High Command this time at least and that Kerala will have a free and fair election, and that the people of Kerala will have a chance to elect a Government of its own, to its own liking.

Shri Maniyangadan: Sir, I am also not very happy about the recent happenings in our State. But, while listening to the speech made by Shri Warrior, I was wondering whether they still hold the view that the Government,—the stability of which they make much of, that is, the communist government in Kerala from 1957 onwards, which they say is stable and for which they wish and desire—that such a stable government may come to power again. It is true that the communist governments in all countries, where they exist, are stable. Never could they be removed; the will of the people has no place there! I do not want to go into the details. Everybody knows them. But unfortunately in Kerala such things have happened. There was the Constitution of India which came to the rescue of the people. I do not want to mention any of these things.

My hon. friend was saying that in Kerala a stable government could be formed only by the communist party; well, the people of Kerala would prefer the present state of affairs to a Government of the sort that we had from April, 1957 to July, 1959.

Shri Nambiar: We will see that soon!

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of the left or the right?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): All the progressive forces.

Shri Maniyangadan: They speak of unholy alliances: the Peking group and the Moscow group—left and the right as they call it. They come to an understanding with the parties in the election—(interruption)—I do not know to which group Shri Warrior belongs. Whatever that be—

An Hon. Member: Right.

Shri Maniyangadan: I accept that. In their speeches, during the last few months, we were hearing the so-called rightists in the communists accusing the leftists including their previous Chief Minister, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad. They said that he is a traitor to India. I am not saying that. They themselves are saying that. When the Chinese aggression took place these leftists were siding the Communist Chinese Government saying that aggression on India was not a fact and they went to the extent of saying that India is the aggressor. Shri Nambair says that they will form the Government. He may be with the group of Shri Namboodiripad and, of course, he may be able to welcome the Chinese through the southernmost part of India.

Shri Nambair: He is going out of Kerala now.

Shri Maniyangadan: They have no roots in India, what to speak of Kerala; their roots are in China.

An Hon. Member: He is not from Kerala?

Shri Maniyangadan: He is from Kerala. He happens to belong to Kerala.

Shri Umanath: Then how do you say he has no roots in India?

Shri Maniyangadan: Sir, I was hearing patiently when my hon. friend Shri Warrior was speaking. Why should they interrupt me now?

Shri Umanath: It is part of the game.

Shri Maniyangadan: Of course, I have no objection. I only want to mention about this so-called alliance between the parties. In their own words they are wooing the reactionary Muslim League people, the dissident Congressmen, the S.S.P. members and all sorts of people. We have seen the greatest reactionary, according to them, Mannath Padmanabhan. They were wooing him until 1957. They themselves have admitted that they came to power because they had the support of Mannath Padmanabhan. These are all facts. Now they are trying to take advantage of the dissensions within the Congress Party. Well, Sir, that is a matter for the party. Whatever be the results of the elections, the results of the elections are not very important when we consider certain other democratic values and relationship among human beings and in national affairs. From that aspect, elections are less important than the fundamental democratic ideas that we are intending to preserve.

16.00 hrs.

What happened during the Communist regime there. He was making much of it. It was not actually an agitation led by any political party; it was a movement of the people of Kerala. In pre-independence days the people of India were led by the Congress. It was a movement against the British regime. Since the Communist Party came into power in Kerala what happened there was that the security of property and security of life was denied to the people there. They were ruling for their party. Security was assured only for the adherents of their party. That was the state of affairs. Then the people rose as one. Political parties, if they

kept aloof, would have been thrown away. The political parties could not keep themselves aloof; otherwise there would have been terrible bloodshed and violence. As a matter of fact they had to choose between two evils and they chose the lesser evil. There was no question of any distinction regarding community, class or anything. Almost all municipalities, all panchayats, all bar associations and all kinds of organisations in Kerala demanded that the Communist Government should resign. This matter was discussed in this House for three or four days, and in the words of the late Prime Minister "there was a great upsurge of the people of Kerala". The Central Government could not keep quiet. The then Secretary of the Communist Party, Shri Ajay Ghosh and Shri A. K. Gopalan went to the Prime Minister and told him that the Centre should intervene and that they could not carry on.

Shri Umanath: It is false. It is not truth.

Shri Maniyangadan: It is recorded in the proceedings of this House.

Shri Umanath: It is not.

Shri Maniyangadan: It was in August, 1959.

Shri Umanath: Is it there on the record—let me make it clear—that Shri Gopalan and Shri Ghosh went and asked for the dismissal of the Kerala Ministry? He must talk truth. When he says something he must take the responsibility for it.

Shri Nambiar: Read out the extracts.

Shri Maniyangadan: The late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, himself in his speech said that Shri Ajay Gosh and Shri A. K. Gopalan went to him and when they left, the impression left on him was that they wanted intervention.

Shri Umanath: Impression, says like that.

Shri Maniyangadan: I have not got the proceedings, I never thought that they would deny it, otherwise I would have brought it. He stated like that. The constitutional form of Government could not continue in the State. So the Governor sent a note, and reluctantly the Central Government intervened. That is what happened there.

This time what has happened? A no-confidence motion was moved by one of the opposition leaders, the leader of the SSP. If my information is correct, at the time when the notice was given on for the motion of no-confidence, neither the mover nor the other opposition members in the Assembly had any desire that this state of affairs should occur; they thought that the motion would not be accepted by the House. At that time the Congress Party was in the majority. The Chief Minister had the support of all the Congress Party members. But unfortunately certain things took place subsequently and fifteen members of the Congress Party changed sides.

Shri Nambiar: It was not a sudden occurrence. Nothing could happen within two or three days.

Shri Maniyangadan: That is what happened there, it took place within minutes, there was not much time.

Anyhow, what I am submitting is that the Chief Minister lost the confidence of a majority of the members including a section of his own party. This is not the forum for me to go into the merits or the demerits of the action of the Congress dissidents. I do not wish to go into that at all. The no-confidence motion was passed by the Assembly, and as a consequence the Chief Minister sent his resignation. The Governor, as provided in the Constitution, tried his best; he contacted the leaders of all groups and asked them whether they could

[Shri Maniyangadan]

form an alternative government. Nothing could be done. Well, Sir, Mr. Warrior was saying that a stable government could not be formed in Kerala. When a situation arises where they could not form a government either by themselves or in alliance or coalition with other parties, what is the meaning of their saying that they could not form a government? Was not the election in 1960 a very fair one, I am asking. It was as free as it could be. Why did the Communist Party get only thirty seats? Is it because the Central Government or the administration there did anything? It was a free election. The people had no-confidence in the Communist Party. And they said that there was an unholy alliance. I submitted how the agitation had its beginning. It was a people's agitation, an upsurge. And political parties had to come in. No political party, no leader having any status in the country could keep aloof. They had necessarily to join together. They joined together. And when once the Communist Government was out, that position continued. In the elections also there was an alliance between the democratic parties in the State, and as a result the government was formed. Well, Sir, at the time of the election there was no promise by the Congress to anybody. There was no promise by the SSP or the Muslim League to anybody that they will all be forming a coalition government where all the parties will be represented in the government. There was no such undertaking, there was no such propaganda anywhere. So the PSP and the Congress formed the Ministry and Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai, who has a status in Kerala as a national leader and who was the leader of the PSP was made the Chief Minister.

Shri Nambiar: Then why was he made the Governor? They started playing the trick.

Shri Maniyangadan: When he was the Chief Minister, everything was

proceeding smoothly. There was no trouble with the Muslim League at that time and they were prepared to accept the situation as it was. Subsequently, during the 1962 Parliament elections, the Congress was not prepared to support the Muslim League or vice versa. It was an All India election and the previous administration had changed. The Congress did not want the support of the Muslim League and they were not prepared for a coalition with the Muslim League. The Muslim League left the coalition. After that Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai was made the Governor.

Shri Nambiar: Why?

Shri Maniyangadan: Here in India Governors are appointed from among men of status, reputable people who have a glorious past. Shri Thanu Pillai had a glorious past and so he was honoured by appointment as Governor. The Central Government did not care to see to which party he belonged. Even though he was a PSP leader, he was made the Governor of a State. There were two other PSP members in the State cabinet, but were not asked to quit. All the same, they took it in a different light and left the Cabinet.

That is all that has happened in Kerala and the Government was functioning smoothly. My hon. friend, Shri Warrior, was saying that Government has done nothing. If social security measures have been adopted by any State, it was done first in Kerala and that too by the present Government. Then the Opposition Members were saying that nothing was done in the matter of legislation. They were saying that no original legislation was introduced by the Present Government in Kerala. It is no doubt true that the Communist Government brought forward the Land Reforms Act and the Education Act. So far as the Education Act is concerned, it was referred by the President to the Supreme Court for advice and the Court advised against

certain provisions of that Act. So far as the Land Reforms Act is concerned, it was set aside both by the High Court and also the Supreme Court. This is the sort of legislation that regime has passed.

Subsequently, the last Government in Kerala passed a legislation with regard to land reforms. Now, whatever may be the failings of the last Government in Kerala, it is a fact that people had regained their sense of security and they felt their life and property were safe.

As regards developmental activities, I can challenge anybody to disprove it that during the last four and a half years the developmental activities in Kerala under the Five Year Plan had been much greater than during the previous period. It is to the credit of the Government which has now fallen that Kerala has advanced and reached a stage where it can stand on its own.

Then, certain charges were levelled against the Ministers. I was hoping that Shri Warior as a spokesman of the Opposition parties, would be bringing in some new charges or some cogent arguments. But he levelled charges which were repeatedly made and repeatedly denied, which have been enquired into also. Certain charges were brought forward against the Chief Minister, Shri R. Shankar and the Industries Minister by the Communist Party and they were published in their papers. Those papers were prosecuted. When the accused in those cases were charge-sheeted and the cases were pending, came the Chinese aggression followed by the declaration of emergency.

Then, all the newspaper editors in Kerala met together and demanded that in order that there may be a cordial atmosphere and there may be co-operation between the Government and the press, the prosecutions should be withdrawn. That was the demand of the press. That was acceded to and the prosecutions were withdrawn.

For a number of months there was no agitation anywhere. These charges were not made at all. But subsequently there was some statement by somebody that these charges were still there and that they had not withdrawn these charges. A section of Congressmen at that time demanded that this matter should be enquired into. No Congressman said that these charges were true. All that was demanded by a section of Congressmen was that since the parties who brought forward those charges allege that they have not withdrawn those charges, they should be enquired into. That was the opinion of a section of the Congressmen.

The matter was taken to the late Prime Minister and he gave it to legal experts. The editor of the Communist paper where these charges were published was called to Delhi and he gave all the evidence that he could give, the late Prime Minister took all the evidence not by himself but through legal experts. After a thorough enquiry he issued a verdict saying that those charges were baseless.

Shri Umanath: He said that about Kairon also.

Shri Maniyangadan: Kairon is not the subject matter here. Anyhow, the late Prime Minister said that in a long statement. In an erudite judgment he discussed the evidence and said that these charges were unfounded.

Shri Nambiar: It is no alibi.

Shri Maniyangadan: I think the editor of *Deshabhimani* was here as a witness and on two or three days he gave evidence. It is after all that that this matter was decided by the late Prime Minister. As regards those Congressmen who wanted that an enquiry should be conducted, they were satisfied and there was no further allegation against him. That was the position.

There was this allegation that one section of the Congress at that time

[Shri Maniyangadan]

supported the Chief Minister and another section did not. That is to some extent true. It is, of course, a matter of human frailty. Even amongst parties they may change their opinions subsequently. That is a different thing. Some of those who were at that time when a section of Congressmen wanted that those charges should be enquired into opposed to that, subsequently came forward with the very same charges after the late Prime Minister had given a verdict. That is true and I do not know the reasons for that.

Another allegation made by Shri Warrior was that the Ministry is protecting blackmarketers. This is the first time that I hear such an allegation. He mentioned some instances. He said that the Collector of Alleppey had a list of blackmarketers and that the Ministers were protecting them. I have not heard of that.

Shri Warrior: When he does not know a thing, why should he refute me?

Shri Nambiar: Ignorance is no excuse.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am also conversant with things happening in Kerala. I am also conversant with the affairs in Kerala. I am reading several of the newspapers in Kerala. I have consistently been following the statements of Communist Party leaders, but I have not come across such an allegation. Now he says, "If he does not know" etc. That is a very good argument. They can make wild allegations and if one says that this is not heard of until recently, he says, "If my friend has not heard of it, why should he refute it?" I challenge him that there is no basis for that allegation. Who are those blackmarketers?

Shri Warrior: On a point of personal explanation, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: You had your say.

Shri Warrior: May I explain it?

Mr. Chairman: He refuses to yield.

Shri Warrior: I did not want to bring in those names.

Shri Nambiar: We have got the list ready.

Shri Maniyangadan: Then, Sir, some mention was made about the textile mills also. He said, there were several charges against the Industry Minister. After sometime, he said that there was corruption in the matter of issuing licences for textile mills. All these are the same things. An allegation regarding textile mills was made against the Industry Minister and that is the one allegation about which the Prime Minister made an enquiry also. His speech would indicate that there were 5 to 6 allegations against the Industry Minister.

Shri Nambiar: Why only 5 or 6 allegations? More have to come.

Shri Warrior: Mr. Kamaraj knows.

Shri Nambiar: Diamond necklace. Every boy, girl and child knows it.

Shri Balakrishnan: Why are they unnecessarily interrupting?

Shri Warrior: Some intelligent interruptions must be allowed.

Shri Maniyangadan: The matter had been enquired into by the Prime Minister. About that diamond necklace, I do not know which Minister...

Shri Umanath: Industry Minister's wife.

Shri Maniyangadan: There you are. It is Industry Minister's wife, not the Minister. I do not know whether the necklace of a Minister's wife was of diamonds or gold or anything else. All these matters are not within my power.

Then, he mentioned about the distribution of schools. I do not know

what the allegation is. According to Mr. Warrior, it seems that the Chief Minister allocated schools to his community people.

Shri Warrior: Favourites.

Shri Maniyangadan: Well, Sir, this year more than 400 schools were sanctioned. I do not know who are those favourites to whom the schools were given. Maybe, some of his friends were there. (*Interruption*).

Shri Warrior: The favourites of the Chief Minister.

Shri Maniyangadan: All these matters were thoroughly discussed in the Legislative Assembly and those members who brought these allegations were so to say silent. That is the actual situation.

Then, it was mentioned that teachers were striking; the NGOs were striking. Yes, teachers had certain grievances. But they did not go on strike. They issued a notice for strike. The matter was settled by the Government. That is what happened there. The Government did not allow the situation to go bad. They did not allow the teachers to go on strike. Before that, things were negotiated and settled. That is what they would not do. If there is an agitation, they will be shouting. That is what happens.

Again, he was saying that the Congress should behave in this way and that way. Of course, I am grateful to him for the advice as to the way in which the Congress should behave in facing the next elections. Well, that is a matter for the Party to consider as to in what way they behave and what they are doing. Are they wooing out? These are matters which everybody knows. I do not want to go into those affairs.

He also mentioned about the rise in prices of foodgrains. It is true that in Kerala, as in other parts of India, the prices of foodgrains have

increased and in Kerala they have increased more. That is true. Since the fall of the Ministry, the prices have increased further. The reports of yesterday and day before yesterday are that rice is not available in several areas of the State of Kerala.

That is a matter that has to be gone into. But to bring this forward as an argument or as a charge against the late Ministry is the funniest thing. That is an all-India issue, and the Kerala Ministry by themselves could not do anything in the matter. That is a matter known to everybody. Moreover, Kerala is a deficit State as regards foodgrains, and it has to get rice from Madras and Andhra Pradesh. And the people have been getting rice from those States all along. Now, the situation has become very critical. I am taking this opportunity to request the Central Government to look into this matter very seriously and see that the people of Kerala are given the food materials that they require.

Shri Warrior: The collectors have the lists of blackmarketeers with them.

Shri Maniyangadan: My hon. friend says that the collectors have the list of blackmarketeers with them. Since they are going to face an election they want to say that the collectors are very nice people and the Ministries alone were corrupt.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is their tactics.

Shri Maniyangadan: During their regime also, they used the same tactics. They used to say that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was a very nice man but all the other Congressmen were very bad and so on. They may have succeeded sometimes by this tactics, but they would not succeed hereafter with that kind of tactics, because the people have come to know these things by now.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken nearly half an hour, he should try to conclude now.

Shri Maniyangadan: So, this proclamation had to be issued in the circumstances mentioned by hon. Minister there was no escape from it. Of course, I am not very happy over this fact that this kind of situation has arisen, but I have to support what has been done, and, therefore, I support the resolution.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I am obliged to you for this opportunity that you have given me. We were all thinking for a long time about some effective thing that should take place about a government which was found to be corrupt and which was accused of corruption and which could not mend its ways. That long-awaited thing has now come to pass. The thanks for this are not due to the Opposition, but to some honest Congressmen who have still remained honest. It is a very difficult task in these days to remain honest, when there are temptations and temptations of a hundred and one things by which men are led astray. With all these temptations surrounding us, it is all the more admirable that 15 Congressmen in Kerala could buck up courage and dethrone the corrupt government. It is a shame that even after seeing this corruption all round, still my hon. friends opposite persist in keeping these people as show-boys in the picture.

In season and out of season, for nearly two years, the people were crying hoarse over Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, and they wanted that Government to topple over, but somehow or other, the Marathans worked its way, and people could not achieve what they wanted. Only after a good deal of hesitation and a good deal of pressure, it was decided to hold an inquiry, and the inquiry exposed the Chief Minister of Punjab in no uncertain terms, but that is not enough. We have the picture of Orissa before us. After all the pressure that we had put, it had been decided that the Chief Minister of

Orissa would go. I do not have enough time at my disposal to narrate all the things and evil deeds done by Shri Biren Mitra, but they are all on record before the Election Commission. They are matters of affidavit and matters of common knowledge. It was decided ultimately that gracefully he would go. And when he decided gracefully to go, all those who had axes to grind gathered together and wanted him there. It reflects sadly on the capacity of the Congress party as such to control those who have lost their faith in honesty and morality.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

On one side, we have this picture in Kerala; on the north, we have the picture in the Punjab.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Madhya Pradesh.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Here on the eastern coast, we have the picture of Orissa before us. Then in my own State, the great pillar of the Congress Party, the great pillar who wanted to shunt out educated Congressmen from becoming Ministers or from becoming M.Ps, a man who had studied upto the third standard, he dictated terms—I refer to Shri Khadiwala. And a Judge of the High Court had the courage of his own convictions to hold him and to picture him in the true picture which he deserved. This is not an isolated picture of corruption before us. The picture of Madhya Pradesh has for a long been a picture of corruption. We are not getting a stable Government, Bureaucracy has got a complete hold on it. No work for the public can be got done. The Secretaries have realised this position and they care a tuppence for the Ministers or their orders.

Shri Bade: There are two groups, Deshpikra and Mishra groups.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is good for us that there are two groups, each

one cutting the throat of the other. Both will go, the way they did in Kerala. But then we want that one of these groups must be honest. But our greatest difficulty is that both of them are not. There is nothing for us to choose between the two groups that are there.

The downfall of the Kerala Ministry does not make anybody shed tears. It only shows that all is not well in—I do not want to say Denmark—India. We are in a liquid state. We have not yet stabilised in the democratic process which we have envisaged, which we have in view.

On the one hand, we have got some attempts made by some well-meaning Ministers probably to root out corruption. But these attempts appear to me to be merely puerile, an infant's attempts to reach a tree 100 feet high from which he wants to pluck the wood apples, which he cannot. It is this story before us which saddens us. It is a curse to have these mid-term elections. Our country cannot afford to spend and waste, so much money. But nobody seems to care. Everytime we have mid-term elections in Kerala; we have mid-term elections in Orissa; we have mid-term elections envisaged elsewhere also. If that is the situation instead of its being brought to a head and their being forcibly evicted by a process of law, why should not these Governments get out gracefully? Why not save themselves the mental agony and the disgrace of being thrown out? Why should the Orissa Ministers not take a lesson? But this temptation of being a Minister is so great that Shri Sanjiva Reddy, who got out very nicely and gracefully from Andhra Pradesh, has not hesitated to become a Minister here. Naturally, the temptation is such, the greatness, the glamour that is attached, attracts anybody. That attraction is there, and because of that attraction, whether you do the right thing or the wrong thing, you want to remain a Minister. How graceful it would have been on the part of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, when all

these things were hurled against him, to have gone out. He could have simply said, "I am being told so many things, so many black marks are against me, I do not deserve to be a Minister, here I walk out". He could have gone out, and the people would have praised him; his name would have remained in history, and all the bad things that have been said would have remained in darkness. Why should he not have done it?

The whole position, the real position today in our country is that before 1947 the Congress was in the service of the public, but today no man in the Congress Party is in the service of the public, he is the master of the public. Wherever you go, wherever a calamity befalls, wherever help has to be rushed, wherever a rescue party is to be sent, you will find workers of other parties always available and rendering service. We have examples of so many heroic deeds done by my party men in U.P., in Punjab and in Assam, but at no place our friends of the Congress Party appear.

The P.S.P., the S.P., even the Communist did it, but no man from the Congress Party.

Mr. Chairman: Why even?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am thankful to you for pointing it out. My difficulty is that I have developed a sort of nausea on account of the extra-territorial relations that the Communist Party have got. I cannot get out of it. There might be good men in that party, I know best of them, for twelve years I have been working with them, some of them are very nice people, but these are individuals.

I would suggest that in Kerala, the policy of the Government, the mistake that it committed of hobnobbing with the Muslim League, must be given up for all time to come. This Government must realise that if India was partitioned into two countries, India and Pakistan, it was based on the theory that there were only two nations, that one nation wanted Pak-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

istan and the other wanted India; there cannot be a third nation, India, that is Bharat, is the country of those who have lived here, and that is the nation that is there. So, why you recognise the position of the Muslim League, I fail to understand.

Not only that. By recognising this Muslim League, we are creating trouble in our country. That trouble is brooding in our country. Only day before yesterday I heard that Sheikh Abdullah said—and Afzal Beg also said the same thing—"let the four crores of Mohammedans go to dogs in India, we want to save the 39 lakhs of Kashmiri Muslims." Even amongst Muslims, this theory is being created, a sort of dissension between Muslim and Muslim.

An Hon. Member: Bakshi has been arrested.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He is not the man who has said it. It is Sheikh Abdullah who has said that, it is most unfortunate.

Government must shed itself of all communalism. The most unfortunate position is that every time the Congress shouts that they will make a law banning communal parties, Can it dare to do so? A continuing effort is made by the Congress Party to keep this communalism alive by keeping and showing to the people: here is a Mohammedan. They say, "Mohamadan will be killed by a Hindu, if the Hindu rules! Our great men who happen to be Mohamadan by religion are mere showboys; that is what Pakistan tells other countries. Are they showboys? We are not able to give replies even to Pakistan in a proper manner. We have never differentiated between one community and another. All services are open to all communities. In every service you can find a Mohamadan not because he

is a Mohamadan but because he happened to come up. We have never differentiated. Yet it is an unfortunate fact that we have pampered the Muslim League and while pampering the Muslim League we have brought down the downfall of the State Government in Kerala. How long can this state of affairs continue? It should be for the Congress Party and this Government to realise that now is the time for them to open their eyes and cry a halt to all its efforts at creating dissensions. Colonialism has gone in our country. We are not colonialists. If we are not colonialists it does not behove us to divide and rule the country. We must rule the country as a whole, as a union. In ruling the country as a union we must strive for national integration. We must have it as our object in view and we must proceed for the well developed democratic form of Government in our country. It is good that the Government in Kerala has been dissolved and let it remain dissolved for sometime to come.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the two speeches of hon. Members from Kerala and also a Jan Sangh Member from the Opposition. I am sorry to say that this occasion is utilised to rake up the past without applying an objective mind. We must try to analyse what happened in Kerala and why there were three constitutional breakdowns and what is likely to happen in the future? Taking the past experience into account and applying our mind, we should think afresh about the whole parliamentary apparatus that we have adopted in this country. We have seen in Kerala somehow or the other political parties have adopted certain very rigid attitudes which are not helpful for running parliamentary government. In a parliamentary institution the attitude must be of give and take. Unfortunately in Kerala, parties are today pitted against each other; they are so

rigid, as rigid as the Indian caste system.

I do not want to discuss this issue from a party angle. There are three groups in Kerala. Each one is as good as a caste. Christians form one group; another group is that of Nairs and the third is the Ezvas. Among these three groups there is rivalry for getting into the seat of power or manoeuvring the party in power in such a manner that the party must carry the dictates of some group or the combination of two groups. I am trying to analyse it from a socio-political point of view. In such an atmosphere, what is going to happen in Kerala? Let us consider the past experience: the first failure came when a few individuals from the ruling group withdrew and the resignation came forward. The second was when the elected communist government which had an opportunity to form a Ministry within the framework of this democratic Constitution—it was a great experiment no doubt—made certain mistakes, unfortunately—

An Hon. Member: Why unfortunately? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: Because I feel that if the communist government had shown the capacity to function in a democratic manner within the parliamentary framework, without giving cause to the Opposition to create conditions wherein the Communist party found it very difficult to run the administration, things would not have come to such a pass: for, only in this country and nowhere in the world, the communist party came to power in a State within this Union through the ballot-box. That is a great thing, and though the Congress has the majority in almost all the States and the Centre was in the hands of the Congress, the Congress permitted the communist party to form the Government. It proved its democratic *bona fides*, its faith in the parliamentary institutions in this country: once the elected majority is there—

Shri Warrior: Why permission? When the people elect, why should they give the sanction?

Shri Khadilkar: Please listen to me; it is not a propaganda speech: I do not want to do it.

Shri Nambiar: Just like other permits, it is also a permit!

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: The Centre and the ruling party in this country, with a definite programme, with the national sanction behind it, and with the basic difference between the communists and the Congress, allowed the communists to form a Government. I say this because—(*interruption*)—I have studied the Constitution. At that stage, there were voices raised: look here; in this problem State, in the extreme South, internal caste imbalance is there. From the very beginning, political rigidity and political rivalry has reached a pitch and in such an atmosphere, if the Congress at that time after allowing the government to be formed, found this—(*Interruption*)—I know the Constitution and under it they had a right—

Shri Warrior: And unconstitutional-ly no right.

Shri Khadilkar: Please listen to me. The Centre gave all encouragement and they wanted to follow the constitutional procedure and give their blessings, saying, "You carry on within this framework." In that period of crisis, I was in Kerala, they were thinking, 'to be or not to be.' That was the time when the Communists were thinking whether they should resign and save their face or face the allegations and practise shooting to kill the agitators. That was the dilemma, and at that hour, the Communist Party was in two minds; they admitted their mistakes, particularly their mistake regarding the Education Bill. They admitted in private. I do not know whether they admitted it publicly. But that created a situation, a hornet's nest, wherein they could not find an escape route, and ultimately they began blam-

[Shri Khadiikar]

ing the Congress at the Centre, blaming that agitators were implanted, that the agitation was created or instigated from outside. The people were in revolt. I have seen that myself. Right or wrong, they were in revolt. In such an atmosphere, they had to quit. This is the third time, when 15 Congressmen withdrew their support and the Government has come down.

It is not a question of the Congress or the Opposition party. We have to run this Constitution and democracy in this country, not only at the Centre but even in the States, and after the taking over by the President, we are responsible. Let us apply our mind from that angle. I am trying to analyse it from that angle without apportioning blame at the present juncture because it will not lead us anywhere.

Therefore, a new situation has been created. In such an atmosphere, I feel, in a small State like Kerala all these rigidities have been there. We know it from our own experience that political rigidity is there. Because that rigidity is there there is no possibility of a stable government emerging, a stable government within the parliamentary framework, where there is give and take and some understanding is possible. In such a situation, is it not our duty, this sovereign Parliament, to apply our mind, after 17 years of this experiment, as to what we should do about it?

We, in this country, during these 17 years, particularly since we adopted the national plan, whatever may be the differences, let us admit, excluding the Swatantra Party, have accepted it as a national programme. If you analyse the manifestos of different parties including the major parties in Kerala—the Congress and the Communists—I have analysed their manifestos last time and this time there would not be any difference except that there may be a little emphasis on some aspects—it will be the same. From their published docu-

ments, both of the left, as well as of the right, the character of the present Congress Government, according to them, is a national bourgeois character where a democratic revolution is to be completed. There is no question of a class government at the present juncture. Both the parties admit it. I have gone through their published and unpublished documents.

In such a situation, what solution is there for Kerala. Inevitably, when there is a constitutional breakdown the President and this Parliament has got to accept the responsibility. Is it possible—there are several solutions—in a small State, as I have described, with this composition, both social and political, to run that State in a simple manner and implement the national plan? What happens to the voters, I ask the Communist and Congress representatives of Kerala? Are they not responsible to the people? Who suffers in this party strife in Kerala? The people, the common men in Kerala are suffering. Shri Warior said that his is an enlightened State. Certainly, in education they are very much advanced. When I went on a visit to that State during the period of crisis I was surprised to find that the railway porter at the station where I got down was more engrossed in reading a newspaper rather than looking after his custom. There is general advancement not only in education but also in culture and other aspects of life. It is a much advanced society. Do we think that this small State is not viable and therefore it must join either with Madras or with Mysore?

Shri Nambiar: No possibility.

Shri Khadiikar: If you suggest that solution the Communists and Congress will both join hands—I am not sure about Swatantra because they are a different category altogether in this country. Why I call it a different category is that they are the only people who have challenged the basis

of our plan, no other party has challenged.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Why are you provoking the Swatantra Party?

Shri Khadilkar: I am not provoking it. Acharya Ranga is there to look after himself and his party. But that is the only party in this country which has challenged the basis of the Plan, no other party has challenged it,—there might be egocentric persons like Dr. Lohia, but they are a misfit in any party. So from a party point of view, even in a situation....

An Hon. Member: Dr. Lohia is not here.

Shri Khadilkar: So in such a situation if they merge with any State they will create problem in Mysore as well as in Madras. Mysore and Madras in a joint memorandum will say, for heaven's sake we do not want Kerala. This is just possible. Then what is the solution?

Shri Koya: When we get a great leader like Mr. Khadilkar we can join Maharashtra!

Shri Khadilkar: We will welcome you. In such a situation, I am appealing to this House, we have adopted a Constitution. When we adopted that Constitution, let us admit very plainly that the major thought behind the Constitution was a traditional, liberal, classical, democratic thought. And there was an attempt to frame a super-structure in this country, not so much taking into consideration the background like caste and class systems of this country, and we adopted a Constitution. But to my mind this Constitution, this classical type of democracy or parliamentary democracy....

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): What is that classical?

Shri Khadilkar: Yes, classical type. If we try to imitate Britain

where one party comes into power and another party's business is just to attack them, whatever it is, good or bad, never try to understand and co-operate with them, is that the type of democracy to follow in this country which is in a state of development? There is a general ethos, of progress and advancement in this country. And in such an atmosphere....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): In U. K. they co-operate with the ruling party.

Shri Khadilkar: In such an atmosphere, would it be right to say, unless we think of some modification, because as I said.....

Shri Alvares (Panjim): One party.

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that.

Shri Alvares: You are gravitating towards that theory.

Shri Khadilkar: I want to utilise the opportunity, and you apply your mind, and let the House also apply its mind. It is one party.

Shri Nambiar: Same in Kerala.

Shri Khadilkar: Recently there was an article in the *Political Quarterly*—I had quoted it once on the floor of the House—and there the writer has analysed what happened in Britain. But for two short periods and one full period of Labour rule, practically one party is ruling in Britain. In this country—you may not like it—who is ruling this country? The Congress Party, with a Plan as its programme, is ruling this country; it may not be accepted by Acharya Ranga. But all other parties admit that at the present stage of development, if we want to make an advance on the minimum basis, we must try to secure co-operation. If we apply our mind in this direction I would suggest that the time has come when we have to think

[Shri Khadilkar]

of this seriously. If you see, whenever these experiments were made they are not successful. A two-party system can work on the basis of certain minimum where adjustment or slow adjustment is possible. In our country, because of the economic, social and other backwardness it is not possible to move with that slow speed. We want to advance fast. And to advance fast a certain broad sanction of parties of similar nature is necessary. Parties which accept the basic minimum of a programme, they will have to come together and form a government.

Shri Warior: What is the content of his speech?

Mr. Chairman: He will explain it.

Shri Khadilkar: For instance, I feel that within a democratic framework as we have adopted, at the present juncture we sit on this side and the opposition has a supreme irresponsibility to criticise the Govern-

ment, whether right or wrong; and they have the privilege.

Shri Koya: You have the irresponsibility of supporting the Congress.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Remember, you have remained with the Opposition for some time.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, my suggestion is this. I am coming to the main question.

Mr. Chairman: Look at the time.

Shri Khadilkar: I will take a little more time.

Mr. Chairman: In that case, he might continue his speech tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 23, 1964/Asvina 1, 1886 (Saka)