

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LV, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[April 30 to May 14, 1966/Vaisakha 10 to 24, 1888 (Saka)]



Fourteenth Session, 1965-66/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LV contains Nos. 51 to 60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 10, 1966/Vaisakha 20,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cochin Shipyard

+

*1571. Shri Hnkam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Shrimati Renuka Barkatakai:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Maniyangadan:

Shri Warrior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final project report on the Cochin Shipyard has been submitted to Government by the foreign collaborators; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report was received only on 27th April, 1966.

(b) The report, which is a voluminous document, is under the active examination of the Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो यह विदेशी कम्पनी के द्वारा कारखाना खोलने वाली है, इसमें क्या उन्होंने कोई विशेष शर्त भी रखी है ? यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन सी शर्त है तथा यह कम्पनी कितने जहाज साल में बनायेगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The report has just now been received. The matter is under consideration. After examining all aspects, technical, financial and other, and after Government has taken a decision on the report, further information can be made available.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगने की सरकार को आशा है और इस सम्बन्ध में आज हमारे यहाँ जो कमी है, क्या वह पूरी हो जायेगी, क्या इस बात का भ्रन्दावा सरकार ने लगाया है तथा जो रिपोर्ट आई है, वह हमारे सामने कब तक रखी जायेगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This point also is under consideration, because the element of foreign exchange would depend upon certain technical aspects. The matter is under the active consideration of a technical committee specially constituted for this purpose. After completion of these examinations, we will be in a position to know what exactly the foreign exchange element would be.

Mr. Speaker: When will it be possible to place the report on the Table of the House?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Because these are technical matters, I cannot set a time limit for that. It will be done as soon as possible, without undue loss of time.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रतिवेदन सरकार के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसमें कितने विदेशी सदस्य थे और कितने देश के थे और इन विशेषज्ञों में कौन कौन थे ? इस के तैयार करने में कितना समय लगा और यह रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रस्तुत हो जानी चाहिये थी ? देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The report was to be submitted by April, 1966 according to the agreement reached with them, and they have submitted their report in time. There has not been any delay. Our technical committee will go through it and come to some final conclusion.

This is an entirely foreign concern which was entrusted with the task of doing the project study and giving the project report.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that we have got great essentiality for this shipyard and especially because of food shipments coming to our country we need this, may I know whether Government think it desirable to put any time-limit for its consideration, or whether they have any schedule in mind for the construction of this shipyard?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Without undue waste of time this matter will be examined and final conclusions reached. The Government is quite aware of the need for having additional shipyard facilities. Docking facilities and such things which are very pressing at the moment, and this question will be given the most expeditious consideration at all levels.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that will be compared with the report was prepared by indigenous consultants, and if so may I know whether that the preliminary project report submitted by the foreigners?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: No, Sir. Actually this very company submitted a

preliminary report earlier, and following that up they have now, within the time stipulated, submitted their final project report.

Shri R. Barua: In view of the present need of foreign exchange, may I know whether Government is putting off the execution of the project till after the fourth Plan?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: No, Sir, that is not the thing.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has any idea of taking up this project phase by phase executing the primaries earlier or only after a final decision on the entire project report is taken by the Government any work will be taken?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The preliminary report which was submitted did envisage two stage development, the first phase and the second phase. Accordingly, the report also envisages two stage development. These are matters for details examination by a technical committee.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Two years ago the then Minister of Transport in reply to a question stated that the foreign exchange component for this project will be Rs. 8.16 crores. From the reply to supplementaries, the Minister for Transport now says that he is awaiting the report of the technical committee. Are we to understand that the foreign exchange element depends upon the will be round about the figure indicated two years ago.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That was a rough estimate. Actually the foreign exchange component has increased on overall development of industrial production within the country. If two years ago the assessment was on the basis of a certain figure, today in view of our various developments that have taken place in the country in respect of port installations and such other requirements, the foreign exchange element need not be all that for all the time to come.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As there is no dearth of experts in this country, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why our own experts and engineers were not included in making a preliminary survey and what was the reason for giving it entirely to foreign experts?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: In this matter of development of shipyard at Cochin with facilities for dry docking, repairs and the berthing we need foreign consultants; in this regard there is dearth of expert consultancy advice in this country and we had necessarily to go to these experts.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Since this is a long pending scheme may I know whether Government will be in a position to give an assurance that even though there may be some runnings in the Fourth Plan projects, this project will go through?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That is the intention of the Government at the moment.

Price of Paddy fixed by States

*1572. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether different prices of paddy have been fixed by the States in Eastern region;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made to devise a uniform price policy for the region; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It is not possible to have a uniform price for the entire region.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि किसान जब धान को पैदा करता है, उस से घाघे बामों पर खरीदा जाता है और छः महीने बाद किसान को वही धान दुगने दाम पर लेना पड़ता है, तथा इन मूल्यों में एकता कायम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: Purchase prices are fixed by the State Governments regard being had to the peculiar or special conditions prevailing in each State. Therefore, it is not possible to have a uniform price fixed for all the States. Even in the absence of controls, it should be noted that different prices prevail in different parts of the country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह समझ में नहीं आया। जो बात मैंने पूछी है उसका जवाब मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मेरा अपना धान सरकार ने 15 रु० मन खरीदा था और मुझे वही बाद में 32 रु० मन खरीदना पड़ा।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: आपका अपना धान ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मेरा खुद का धान। 6 महीने बाद दुगने दाम कैसे हो गये ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: यह तो बड़ी ज्यादाती है, मेम्बर का धान खरीद लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप भी इस खेल में क्यों शामिल हो गये। आप ने बेचा क्यों था ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या कहूँ, कभी माल-गुजारी वाला पैसों के लिये खड़ा है तो कभी धानपाशीवाला खड़ा है।

Shri Govinda Menon: I have not been able to understand.

Mr. Speaker: The produce of the farmer is taken at a cheaper rate and when he requires for his own consumption later on after six months, he gets it at double the price.

Shri Govinda Menon: The question put is a certain farmer sold paddy at a certain price and six months later, he had to purchase the same at double the price.

Mr. Speaker: He departs from the question because he corrects himself!

Shri Govinda Menon: I do not know how this can happen.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका दूसरा प्रश्न हो चुका है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दूसरा कौन सा हुआ है ? अभी तक नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : दूसरा स्पष्टीकरण था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । मैं फिर आपको बुला लूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस श्रौर गया है कि जिस समय सीजन होता है धान का उस समय व्यापारियों द्वारा या सरकार द्वारा मंडियों में जिस दाम पर धान खरीदा जाता है वह दाम बहुत कम होता है ? उस समय कार्तकार को भी पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि किसान को उचित दाम मिले और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या वह इस ढंग से भाव भविष्य में तय करेगी और उन दामों पर खरीदेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको तो इजाजत इसलिए मिल गई थी कि उनका अपना धान था । आपका तो अपना धान नहीं है । डिफेंड स्टेट्स में एक प्रकार से एक प्राइस के बारे में यह सवाल है । जो सवाल है, उसका भी तो आप खयाल रखिये ।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Agriculture is the greatest industry of our country, and for every industry there must be a cost price and a cost of production also because the cost of consumption is considered. While fixing the cost of consumption for this paddy, may I know if Government has also tried to ascertain the cost of production?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is also borne in mind when fixing the minimum price of purchase.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: It is not only a question of "borne in mind". I want to know definitely from the Minister if the cost of production in any area has been considered by the Government and, if so, what is the cost.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Action can only come next; first, it is borne in mind.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप सारे देश में एक फ्लैट रेट क्यों नहीं रखते हैं पैडी के लिए ? एक रेट आप कंट्री भर के लिए फिक्स करें । इस्टर्न यू० पी० में क्या होता है । पंद्रह सोलह रुपये मन वहां खरीदा जाता है और बाद में तीस बत्तीस रुपये के हिसाब से उनको बेचा जाता है । इतना भारी डिफेंसिएशन क्यों है ? इसको खत्म करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही सवाल तो यशपाल सिंह जी ने किया था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है । सारे देश की यह समस्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : महत्व का है । लेकिन देखना यह भी होता है कि यह उठता है या नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस भाव पर खरीदा जाता है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा महंगे भाव पर बेचा जाता है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : जवाब नहीं देंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सवाल की इजाजत दूँ तब गवर्नमेंट जवाब दे सकती है । मैंने कहा है कि यह सवाल नहीं उठता है । आप जिद्द करते जाते हैं । मैं गवर्नमेंट को कैसे कहूँ कि वह जवाब दे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब सरकारी प्रनाज बसूली की योजनाओं का समर्थन किया गया था तो कारण यह दिया गया था कि व्यापारी लोग सस्ता खरीदते हैं और महंगा बेचते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो धान बसूल करने के दाम निश्चित किये गये हैं और सरकार द्वारा जिन दामों से यह चावल बेचा जाता है, उन में क्या फर्क है और व्यापारी जो करते थे उममें क्या फर्क रहता था ? जरा तुलनात्मक बतायें ।

Shri Govinda Menon: To the procurement price is added the incidental expenses for procurement and distribution. No profiteering is made.

श्री मधु लिमये : इंसीडेंटल एक्सपेंसिस तो बहुत ज्यादा हैं, बहुत फर्क है । प्रांकडे क्यों नहीं रखते हैं । बाद में सभा पटल पर रख दें ।

श्री हुसैन खन्ड कछवाय : मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ । मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार 34-36 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से ज्वार खरीदती है और 54-56 रुपये के भाव पर बेचती है । इतना ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मल्होत्रा ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if the Central Government or the Agricultural Prices Commission had at any time made any recommendation for the consideration of the State Government before fixing the paddy prices?

Shri Govinda Menon: The State Government fix the prices in consultation with the Ministry of Food, and the Agricultural Prices Commission is looking into the question of support prices and in seasons the support prices are laid down.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the fact that paddy price in West Bengal was fixed at a rate and the proportionate rate of rice to be sold by the Government throughout the State was fixed at a different rate, and suddenly it has been raised to 94P? What is the explanation of this difference? Was the opinion of the Central Food Ministry taken?

Shri Govinda Menon: On that matter, it is entirely for the State Government to fix the retail price of rice. If a separate question is put, I will gather the information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी यह प्रारबासन दिया गया था कि जो ये क्षेत्र हैं इनको तोड़ दिया जाएगा ताकि भारत की एकता कायम रह सके । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये पूर्वी और पश्चिमी जो आपने बना रखे हैं ये कब तक टूट जायेंगे ?

Shri Govinda Menon: I do not think an assurance was given that the zones will be "finished". What was stated was that the question would be looked into and accordingly an expert committee has been appointed to report to Government regarding the zones. In the meanwhile, the wheat zone has been widened including Punjab, U.P., and Himachal Pradesh minus the rationed area of Delhi.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister has told us that the Central Government is consulted by the State Governments before the fixation of prices, procurement and retail. Mr. Chaudhuri's statement which has gone uncontested is that in West Bengal there is a great disparity between the purchase price of paddy and the retail

sale price of rice. In that case, may I know if it is not profiteering since the disparity is to a very large proportion? Is not the Government giving an alibi to the private trader by saying that incidental expenses can possibly cause that much difference between procurement price and sale price?

Shri Govinda Menon: In case there is a great disparity between the procurement price and the selling price in West Bengal, the Government will look into it and give an answer.

श्री म० ला० वर्मा : प्रश्नी कहा गया है कि प्राइस तय करना स्टेट का विषय है। प्राप जानते हैं कि दरअसल मनी क्राप किसान अधिक पैदा कर रहा है इस वास्ते कि उसको घनाज पैदा करने में मुनाफा नहीं है तो क्या इस चीज को देखना केन्द्र का काम नहीं है, प्रापका काम नहीं है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: There is a complaint in the country from the farmers that the procurement prices are not attractive enough. I may freely confess there is a universal complaint of that nature. The Ministry is contemplating what to do in that matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that the gain made by the paddy-grower is almost half of the profits made by its converter into rice according to the price policy of the Government and if so, why?

Shri Govinda Menon: I do not know whether it is half or not. There is, as I said, a complaint that the agriculturist is not getting a fair price for his produce and that persons engaged in other avocations like trade and business make much more profit. That complaint is there in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Food Shipments to India

*1573, **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme to increase food shipments to India through the United Nations had been finalised;

(b) whether the countries, who had been approached by India for help to meet the current emergency situation, have been persuaded to extend all aid channelled through the World Food Programme; and

(c) the response from the concerned countries in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Programme for the import of about 54,000 tons of wheat and about 7,300 tons of milk powder provided as assistance by the World Food Programme of the United Nations has already been finalised.

(b) No such approach has been made by the Government to the countries to channelise their assistance through the World Food Programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Apart from this emergent situation, may I know whether the Government has indicated to the United Nations the approximate demand which India is likely to call upon those countries to fulfil so as to meet our requirements?

Shri Govinda Menon: These are voluntary offers from different countries made to India through the World Food Programme, and there is no question of any demand made on those countries.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Government indicate the nature of conditions which the other countries have now asked India to fulfil before any supply is made available to us?

Shri Govinda Menon: What is got under this programme cannot be sold. Free distribution is what is insisted upon.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government is aware that young boys in European countries, especially so in England, go round asking people to give charity for the hungry millions of India; if so, whether the Government has lodged any protest against such begging and presenting such a sad picture about the state of affairs here?

Shri Govinda Menon: We have also come across reports of that nature, but there was absolutely no basis emanating from us for that kind of approach. The Minister of Food and Agriculture had occasion to address the representatives of different countries who are in Delhi and there it was made clear as to what the situation in India is.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Initially the Food Minister had made a very frank statement that the country was facing hard times and that there might be starvation too. Subsequently, the Prime Minister came out with a statement that India would not like to go out with a begging bowl in her hand. Has that dampened the programme of assistance?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The point is this. No doubt, there has been a failure of monsoons and on that basis there has been a decrease in production which has created a difficult situation here. But the publicity given in the various foreign Press that millions of Indians are dying here was exaggerated, and that is what the Prime Minister contradicted. There is no such situation here, the situation is under control particularly because of the assistance we have received from the various countries.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ के प्रतिरिक्त और कौन सी खाद्य सामग्री हमें संसार के और देशों से प्राप्त हुई है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: Sir, it is a long list, and I do not think I need read out the entire list.

Mr. Speaker: What other grains have we got besides wheat?

Shri Govinda Menon: We have got wheat, rice and milo.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that in response to the appeal, the joint appeal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and the Director-General of the FAO, Shri B. R. Sen, for global aid the Government of Israel offered aid by way of foodgrains to India; if so, may I know what came in the way of the Government accepting the aid offered by the Government of Israel for the people of India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To my recollection, Sir, no grain was offered by them. They offered fertiliser and we could not accept it because of various political consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will he enlarge and explain what he means by "political considerations"? Should the people of India be allowed to starve and die because of Government's wrong politics?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This was a paltry offer. We have to take into account the other reactions also. Taking them into account, in the judgment of the Government we thought we need not accept it. *(Interruption)*

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India received an offer of large-scale assistance from Israel in our agricultural programmes as well as for our emergency food requirements; if so, what was the reaction of Government and if the Government did not accept this, why not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have answered with regard to what the hon. Member called the emergency aid. As far as I remember there has been no offer for large-scale agricultural programme aid.

Shri Banga: They offered fertilisers.

Import of Foodgrains

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*1574. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final and precise estimate of the requirements of foodgrains imports to meet the requirements for the whole country during this year has been made;

(b) if so, the quantity assessed;

(c) the arrangements finalised for import of foodgrains giving country-wise figures;

(d) whether requirements of the States in the matter of supply of rice, wheat and other foodgrains by the Centre have been finally considered; and

(e) if so, the assurance given by the Centre in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The requirements of foodgrains of a country with a developing economy like India are difficult to assess even in a normal year. In a year of extreme shortage like the current one, it is much more difficult to make any precise estimate. However, production during the current year is lower than the last year's by more than 12 million tonnes and an import of at least that quantity is obviously justified.

(c) Arrangements have so far been made for the import of 7.1 million tonnes of foodgrains. A statement showing the quantities to be imported from different countries is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. 6268/66*]

(d) and (e). The requirements of foodgrains of each State are periodically examined in consultation with the State Government and the supplies available with the Central Government are distributed to the various States on a monthly basis in as equi-

table a manner as possible. All the State Governments have been assured that supplies from Centre will be strictly on the basis of relative requirements of the various States and the overall availability of foodgrains with the Centre.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What part of these 7 million tonnes for which arrangements have so far been made will form part of the buffer stock and what part will be consumed this year?

Shri Govinda Menon: There is no question of the buffer stock just at present. We are in a very difficult situation and we can think of it only a bit later.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister has just now said that to meet the requirements of this year we require about 10 or 12 million tonnes of foodgrains whereas arrangements for only 7 million tonnes have so far been made. What other arrangements are being made for the remaining part of the requirement?

Shri Govinda Menon: Attempts to get more are being made.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In reply to part (a) of the question the Minister has said that it is difficult to make any assessment of the actual production in the country. I would like to know how they are able to assess what is the requirement or the deficit and how much is required to be imported if they have no idea of what is the production in the country and also, if they have no firm figure of the requirements. The reply to part (a) asking whether estimate of the requirements of foodgrains imports has been made was that it was difficult to make an assessment. If it is difficult, I would like to know how do they come to a firm assessment of the quantity that they actually ask for from different countries. I would also like to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be so many questions. Ladies have some privileges but not beyond limits.

Shri Govinda Menon: I think, the answer which I read out has been misunderstood. The question was as to what the precise estimate of the requirements of foodgrains imports is and the answer was that the requirements cannot be estimated because ours is a developing country . . . *(Interruption)*.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Why can it not be made at least for one year?

Shri Govinda Menon: Every year the requirement will go up . . . *(Interruption)*.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The question requires the estimate for this year only, not for other coming years.

Shri Govinda Menon: Since this year there has been a shortfall in production . . . *(Interruptions)* of the order of 12 million tonnes, it may safely be stated that at least that quantity will have to be imported.

Mr. Speaker: That means that what we produced was enough for our requirements, because 12 million tonnes we will be short of and we will require that much.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The point for consideration is that this year the requirement cannot be on a normal basis of what we are entitled to consume. Because of the shortfall we have to tighten our belts to a certain extent. Therefore we cannot make up the entire deficit as far as the deficit can be estimated. What the Minister was referring to was that we try to calculate at least to maintain the consumption standard which we have reached, so that it may not go down. That is not adequate; I agree. Even in a bad year we do not want to go below the standard which we have already reached. On that basis we try to make up the short-fall in a particular year. But certainly that is not the requirement for a balanced diet; a proper diet for everybody is much more than that. That is why he said that it is not possible to take in-

to account the actual requirements, but we take into account the production pattern and what we have been consuming so far and on that basis we try to import.

Mr. Speaker: Even in an ordinary year, whatever are the requirements, those might have been given. I suppose.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That has been given.

Mr. Speaker: Not the requirement. Because the shortage is 12 million tonnes, that at least would be required.

Shri C. Subramaniam: On the present basis we have made an estimate. As a matter of fact, the Third Plan targets were fixed on the basis of what would be our requirement by the end of the Third Plan. We fixed it at 100 million tonnes which we have not reached. But that would be on the basis that everybody would get a particular standard, and because we have not been able to reach that, we have to be satisfied with the lower standard of consumption. *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Linga Reddy: Out of 7.1 million tonnes of foodgrains that are proposed to be imported from various countries, how much of it has been actually received?

Shri Govinda Menon: Out of 7.1 million tonnes which have been arranged, about 5 million tonnes have been received.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what are the considerations—political or hunger or religious—for accepting 5,000 tonnes from Greece, 6,000 tonnes from the Netherlands and 2,000 tonnes from Vatican? While it is not possible to accept small quantities from other countries, why are such things accepted from these countries? Why are the bells allowed to be rung announcing starvation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is not the only commodity which was offered to us by these countries. In addi-

tion to this, milk power and various other things were offered. This forms part of a package.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what will be the value of these and whether the shipping freight will have to be paid in dollars?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to pay for the freight in dollars.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What would be the value?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the U.S. wheat is concerned, we pay round about Rs. 380 per tonne; that will be Rs. 5,000,286. Regarding the other commodities that we have received the wheat was under the free gift programme; as far as rice is concerned, the value will be Rs. 550 to Rs. 600 per tonne.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : May I know what are the countries which have insisted that the food should be imported by their ships and whether it is a fact that the freight which has been charged by those respective countries has been too high in comparison with the freight which is being charged usually.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Under the P.L. 480 arrangement, 50 per cent of the wheat will be moved in U.S. bottoms. The U.S. freight is much more than the world average freight, but the extra freight is borne by the U.S. Government.

बी हुकम चम्ब कछबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चार छः रोज पहले एक समाचार पत्र में छपा था कि कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह पर घन्न से लदे हुए दस जहाज रुके हुए हैं, उनको खाली नहीं किया गया क्यों कि किन्हीं कारणों से मजदूरों ने हड़ताल कर रखी है, तो यह खाद्य सामग्री जो प्राची थी यह किन देशों की थी और किन देशों के जहाजों पर भरी हुई थी और क्या उनको पूरी तरह खाली कर दिया गया है या नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the information immediately.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Minister has just now stated that our requirement would be of the order of 12 million tonnes and the imported quantity is upto 7 million tonnes; the rest is supposed to be procured internally....

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not internally.

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In that case, may I know whether Government have.....

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that our requirement would be 12 million tonnes. He has only said that because the shortage is to that extent, we shall require at least that much.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: So far as our present standard of consumption is concerned, he has said that 12 million tonnes would be the minimum that has to be imported. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in some places, especially in Andhra Pradesh where the new strain of paddy is being produced, the Food Corporation has not entered the market and procured with the result that the stocks have remained with the agriculturists, even though they have come forward to offer their food-grains at the support prices fixed by Government? May I know why the internal procurement is not working properly?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad the hon. Member has given this information. I shall look into it. It is our policy, particularly, for the Food Corporation, to purchase everything that is available within the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Asoka Mehta went abroad to the USA and the Soviet Union to get foreign exchange for aiding our Fourth Five Year Plan, and the Minister of Food and Agriculture also had been to the USA some time ago to get some food.

Since there is a shortfall between the assessment of our needs and what we have at present, will the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture go abroad again to make good that shortfall?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no proposal for me to go abroad.

Shri Shinkre: In view of the fact that this year Government have successfully created famine conditions and stravation conditions in serval parts of the country, thereby causing a lot of deaths, can we assume that next year, the overall requirement of food assistance from abroad shall be comparatively reduced?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, the target of production that we have fixed for the next year is 95 to 97 million tonnes, and naturally, that will also to a certain extent depend upon the monsoon behaviour.

Air Corporations

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- *1575. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashraj Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the I.A.C. flights had been suspended last time on account of the Pilots' strike, the General Manager of the I.A.C. had expressed a desire to fly to New York on the inaugural flight;

(b) whether the suggestion was then turned down by Government;

(c) whether during the present cancellation of the Air India flights, the Chairman with the Commercial Director, had been staying abroad

and had not thought it fit to return to India; and

(d) whether in view of the growing irresponsibility in the two Air Corporations in the public sector and the demand recently made by the employees' Associations and Unions, Government intend to order a public enquiry into the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commercial Director left Bombay on 10th March, 1966 and returned on the morning of 20th March, 1966. He visited London and Geneva on important official work.

The Chairman, Air India left Bombay on the 12th March, 1966 and returned on the 25th March, 1966. The Chairman had a meeting with the representatives of India Flight Navigators Guild in regard to their grievances arising out of the National Industrial Award before he left on tour. There was no indication of a strike notice by the Guild or of an imminent strike by the Navigators when he left abroad, on the 12th March, 1966 on important official work. From the time the strike commenced, the Chairman was fully in the picture regarding all matters pertaining to the strike as the General Manager was in constant touch with him.

(d) No, Sir. In view of the fact that the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings has only recently submitted a report on the working of the two Air Corporations after a thorough examination, an enquiry at this stage is not considered necessary. The report of the Parliamentary Committee is receiving the attention of the Government.

श्री कृष्ण पटनायक : एक प्वाइंट
 बाफ घाईर है। मैं यह एतराज करना

चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटमेंट में है कि 12 मार्च तक

"There was no indication of a strike notice by the Guild or of an imminent strike".

मंत्री महोदय यह पहले स्टैंड ले चुके हैं और उसके बाद हाउस में यह इत्तिला इनको दी गई थी माननीय मधु लिमये द्वारा, यह स्ट्राइक नोटिस इनको दी गई थी 12 मार्च तक और इसको पढ़ भी दिया गया था खत को तो ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो सप्लीमेंट्री कर ले वह, इसमें प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement is actually wrong.

Mr. Speaker: He can ask his supplementary question now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should he use his supplementary question for this? The hon. Minister should make the correction in his answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में पूछा गया था कि क्या खुली सार्वजनिक जांच एयर इंडिया इन्टरनेशनल के मामले में की जायेगी ? उसके जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"No, Sir. In view of the fact that the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings has only recently submitted a report on the working of the two Air Corporations after a thorough examination, an inquiry at this stage is not considered necessary."

अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय को संसद सदस्यों से कोई निवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें एयर इंडिया इन्टरनेशनल के जनरल मैनेजर, शान्ताकुज के स्टेशन मैनेजर, मद्रास के मैनेजर और कर्मागल डायरेक्टर आदि अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सबूत के साथ आरोप पत्र दिया गया है ? निम्न आरोप है, मैं तफसील में नहीं जाता :

"(a) Indian Aircraft Rules which prohibit carriage of arms and ammunition on passenger flights have been violated;

(b) Sea Customs Act has been violated;

(c) Foreign Exchange Regulations Act No. 2 has been violated; and

(d) All corporation rules prohibiting use of corporation procedures for private ends also have been thrown overboard".

क्या यह जानकारी पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी के सामने रखी गई थी और उसके पश्चात उन्होंने निर्णय किया कि कोई जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: All matters relating to the working of Air India have been gone into in great deal by the Committee on Public Undertakings. Their report has been received and it is being studied. There are various other minor matters. The minor matters are under examination by the respective authorities, namely, the Reserve Bank of India and the authorities connected therewith

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are they minor?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Minor in the sense that these do not at the moment require investigation by a Commission as suggested by the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । अभी मैंने एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल, निश्चित सवाल पूछा कि 11 मई का जो निवेदन आप के मंत्रालय को भेजा गया था क्या वह पब्लिक ग्रंडर-टेकिंग्स कमेटी के सामने रखा गया था और उसके पश्चात् कमेटी ने कहा है कि जांच समिति की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । आप समय क्यों मदन का बिगाड़ते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आडर ।

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjva Reddy): The hon. Member brought to our notice certain things.

Mr. Speaker: Whether that memorandum has come?

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, यही चाहता था ।

Shri Sanjva Reddy: It is much later; the information that was given is much later.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question was: was the particular memorandum received by AII before the Public Undertakings Committee went into their examination of the subject or was it that the letter written by Shri Limaye was afterwards?

Shri Sanjva Reddy: I have been saying that the letter came much later.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty perhaps states that there are two things: one is the letter and the second, the memorandum.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक ही चीज है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती की गलती है ।

Shri Sanjva Reddy: A letter was also sent by the hon. Member enclosing the memoranda and all that. That came later, after the Public Undertakings Committee had given their report.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसीलिए तो सवाल पूछा था । यह उत्तर कैसे ठीक है आप बतलाइये ? उन्होंने जो कहा है कि पब्लिक ग्रंटरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने विचार ही नहीं किया है तो फिर पब्लिक ग्रंटरटेकिंग्स का हवाला क्यों देते हैं ? उन को कहना चाहिए कि अभी नहीं भेजा गया है । मैं पब्लिक ग्रंटरटेकिंग्स कमेटी के सामने भेजूंगा । उसके बाद निर्णय करूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो शान्नाकुज के स्टेशन मैनेजर हैं जिनके बारे में वित्त मंत्री ने मुझे खबर भेजी है कि जांच चल रही है उनके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी जो तनख्वाह है उन को मुप्रतिल करने के बाद, उसका 75 फीसदी उन को सबसिस्टैंस के तौर पर मिल रहा है तो जब छोटे कर्मचारियों को मुप्रतिल किया जाता है तो क्या सरकार यही नीति अपनाती है, या जो जनरल मैनेजर के दोस्त हैं उनके लिये ही यह 75 फीसदी आप सबसिस्टैंस एलाऊंस देते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: He asks whether 75 per cent of the pay is being paid to the manager while he is under suspension.

Shri Sanjva Reddy: I do not know. I will find out and place the information on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको पत्र लिखा गया है । निवेदन भेजा गया है कि आप तैयारी करके क्यों नहीं आते हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिविल एवियेशन मिनिस्ट्री की बजट भागों पर जब चर्चा चल रही थी दुर्भाग्य से मैं मुप्रतिल था वरना मैं मारी बातें खोलता अब सौभाग्य से वह प्रश्न आ गया है तो मंत्री महोदय तैयारी करके क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Minister to place the information on the Table.

Shri Sanjva Reddy: Apart from these, he has made so many allegations. We will have to inquire into them and find out if there is any truth in them. Because somebody makes some allegation, I cannot straightway accept . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने लिख दिया है कि जांच हो रही है, आप बात क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After all, it takes time to inquire. Just because the hon. Member writes, we cannot jump to the conclusion that the allegations are true. I do not think I am prepared to accept that position.

श्री मधु लिमये : फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने मुझ को लिखा है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस पर दिलाले हुए कि 12 मार्च तक स्ट्राइक नोटिस नहीं मिला या इंडिकेशन नहीं मिला यह शलत है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके पास यह शिकायत आई है क जुलाई 1965 में एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल के एक आफिशियल को न्यूयार्क जाना था जल्दी से और इसलिए एक टेलीक्स मैसेज फरजी बनाया गया था और उस टेलीक्स मैसेज पर उनको सुविधा मिली थी न्यूयार्क जाने के लिए, अगर यह शिकायत मिली है तो क्या उसको प्राप बैरीफाई कर चुके हैं ?

कोई जवाब नहीं बैठे हुए है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राप इस्तीफा दीजिये अगर प्रापके मंत्रालय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बैठे रह रहे हैं जवाब नहीं आता । मैं प्रापका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हें उसे समझने में कुछ वक्त लगता है । जब प्राप इस तरह से गवालात करते हैं तो उन्हें जो उसका साइमल-टेनियस ट्रांसलेशन हो रहा होता है उसको समझने के लिये इंतजार करना होता है लेकिन प्राप इस बीच में धबड़ा कर फिर बोल उठते हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. They were not listening to the simultaneous translation. They did not have those things in their ears.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I was not able to follow the hon. Member. He may please repeat his question.

Mr. Speaker: The officer wanted to go to New York, and a telex message was fabricated as having been received.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No information. I do not know about the fabrication of the telex message. That will have to be looked into. It is an allegation.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह इत्तिला प्रापके पाम प्रा चुकी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने इल्जाम लगाया है कि टेलीक्स मैसेज की फेबरीकेट किया गया था तो मंत्री महोदय उसकी तहकीकात करेंगे और जाहिर है कि उसके लिये वक्त चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय : क्या उसकी कोई शिकायत आई है ? (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Not so many. The question is whether any complaint of that sort has been received by the Minister.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is why I said that he has sent a letter and a memorandum and all these things have to be enquired into. I have sent it for enquiry, and if anything is found, we will certainly take action. Nobody is anxious to hide them or protect them if there is anything wrong. But should we not enquire whether it is true or not? Just because a memorandum is sent, we cannot jump to a conclusion.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐकनौलेजमेंट तक इन लोगों ने नहीं भेजा पत्र का ।

श्री यक्षपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जब तक यह जांच सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज को नहीं सौंपी जायेगी तब तक इस मामले में इंसफ की प्राप्ता नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री म० मो० बनर्जी ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that they are investigating into the various charges submitted by Shri Madhu Limaye. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that some of the officers of Air India have booked tickets for nearly 300 to 400 passengers without Form P being obtained from the Reserve Bank, which is a gross violation of certain rules and regulations, and if so, what action has been taken against them.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Some irregularities have been brought to our notice, and the Finance Ministry is also aware of that, and some enquiries are being made by the Home Ministry and others also. It is not only the Aviation Ministry which is concerned with it, the Home Ministry is also concerned, and they are making enquiries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are trying to save the officers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Referring to part (d) of the question, we have received some complaints also with regard to the way the pilots have been behaving with the air hostesses etc. In view of all this, I would like to know whether there is not enough *prima facie* case in the opinion of the Government for the ordering of a public enquiry into all these matters. Why is it that the Government says no all the time?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I know that about the pilots and air hostesses a number of complaints have come. When there is dispute, you appoint a committee to enquire and take action against them. But if it is a public enquiry against both the corporations, naturally we will have to be a little more careful and study it. When the necessity comes, I will not shirk the responsibility of appointing a committee.

Floating of Debentures by Land Mortgage Banks

1577. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Land Mortgage Banks have represented to Government regarding the ceilings imposed by the Reserve Bank of India in the matter of floating debentures for issuing long-term credit to the farmers;

(b) if so, the nature of representation;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present allocation of funds to Land Mortgage Banks falls very much short of the requirements of the farmers; and

(d) if so, the other measures Government propose to take to provide adequate financial assistance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has not imposed any ceilings in the matter of floatation of debentures by the Central Land Mortgage Banks. They have, however, limited the extent of their contribution to these debentures during 1966-67.

(b) to (d). The All-India Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Union has represented to the Government to make larger resources available for supporting the debenture programme of the Land Mortgage Banks. Resources for supporting the debenture programme during 1966-67 to the extent of Rs. 35.65 crores have already been located and programme to that extent has been approved. The possibility of obtaining additional resources to support a larger programme is being explored.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Reserve Bank has invested its proportionate share of

money and if so what is the proportion?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Out of Rs. 35 crores agreed to Rs. 4.7 crores are being invested this year by the Reserve Bank. Earlier it had agreed to contribute 20 per cent of the total amount of the shortfall. This year and the last year unfortunately they could not do that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: In view of the fact that the government people have taken up agricultural production programmes in the country and in view of the fact that the land mortgage banks are playing a very useful role in providing agricultural credit to the agriculturists, may I know whether they will take immediate steps to provide adequate finances as the state governments are giving the guarantee and also the co-operative structure is financing their share so that these L. M. Banks may give long-term credit?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I gave the figure as Rs. 35.65 crores. Even so this year our tentative requirement is Rs. 57 crores; therefore, there is shortfall of about 22 crores. We have been able to persuade the state governments informally and they may give another Rs. 10-11 crores. There is still a short-fall of Rs. 11 crores and we are trying to have a meeting of the Planning Commission and try to persuade institutional agencies like the Reserve Bank, LIC, State Bank, etc.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Is it a fact that for want of adequate supply of long-term credit Bihar is not showing considerable improvement in the field of agricultural production?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is one of the reasons only. There are many reasons why Bihar is lagging behind.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : लैंड मॉर्टगेज बैंक इसलिए बनाया गया था कि किसानों पर जो कर्ज है, वह उसको उतार सके और किसानों को कम सूद पर पैसा दे सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों पर अभी तक कितना

कर्ज है और लैंड मॉर्टगेज बैंक ने उन को कितनी राहत दी है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : अगर माननीय सदस्य लॉग टर्म लोन की बात कह रहे हैं, तो थर्ड प्लान के लास्ट यीअर में किसानों पर 150 करोड़ रुपये का प्राउटस्टैंडिंग रहा है और हम सोच रहे हैं कि करीब करीब 300 करोड़ रुपये का प्राउटस्टैंडिंग चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हो जाये।

Shri Ranga: Are any steps being taken to give a moratorium for one or two years in all these drought affected areas where repayments have to be made by local peasants to the primary land mortgage banks and by the primaries to the central LMBs?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is no scheme as such; neither are we thinking about it; it is only in terms of short-term to be converted into medium-term loans we are thinking of this scheme.

Shri Ranga: Are they going to consider it?

Mr. Speaker: Only to the extent of converting short-term into medium.

Establishment of Woollen Textile Mills in Ethiopia

1578. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 644 on the 18th March, 1966 and state;

(a) whether the Company Law Board has since examined the application of the Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd. for approval of investment of Rs. 5.25 lakhs in Ethiopia;

(b) if so, whether approval has been sanctioned;

(c) whether any representation from the Company's shareholders was made against such approval being given; and

(d) whether Government have thoroughly examined the present financial condition of the company and found it satisfactory

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (d). The application of the Anglo-India Jute Mills Company Ltd. for making an investment in the shares of National Textiles Share Company, Ethiopia, is still under examination from the standpoint of both the guiding principles formulated by the Board that are to be applied to particular cases of intercorporate investment as also certain points made by a share-holder of the investing company particularly on the investments made by the investing company in the past and the financial position of the company.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this is a British company and what was the specific objection raised by the share-holder.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I think the investment was 2,70,000 Ethiopian shillings, with 2,700 equity shares of 100 shillings each, of the National Textiles Share Company of Ethiopia in December last.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question was whether it is a British company.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I think if I may anticipate my learned Member's question, the arrangement is between Duncan Brothers, Ltd., and the Ethiopian company. That is the link.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Government is aware that these jute mill owners who are unable to pay bonus to the workers because of the paucity of funds, are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees in those under-developed countries like Ethiopia for exploiting the labour force there and with a profit motive and, if so, why the Government is permitting them, if they want to establish certain industries there, and why there is no arrangement on a Government-to-Government basis?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is why I said we are examining it. As a result of a letter written by a share-holder, we are still enquiring. There is no financial risk so far as this is concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question relates, according to the caption, to woollen textile mills in Ethiopia. Does the Government consider that the environment and atmosphere in Ethiopia of Emperor Haile Selassie is congenial for wool-gathering, and, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The wool-gathering referred to is by the company concerned. *(Interruption)* We are really concerned with regard to the legality and other requirements of the company law. That is what we are really concerned with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are aiding and abetting the wool-gathering by them.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Ban on Polygamy among Muslims

*1580. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand recently for a ban on polygamy among Muslims and to enact a law for the purpose;

(b) whether the same has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir; from certain newspaper reports it appeared that there was a demand by a few Muslims in Bombay for a ban on polygamy among Muslims and for the enactment of a law for the purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government wants to have one uniform law for matrimony for all the classes in India?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is the ambition to have a uniform law but then there are certain religious susceptibilities, and we are hoping that in course of time, we can have one. There are personal laws and religions, and there are religious demands. So we are going slow on the matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the hon. Minister is not aware of the fact that women's organisations in India, Pakistan, Iran and in some of the countries of West Asia, have been pressing for this reform, that there should be monogamy so far as the Muslims are concerned and, if so, may I know why our country, which has been the pace-setter in the matter of reform in marriage laws, should not also be the pace-setter in this particular matter also?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We wish all these women's organisations are strengthened. We are hoping that sufficient momentum will be gained by us so that in course of time there will be a uniform law available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the Constitution lays down that we should go forward for the establishment of a uniform civil code, is it now the policy of Government to slow down on this matter? Since the death of the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, we have not had a single amendment to the Christian law, although we have amended it at a Select Committee, and now we are afraid of even touching the Muslim law in this country. What is the policy of the Government in this matter?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We have had to deal with the civil code question in another form sometime ago. It is quite true that the endeavour is there. But, as I said, the religious susceptibilities of those people have to be taken into account. So far as I

have stated, the ambition is to have a uniform civil code for all the people living in India.

12-00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात के लिए
खाद्य क्षेत्र

+

SNQ.28 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ;

श्री मधु लिवडे ;

श्री किशन पटनायक ;

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ;

श्री रामचंद्र उलाका ;

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली की तरह मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात के लिये भी एक खाद्य क्षेत्र बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन में से कुछ राज्यों में चना जैसे मोटे अनाज भारी मात्रा में रुके पड़े हैं और उनका व्यर्थ में नाश हो रहा है ; और

(ग) इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जाएगा ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Accumulation of stocks of coarse grains has not been reported from the States of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. There has been some accumulation of gram in certain Mandies of Rajasthan. The stocks of other coarse grains are reported to be not large.

(c) The question of the continuance or otherwise of the existing zonal system is at present under examination by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. The Committee has been

requested to submit its report as early as possible. A final decision would be taken on receipt of the report of the Committee.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पीछे पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली का एक क्षेत्र बना कर सरकार ने जो सराहनीय कदम उठाया है और जिसके कारण किसान को, जिनके पाम अनाज रुका हुआ पड़ा था, उचित मूल्य मिला, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली के अन्दर अन्न के दाम गिरे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उस अनुभव का लाभ उठा कर मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान का एक क्षेत्र बनाने में सरकार को ऐसी क्या कठिनाई आ रही है, जो अब तक इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं ले सकी है ?

श्री त्यागी : आश्चर्य तो अच्छा है।

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): We will keep this in mind when we take a final decision with regard to the zones.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : कब तक ? यह चीज तो एक महीने से चल रही है। दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र समाप्त करना चाहती है, लेकिन कुछ निहित स्वार्थों के कारण मुख्य मंत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित नहीं होने देते और इसी के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार और मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच में तनाव चल रहा है और इसका अन्त नहीं हो सका है। तो कब तक यह समस्या इसी तरह बीच में लटकी रहेगी, जिससे किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं दोनों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not correct that there is tension between the Central Government and the State Governments. The whole question is now being examined by a committee. As soon as the report is available, we will take a decision.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य के देश के अन्दर आयात-निर्यात पर जो क्षेत्रीय, राष्ट्रीय तथा इलाकीय स्तर पर निर्बंध लगाये गये हैं, उनके फलस्वरूप बड़े पैमाने पर राज्य सरकार मुनाफ़ाखोरी कर रही हैं। जैसे कि सुखाड़िया साहब के खिलाफ जो आरोप-पत्र पेश किया गया था, उसमें सं० 4 का आरोप यह था कि उदयपुर से मक्के तथा चावल के निर्यात पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई और सुखाड़िया साहब ने कहा कि जो लोग बाहर भोजना चाहते हैं, वे एक टन पर एक रुपया दे दें और इस तरह से सवा लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया। इसी तरह राजस्थान से चना और दूसरा अनाज मद्रास या पश्चिमी बंगाल या अन्य राज्यों को सस्ते दामों में खरीद कर बहुत महंगे दामों में बेचा है। क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें इनके पास आई हुई हैं तथा इन की रोशनी में क्या राजस्थान में क्षेत्रीय, देश में राष्ट्रीय तथा जिले के स्तर पर जितने सरकारी निर्बंध लगे हुए हैं, उनको उठाने के लिये सरकार पहल करने वाली है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not admit that there has been profiteering by the State Governments, but the difficulties mentioned by the hon. Member will be taken into account in coming to a final decision.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मंत्री महोदय ने मना कर दिया है कि प्राफिटियरिंग नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ और चना राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी कीमत पर खरीदा था और कितनी कीमत पर बाहर बेचा था ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Wheat was not sold by them, only gram was sold by them. I think I have answered this question before. Anyway, I do not have the figures immediately with me.

श्री किशन पटनायक : हम ने किमत नहीं पूछी, हमने कीमत पूछी है। किमत

कीमत पर चना खरीदा और किस कीमत पर बेचा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि चना बेचा है, गेहूँ नहीं बेचा है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, from the various statements issued by the hon. Minister it appears that there is no shortage of wheat at present because of the huge amount of imported wheat from USA. I would like to know, if it is true, what is the use of having zonal restrictions as far as wheat is concerned whether it be in U.P., Rajasthan or anywhere?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question has been answered ever so many times. In a time of scarcity we cannot allow scarcity conditions to develop everywhere and then rush imported foodgrains there. That is why with such restrictions we try to localise the scarcity pockets and treat them with these imported foodgrains.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him say there is scarcity. If there, is no scarcity—Sir, kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not answered.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order—Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में गेहूँ और चना सड़ गया और नेपाल के बाइंडर से चावल चीन को चला जाता है और इस प्रतिबन्ध की वजह से देश में बिकने नहीं पाता है, अब सरकार को इस प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने में क्या प्राप्ति है, जब कि कांग्रेस और देश के कोने कोने से यह आवाज है कि इसको फ्री किया जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree there is a difference of view with regard to this. That is why the matter

has to be examined in detail and with care before we take a decision.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government has taken notice of the observations made by the High Court of Rajasthan in respect of this very harsh and improper manner in which the Government of Rajasthan is treating its gram dealers and the tremendous amount of gram valued at about Rs. 8 crores being held up in the mandis of Rajasthan without being bought by the Government or being disposed of in any other way; if so, may I know what is being done in this respect? I sent a detailed letter myself to the hon. Minister along with a copy of the observations made by the High Court, Still nothing has been done.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have lost track of it; I shall try to find out the judgment and go through it.

Shri Ranga: Sir, a copy of the judgment was sent to him. He should have been able to take a decision and do something about it. It is mere procrastination, nothing else.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government has taken note of the present stock position of wheat and how Government proposes to rescue the farmers from a fall in price of wheat from a certain level to a downward level when the American wheat starts coming in?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This supply has already started coming in. In spite of that the price of indigenous wheat is ruling fairly high, and Government have a programme of giving support; if it goes below a certain price we will intervene and purchase.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Apart from de-zoning and having larger zones, is it known to the hon. Minister that in Rajasthan there is restriction even from district to district in the matter of movement of foodgrains? Why is it so, in spite of so

much heavy imports and feeding Rajasthan with its requirements? What is your reaction to this restriction from district to district?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree that there is a district to district restriction also. We have taken it up with the State Government that this district to district restriction should go, particularly when there is no procurement programme. I hope they would consider this aspect.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As a matter of fact, this district to district restriction cannot be there without your support. You have got this enactment and you assured this House at least that no State is authorised to have these restrictions without your support. Do I take it that they are having them with your support or in spite of your telling them clearly not to have them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This order was passed long ago for the purpose of procurement at controlled prices. It was represented that without these restrictions procurement would be impossible. Now that the procurement programme has been given up and also the imposition of maximum price is no longer there, we have put it to the State Governments that these restrictions will be no longer necessary. As soon as I hear from them, I will have to take a decision.

Shri Ranga: We could have appreciated the hon. Ministers reply that he has sent for a copy of the High Court judgement, if only extracts from that judgement had been sent by my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi. He is one of the leaders of groups here. He has sent the whole of the judgement to him. Was it not proper on his part to have straightaway asked the Government of Rajasthan what they have to say in regard to that judgement, why they harass the traders there and allow lakhs of tonnes of gram to not there in that State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I lost track of that judgement. I have not seen

it. It has been misplaced somewhere. But I shall get a copy of the judgement and look into it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is nearly one month ago that a full copy of the judgement was sent to the Minister with a long letter saying that the Government was acting in a manner which did not redound to its credit and that it was going back on the very express promise that it had made to these traders at the time of obtaining from them certain quantities of gram. Now the Minister says that he has lost track of it. A whole month has gone and nothing has been done.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, I look into the various letters written by hon. Members, but I do not recollect to have seen this.

Shri Ranga: That is how this Government is carried on.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member may be a better administrator when he gets into this position.

Shri Ranga: He has no business to talk like that. He owes an apology to this House for having neglected his primary duty.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will not hear lectures by the hon. Member as to how I should carry on.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I rise on a point of order and privilege. Here is one of the leaders of groups who sent the judgement of the High Court in full to the hon. Minister and he did not take the trouble to look into it, study it and send it to the Rajasthan Government. He himself confesses now that he does not even remember having seen it. This is the kind of irresponsible manner in which they have been dealing with the leaders of the Opposition as also of this House. It is absolutely irresponsible.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes mistakes might occur though it is expected that any communication received from a Member of Parliament should be given proper heed. Proper attention

should be paid and whatever action is required must be taken at once. But now that the Minister explains that he does not recollect having seen that . . . (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: What does he mean?

Mr. Speaker: If he has missed it, we can only ask him that he might look into it now and give us his reaction.

Shri Ranga: He should not repeat this performance. Does he not owe an apology to this House? Excuse me for making this observation but it is not enough that the Speaker and the House should be satisfied with expressing a general axiom and a principle. The application of that principle is equally important. Here is a case which has been brought to the notice of this House and for one month the hon. Minister does not even know or remember having received such a communication or judgement. They do not bother. And he gives that cavalier answer. On the top of it when I raised my voice in protest, he goes on saying that as if he is not at fault at all and he does not care.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to know who is shouting.

Shri Ranga: You have shouted.

Mr. Speaker: Both hon. Members shall sit down.

Shri Ranga: He has no business to behave in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: You must call them to order.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking both sides.

Shri Ranga: In regard to that particular matter you have to call him to order.

श्री गुरुदेव कृपया कृपया कृपया : इनको क्षमा मागनी चाहिं । इन्होंने कागज की टोकरी में फेंका है ।

Shri Ranga: At this rate it is no good having this House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would not have butted in but for the fact that the Minister of Food Imports had the temerity to go out of his way to suggest that the Leader of the Swatantra Party might on some conceivable future occasion become an administrator in his worthy place and behave better. This is a kind of taunt which came in the wake of a confession of incapacity to which reference has already been made by Shri Ranga. I am not concerned about the merits of the matter because I do not quite know what it is about, but this kind of behaviour on the part of a Minister who specialises in going abroad with a bowl in his hand . . . (Interruption).

Shri C. Subramaniam: I object to this. There is a limit.

Mr. Speaker: That is beside the point that he goes out . . . (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister should have the sense of propriety, the sense of humility, particularly when it comes from a Leader of one of the Groups. The Minister has gone out of his way suggesting. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I rise on a point of order.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel rose—

Mr. Speaker: I can hear one by one. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether the propriety and humility are not expected of the members on all the sides of the House; that a member should not shout this way or use the language of which the Minister is being accused, is equally applicable to all the members of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it is applicable to all the members.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Whereas the Opposition group leaders are entitled to certain things, is not the majority party—and the Minister in the Cabinet—entitled to expect the same from the leaders of other groups?

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: In view of the shortage of foodgrains in this country and in view of the fact that the Ministers are making journeys to all corners of the world to procure foodgrains, is it necessary for a member of this House to apprise the Food Ministry of the judgement of the High Court? Is not the Food Ministry supposed to take notice of this and save Rs. 8 crores worth of grams?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I thank you for restoring calmness in this House and I think you will be doing so in future also. One thing that I want to submit is this: no Member of Parliament, whether he is on the Congress benches or on the Opposition benches, whether he is a leader of a group or Minister of some portfolio, should be allowed to make any personal reflection on anybody. I think there should be no aspersions cast on a person. I am not particularly in love with any of these Ministers...

Mr. Speaker: Is he in love with any?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The aspersions cast by the Leader of the Right Communist Party should be withdrawn. They were not in good faith; they do not raise the dignity of the House. (Interruptions). of course, he is a scholar of great repute; he is a preserver of Parliamentary procedures and I hope that he will ultimately do so.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some end to such a controversy that erupts suddenly. It is an admitted fact that we should use language with toleration and forbearance inside the House. Sometimes we do get excited

An hon. Member: Outside the House?

Mr. Speaker: It is my bad luck that every one does it here and not outside. every one of them is a very fine gentleman outside. Mr. Mukerjee was making a thrust when he said it; if he had not gone a little further, certainly it would have been more dignified and I would have said something. He also referred to certain irrelevant things which were not needed at that time. Sometimes even responsible members get excited. There is reason to believe that sometimes they go out of their way.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: How about Ministers?

Mr. Speaker: Members include Ministers also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But, Sir, a Minister can be a non-member according to the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of members and Ministers; I am referring to those on this side as well as to those on the other side.

There are certain things said in the representation that had been sent. The judgement of the High Court had been submitted to the Minister. Therefore, normally it ought to have been the job of the Minister to look into it and to take action on it or to say....

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have stated that ordinarily I look into the matter immediately. But somehow, I lost track of it. I shall look into it again.

Mr. Speaker: That was what I was going to explain. The hon. Minister has said that ordinarily he does look into it, whenever he receives it. But in this particular case, somehow, it has escaped his attention, and he has stated that he will look into it. The matter should end there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Monopolies Inquiry Commission

*1576. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 122 on the 22nd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Monopolies Commission have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). The Commission's recommendations are still under Government's consideration and no final decision thereon has yet been taken.

Damage caused to I.A.C. Dakota at Tulihal Airport

*1579. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on the 8th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations for the damage caused to I.A.C. Dakota at Tulihal airport on the 19th February, 1966 have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

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

राज्यों में चीनी की मात्रा

1581. श्री सरजू पांडेय: क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में उपभोक्ताओं को विभिन्न मात्रा में चीनी दी जाती है ;

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

(ग) क्या उसकी मात्रा को समान बनाने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिन्धे) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में उपभोक्ताओं को मिलने वाली शर्करा का भाव सरकार द्वारा जिन कारखानों से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों को शर्करा नियत की जाती है, उनके लिए निर्धारित शर्करा के निकासी भाव कारखानों से खपत वाले क्षेत्रों में दूरी, स्थानीय करों आदि को ध्यान में रख कर, निश्चित किया जाता है ।

ये तथ्य जो कि प्रत्येक स्थान पर भिन्न भिन्न हैं, विभिन्न राज्यों में शर्करा के भावों में कमी बेशी के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं ।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Import of Raw Materials

*1582. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to liberalise the import of raw materials and equipment needed for stepping up the indigenous production of fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). It has been decided to permit on a more liberal scale the import of spare parts for the capital equipment employed in the manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides and other manufactured products of use in agriculture. It has also been decided that in respect of raw material also for pesticides and fertilisers, imports will be more liberally licensed.

Non-Acceptance of Rupee Payment for Transactions on Board Air-India Flights

*1583. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 852 on the 29th March, 1966 regarding the non-acceptance of rupee payment for transactions on board the Air-India flights and state:

(a) whether the ruling of the Reserve Bank of India will be laid on the Table; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). I lay a copy each of the Notifications Nos. F.E.R.A. 211/63-RB and F.E.R.A. 212/63-RB, dated the 21st February, 1963 and Press Note dated the 22nd February, 1963 on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6269/66].

Extension to Managing Agencies

*1584. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 952 on the 5th April, 1966 and state the outcome of the inquiries, if any, made by him into the cases of long term extension of Managing Agency agreements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman): A Statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the examination of the cases has been completed as indicated by the Minister of Law in the course of answering supplementaries to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 952 dated 5-4-66.

Internal Air Services

*1585. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation has begun

the implementation of its Fourth Plan for the expansion and streamlining of the internal air services; and

(b) if so, a brief resume of work so far carried out in this regard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Corporation have not yet acquired the additional aircraft envisaged in the first year of the 4th Plan. Accordingly no expansion has been made in the services of the Corporation from 1-4-1966 when the 4th Plan commenced.

Development of Fishing Industry in Kerala

*1586. **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Promotion Council has submitted a Master Plan for the development of fishing industry in Kerala during the Fourth Plan;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chairman of the Marine Products Export Promotion Council was asked to submit a report and he has done so.

(b) It is an export oriented scheme with the purpose of increasing fish landings by introducing more mechanised boats and trawlers, providing processing facilities such as cold storages, canning and fish meal plants and ancillary facilities like fishing harbours feeder roads and refrigerated transport.

(c) and (d). The Report assesses the funds required for the develop-

ment of fisheries in Kerala in the fourth Five Year Plan period at Rs. 31 crores. This would require investment both by Public and private sectors. The suggestions made in the Report in regard to the various measures required for the development of the industry have been taken into consideration in drafting the Central and State Plan.

Procurement of Foodgrains

*1587. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that procurement of foodgrains, especially rice, by various State Governments is lagging behind their announced targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(d) the extent to which failure of procurement of foodgrains is likely to retard the introduction of rationing in towns with population of one lakh or more this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Govinda Menon**): (a) to (c). Due to uncertainty about the quantities of foodgrains that would be harvested in the different States, precise targets for procurement were not fixed in many States. Progress of procurement, however, cannot be called slow keeping in view the actual out-turn this year. Enforcement of compulsory levy is being tightened and all other steps are being taken in an effort to mop up as much of foodgrains, especially in the surplus pockets of the different States, as possible.

(d) It is true that the progress of introduction of rationing is linked up, to some extent, with the progress of procurement. As, however, there is no failure of procurement as such, there is no question of assessing the extent to which such a failure is likely to retard the introduction of rationing

Farm Credit

*1588. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 712 on the 22nd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the question of constituting a high power Committee to report on farm credit; and

(b) if so, the decision and precise constitution and terms of reference thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Reorganisation of Administrative Machinery of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

*1589. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reorganisation of the administrative machinery of his Ministry to make a farmer oriented has been completed;

(b) the important aspects of such orientation which have already taken place; and

(c) whether various State Governments have also done so in their respective Departments and Ministries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) and (b). For the present the administrative machinery of the Department of Agriculture only is being re-organised the object being to give larger powers and responsibilities to the technical officers and to achieve

more satisfactory and practical grouping of subjects and activities in the Department. The reorganisation is in progress.

(c). No information has been received from State Governments about such re-organisation. At the last Chief Ministers' Conference however, they discussed the necessity of better co-ordination between various Department concerned with agricultural production in the States in the light of similar coordination achieved at the Centre.

Enquiry into Working of D.T.U.

*1590. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 129 on the 22nd February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to constitute a special Committee to inquire into the working of the Delhi Transport Undertaking has since been considered; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Bombay Port

*1591. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain essential projects aimed at modernising Bombay Port under the "Minimum Scheme" were abandoned in 1959 after 11 years of consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Bombay Port

Trust had been considering for several years certain proposals for modernising the Bombay Dock system. These were known as the Minimum Scheme. The scheme was modified in certain respect from time to time during the period when it was under consideration. But the scheme centered round the main idea of combining Prince's and Victoria Docks, providing them with a lock entrance so that vessels could enter them at all hours of the day regardless of the tide and these Docks could accommodate deep-drafted vessels just like the Alexandra Dock. The proposals, however, suffered from one important short-coming, viz. that they did not add to the number of berths available in the Bombay Port. They were merely proposals for converting at a heavy cost the existing shallow-drafted berths into deep-drafted berths and there was no scope for improvement in the revenue earning capacity of the port. At the same time, the Trustees asked for financial assistance for the scheme on special concessional basis which Government could not agree to. Government were of the view that a certain number of shallow-draft berths would, in any case, be required for accommodating coastal vessels and the Port's own craft and that it would be desirable to evolve a scheme which would provide additional berths at the minimum cost. The Port Trust eventually accepted this advice and dropped the Minimum Scheme. After examining other possibilities for modernising the Docks, they decided that one of the arms of Alexandra Dock should be extended so as to provide four additional deep-drafted berths. It was also decided that the ferry wharf should be shifted northward and three additional medium deep-drafted berths along the Alexandra Dock Harbour wall should be provided. This scheme was approved by Government and is now under execution being financed so far as foreign exchange is concerned by credit provided by the International Development Association.

Committee on Managing Agencies

*1592. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Shree Narayan Dass:
Shri P. C. Boroohah:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 401 on the 8th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Committee on Managing Agencies has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Copies of the Report were placed on the Table of the House on 3rd May, 1966.

(c) The report of the Committee is under consideration.

Mechanized Farming

*1593. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural team set up by the Planning Commission has concluded that farmers owning more than five acres of land should have mechanised farming; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to introduce the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shayam Dhar Misra): (a) In its report on 'Tractors and Power Tillers in India' the Committee on Plan Projects has stressed the need for mechanisation and the scope and possibilities which exist in the country for tractorisation. It has not advocated complete change over to mechanisation all at once, but to introduce the same gradually with the willing-

ness of the cultivators, and the availability of indigenously produced machines and equipment.

(b) Arrangements are being made to provide increase number of improved implements, power tillers and tractors to the farmers.

Representation of the People Act

*1594. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive Bill to amend the Representation of the people Act will be introduced in the current session of Parliament;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). A Bill to amend the election law to implement the recommendations in so far as they require implementation by legislation, is under preparation and will be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

(c) The main feature of that Bill will be that it will provide for the trial of election petitions by High Court Judges.

State Agricultural Credit Corporations

*1595. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Firodia:

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

(a) whether any, if so, what progress has been made in the direction of setting up State Agricultural Credit Corporations;

(b) the important features of such Corporations;

(c) the nature of Government participation in such Corporations?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Sham Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Transport Freights in Assam

*1596. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 412 on the 8th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion of Assam Government regarding the road transport freights has since been considered by the Central Road Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) whether Government have since taken any decision to adjust freight structure of road, rail and river routes in that region; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Assam Government's suggestion for a reduction in freight rates has been accepted by the Central Road Transport Corporation. Freight rates have been reduced with effect from 15-11-65 in respect of the commodities forming the bulk of the traffic handled by the Corporation.

(c) and (d). The matter is still under consideration.

Price Guarantee for Progressive Farmers

*1597. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any policy decision to ensure that the cost of production of the progressive cultivators who are prepared to adopt advanced technology is covered through a price guarantee; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission

which has been set up by the Government of India to provide advice on agricultural price policy and price structure will, along with other related factors, keep in view the cost of cultivation of the relatively efficient and innovating farmers as a guiding criterion for determining minimum prices. Available data on cost of production of progressive farmers are, however, inadequate and action has been initiated to collect the same.

Statement of Chief Minister of Bihar

*1598. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1202 on the 19th April, 1966 regarding the statement of the Chief Minister of Bihar to the effect that neither the President nor the Prime Minister could order an enquiry against him and state:

(a) the gist of Government's views which have been communicated to the Chief Minister of Bihar; and

(b) the reply of the Chief Minister thereto?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No views have been communicated by the Government of India to the Chief Minister of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Election of an M.L.A. to U.P. Legislative Council

*1599. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the Hindustan Times of the 17th April, 1966 that a constitutional crisis is brewing in U.P. following the election of an M.L.A. to the U.P. Legislative Council

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take any action in the matter?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Yes, Sir; but the said report in the 'Hindustan Times' does not speak of any constitutional crisis but of an "unprecedented constitutional situation" and of "complicated constitutional issues."

(b) and (c). The reaction of the Government is that there is no constitutional crisis, but the situation that has been created by Shri Nek Ram Sharma's election may be regarded as an unprecedented constitutional situation because, so far as the Government are aware, uptill now no sitting member of the Legislative Assembly of a State has been elected to the Legislative Council by the members of the Legislative Assembly, as such election is in contravention of the provisions of article 171 (3) (d) of the Constitution. But the Government is of the view that there is no power vested in any authority to intervene after the result of the election has been declared by the Returning Officer. Once the result of an election has been declared under section 66 of the Representation of the People Act in the manner provided therein and the conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the declaration is final and thereafter the election cannot be called in question, except by an election petition, as provided in article 329(b) of the Constitution.

Loss of Wheat bags

***1600. Shri Inrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints that the number of bags of imported wheat delivered from Calcutta docks to Government godowns are sometimes less than the number shown in the manifests of the incoming ships carrying wheat;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made to trace the missing bags and with what effect; and

(c) the total quantity of wheat supplies unaccounted for in this way during the last five years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Trichur State Transport

5036. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in State Transport Trichur District Station, there are eight buses permanently lying idle and State Transport Corporation is losing monthly half a lakh of rupees; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Redy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Panchayat Employees of Kerala

5037. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Panchayat employees of Kerala have requested for being given facilities which the neighbouring States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are giving; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered these demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) The Panchayat employees in Kerala have demanded scales of pay identical with those given to Government servants doing similar work.

(b) The question of revision of pay scales of the Panchayat employees is under consideration of the State Government. The benefit of enhanced rates of dearness allowance admissible to Government servants has already been extended to the Panchayat employees.

Agriculture Development Schemes

5038. Shri A. K. Gopalam: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Chettuva-Kakkathhruthy agricultural scheme at Trichur, Kerala;

(b) if so, the total estimated expenditure; and

(c) the additional out-put likely from this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Not yet. The scheme is under investigation.

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

National Cooperative Bank

5039. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of establishing a National Co-operative Bank to cater to the credit needs of co-operative sector; and

(b) if so, its details?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Ram Niwas Mirdha Committee on Cooperation *inter alia* recommended that the possibility of setting up a National Co-operative Bank, which would form the apex of the Co-operative banking structure in the country, should be explored. The Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in November, 1965, which considered the recommendations of the Mirdha Committee recommended that the All India State Cooperative Banks' Federation should be requested to study the proposal in consultation

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with the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation. The matter is being studied.

Crop Loan System in Maharashtra and Madras

5040. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Brij Bihari Mehrotra:

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

(a) the details of the Crop Loan System prevalent in the States of Maharashtra and Madras; and

(b) the names of other States in which such crop loan is prevalent in some form or the other stating, State-wise the form in which it is in vogue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6270/66.*]

Cooperative Credit Structure

5041. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the assistance given by the various State Government to cooperative credit structure for attracting deposits from various sources in general and by Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madras States in particular?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Information is being collected from the State Governments. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of information from all State Governments.

Revitalisation Schemes

5042. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress of revitalisation schemes during 1965-66;

(b) whether revitalisation scheme differs from State to State; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of information from all State Governments.

Bacon Factory

5043. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Bacon factory at Koothattukulam, Kerala State has been completed;

(b) if not, when it will be completed; and

(c) whether the foreign exchange for the import of machinery from Denmark has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No.

(b) Expected to be completed by middle of 1966-67.

(c) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 1,60,648 has been released to the State Government under the Danish Credit for import of machinery and equipment from Denmark.

Cooperative Sector

5044. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing, State-wise, Budget and Plan provisions separately on Co-operative Sector during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 giving details and description of capital and revenue expenditure and the quantum of expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the department and subsidies and other assistance in the shape of share, loan and managerial assistance given to the societies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The information is being collected from the State Governments. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as complete information is received.

Production of Eggs

5045. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the annual production of eggs in the Regional Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar, Orissa during 1965-66;

(b) whether the production is on the increase in comparison to the previous one year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of birds distributed from the said Poultry Farm during the same period;

(e) whether any Central assistance was given to this Poultry Farm during 1965-66; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) 3.17 lakhs.

(b) No.

(c) The principal reason for fall in production was non-availability of poultry feed ingredients particularly maize. Heavy culling of old and unproductive birds was another reason.

(d) 1,27,809.

(e) and (f). The Regional Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar is directly administered by the Central Government. The Farm incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 1,98,907.19P in 1965-66, (against an income of Rs. 1,25,429.89P upto 28-2-1966). Technical guidance was also given to the Farm by the Centre.

Block Development Officers

**5046. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have under consideration any proposal to abolish the posts of Block Development Officers; and

(b) if so, the alternate arrangements made for the performance of duties assigned to the Block Development Officers in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The information, called for from the State Government, is still awaited.

Coconut Plantations

5047. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring coconut plantation under Intensive Agricultural Programme;

(b) if so, how many acres of land would be covered under this programme in the Fourth Plan in Madras State;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give medium term loan for coconut plantation in non-package areas; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Stocking of Foodgrains in Orissa

5048. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice already sent to Kerala and West Bengal from the State of Orissa during the current year, up-to-date;

(b) the present stock of foodgrains in Orissa State and whether the present stock of foodgrains is sufficient to meet the demand of the State including drought-affected areas; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) During the current year up to the end of April, 79.1 thousand tonnes of rice had been sent from Orissa to Kerala and West Bengal.

(b) On the 1st April, 1966, the Government of Orissa had a stock of over one lakh tonnes of rice and paddy in terms of rice. Wheat is being directly issued from Central Government stocks. No difficulty is expected in meeting the requirements of foodgrains of Orissa including the drought-affected areas.

(c) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में चीनी के कारखाने

5049. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में चीनी के किन-किन सहकारी आधर पर चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1965-66 में लाइसेंस देने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने किन-किन स्थानों की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिण्ठे) :

(क) इस समय महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 20 सहकारी शर्करा कारखाने चल रहे हैं ।

(ख) 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने किसी आवेदन पत्र की सिफारिश नहीं की थी लेकिन उन्होंने निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 20 नये सहकारी शर्करा कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये आवेदन पत्रों की पहले सिफारिश की थी :-

1. धोकी जिला घोसमानाबाद ।
2. कलमवेर, जिला नानडेड ।
3. सकरी जिला धुलिया ।
4. शिराला पेट जिला संगली ।
5. मंजारी जिला पूना ।
6. कागल जिला कोल्हापुर ।
7. नेमारी जिला कोल्हापुर ।
8. शिरोल तालुक जिला कोल्हापुर ।
9. मिल्लोड जिला औरंगाबाद ।
10. कर्डीबाड जिला बुलधाना ।
11. सिन्धखेद राजा जिला बुलधाना ।
12. श्रीगोंडा जिला अहमदनगर ।
13. किल्लारी जिला घोसमानाबाद ।

14. होली जिला शोलापुर ।
15. डोंगरगड़ा जिला पारमानी ।
16. बसमधनगर जिला पारमानी ।
17. इस्लामपुर जिला संगली ।
18. खेदगांव जिला पूना ।
19. संगमनेर जिला अहमदनगर ।
20. मिरवाड़े जिला मतारा ।

(ग) पहले पांच मामलों के बारे में नये शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये 1965 और 1966 में आशय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं । क्रम संख्या 6 से 18 तक के मामलों को सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की अपर्याप्त संभाव्यता होने के कारण नये शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने हेतु ठीक नहीं समझा गया है । शेष दो मामले क्रम संख्या 19 और 20 विचाराधीन हैं ।

Rat Control

5050. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have succeeded in devising a new method for rat control in a special laboratory at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) Under a Coordinated Scheme on the Study of Field Rats sponsored by the ICAR, a new method of rat control has been evolved at the laboratory of the Government Entomologist, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur, who is the coordinator of the Scheme. By oral administration in the form of bait of one dose of certain scheme-sterilents, the male or female rat can be made sterile for life time. The scheme-sterilents concerned are Fura-dantin and Colchicine and the propor-

tion of these in the bait is kept as 10 parts Furadantin and 17 parts of Colchicine in 1,000 parts of bait material. One dose consists of 0.1 gm Furadantin; 0.07 gm Colchicine and 10 gms. of bait material. This technique is being further studied in larger area to see whether this method can give the desired results.

Visakhapatnam Port

5051. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in receipt of the Report on the Visakhapatnam Port for the year 1964-65;

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

(c) the steps taken for improving the staff amenities?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The salient features are embodied in the Government of India Resolution dated the 7th April 1966, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6271/66]. The Port authorities will improve upon existing staff amenities to the extent possible within their financial circumstances.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

5052. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers in Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas in Madras State are not getting loans as well as supply of fertilisers at one instance at the time of cultivation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government for distributing loans and fertiliser in time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Road Fund

5053. **Shri V. V. Thevar:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the share of each State Government in the Central Road Fund during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount so far given to each State Government;

(c) when the balance of amount is likely to be given to each State Government; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in disbursing the amount?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The shares of the State Governments in the Central Road Fund during the Third Five Year Plan have not yet been worked out exactly. They are being worked out in accordance with revised procedure. However, pending the calculation of the exact share of each State Government according to the revised procedure, funds have been released annually to the State Governments keeping in view the requirements of their road development programmes and the sums likely to have accumulated to their credit. A statement showing the amount given to each State during the Third Plan period is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6272/66].

Price of Imported Tractors

5054. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 656 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the price of imported tractors has shot up to a very abnormal extent;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce the price; and

(c) the reasons for the abnormal rise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra)**: (a) No. There has been no increase in price during the recent past.

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

निजी ठेले (प्राइवेट करियर्स)

3055. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद:
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा:
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त
 श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा:

क्या परिवहन, उद्योग, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में जिन जिन निजी ठेलों अथवा ट्रकों ने अपनी सेवाएँ प्रदान की थी उन्हें कितना प्रतिकर दिया गया है अथवा देने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में किसी अन्य प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उमका ध्यौरा क्या है?

परिवहन, उद्योग, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही उसे सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Code of Conduct for Panchayati Raj Institutions

5056. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any code of conduct has been evolved for the elected representatives and office-bearers of the Panchayati Raj Institutions to ensure against the misuse of powers and directives; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde)**: (a) No Code of conduct has been evolved for the elected representatives and office-bearers of Panchayati Raj bodies. The State legislations, however, generally provide adequate safeguards to check the misuse of powers, directions etc.

(b) Does not arise, since no code of conduct has been provided.

Survey of Community Development Programmes

5057. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Community Development have made any survey to probe the awareness of the Community Development Programmes amongst the rural people;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed; and

(c) the findings of the survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The field work has been completed and the data is being processed. The findings are not yet available.

Bridge over Ganga at Ghazipur or Buxar

5058. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 750 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Transport has since finalised their report on the construction of a bridge over the Ganga at Buxar or Ghazipur;

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

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The Directorate of Transport Research are still awaiting some information from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the matter and would finalise their report as soon as that information is received.

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

Bar Council

5059. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Senior Members of Parliament belonging to legal profession has been constituted to review the working of the rules laid down by the Bar Council on training, admission and examination; and

(b) if so, when its report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee will review the working of the Advocates Act, 1961 in all its aspects including matters relating to training, admission and examination.

(b) The Committee was expected to make a report by the 31st May, 1966. But as the whole matter requires a thorough examination, it may take some time more to submit its report.

Tourist Office at Durgapur

5060. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is maintaining a tourist development department at Durgapur for Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to attract the home tourists to D.V.C.?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the Second Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism gave a subsidy of Rs. 5 lakhs to D.V.C. authorities for the construction of new Rest Houses for Tourists and for improvements to existing Rest Houses. A further subsidy of Rs. 1.37 lakhs was given for purchase of transport vehicles for use of tourists. These facilities are mainly intended for home tourists.

Tube-Wells in U.P.

5061. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sink tube-wells in the State of U.P. during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation proposes to drill eight exploratory bores in U.P. during 1966-67, as indicated below:—

1. Dehra Dun District	2 Nos.
2. Bijnor District	2 Nos.
3. Rae Bareilly District	2 Nos.
4. Kanpur District	1 No.
5. Etawah District	1 No.
Total	8 Nos.

The U.P. Government, under its programme of Minor Irrigation Works during 1966-67, proposes to drill 279 State tubewells spilled over from the Third Plan.

Loan to U.P. Horticulture

5062. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agri-

culture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and grants given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for horticulture during 1965-66;

(b) the amount utilised by the State Government during the above period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to that State Government for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra) (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Fertilisers to U.P.

5063. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilisers actually supplied to Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) The requisite information is appended below:—

Kind of fertiliser	Allotment (1965-66)	Quantity supplied till 15-4-1966
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,97,286	1,94,285
Urea	37,378	22,900
Ammonium Sulphate		
Nitrate	15,450	14,219
Calcium Ammonium		
Nitrate	1,30,000	1,12,292

(b) and (c). Allocations for 1966-67 will be made in favour of the State Government on quarterly basis according to the usual practice. In view of the expected improvement in the availability of fertilisers during 1966-67 the total allotment to the State of Uttar Pradesh from the Central Pool during 1966-67 will be higher than in 1965-66.

Enhanced Price of Fish in West Bengal

5064. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of fish in West Bengal particularly in the Calcutta city have been enhanced by the Government of West Bengal due to short supply of fish by the Central Fish Corporation;

(b) the reasons for the inadequate supply of fish by the Corporation; and

(c) the cities which are covered for the supply of fish by the Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Supplies of fish made by the Corporation supplement the fish supplied by the trade. The question of adequacy of fish supplies in Calcutta has, therefore, to be assessed with reference to the overall position. This position would be a factor in determining the ceiling prices for fish. One of the primary aims of the Corporation is to increase the supplies. The Corporation, however, commenced sale of fish only in December, 1965. It is consolidating its position and expanding its arrangements both for procurement and distribution.

(c) Primarily Calcutta, but Delhi is also receiving some supplies of fish through the Corporation.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े फार्मों की स्थापना

- 5065 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
 श्री कपूर सिंह :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहायक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े फार्म स्थापित करने का निर्णय केन्द्रीय सरकार से परामर्श करने के बाद किया है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन फार्मों को स्थापित करने की योजना की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे फार्म स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहायक मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के परामर्श से गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े फार्म स्थापित करने के विषय में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में घाटे की शक्तियों का बन्ध होना

5066. श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहायक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 तथा जनवरी, 1966 में दिल्ली में घाटे की बहुत सी शक्तियाँ बन्द नहीं ;

(ख) इस के परिणामस्वरूप घाटे की चक्कियों के कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हुए; और

(ग) उन का दूसरा रोजगार दिलाने की क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में दिसम्बर 1965 या जनवरी, 1966 में कोई भी रोलर घाटा मिल बन्द नहीं हुई थी। तथापि, छोटी चक्कियां बन्द हो गयी होंगी। ऐसी छोटी चक्कियों के कर्मचारियों की ठीक ठीक संख्या मालूम नहीं है।

(ग) दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर जनवरी के मध्य में आयातित गेहूँ देनी शुरू की गयी थी। इससे छोटी चक्कियों को कुछ हद तक सहायता मिली। मार्च के शुरू में राशन की दुकानों पर देशी गेहूँ भी दिया जा रहा है। इससे छोटी चक्कियों की दशा में और भी सुधार हुआ है। मोटे धनाज जिन का राशन नहीं है, भी छोटी चक्कियों के पीमने के लिये उपलब्ध है।

Training of Pilots

5067. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any perspective planning to train the required number of pilots for Air-India and Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An internal Committee was set up by

Government in September last year to go into this question and make recommendations. One of the terms of reference of the Committee was to assess the requirements of Pilots and Engineers for the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India for the next 10 years. The Committee has submitted its report. Since facilities for organized training of Pilots and Engineers are not adequate and the availability of ex-Air Force personnel is uncertain, the Committee has recommended that a Training Centre, as a joint venture of the two Corporations, should be established to undertake training of candidates from the ab initio stage.

The Committee's recommendations are under consideration, in consultation with the two Corporations.

Institute for Chartered Accountants, Cost and Works Accountants and Company Secretaries

5068. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a composite Institute of Chartered Accountants, Cost and Works Accountants and Company Secretaries; and

(b) if so, by what time the proposal is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State Bus Terminal in Delhi

5069. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that progress on the Inter-State Bus Terminal

project in Delhi has not been maintained. In accordance with the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project has been completed and the Inter-State Bus Terminal started functioning on the 11th April, 1966.

Development of Ports in Mysore State

5070. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state the number of major Ports along the entire coast line of Mysore State in the South and North Kanara Districts proposed to be developed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): One Port, *viz.* Mangalore, is being developed into an all-weather major Port in Mysore State.

Assistance to Orissa

**5071. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa Government for the development of agriculture during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount actually spent thereon during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan Report of the Planning Commission indicated an out-

lay of Rs. 17.22 crores for the Agriculture Sector of Orissa State. The State Government envisaged in their Third Plan Report an outlay of Rs. 20.57 crores. In their draft Annual Plan for 1966-67, the Government of Orissa have indicated that on the basis of actual outlays in the Agriculture Sector for the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 and the anticipated outlay for 1965-66, the likely expenditure on agricultural programmes in Orissa State during the Third Plan period would be about Rs. 22.56 crores.

Soil Conservation Schemes

**5072. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the central soil conservation schemes in catchment areas of river valley projects which are under progress in Orissa State;

(b) whether any new schemes are going to be taken up in the State during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No Central Scheme of Soil Conservation in catchment areas of River Valley Projects is under execution in Orissa State. However, there is a Centrally Sponsored programme under which Soil Conservation Schemes in the catchment areas of Hirakud and Machkund are being executed by the Orissa State Government. The Third Plan outlay for the Hirakud Scheme was Rs. 50 lakhs and that for the Machkund Scheme was Rs. 33 lakhs. The Central assistance given to the State Government for implementation of these Schemes is 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan.

(b) During 1966-67, no new schemes are likely to be taken up in Orissa State under the Centrally Sponsored

Programme of Soil Conservation measures in the catchment areas of River Valley Project.

(c) Does not arise.

भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिक

5073. श्री लहटन चौधरी :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भूमिहीन खेतिहर श्रमिक परिवार कितने प्रतिशत हैं और वास्तव में उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत कृषि श्रमिकों के प्रत्येक परिवार को सब्जियां लगाने के लिए बाड़ी भूमि और रहने के लिए एक छोटा पक्का मकान दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) 1961 की जन गणना के अनुसार कृषि मजदूरों की संख्या 315 लाख या कृषि का कार्य करने वाले कुल कार्यकर्ताओं का 29 प्रतिशत भाग है ।

यह श्रम तथा रोजगार मंत्रालय के तत्वाधान में हुए अखिल भारतीय कृषि मजदूर विषयक सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई एक सिफारिश है और इस पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

पटसन का उत्पादन

5074. श्री लहटन चौधरी :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रति वर्ष पटसन का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है तथा उसके निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) विहार में कितने प्रतिशत पटसन पैदा होता है ;

(ग) पटसन का उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी धनराशि खर्च कर रही है और यदि कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) पटसन का उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में किये गये विकास कार्य का व्योम क्या है तथा पटसन उत्पादकों को क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में कुल पटसन पैदा हुई :-

1964-65—60.21 लाख गांठें प्रत्येक 180 किलोग्राम की

1965-66—44.85 लाख गांठें प्रत्येक 180 किलोग्राम की

देश में पटसन की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए पटसन के सामान की भारी खरीद के कारण समय समय पर हुए द्विपक्षीय व्यापार करारों के अन्तर्गत पूर्व योरोपियन देशों को कच्चा पटसन सीमित मात्रा में निर्यात किया जाता है। 1962-63 से भारत से निम्नलिखित मात्रा में पटसन निर्यात किया गया :-

वर्ष	मात्रा मूल्य मीटरी टन (हजारों में) (रुपये लाखों में)
1962-63 .	11.9 126.5
1963-64 .	25.1 288.0
1964-65 .	30.6 348.0
1965-66 .	11.0 157.0

(अप्रैल-अक्तूबर)

(ख) कुल अखिल भारतीय उत्पादन के मुकाबले बिहार में पटसन उत्पादन का अनुपात 1965-66 में 20.3 प्रतिशत अनुमानित है जब कि 1964-65 में 15.2 प्रतिशत था।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं जिन में पटसन विकास भी शामिल है के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष अनुदान देती है। 1966-67 के लिए राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं को दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार तीसरी योजना की अवधि में पटसन और सम्बन्धित प्राणों के विकास पर कुल 98 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

(घ) समस्त राज्य सरकारों ने पटसन विकास योजनाओं को निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों को पूर्ण के लिए क्रियान्वित किया है :—

- (1) उन्नत कृषि विधियों को अपनाना।
- (2) सामयिक पाँद संरक्षण उपायों का अपनाना।
- (3) उन्नत बीजों का प्रयोग।
- (4) उन्नत औजारों का प्रयोग और
- (5) उन्नत तन्तुबेचन मुविधायों तथा तकनीकियों को अपनाना। इसके अतिरिक्त पैकेज प्रोग्राम की पद्धति पर पटसन की सचन खेती चुने हुए सामान्य क्षेत्रों में शुरू कर दी गई है।

पटसन की खेती के उन्नत तरीकों को अपनाने के लिए किसानों को निम्नलिखित मुविधायें दी गई हैं :—

उन्नत बीज :—राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है उसमें केन्द्र का बराबर का हिस्सा होता है।

उर्बरक : फामफैटिक उर्बरक पर 25 प्रतिशत की सहायता दी जाती है जिस में केन्द्र

तथा राज्य सरकारों का बराबर का भाग होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त उर्बरक मिश्रण के मामले में मिश्रण की लागत पर 50 रुपये प्रति टन तक सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार का बराबर का भाग होता है। केन्द्र सरकार पटसन फसल के प्रयोग के लिए अमोनियम सल्फेट का विशेष कोटा निर्धारित करती है।

उन्नत कृषि औजार :—केन्द्रीय सरकार औजारों की लागत पर 25 प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता देती है।

पीद संरक्षण—कीटनाशक प्राविधियों, इस्टम तथा स्प्रेयर्स के लिए केन्द्र 25 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता देती है। भारत सरकार विद्युत द्वारा चलने वाली मशीनों तथा पीद संरक्षण उपकरण के लिए 100 प्रतिशत ऋण भी देती है।

अल्पकालीन ऋण :—उत्पादकों में उर्बरक, कीटनाशक प्राविधियों की खरीद तथा वितरण के लिए भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अल्पकालीन ऋण देती है।

तन्तुबेचन तालाब :—देश में पैदा हुई पटसन की किस्म को सुधारने के लिए भारत सरकार ने तीसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत पटसन उत्पादकों को पर्याप्त तन्तुबेचन मुविधायें देने के लिए 25 प्रतिशत तथा 75 प्रतिशत मध्यकालीन ऋण दिये चौथी योजना में सहायता का दर 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया गया। जिसमें केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों का बराबर का भाग है।

पैकेज क्षेत्रों में स्टाफ :—पैकेज क्षेत्रों में पटसन के लिए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ का खर्च केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जा रहा है।

बूरिया से फोस्फोर स्त्रे :—पटसन फसल की फर्टीलाइजेशन के लिए बूरिया किसानों को मुफ्त मज्जाई किया जा रहा है। बूरिया की सारी लागत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा

बहन की जा रही है फोलियर स्प्रे के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले पावर स्प्रेयर्स की लागत केन्द्र तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर बहन की जा रही है।

Fisheries Research Centre in Orissa

5075. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Fisheries Research Centre in Orissa has been abandoned;

(b) whether this will be established elsewhere; and

(c) if so, in which State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A Research Sub-Station is already functioning at Cuttack under the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute. There has been no proposal under consideration for setting up an additional research centre. One site was under consideration for use as an experimental fish farm and sub-training centre in 1963, but the proposal was given up because of the high cost of land. Another site was recently considered for establishment of a Sub-centre of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education for training in inland fisheries. However, that site is being used by the State Government and cannot be spared. Efforts are being made to locate another suitable.

(c) It is not possible to indicate at present where the training centre will be finally located.

Central Agency for National Highways

5076. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take up the execution of the works

on the National Highways through a Central Agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the execution of works in regard to National Highways has been delayed in some of the States on account of Government's dependence on State Agencies; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for expeditious execution of the works?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A proposal to establish a Central Agency for executing works on National Highways and other roads financed by the Central Government is under consideration.

(c) and (d). On some projects it is not always possible to work exactly to a time schedule but this is not due to dependence State Public Works Departments. The factors affecting progress differ from project to project and steps are taken to cut down delays wherever possible.

बिहार में चीनी मिलें

5077. श्री लहटन चौधरी: क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी चीनी मिलें खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी मिलें बिहार में खोली जायेंगी;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उन मिलों को स्थापित करने के लिए स्थानों के नाम सुझाए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

Crushing of Sugarcane

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के लक्ष्य के अर्धेन लगभग 32 नये शर्करा कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिये जा सकते हैं। इन में से विभिन्न 10 राज्यों में 18 कारखानों के लिये 1965-66 में लाइसेंस दिये गये थे इन में बिहार के कोई कारखाना नहीं था। शेष 14 नये शर्करा कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने का प्रश्न विचारारधीन है।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां। राज्य सरकार ने जून/जुलाई 1965 में बिहार में 11 नये सहकारी शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे। ये आवेदन पत्र विचारारधीन हैं।

Import of Rice

5078. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramaohandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 120 on the 22nd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for purchasing wheat from Argentine and rice from British Guiana have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Argentina indicated in February 1966 that in view of poor crop and losses in storage they had no wheat to sell. Later in March 1966, it was advised by the Argentine delegation which visited India that they would attempt to supply some quantity of wheat. No details have however been received so far.

British Guiana's offer of rice is still under consideration.

5079. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to crushing of sugarcane in various States till the 30th April, 1966;

(b) how many acreage of sugarcane remained uncrushed in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar so far; and

(c) the total amount of arrears of sugarcane price which has remained unpaid to the cultivators by the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar till the 30th April, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The position with regard to crushing of sugarcane in various States till the 30th April, 1966 is not yet available. A statement showing the position up to 15th April, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6273/66].

(b) The information is not available.

(c) The information upto 30th April is not yet available. The total arrears of sugarcane price remaining unpaid to the cultivators up to 15th April, 1966 by the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh were Rs. 707.70 lakhs and in Bihar Rs. 474.78 lakhs.

Assistance to Punjab

5080. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually given by the Central Government to Punjab for carrying out programme of (i) animal husbandry, (ii) dairying, (iii)

milk supply, and (iv) fisheries in that State during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount actually spent on the above schemes in Punjab during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The required information is as under:—

Programme	Central Assistance sanctioned for carrying out the programmes during 1965-66			Anticipated expenditure during 1965-66 as reported by the State Government
	Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakhs	
	Loan	Grant	Total	
Animal husbandry dairying and milk supply	13.35	37.97	51.32	116.58
Fisheries	—	0.70	0.70	6.44

Fertilizer for Sugarcane Cultivation

5081. Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Indian Sugarcane Development Council has asked for the allotment of a special quota of fertilizers for sugarcane cultivators; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination.

संदे से बने पदार्थों का परीक्षा जाना

5082. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोमवार 28 मार्च, 1966 को हुए प्रेम सम्मेलन में

प्रशोका होटल में मीढे मे बने हुए कुछ पदार्थ परोसे गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में सरकार के प्रादेशों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होटल के प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री योशिव्ज मेनन) : (क) सोमवार, 28 मार्च, 1966 को अशोक होटल में को प्रेम सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ था ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

फसल बीमा योजना

5083. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 15 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 48 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) फसल बीमा योजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावित विधान की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार का फसल बीमा विधेयक को संसद् में कब तक पुरःस्थापित करने का विचार है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार संस्थानों में उप-संजी (डी इयान् वर मिश्र) : (क) जो राज्य फसल बीमे को प्रनिवार्यरूप में शुरू करना चाहते हैं वे प्रस्तावित विधान के अनुसार ऐसा कर सकेंगे ।

(ख) आणा है कमल बीमा सम्बन्धी बिल संसद में 1966 में पेश हो जायेगा ।

Scarcity of Foodgrains

5084. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) the steps taken and the programme and schemes executed upto the end of the first fortnight of April, 1966 to ease scarcity of foodgrains, fodder and drinking water and the unemployment situation in the drought-affected areas of different States;

(b) the total expenditure in each State for the relief works; and

(c) the estimated amount to be spent in each State for the remaining period of drought?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The following steps have been taken to ease scarcity of foodgrains, fodder, drinking water and the unemployment situation:

(i) Central allotments of wheat and coarse grains to the States have been increased considerably from about 6 lakhs tonnes in January 1966 to 8.28 lakhs tonnes in February and 10.4 lakhs tonnes in March, 1966. The allotments for April, 1966, are 9.18 lakhs tonnes. Instructions have been issued to the States concerned to issue 10 kg. of foodgrains per month per person on relief works. In addition, out of the wheat gifted by the World Food Programme, 3 thousand tonnes each have been allotted so far to the scarcity affected States of Maharashtra,

Mysore, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh, and 5 thousand tonnes each to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for gratuitous relief to the old, infirm people in these States. Gujarat, at their own request, have been allotted 1500 tonnes of wheat for this purpose so far. In addition to the allotments of foodgrains, milk powder, biscuits and vitamin tablets have also been allotted to these Scarcity-affected States for distribution to the vulnerable groups of population.

(ii) Regarding availability of fodder, the State Governments have been asked to conserve the grasses available in the forest areas to meet the fodder shortage. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and U.P. have also been requested to implement the Centrally Sponsored Fodder Banks Scheme on a priority basis. The Central Government also assisted the drought-affected States in locating the available surplus stocks of grass so that it could be utilised by the Scarcity-affected States. The Government of India have also released some coarse-grains for feeding cattle, etc.

(iii) State Governments have taken adequate steps for meeting the scarcity of drinking water. The works programmes include deepening, of existing wells and digging of new wells, repairing and constructing of tanks, etc. Drinking water is also being supplied by tankers, lorries, etc., wherever necessary.

(iv) In order to alleviate unemployment in the drought-affected areas, it has been decided to launch a series of relief works. All the scarcity-affected States have started these relief works in order to increase purchasing power of the affected population. About 23,500 relief works have been started employing about 22 lakhs people in the seven drought affected States, in the middle of April, 1966. At present the number of people on relief works is estimated to be about 25 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The information regarding the expenditure so far incurred and the estimates of expenditure to be incurred, is not available. However, the Central Government have so far sanctioned the following financial assistance for relief of scarcity:—

Name of State	Amount sanctioned as loan	
	1965-66	1966-67
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Madhya Pradesh	300	—
Orissa	45	100
Mysore	100	200
Rajasthan	100	200
Maharashtra	—	200

The provisions in the current year for such assistance total Rs. 30 crores, out of which Rs. 12 crores would be as grant and the remaining Rs. 18 crores for loans.

German Package Projects

5085. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) when the German Package Projects in India were introduced; and

(b) the areas and States in which this programme was worked out and the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Only one Project known as Indo-German Agricultural Development Project was introduced in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh with technical and financial assistance (in the form of equipment and material) from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The programme was launched in Rabi 1962-63.

(b) The German programme which has been in operation for 3½ years in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh, covered all the ten Blocks and 3946 villages in the district. In terms of

cultivating area, the coverage is 1.12 lakhs acres held by 53,520 cultivating families till 1964-65 out of the total area of 3.15 lakhs acres in the district.

Import of Sugar from U.S.S.R.

5086. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union offered large quantity of sugar to India for free distribution among children;

(b) if so, the quantity offered;

(c) when the offer was made;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government refused to accept the offer; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (e). The Soviet Ambassador conveyed to the Prime Minister of India on the 3rd March, 1966 the Soviet Government's offer of a gift of 50,000 tonnes of sugar and confectionery, 1,000 tonnes milk powder, 1,000 tonnes vegetable oil and some quantity of vitamin tablets for the relief of the food situation. As India is itself surplus in sugar, the Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. was informed that there was little point in our taking sugar and confectionery from outside. They have now decided to give additional 5,000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 1,400 tonnes of baby food and 1,000 tonnes of biscuits in lieu of sugar and confectionery offered initially.

Programme of Agricultural Investment

**5087. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Gokulanand Mohanty:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some experts from the Food and Agriculture

Organisation and the United Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organisation have arrived in India to help Government in preparing a programme of agricultural investment covering 32 million acres of farm land in all the sixteen States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

कुएं खोदने वाली मशीनों का आयात

5088. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम यूरोप के कुछ देशों से जिला इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कुएं खोदने वाली मशीनों का आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार कितने राज्यों के लिए ऐसी मशीनों का आयात करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) ये मशीनें कब तक आ जायेंगी तथा उनकी कीमत कितनी होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रयागचर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). नीदरलैंड तथा स्विट्जरलैंड की कुछ स्वीच्छक निकायों ने अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों की सहायता के लिए युनिसेफ के माध्यम से धन देने की पेशकश की है। इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है। अन्ध बातों के प्रतिरिक्त इस योजना का उद्देश्य राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, तथा गुजरात के अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए बोरिंग रिगों का आयात करना है।

Farmer Exchange Programme

5089. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recommendations regarding India's Agricultural Progress Farm Group of U. S. farm leaders under the farmer-to-farmer exchange programme; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited.

5091. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Company Law Board has completed a preliminary investigation into the mismanaged affairs of the India Belting & Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore, West Bengal; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company did not have any approval, as required by law, to the appointment of former Managing Director, who is fully deemed to have been responsible for such mismanaged affairs and share-misfeasance;

(c) whether it is a fact that the visiting officials to the company were not shown all books of accounts and papers;

(d) whether Government are contemplating to refer the matter to the Company Tribunal; and

(e) the reasons for delay in seizing the papers from the company as otherwise apprehension prevails these being falsified, altered or destroyed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir. Preliminary inquiries have been completed by the officers of the Company Law Board into the affairs of the India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd., Serampore, West Bengal.

(b) The appointment of former Managing Director was duly approved by the Central Government.

(c) No.

(d) No, Sir. The Government are not contemplating to refer the matter to the Companies Tribunal. It is, however, open to any aggrieved party to seek appropriate remedies either before the Companies Tribunal or a court of law.

(e) Inquiries made on the complaint do not disclose materials for ordering a search and/or seizure of books of accounts or documents.

Confirmation of Assistants/Section Officers in Department of Agriculture

5092. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in violation of the formula for conversion of 80 percent temporary posts into permanent ones, confirmation of Section Officers/Assistants has not been made in the Department of Agriculture since October, 1962 in spite of the fact that Section Officers/Assistants concerned have been officiating as such continuously for the last five years and more even though the question of the re-organisation of the Department of Agriculture arose much later; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir. The formula for the conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones includes other factors besides the percentage.

(b) The delay in the conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones was unavoidable owing to the re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Department of Agriculture. It is expected to take necessary steps in the matter in the near future.

Centralisation of Central Secretariat Service

5093. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Junior Section Officers/Assistants in the Departments other than the Department of Agriculture in his Ministry have been confirmed after October, 1962; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the centralization of the Service in the Ministry of Home Affairs as before October, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no such proposal at present under consideration of the Government.

Section Officers/Assistants in Department of Agriculture

5094. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the security of service and future prospects of Section Officers/Assistants in the Department of Agriculture who have remained temporary all these long years especially in view of the

impending policy of Government to declare temporary persons as surplus?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The existing rules and instructions laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs adequately ensure the security of service and future prospects of temporary Section Officers/Assistants in the various Departments including the Department of Agriculture.

Use of Fertilizers

5095. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Food and Agriculture Organisation Scheme, Model Farms will be set up in India to demonstrate the use of fertilizers; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन

5096. श्री रामेश्वरामन्थः
श्री प्रकाशबीर झास्वी :

क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या पंजाब के विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप हरियाणा प्रान्त और पंजाबी मूबा के क्षेत्रों के न्यूनाधिक तय होने के फल-स्वरूप विधान सभा और लोक सभा के चुनावों के लिये निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस परिसीमन कार्य के कब धारम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ?

बिचि बंभालव में राज्य-जंघी (भी बे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने एक प्रयाोग नयुक्त किया है जिसका प्रयोजन पंजाब के वर्तमान राज्य में से गठित किये जाने वाले पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों की वास्तविक सीमाएं निर्धारित करना है और पंजाब के वर्तमान राज्य के उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की सीमाएं उपदर्शित करना है जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के संपाश्विक है। हरियाणा और पंजाब राज्यों के क्षेत्रों के पुनः सभंजन के परिणामस्वरूप निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन में कोई तबदोली करने का प्रश्न इस समय नहीं उठता है।

Enquiry into Air India crash near France in January, 1966

5097. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the Air India Boeing air crash near France on the 24th January, 1966 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Hotels in India with Collaboration with American International Hotels

5098. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the American International Continental Hotels to set up hotels in India in collaboration with Government;

(b) if so, the contemplated terms of collaboration;

(c) the places where such hotels are to be set up; and

(d) the hotel capacity to be created at each place under this arrangement?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Government have not so far permitted Messrs Intercontinental Hotels Corporation of America to set up hotels in India. A proposal regarding collaboration between an Indian hotel company and Messrs Intercontinental Hotels Corporation has been received recently and is under examination. This proposal envisages the renovation and expansion of an existing hotel in Bombay as also putting up a new hotel adjacent to this hotel. The proposal is that these two hotels will have between them a minimum of 450 residential rooms as against the present 245 rooms in the existing hotel.

Company Secretaries

5099. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government hold the examination of Company Secretaries to place at the disposal of management of public sector and private sector companies, the services of qualified personnel to man the position of Company Secretaries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are about 100 persons qualified in the above examination whose services have not been utilised so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Government has set up an Advisory Board on a non-statutory basis, who hold qualifying examinations needed for manning the posts of Company Secretaries. The statute does not, however, enjoin the compulsory employment of qualified Secretaries by the companies.

(b) 95 candidates have so far passed the Final Examination for Company Secretaries. Out of them, 50 candi-

dates have been awarded the Government Diploma in Company Secretaryship. 45 candidates are either undergoing practical training now or are awaiting their practical training. Of the qualified candidates, 23 are employed in the private sector, 23 in Government Departments and 4 in Government Companies.

(c) Government do not accept any responsibility to provide employment to the qualified candidates. They have, however, circulated complete details of the candidates to all important Chambers of Commerce, Government Companies and the Bureau of Public Enterprises with the request that they may consider these cases for suitable employment befitting their qualifications.

Company Secretaries

5100. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the qualified Company Secretaries deputed for practical training for six months undergo great hardships because of the fact that they are not given stipend during the period;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made that the large funds collected by the Company Law Board from various sources by way of penalties, fees and fines, should be utilised for organising the profession of Company Secretaries; and

(c) if so, the reason for not giving stipend to Company Secretary-trainees as done in the case of trainees of allied professions like Chartered Accountants, Cost and Works Accountants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) It has recently come to the knowledge of the Department of Company Affairs through a copy of a representation made by the Company Secretaries Association of India to the Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha had made cer-

tain recommendations in this regard and the views exchanged between the Estimates Committee and this Department may be seen at pages 8 to 9; 37 to 38 of the 86th Report (Third Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee (1965-66). The matter is, however, under consideration of Government.

राजस्थान का महस्थान

5101. श्री भोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विमकांसिन विश्वविद्यालय के वैज्ञानिकों का एक दल राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को उर्वरा क्षेत्र में बदलने के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन करने के लिए हाल ही में राजस्थान गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा पेश की गई रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). पूछी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

West Coast Canal

5102. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the West Coast Canal in Kerala upto Mangalore during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the alignment of the Canal has been completed; and

(c) when the work will commence?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The information required has been called from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

राजस्थान में बीज फार्म

5103. श्री भोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1960 से 1965 तक राजस्थान के कोटा डिवीजन में केन्द्र द्वारा कितने बीज फार्म खोले गये ;

(ख) इन फार्मों के लिये कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई ;

(ग) क्या उन सब किसानों को, जिनकी भूमि अर्जित की गई थी मुद्रावजा दे दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि दी गई और वह किस दर पर दी गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Jayanti Shipping Company

5104. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1198 on the 19th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Shipping Board has unanimously resolved that a shipping expert and a representative of the Reserve Bank of India should be associated with the Committee of Inquiry appointed to investigate the affairs of the Jayanti Shipping Company;

(b) whether the said Resolution has been communicated to Government; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Resolution in question was passed by a majority of the non-official members of the National Shipping Board at its meeting held on 4th April 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Enquiry Committee has been empowered to associate such experts with its work as and when necessary.

Licences for Sugar Factories

5105. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences for Sugar factories have been issued to Cooperatives this year;

(b) how many applications were received from Gujarat State; and

(c) how many have been approved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Letters of intent have been issued in 1965/66 for the establishment of 17 new cooperative sugar factories.

(b) and (c). 11 applications (including one from joint stock) were received for establishment of new sugar factories in Gujarat State. Letters of intent have been issued in 1965/1966 for the establishment of 2 cooperative sugar factories. 6 cases are under consideration. The remaining 3 cases have not been found suitable on account of inadequate availability of sugarcane.

Accident to L.A.C. Viscount

**5106. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Brij Behari Mehrotra:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Transport Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Viscount on a flight from Mohanbari to Calcutta got one of its tyres burst while landing at Gauhati Airport on the 22nd April, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). No, Sir, There was no tyre burst on the Viscount aircraft which operated the Mohanbari-Calcutta service on the 22nd April, 1966. However, during the transit inspection by the Aircraft Maintenance Engineer at Gauhati it was noticed that the right inner wheel tyre was flat. This tyre was replaced.

The right outer wheel tyre, although serviceable, was also replaced as a precautionary measure. It is suspected that the right inner wheel tyre got punctured at some stage after landing. Every endeavour is made to keep runway and taxiways clear of stones and other sharp objects.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

5107. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a fully autonomous body on the recommendations of experts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the reorganisation; and

(d) the details of the reconstituted body?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 6274/66]

Grain Silo in Calcutta Port

5108. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grain Silo in the Calcutta Port has been out of commission since February, 1965;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this and remedial measures taken; and

(c) the extent to which non-functioning of the Silo is affecting the unloading rate of vessels carrying foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The silo at Calcutta was out of commission from middle of February, 1966 (and not 1965) to about the middle of April, 1966 as the electrical wiring system in the magnetic head pulley of the belt-conveyor feeding the silo was burnt out. The element was repaired by the Calcutta Port Commissioners pending receipt of a spare pulley from the U.K. and the conveyor has been put into operation.

(c) The normal rate of unloading of food vessels was, however, maintained by effecting grain discharge at additional berths and using cranes and other available facilities.

Meeting of Commonwealth Law Ministers

5109. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last week of April, 1966, a meeting of the Commonwealth Law Ministers was held in London;

(b) if so, the purpose of the meeting and decisions, if any, taken in the meeting; and

(c) whether there was any proposal for setting up of a legal section in the Commonwealth Secretariat with headquarters at London?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) The purpose of the meeting was (i) to formulate uniform procedure in the Commonwealth countries for extradition of fugitive offenders and enforcement of maintenance orders, and (ii) to discuss the subjects relating to setting up of a Legal Section in the Commonwealth Secretariat and creation of Commonwealth/Regional Court of Appeal.

The decisions taken were:

(i) to recommend to the participating Governments to enact legislation relating to extradition of fugitive offenders and facilities for enforcement of maintenance orders in conformity with the provisions agreed at the Conference;

(ii) to recommend to the Prime Ministers' Conference the proposal of setting up of a Legal Section in the Commonwealth Secretariat on a small scale; and

(iii) the proposal regarding Commonwealth/Regional Court of Appeal should not be discussed at the Conference as a Majority of the Commonwealth countries were against such a court, but the countries interested in the proposal may take opportunity to exchange their views outside the Conference.

(c) Yes.

I.A.C. Offices in rented buildings

1510. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation,

Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Offices of the Indian Airlines Corporation are maintained in rented houses in Bombay and other places;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to build permanent buildings for the accommodation of the offices;

(c) if so, when these are likely to be constructed; and

(d) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism, (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Corporation's administrative offices at Bombay the administrative and booking offices at Calcutta and the Headquarters offices at Delhi are located in their own buildings. The remaining administrative and booking offices at various stations are located in rented buildings. The Corporation's Airlines House at Madras has just been completed to which the administrative offices will be moved shortly.

(b) The Corporation propose to construct permanent buildings at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Cochin, Bangalore, Agartala, Silchar and Srinagar.

(c) Tenders for construction of Airlines House at Ahmedabad are being invited. Efforts are being made to get suitable plots of land at other places.

(d) The estimated cost of construction of buildings at the various places is:

Ahmedabad	Rs. 6.50 lakhs.
Hyderabad	Rs. 3.00 "
Nagpur	Rs. 3.00 "
Cochin	Rs. 3.75 "
Bangalore	Rs. 3.75 "
Agartala	Rs. 2.00 "
Silchar	Rs. 1.65 "
Srinagar	Rs. 3.00 "

Sugar Factories in Punjab

**5111. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:**

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar factories in Punjab have made requests recently for their expansion; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have received applications from 4 sugar factories in Punjab for expansion of their crushing capacities. Three of these factories have been allowed to increase their crushing capacities while the case of the fourth factory has not been found suitable due to inadequate cane availability. One of the factories which has been granted an expansion licence has applied for further expansion. This application has been received recently and is under consideration.

Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore

5112. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of towns and cities in Mysore State with one lakh and more of population;

(b) whether Government have supplied sufficient food-grains to introduce informal rationing in these towns or cities; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not introducing either informal or statutory rationing in these towns or cities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The following six towns and cities in Mysore State have a population of one lakh and more:—

1. Bangalore;
2. Mysore;
3. Hubli Dharwar;
4. Kolar Gold Fields;
5. Mangalore; and
6. Belgaum.

(b) and (c). Government of India do not earmark any part of the foodgrains supplied to a State for any specific purpose. The reasonable requirements of all the deficit States are taken into account and the available resources of the Central Government are distributed on as equitable a basis as possible.

Informal rationing is already in force in Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields. Elsewhere, foodgrains are generally available in the open market and need has not yet been felt by the State Government for the introduction of informal rationing.

Import of Foreign Animals

5113. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made to Government for the import of foreign animals like Gazelle and Antelope of African origin and American origin for multiplication in India's game reserves; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes Sir. The suggestion has recently been made by the Honourable Member himself.

(b) The suggestion is under consideration of the Government of India.

New River Steamer Route to Assam

5114. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1207 on the 19th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of having a new river steamer route to Assam through Burma via river Kaladan and rivers Dnateswari and Saireng in the Mizo Hills district;

(b) if so, whether any hydrographic survey has been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The feasibility of such a proposition has not so far been considered.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss due to Cancellation of Flights

5115. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state the amount of loss sustained due to cancellation of I.A.C. flights during the last two months?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): In the month of February, 1966 out of a total of 2850 scheduled services, 37 services were cancelled, that is about 1.3 per cent. Similar information about March, 1966 is not readily available and is being collected.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the possible loss on account of cancellation of these services because it is not possible to work out how many passengers actually did not travel by subsequent flights or by special flights that were arranged on some occasions.

I.A.R.I. New Delhi

5116. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats available in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi during the year 1965-66;

(b) the basis on which they were distributed among the students from all the States and State-wise distribution of the same; and

(c) how many seats have been given to the students from Mysore during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) During the 1965-66 session of the Post-Graduate School of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, which commenced from October, 1965, 54 students were admitted to the M.Sc. and 76 to the Ph.D. courses in various branches of agricultural science.

(b) The selection of candidates for 1965-66, as in other years,—was purely on the basis of merit. No quota of seats is reserved for any particular State.

(c)	No. of students from Mysore admitted to	
	M.Sc.	Ph.D.
1964-65 Session	3	5
1965-66 Session	1	5

Agricultural Programmes in Mysore

5117. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Mysore for agricultural programmes in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall if any, in expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan Report of the Planning Commission indicated an outlay of Rs. 41.05 crores for the Agricultural Sector of Mysore State. The State Government envisaged in their Third Plan Report an outlay of Rs. 40.40 crores. In their draft Annual Plan for 1966-67, the Government of Mysore have indicated that on the basis of actual outlays in the Agriculture section for the year 1961-62 to 1964-65 and the anticipated outlay for 1965-66, the likely expenditure on Agricultural programmes in Mysore during the Third Plan period would be about Rs. 54.96 crores.

(c) The question of shortfall does not arise.

Aerodrome at Kanpur

5118. **Shri Brij Basi Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to build a new civil aerodrome at Kanpur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The question of developing a civil aerodrome for Kanpur is under examination.

Supply of Coca Cola Bottles

5119. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:

Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bottles of Coca Cola sent outside Delhi by pure Drink Company in a year;

(b) the quantity of sugar and drinking water sent outside Delhi as a result thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not banning the export of these cold drinks outside Delhi keeping in view the scarcity of cold drinks in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Rationing in Delhi

5120. **Shri Vishram Prasad :**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the rationing system in Delhi, a rice-eater can draw any quantity of wheat and rice for the remaining quantity but the wheat-eaters are supplied only one or two kilos of rice in a month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that any person could declare himself to be a rice-eater or wheat-eater and he has not to give any proof in support thereof; and

(c) if so, whether the wheat-eaters are not facing difficulties because of this arrangement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A rice-eater can draw any quantity of wheat within the total quantity of foodgrains avail-

able to his ration card and the balance in rice, subject to the condition that the rice drawn by him will not be more than 50 of the total foodgrains admissible on his card.

A wheat-eater can also draw any quantity of wheat within the quantity of foodgrains available to his card and the balance quantity in rice, only with the difference that the maximum quantity of rice that he can draw is 1 Kg. per month.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Wheat-eaters are not expected to experience any difficulty on account of a smaller limit having been imposed on the quantity of rice that they can draw on their ration cards.

Indigenous wheat supplied under Rationing in Delhi

5121. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the period since when the indigenous wheat being supplied under rationing in Delhi had been stocked in godowns; and

(b) whether it has been sample tested to ascertain that it is not injurious to health?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The indigenous wheat currently being issued in Delhi was procured by Punjab Government from May, 1965 onwards.

(b) This wheat is checked at the time of receipt as well as at the time of issue to ration shops and has been found to be quite fit for human consumption.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION No. 3533, DATED 12-4-1966, REGARDING PROCUREMENT OF PADDY AND RICE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): For the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3533, answered on the 12th April, 1966, the following may be substituted:

"(a) During the period from December, 1965 to February 1966 the Food Corporation of India purchased a quantity of 265 tonnes of rice in Mannargudi and 70 tonnes of rice in Thanjavur area from the millers. No paddy was procured from the producers in these areas and there was no delay in making payment for the purchase of rice mentioned above.

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

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THERMO-NUCLEAR EXPLOSION BY CHINA

Mr. Speaker: I have received a calling-attention-notice about the explosion of a nuclear bomb by China, and I have admitted it. Shri Kamath might read it out now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the one relating to power shortage?

Mr. Speaker: I can admit only one calling-attention-notice today. I shall admit the calling-attention-notice relating to power shortage, for tomorrow.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): When you admit calling-attention-notices, at least those persons who are interested should be informed about it.

Mr. Speaker: There is still time. The hon. Minister has asked for some

time. I shall inform all the hon. Members concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the hon. Ministers are asking for some time, then what is the sense in asking for calling-attention-notices to be taken up here? I have a particular point to make, on this issue, if you, Sir, would permit me. On this calling-attention-notice, as a matter of fact yesterday I saw you also. I seldom like to go and ask for this calling-attention-notice or that calling-attention-notice to be taken up. We have been feeling quite exercised about this matter.

We gave notice of a calling-attention-notice regarding this particular matter when the information was furnished by the USA, and we wanted it to be discussed at that time, and we wanted that our Government should have reacted to it. We wanted that the Government should register their protest against it even earlier. But we were denied of that opportunity by our not having been permitted to raise it by way of a calling-attention-notice. Therefore, it is only natural that we feel excited about it.

Even for this post-mortem sort of thing, for which we have given a calling-attention-notice, we do not know what has happened to our notice, and you are asking Shri Kamath now to read out the notice. What is the practice followed? If you have admitted it, and if the Government have intimated to you, then there must be some uniform rule about it.

Mr. Speaker: There is a uniform rule, and we are following it always. The hon. Member has unnecessarily made that complaint. Of course, notices had been given earlier and I had disallowed them, because I thought that there was nothing that we could do here. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has also written to me this morning that now this would be a post-mortem examination. But I do not think that even if we had examined it earlier during its life, when the earlier notice was given, we could have prevented it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It should be discussed now.

Mr. Speaker: It is only now that we can take it up. I have received Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's calling-attention-notice also and I have admitted all these notices. I am going to inform all the hon. Members concerned. The hon. Minister may make the statement at 4 P.M. Meanwhile, I have included the names of the Members on the earlier calling-attention-notices also on this notice, and the names have been clubbed on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The explosion of a thermonuclear bomb by China and the reaction of the Government of India thereto."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): With your permission, Government would like to make the statement at four o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister wants time up to four o'clock. So, I shall fix it up for four o'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please fix it a little later, because you have called a meeting of the committee at 3-30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we make it 4.30 P.M.? At 3.30 P.M., there is a meeting that I have got, and most of the Members will be there. Shall we make it 4-30 P.M. or 5 P.M.?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let it be at 5 P.M.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambaiapuzha): Let it be at 5 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: All right, we shall take it up at 5 P.M.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What I could not appreciate was this. You say that if you had admitted it earlier, it would not have stopped this explosion. Do we take up calling-attention-notices on such matters only when they will stop something or are we just inviting the attention of Government to that matter so that thereby we would be enabled to register our protest in that matter? That is far more effective. What is being done elsewhere? How are we going to stop things from here? Are we going to do it now?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): I am also of the opinion that if you had given us time to discuss this matter here at that time by accepting our call attention notice, we would at least have created public opinion against it and would have informed those countries who are friendly with us by our discussion. I am sure we would have made an impact on China as well.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; both agree there.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): At 5 P.M. there is a half an hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: All right; at 4.30 P.M. this will be taken up.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May we know the names of the Members put down in that notice?

Mr. Speaker: We will put it on the notice board. Members might also be informed.

12.25 hrs.

SURRENDER TO CUSTODY BY
MEMBER

(Shri Biren Dutta)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 8th May 1966, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Hazaribagh:—

"Shri Biren Dutta, Member, Lok Sabha, admitted to this jail this morning."

Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री सधु लिथदे (मुंगेर) : कार्य सूची के ऊपर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें श्री कुछ नहीं है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): What is this telegram about? Are we to understand that Shri Biren Dutta has again been arrested and put in jail under DIR?

Mr. Speaker: This is the information I have received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Home Minister is there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is the time when people are released. Why should Shri Biren Dutta be put into jail?

Mr. Speaker: I have read out the information I have received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are two unfortunate Members who have not been released, Shri Dasaratha Deb and Shri Biren Dutta. Let the Home Minister make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: I have received this telegram, I have to read it to the House. How can the Home Minister read that? Does he want the Home Minister to read that statement?

I have received the following communication dated 12th April from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Hazaribagh:

"I am to inform that Shri Biren Dutta, Member, Lok Sabha, has been released from this jail on 11th April 1966....."

This is something else.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This Government has gone completely mad... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: These are two communications that have been received. I will read both again and Members might do whatever they like about them.

I have received the following communication dated 12th April, 1966 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Hazaribagh:

"I am to inform that Shri Biren Dutta, Member, Lok Sabha, has been released from this jail on 11th April 1966 at 8.20 P.M. on parole for 15 days".

From the date of release, he was on parole. That was the first information we got. Now, this is the second:

"Shri Biren Dutta, Member, Lok Sabha, admitted to this jail this morning".

He has gone back after that. This is dated 8th May, 1966. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

श्री हुकम चम्भ कक्काब : (दबास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार ने 24 प्रादमियों को जेल में रखा हुआ है। वह लोग मर रहे हैं, उनको छोड़ा नहीं जा रहा है। मन्पासी लॉग प्रधान मंत्री से भी मिने थें और उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिया था, लेकिन उसके बाद भी कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम इस पर इस समय विचार नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 24 सन्यासी हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य जो कहेंगे वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मुझे कार्य पूची पर कुछ कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहर जाइये, पहले मुझे कागज ले कर लेने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर उस के पहले आ सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन्यासियों की हत्या हो रही है और यह सरकार उनको छोड़ नहीं रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । मैंने आपसे कहा है कि मैंने आपको इजाजत नहीं दी है । अब आप जो कहेंगे वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, **

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
FINANCE ACCOUNTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. K. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6264/66].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF KANDLA PORT TRUST

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the pe-

riod from 29th February, 1964 to 31st March, 1964 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6265/66].

SUGAR CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1966

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Control) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1966 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6266/66].

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर यह है कि मैंने एक बिट्टी आपको 6 मई को लिखी थी और उसमें विनती की थी कि जो प्रिविलेज कमेटी का पांचवां रपट है उसके ऊपर नियम के अनुसार हमने प्रस्ताव दिया था कि उस पर बहस की जाय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहर जाइए । वह मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेयर्स को भेजा हुआ है । जवाब आने दीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप सुन तो लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दफा मैं अब सुनूँ और एक दफा जब जवाब आये तब लूँ यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको इतनी दफे कहा, मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता । आप बैठ जाइए

**Not recorded.

12.31 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri R. R. Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64, Audit Report (Civil), 1965 and Audit Report (Commercial, 1965 and Finance Accounts, 1963-64 relating to the Ministries of Finance (including Planning Commission), Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) and Home Affairs (relating to Andaman Administration), Industry, Iron and Steel, Mines and Metals, Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation), Department of Social Welfare, Ministries of Supply and Technical Development, Transport and Aviation and Works, Housing and Urban Development.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information and clarification. I believe this is the first report by the new Public Accounts Committee constituted for this year. When these parliamentary committees were constituted for this year, 1966-67, we had, many of us, looked forward with hope and confidence, nay, many of us were almost sanguine that in consonance with the highest traditions of the best parliaments of the world, you who have set up new precedents in the Lok Sabha, would also set up a newer one by appointing a Member of the Opposition as the Chairman of one of the parliamentary committees at least.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Never, never.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We would have been happy if you had done so, but I am constrained to say that you have not thought it fit to appoint one of the Members of the Opposition as Chairman of one of the parliamentary committees. We would

be grateful if you would kindly let us know your point of view on this question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Since Mr. Kamath has brought this up, I would like to add that it really is depressing for us to find certain conventions, the appropriateness of which has been recognised by everybody even in this House, are not being sought to be pursued.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not one. We have raised it several times.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Public Accounts Committee story has already been related by Mr. Kamath. This kind of thing goes on being done from year to year.

In the case of the Public Undertakings Committee, I was stunned one day to discover that on the Committee there was a leader of a particular group in the opposition, but at the same time, when there was a vacancy, the appointment of the chairmanship was made quite disregarding the claims of a very important member of the opposition who happened to be there, and who was also in possession of much administrative experience. A Congress Member was again put up as Chairman.

It is entirely in your discretion. We are unfortunately not in a position to question that discretion, it would not be right for us to do so, but in spite of these discretionary powers and authorities, surely certain conventions have got to grow in this country, or this facade of parliamentary activity had better be said good-bye to altogether. Either we try to work the parliamentary system in the proper spirit, or we call a spade a spade and carry on what Mr. Setalvad and his friends call a dictatorship functioning under the garb of a Constitution in this country.

I am sorry to have to say this, but Mr. Kamath has brought this up, and

he has done it very rightly, and all of us react in the same way, and we do feel very aggrieved that in regard to these committees of Parliament, the demands of the Opposition which are not exorbitant, which are not unreasonable, which are entirely in conformity with parliamentary practice and the spirit of the working of Parliament, continue to be disregarded.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): I wish to endorse all that my two hon. friends have said on this occasion and on this matter.

I have no complaint so far as the present Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is concerned. He did very good work last year, we all bear testimony to that. The Committee's reports under his chairmanship in regard to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Khadi Commission met with general approval in the country and appreciation in this House also. But the main point remains there.

Is the Speaker to be functioning as the Governor or the President does, or is he to exercise his own individual discretion and judgment in regard to this matter? That is one point. That I would like the Speaker to keep in mind, because we do not find that he has had the opportunity of exercising his own judgment from the manner in which these things have happened till now.

Secondly, many of the States, I am sure on the advice of the Speaker here, either yourself or your predecessor, have chosen to follow the British practice of inviting some one or other of the leaders of the Opposition to become the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Only the other day they all met you, and you must have seen how it is that quite a number of them belong to the Opposition. And yet in this House consistently, for good or bad reasons, according to me bad reasons, Speaker after Speaker has been accepting the advice tendered formally or infor-

mally either by the ruling party or the Government—it is not for me to distinguish between them. Anyhow, the result is that although the House has brought into existence three committees—not one or two, a third one also has been added—and there were opportunities for the Speaker to have invited one or two of the leaders of the Opposition or their prominent colleagues to become the Chairman of one or two of these committees, the opportunity has not been availed of by the Speaker, and I hope that the Speaker would consider it high time, I would not say to follow the example of the States but to act up to the advice that the Speaker himself has been giving to the Speakers in the States—I do not know whether I should call it advice, because these Speakers are completely independent—and the practice that the Speakers at the State level have set up in such a healthy and wholesome parliamentary manner.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I have only briefly to submit that perhaps there is need for you to appoint a committee, or seek the assistance of a committee, to advise you on a thorough reform and review of the conventions, procedures and certain methods in the working of the House. I think it is very important that this House, which has functioned relatively efficiently even in turbulent times under your speakership, should be able to make a beginning for devising more efficient methods of parliamentary control in an over-all way, and it is in this context that I would also like to make a plea that the opposition should be given a certain definite recognition embodied in conventions and practices of this House. It would be proper for you to consider certain appointments to be given to Members of the Opposition, because this secures better participation, greater confidence in the Opposition, in the whole enterprise of Government. I should like very much to mention here that in this respect, even some of the State legislatures happen to have a lead

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

over us. They have certain committees which are presided over by the leaders in the opposition and I would like to make a plea in this context that this should be considered and also the question of a committee for undertaking a reform and review of the various conventions and procedures of this House should be considered by you.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I find myself entirely in agreement with Prof. Mukerjee and Prof. Ranga. I think that here we have got a sizeable opposition. Even if the opposition were not so numerous as it is here, even then I think the opposition must have something to do with parliamentary committees and set-up. It should not only be the business of the ruling party that they should monopolise all offices; they should believe in the socialist pattern of society and distribute some of the offices among Members of the opposition. Moreover I think the opposition is already quite responsible but if they are asked to do some work in the line of chairmanship of these committees I think they will become more responsible. You know sometimes the person who wants to wreck a ship is made the captain of the ship. I do not say they want to wreck any ship. I believe they should be given a chance in these committees. Thirdly, this is a wholesome practice which is being followed in other democracies of the world. Our democracy is called the biggest democracy. If this biggest democracy in this world does not set up such good precedents. I do not know what the people will think of it; I think our democracy will become a kind of reactionary democracy. Therefore, I want our democracy to be progressive. More and more chances should be given to the opposition in these things. One thing more. The Congress Party appoints the Khadi commission and this body and that body; it is they who spend the money. Now a person who spends

the money cannot be asked to audit the performance in terms of spending; somebody outside, an outside agency should be called upon to do that. Therefore, I support Prof. Mukerjee and Prof. Ranga.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक परम्परा और सिद्धान्त का सम्बन्ध है मैं श्री होरेन मुकर्जी और प्रोफेसर रंगा से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ लेकिन व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से मैं अपना एक अनुभव आपसे प्रवश्य कहना चाहूंगा इस नाते से कि मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का गत वर्ष भी एक सदस्य था और इस समय भी सदस्य हूँ, अपने अनुभव की दृष्टि से निष्पक्ष रूप से विरोधी दल का सदस्य होने के नाते यह कह सकता हूँ कि जहां तक उसके वर्तमान चैयरमैन का सम्बन्ध है जितनी दृढ़ता से जितनी गम्भीरता से जितना निष्पक्ष होकर उन्होंने अपने कार्य को निबाहा है उतना हर एक नहीं कर सकता इसलिए नहीं कि वह इस समय सदन में बैठे हुए हैं बल्कि मैं उनकी पीठ के पीछे भी इस बात को निवेदन कर चुका हूँ और मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र भी लिखा है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं सिद्धान्त के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि इतना प्रवश्य ध्यान रखा जाय कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी पार्लियामेंट का एक भाग है और जो काम पार्लियामेंट समय की तंगी होने के कारण नहीं कर पाती उस को वह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी को सौंपती है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के जो निर्णय होते हैं उन पर जो उस के सुझाव होते हैं वे साधारण सुझाव नहीं होते। पिछली बार भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चैयरमैन ने और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने निर्णय लिया वह बड़े साहस और हिम्मत की बात थी और मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि उसके लिए कितनी कठिनाई से होकर उन को शायद निकलना पड़ा। बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार की स्थिति धादी

कमिशन और दूसरे संगठनों की है। कुछ निर्णय तो इस प्रकार के होते हैं जो कमेटी के सुझावों को व्यावहारिक रूप देने के लिए अधिकारियों को या मंत्रालय को प्राप सौंप देते हैं या जिन लोगों ने गड़बड़ी की है उनके ऊपर कार्यवाही करने के लिए वर्ष के अन्त में भेजते हैं। मैं अपने निजी अनुभव के आधार पर मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 5, 5 और 6, 6 वर्ष कमेटी को अपने निर्णय लिये हुए हो गये हैं लेकिन कोई उस के ऊपर किसी तरह की कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाती है।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज यह कि जो जिम्मेदार सेक्रेटरी या ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी हैं और उनके ऊपर गम्भीर आरोप पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने किये हैं जिसमें कि करोड़ों रुपये का सवाल है, न केवल सेक्रेटरी और ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी बल्कि मिनिस्टर भी उनमें शामिल हैं। इस बार जो स्टील की रिपोर्ट आई है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रिपोर्टों को डिस्कस करने लग जायेंगे ?

श्री उकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं डिस्कस नहीं कर रहा मैं तो आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि परम्परा की दृष्टि से आप उसके लिए कोई एक ऐसी परम्परा स्थापित करें कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी जिस प्रकार से निर्णय लेती है वह उस के निर्णय केवल सुझाव बन कर किताबों में न रह जाए बल्कि उनके आधार पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक बात है।
Enough has been said.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: We do not want to say anything personal. The present incumbent has done good work. All the other previous chairmen have done good work. But it is not a personal matter.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed that. I have heard all the hon. Members on this side as well as on that side. I mean the Congress side also, in my front. Therefore, certainly I shall keep that in mind. At this moment, I can only say that; nothing further at this moment.

Now, the statement by the Finance Minister.

12.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : RELEASE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO BUSINESSMEN FOR TRAVEL ABROAD LAID ON THE TABLE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): With your permission, I wish to make a statement on behalf of the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The statement might be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let it be read out.

Mr. Speaker: Already 45 minutes is over; it is long; so it may be laid. If it is necessary certainly I will allow one or two questions. It may be laid on the Table of the House.

[The statement was laid on the Table—Placed in Library. See No. LT-6287/88].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Does it contain information with regard to what you on that day—I do not say, complained, but said about your own case?

Mr. Speaker: I have to correct that. It was brought to my notice that besides the amount that I was entitled to as a Member of Parliament, I had asked something for my medical check-up and some little amount, it was £ 10 or 12, was given to me. Then, I did not press for more; I remained silent and therefore, it was understood that probably I was satisfied and therefore no further action was taken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Strange are the ways of Government.

Mr. Speaker: I do not have any grievance on that account. I have told the facts now. The Finance Minister conveyed to me that because I kept silent, therefore, it was interpreted that I did not want more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That means that the Government wants you to go down on your knees and beg of them.

Mr. Speaker: I have no grievance. It is finished.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to know whether in this statement the name of that person who took £ 10,000 is there. I may be wrong.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen that; all details are there; the full list is being put in the library; you may examine it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About that particular matter, I can say that we have enquired into that; there is no one....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Aminchand Pyarelal.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He has not been given; how much he has been given is there in the statement.

12.46 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY TO S. Q. NO. 1334 RE. TRANSLATION OF INDIAN ACTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): While replying to supplementaries on starred question No. 1334 on the floor of this House on the 26th April, 1966 I had stated *inter alia* that till the other day we had part-time members. We have done away with that. The correct position is that the offices

of part-time members would continue on the Commission but in a modified form with officials or non-officials nominated by each State Government at their discretion. The mistake occurred inadvertently.

12.50 hrs.

RE. HEALTH OF MEMBER

(SHRI SARJOO PANDEY)

Mr. Speaker: I had asked Shri Shukla to make a statement about the health of Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): We have been concerned with the state of health of Shri Sarjoo Pandey and this morning we have seen Press reports that yesterday he broke his fast on persuasion by some SSP leaders. There is nothing further that is to be added to it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister or anybody else for that matter has been keenly waiting for his fast to be broken. But my concern is only this. The hon. Member went on hunger strike on the 1st of May, and if I am correct, we did table a Calling Attention Notice also. We wanted to refer to this matter when the second reading of the Finance Bill was under discussion, and we purposely mentioned it then. In such cases, at least in future, early action should be taken to let us know the full facts. At least within these 10 days, the hon. Minister could have taken the trouble of ringing up Lucknow and made an effort to see how he is. We have also read in the newspapers that he has broken his fast.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We know about the state of his health. He has been on hunger-strike at Lucknow since the first of May. There has been an increase of nausea, and he was very weak. And now he has broken his fast and so he should be improving now.

12.51 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COIR BOARD

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by SRO No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for the next term to be specified by the Central Government."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by SRO No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for the next term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

12.52 hrs.

KERALA-BUDGET 1966-67 GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KERALA)—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1966-67. The time taken so far is 45 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will it continue for the whole day?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Shri N. Sreekanth Nair to continue his speech.

Shri N. Sreekanth Nair (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was ex-

plaining how the State of Kerala has been denied electricity and the capacity to generate electricity; during the past five year Plans. Whenever the State of Kerala advanced a claim or brought forward a scheme for producing electricity, some neighbouring States would bring forward a frivolous complaint or a frivolous dispute and immediately, the Central Water and Power Commission would say, "stop it." So much so, that the State of Kerala is now one of the most backward States where electricity is least available, in spite of the fact that it is a State with the highest or the maximum water capacity for producing electricity.

Another strange aspect is that our administration has been so weak that they succumbed to any political pressure put on the State for giving some foreign country financial patronage. I am referring to the Sholayar scheme. Yugoslavia wanted to experiment on the production of machinery for generating electricity, and the poor State of Kerala was asked to shoulder the responsibility so much so that the scheme has never been completed and I do not know whether it will be useful to the State, whether the expenditure incurred on it would be of any use to the State when it is completed. This has been the attitude of the Union Government towards the State of Kerala. The present position of electricity there is, we have only used up eight per cent of our capacity for generating electricity. So, unfortunately, we will be short of power even after the expiry of the Fourth Plan period. That is why we have been crying hoarse for getting a thermal plant established there.

The Committee on Public Undertakings, at page 32 of its 27th Report on Planning, Management and Administration of Kerala State Government Companies has stated as follows, in respect of paragraphs 46-47,

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

in its summary of conclusions/recommendations:

"The Committee examined the question of power shortage in the State and are convinced that if a thermal station is not installed in the State, difficulties, in so far as industrial production in the State is concerned, are bound to continue.

No industry can thrive if it has to reduce production to one half for about 100 days in a year. There are several new factories and additional new plants in the existing factories which have been erected in many parts of the Kerala State which are waiting for power in order to be commissioned. Such a state of affairs if allowed to continue is bound to have adverse effects on the economy of the State. The present power cut is for six months. In an already densely populated State, the creation of further unemployment by lay-off of industrial workers, creates several social problems. The Committee feel that a 100 MW Thermal Unit would meet the requirements of the State in full."

This is also what the State Planning Committee had said. This is what was promised by the earlier Finance Ministers too, but we heard the Home Minister telling us yesterday that they are ready to give a 30 MW thermal plant. This is quite inadequate for the requirements of Kerala, especially in view of the fact that we have been neglected in the past and we have been deliberately prevented by the Central Water and Power Commission from producing more electricity. When we ask for electricity, we are denied electricity because it is said we have no major industries, and because there are no industries, there are no railways. So, this vicious circle goes on: no electricity, and therefore no industry and

therefore no railways. The vicious circle goes on like this, and we have to cut it at as many points as possible.

So, what is the overall position? In regard to unemployment, our position is that towards the end of the third Five Year Plan, we had a backlog of unemployment of 8.45 lakhs. During the fourth Plan period we are supposed to have another 9.11 lakh of unemployed people who should be seeking jobs. Therefore, at the end of the Fourth Plan period, we will have about 17.5 lakh people without any jobs, and for whom we have to provide jobs. This is a very high figure. Even with the fullest sympathy of the Government of India, we can never give employment for all these people. So, the State Planning Committee decided to evolve a scheme by which at least the number of unemployed people should not go beyond the Third Five Year Plan period. For that, the Committee demanded that Rs. 1,020 crores may be spent in the State during the Fourth Plan period. It was split by the Committee into the State sector, with Rs. 442 crores, the Central Sector with Rs. 328 crores and the private sector with Rs. 252 crores. In the first year of the fourth Five Year Plan, according to the budget prepared for our State by the Union Government in co-operation with the State Government which also is now controlled by the Union Government, the development expenditure envisaged is Rs. 50.04 crores. That is exactly one-twenty-fifth or four per cent of the scheme of the plan outlay demanded by the State Planning Committee. If this goes at this rate, if the plan of the Kerala State is controlled and directed by the Central or the Union Government, under the President's Rule, at this rate, naturally, what my lady friend said the other day would become much more true.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam): What is it?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: She said that Kerala is now one of the most backward States in India.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Why should you have a certificate from her?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Because it is my own feeling also: that what she said would become true.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): He wants someone to strengthen his views.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, certainly the hon. Member is from Andhra Pradesh, especially when that Member is a Member of the Kerala Consultative Committee.

Mr. Speaker: He does not want someone; he wants some lady!

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, Sir. I am a human being, susceptible to female charms! So, Sir, the position is that the State of Kerala is being neglected in all aspects.

12.59 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

If you look into the past plan periods, you will find that during the past five year Plans for the last three Plan periods, Kerala received Rs. 79 lakhs as Central investment for the whole first and second Plan periods, and it got on the whole about Rs. 25 crores in the Third Plan period, so much so that out of Rs. 1,325 crores spent by the Union Government on industrial undertakings throughout India, Kerala got Rs. 25 crores only. This neglect is what we have been fighting against. Now at least we hoped that in the Fourth Five Year Plan we may get some measure of consideration, some equity, but we have been denied that.

The position of the railways was also brought to the notice of the House on several occasions. The mileage per lakh of population in

1961 in Kerala was only 3.4 or only one-third of the all-India figure which was 9.5 miles per lakh of population. We have neither electricity nor power nor industry. Yet, we are told by the Union Government that they are doing everything to help us to come to the top in the national development!

13 hrs.

There is another curious fact. My friend, Mr. Thomas is here. Before him, we had the right royal Minister of Defence, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who happens to be a Malayalee, though he does not claim to be so. Out of the hundreds of Defence installations, Mr. Krishna Menon could not set up one solitary installation, one single ordnance factory, in Kerala. He does not claim to be a Malayalee and he was not elected from that place. But Mr. Thomas claims to be Malayalee and he has been elected from that place. I warn him, if this neglect of Kerala in the matter of industries is continued by the Defence Ministry, he will not be able to face the electorate there in the next elections. This is total neglect, without a single installation being there.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): If you have any charges against him, you can make them. Why bring in elections?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Why not? Is elections something secret? It is a question of our people. We have been neglected by the Union Government and Mr. Thomas has been put in there as a cat's paw without any powers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is warning Mr. Thomas.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, I do not say Mr. Thomas is not interested in giving Kerala at least one or two projects, but he is incapable of doing it. He is a small fry and the

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big powers that control the Congress at the centre would not allow him to do it.

Shri B. S. Murty: Why should he be a veritable Neelakanta?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes; I am a Neelakanta, Kalakanta and everything when the occasion demands it, when my State demands it; when the freedom of India demanded it, I was like that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): I hope Mr. Thomas has something to say.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He will say that later on.

Developmental outlay and capital outlay in every respect, including the P.W.D. works have been curtailed in Kerala. There will be no school buildings and no roads. Out of about 60 or 70 National Highways, we have only one N.H. 47. That too is not fully developed. There are places where there are no bridges and places where not more than one vehicle can pass at a time. So far as roads, railways, industries and everything is concerned, we are neglected. Government educational buildings are under the P.W.D. Therefore, the State investment on capital undertakings and public works including educational buildings has been curtailed. That means we will not have any improvement even in the social services which we have been developing all along.

Another aspect is the educational system. Unfortunately, our Congress Government, which reigned supreme sometime back, decided to subvert our entire educational programme. For the very meagre benefit of allowing a few more additional institutions under his leadership, the then Chief Minister, who was in charge of education also, decided to bring down the overall period of secondary education from 11 years to 10 years. Naturally

we had to have a different system in the colleges. We had to have what are called junior colleges and the three year degree course.

This has upset the entire educational programme. So, no student who goes from Kerala with a matriculation certificate would be admitted in any college in India nor will he be acceptable for any appointment in any other State. 48 or 49 junior colleges have been created under the Kerala University. None of the staff in these colleges will get any benefit under the UGC schemes. Senior professors and lecturers have been sent down to take charge as principals and as teachers of the junior colleges. But though they were originally getting the benefit of UGC schemes, now they are left out. The educational system has been completely turned topsyturvy and that adds to our difficulties in finding employment. Nowhere else will Malayalees be offered any employment even in industrial concerns, because both the general and technical educational standards have become lower. Naturally, they have got a good round to deny us employment.

I come to the question of labour. There is economy drive everywhere, but I have never heard of such a drive by which the department of labour refuses to send anybody for any of the tripartite conferences and meetings convened by the Union Government. That is the point at which they are trying to have the economy drive; so much so, the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, etc. have been boycotted by the Kerala Government on the ground that it is a drive for economy. As I said during the discussion on extending the proclamation of President's rule, the question of labour is handled against all canons of justice. That is the attitude of the Kerala Government and it is

reflected in the way the labour department functions. Naturally the labour in Kerala is revolting against it. I would like to mention also the meagre wages given to the workers, especially plantation workers. The other day, when the Bonus Act was being discussed in the Supreme Court, the question arose whether there are workers in organised industries getting less than Rs. 80 per month, so that the Rs. 40 minimum which has been prescribed under the Bonus Act becomes more than 4 per cent. The Supreme Court Judges were surprised when it was pointed out to them that the plantation workers in Kerala were getting only Rs. 50 and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per month. We want only minimum wages. But the President's rule in Kerala says they are not prepared to consider minimum wage because there is a national wage board. As I understand the labour problems, that board is intended to give a fair wage and afterwards a living wage; it is not intended to give minimum wage. Let us first have minimum wage and let it be reviewed after 5 years, as the Government is empowered to do by the Act. But they are not prepared to do that. The national wage board naturally would not give any decision unless and until there is agreement. Our employers will never agree to any rise in the wages of workers.

The question of bonus still remains unsettled in the plantation and other industries. Till now they were saying; let the Bonus Act come. Now they say, let us wait till the Supreme Court gives its judgment on the Bonus Act. So, the industrial sector in Kerala is facing a very serious crisis because the Government there is callously indifferent to the problems confronting the working class in that State.

Coming to the provisions for agriculture, I need only say that the administration has been handling the question of agriculture in a deficit State in the most scandalous manner. When the sowing season comes, there would be no seeds, no manure and no

loan. But when the cropping season comes, they will come forward with manure and loan. There is also another difficulty which the cultivators in Kerala now are confronted with. The past Government, especially the Congress Government, which continued there for some three or four years in the past, were very liberal. They never wanted any of the loans given out to the cultivators to be returned. So the loans got accumulated. Under the President's Rule a set of very hard and dry bureaucrats have come in. They have asked the Government to proceed against everybody under the revenue recovery proceedings. If five or six years loans are to be recovered under revenue recovery proceedings, the field and other properties of the cultivators will be taken away. Even then the loan will remain. This procedure that is adopted brings in another difficulty. Not only the cultivator's field, his other properties, the seed he has got, the paddy that he has got will all be taken away, he will not get any money from outside also because the co-operative societies or the Government will not give any loan to him on the ground that he has not paid back the loans that he took. The result will be that the poor cultivators in Kerala will not be able to cultivate, they will not be able to produce anything more in spite of the fact that the State is a deficit State and all efforts must be made to make the State produce at least much more than what it produces now. Of course, we can never be self-sufficient. We have to depend on the rest of India. Naturally, because we produce cash crops which earn valuable foreign exchange for the country, we expect the Government of India and the rest of India to feed us properly, which they have never done. They have always kept us, as was pointed out by another hon. Member yesterday, as second-rate citizens. When the rest of India got 15 ounces per head we only got 10 ounces and 5 ounces. When the ration was 9 ounces we got 6 ounces. We accepted all these inequalities. At the same time, if our Government does not try to

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increase the quantum of grains available in the State, certainly we cannot find fault with the State Government because the Central Government the State Government are one and the same.

I would say, Sir, that this budget is quite very unrealistic. The Finance Minister is looking upon it not as a labour of love but as something which has been thrust on him. He is doing it out of courtesy; that is what he feels. We the people of Kerala feel that the Finance Minister and the Central Government take this budget as a burden on them and they are not going to do us any good.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Raghavan.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, may I know who is going to reply to the debate on behalf of the Government.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I shall reply.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, I ask this question because I do not see any representative of the Government taking any note. It is a very serious matter. The Minister is not having even a piece of paper for taking any notes of what is being said here. A deputy Minister was present yesterday when many points were raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every word is being recorded.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is he going to depend on the whole record. It is really suprising. This is a very sorry state of affairs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The reply will in any case be tomorrow. When the reply is made he will be satisfied.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Kerala is

the smallest State in the Indian Union. Whereas Kerala is only about 1.2 per cent of the area of India, it has to support 3.8 per cent of the total population of India. The density of population in Kerala is over three times the all-India average. The average size of holdings in Kerala is only 1.5 acres against the all-India average of 7.5 acres.

As against this, the State has got certain advantages. There are 44 rivers in India with a total run off of about 25,00,000 million cubic feet. They provide the State with rich irrigational potential. Even though Kerala is only 1.2 per cent of the area of India, it has 5 per cent of India's total water potential. These rivers also provide a rich potential for generation of hydro-electric power. Kerala has a comparatively short coastline, but in the production of marine fish the State ranks first. It has mountains, rivers, sea, backwaters, in fact it is a tourist paradise.

Yet, the State is very backward. The Centre has failed to develop the State. During the three Five Year Plans, the investment in the central sector was practically nil. The sad story of the phyto chemical plant is green in our mind. The second shipyard which was included in the Second Plan has yet to see the light of day. While neighbouring States have developed very rapidly, we have to be satisfied with only promises, promises which are never fulfilled. We do not know yet what is in store for us during the Fourth Plan.

Sir, in the State of Kerala, Malabar region is very backward. It is backward compared to the Travancore-Cochin region in terms of almost all the indicators of economic development. It lags behind in transport education and industry. Therefore, the economic policy of the State should be to take emergent steps for levelling up the wide disparities. No

doubt, the State itself is industrially backward compared to other States, but within the State itself Malabar region is industrially very backward. The proportion of factory workers to total population is 1.36 per cent against 0.94 per cent in Malabar. Literacy in Malabar is 30.42 per cent against 46.94 per cent in Travancore-Cochin. Likewise, in the transport system, against a density of 88.2 miles of roads per 100 square miles in Travancore-Cochin, Malabar has only 63 miles per hundred square miles. Therefore, it will be seen that Malabar region of Kerala is very backward compared to the Travancore-Cochin region.

I want to know whether there is anything in the budget of this year to level up the disparity that has prevailed in this part of the State for such a long time. Very recently the Government have sanctioned some high schools, upper primary schools and lower primary schools. Even in the matter of planning schools the largest number of high schools have been granted to the Travancore-Cochin area. Is this the way to level up the disparity that has been there in the State all these years. I want the Minister to look into this matter and see that some high schools, upper primary schools and also lower primary schools are started in the Malabar region of Kerala.

Likewise, there are certain parts in the Malabar region of Kerala, especially in North Malabar, which are not accessible during the monsoon periods. Recently, I asked a question in this House about the number of panchayats which are not accessible during the monsoon periods. I received a reply that there are 14 such panchayats in North Malabar which are not accessible during the monsoons. I want the Governor's regime to do something in this matter and see that some approach roads are constructed in these hilly tracts so that people living in those areas may

move about during all seasons of the year.

Again, in the matter of roads, the West Coast Road is the main road which is used for traffic in the Malabar region of Kerala. The West Coast Road was started during the Second Five Year Plan. Even to this day many bridges and many by-pass roads have yet to be completed in this part of the country. I hope at least in the matter of roads the Government will see that it is completed without any further delay.

In the matter of industries also, North Malabar has no industry worth the name. Many of the speakers who take part in the debate on this budget will speak about the backwardness of Kerala. Coming as I do from the Malabar region of Kerala, it is my duty to focus attention on the backward state of affairs in the Malabar region of Kerala. There is no industry to this day. The Government has not done anything to minimise the disparity in the Malabar region of Kerala. This is the time, when the President's Rule is in force in Kerala, to level up that disparity. It is not fair on the part of the Advisers of the Governor to continue this disparity without doing anything substantial to minimise the disparity.

I want to invite your attention, Sir, to certain other important matters facing the Malabar region of Kerala. The problem of disposing the effluent from the Birla Rayon Factory in Mavoor is creating a serious problem in the neighbourhood. The water gets polluted and the people living on the other side of the river are not able to get drinking water.

Not only that, people who live on fishing are denied their daily bread because the water is polluted and fish die in thousands because of this pollution. Therefore, I will request the Minister to see that the Public Health Department of Kerala should warn the Birla Rayon Factory not to

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

dispose of the effluent in the river and pollute the neighbourhood.

Then there was a proposal before the Government of Kerala for providing provident fund for advocates. I understand that there was a provision in the Kerala Court Fees Act to give effect to this proposal. Unfortunately, nothing has been done to carry out this proposal. Recently, the Kerala Bar Council requested the Government of the Kerala to take up this matter. I think, the Government will do something in this matter also.

In the matter of power also, Malabar is very deficient. Most of the small-scale industries in Kerala have been closed down because of power shortage. I know that there are very few industries in the Malabar region of Kerala. An 80 per cent cut has been enforced in most of the industries so much so that during the past 1½ years all the industries in the Malabar region of Kerala had to close down.

Then, I want to bring to the notice of Government the sad situation prevailing in the colleges of the Malabar region of Kerala. In my own constituency most of the colleges have been working without sufficient teaching staff. Posts of Professors and lecturers in several departments were not filled up with the result that students just go and sit there and do nothing. This sort of state of affairs does not do credit either to the students or to the Government. I hope at least during the coming academic year this situation will not be repeated and steps will be taken to see that all colleges are provided with adequate staff.

Then, there was a proposal even during the Second Five Year Plan to acquire private forests in the Malabar region of Kerala. In the Travancore-Cochin region there are no private forest. Private forests are there only in the Malabar region. Indiscriminate cutting is going on there. We were

told that Government were taking steps to see that private forests were acquired, but curiously enough I find that no provision has been made in this behalf in this year's budget.

Shri Warior (Trichur): They are undecided about it.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: If you continue this policy, by the time you make a decision to acquire private forests there would not be any private forest left in the Malabar region of Kerala. This is a very important aspect and I want the Government to take emergent steps to see that the entire private forests in the Malabar region of Kerala are acquired at the earliest possible time. Even after the Government decided to acquire the private forests, 25,000 acres of land has been acquired by the Birlas and at this rate in the course of another one year the entire private forest land will disappear from this region.

Then I come to the most important aspect, that is, land reforms. Due to the Nambudiripad regime an Act was passed to carry out land reforms in the State of Kerala. Unfortunately, that Act has been struck down and a new Act came into being. Even now the Act has been in force for the past four years but nothing has been done to abolish the intermediaries in Kerala. I do not know what is preventing the Government of Kerala from enforcing the entire provisions of the Land Reforms Act. If land reforms were carried out in the year 1958 or 1959 according to the Act passed by the Communist regime, the entire intermediaries would probably have been abolished. But today nine precious years have passed and tenants continue to pay rent. The period is unnecessarily prolonged for no fault of the tenants. The Government should see that all the provisions in the Act are enforced at a very early date.

When the Act was enforced there were land tribunals in most of the

Taluk headquarters. Today land tribunals are not functioning at Taluk headquarters but there is only one tribunal for each district. Are we to understand that the Government has become very lukewarm in pursuing land reforms as envisaged by the Planning Commission? This is not the way to enforce land legislation which, we are told, the Government of India is very keen to enforce.

Then, very shortly the non-gazetted officers of Kerala are going to go on strike. There is a very legitimate demand. They are finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. Their demands are very meagre. What they ask for is that they want pay on par with the pay prevailing in the neighbouring State of Madras. They are not asking that they should be given at the same rates which the Central Government non-gazetted officers are getting. They are only asking that they may be given at the rates that are being given to the non-gazetted officers working in the State of Madras. Against this demand, the Adviser says that he is not prepared to grant any further relief and that severe disciplinary action will be taken against the NGOs if they go on strike. They are prepared for the worst. The advisers cannot cow down the NGOs. They have got a great tradition. The entire people of Kerala are behind the NGOs. Not only that, the people of Kerala also have given a notice against the Governor and the advisers. They will also be going on a *bandh* very shortly.

The problems facing the State are very serious and manifold. Within the State there are regional disparities and these disparities are allowed to continue even by the Governor and the advisers who are representatives of the President. I request that the disparities that are prevailing in the State of Kerala be minimised and, I hope, Government will give due direction to the Governor and the advisers to carry this out.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the budget proposals that have been presented to the House. I do not do so with a feeling that those who have framed the Budget have taken into consideration the crying problems and needs of Kerala. It appears to me that this Budget, like the previous Budget that was presented a year ago, is a kind of a stop-gap budget. It is a pedestrian budget which attempts to mark time rather than to take any straightforward steps towards the goals of economic progress.

Sir, the Budget this year shows that the estimated revenue will be higher than what it has been in previous years. The estimate of revenue in the past years has been only about Rs. 80—odd crores, this year the Finance Minister expects that revenue will be as high as Rs. 103.1 crores. This means an increase of nearly Rs. 20.7 crores over the revised estimate for the year 1965-66.

I must point out here that it will be for the first time that the revenue of the State will go over the Rs. 100 crores mark. But this is not the result of any additional taxation that the Minister has proposed. This increase is accounted for by the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. As the Minister himself pointed out in the statement that he made while presenting the Budget to the House, the grant-in-aid that the State will receive will go up from Rs. 8.25 crores to Rs. 20.82 crores, and the State's share of Union taxes and duties from the divisible pool will go up from Rs. 11.8 crores to Rs. 13.9 crores. Sir, apart from these two additions to the revenue of the State, the Finance Minister has taken credit for a sum of Rs. 4.9 crores as interest on loans advanced to the State Electricity Board. I do believe that this is a rather unrealistic estimate. The Finance Minister has said that because of the additional quantum of electricity in the State that will result from the commissioning of new

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power plants and because of the fact that the tariff from electricity has been enhanced, it will be possible to expect the Electricity Board to pay Rs. 4.9 crores as interest on the capital that has been loaned to the Board. The House will remember that, in the last year, the Board could only give Rs. 47 lakhs as interest to the Government, and this sum was much less than one-third of the total figure that was expected as interest from the Board. It appears, to me, therefore, that to expect and to take credit for Rs. 4.9 crores by way of interest from the State Electricity Board is a rather unrealistic step.

Looking at the expenditure on the revenue side, we see that the estimate of expenditure has gone up to Rs. 99.3 crores. This means an additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 15.8 crores over the expenditure of the last year. But what does this additional expenditure mean? Does it mean any additional services to the people of the State? Does it mean expenditure on projects which will result in the improvement of the conditions of the people? Does it mean expenditure on industrial projects that will lead the State towards industrialisation. If you look at the figures provided for in the budget, you will see that most of this additional expenditure will be consumed by the increased expenditure on administrative services. I do not say that the salaries of employees should not be increased. I am in sympathy with the demands of all government officers, especially the NGOs, who are demanding that their pay scales should have a link with the cost of living index. Even though it is necessary to increase the salaries and pay scales of those in the employment of Government, when we realise that the increased expenditure contemplated by Government is almost solely accounted for by increase in administrative expenditure, it becomes very difficult to congratulate the Government.

The Finance Minister, in his proposals, has pointed out that the capital outlay of the State will contract from Rs. 16.8 crores to Rs. 11 crores. There is a provision for a sum of Rs. 41.8 crores for the outlay under the State Plan, of which it is expected that Rs. 28.3 crores will come as Central assistance.

Before I go on to other problems, to which the hon. members who spoke before me have referred, I must point out to some features, which have become annual features, in the way in which money is spent in the State.

If you look at the appropriation accounts for the different years, 1963-64 and 1964-65, you will find that savings from grants voted account for many crores, nearly Rs. 17 crores in 1964-65. The total amount of savings in 1964-65 was Rs. 17.07 crores out of a total amount of voted grants and charged appropriations of Rs. 226 crores. This is 7.54 per cent of the total money voted for expenditure. It has been pointed out in the appropriation accounts that this is the net result of savings in 63 grants and appropriations, many of which are far very important services to society. In the last year the savings have been as high as 7.6 per cent. Now if you look at the appropriation accounts, you will find that these savings have been under items like university education, in which in the case of a particular grant 57.7 per cent was saved. In the case of general education, in the case of a particular grant 95 per cent could not be spent. In the case of provisions for medical services, in one grant, 55 per cent could not be spent.

Shri Warior: That is why there is no medicine.

Shri Ravindra Varma: In the case of another of the grants under medical services, 63 per cent could not be spent. In the case of one of the grants under industries, 94 per cent could

not be spent. I can go on reading out in this fashion. You will see that many of the essential services' grants have not been spent. They have been unutilised and they have been surrendered, not because of administrative efficiency or because of economy, but because of sheer incompetence in performing the functions and providing the services, for which the grants are voted by the people—the representatives of the people.

There is yet another feature to which I want to draw your attention, i.e., the huge amount of arrears of taxes that are to be collected. My hon. friend, the Member for Quilon, made a reference to the manner in which these arrears are collected. I do not think that he suggests that taxation is meant . . .

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): He was referring to loans.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am thankful to the hon. Member for Kottayam for the correction. I believe that he referred to loans and not to taxes.

I cannot believe for a moment that the hon. Member for Quilon would argue that taxes are levied but not meant to be collected. Taxes are levied to be collected. If you look at the figures of arrears in the last few years, you will find that in the year ending 31-3-1964, the arrears amounted to Rs. 10.20 crores out of a total revenue of Rs. 80 crores. In the year ending 31-3-1965, the arrears amounted to Rs. 10.37 crores out of a total revenue of Rs. 80.88 crores. Again this figure of Rs. 80.88 crores is misleading because it includes the revenue that the State receives from the divisible pool of taxes of the Centre. Sir, if you look at the revenue that the State itself raises, you will find that this arrears of Rs. 10.37 crores are out of a total figure of Rs. 67 crores and, therefore, accounts for nearly 16 per cent of the revenue that was expected to be raised in the State.

Now Sir, I shall pass on to the main problems to which hon. members who spoke before me referred. It was agreed by members who spoke before me that the main problem that our State faces is the problem of unemployment. My hon. friend, the Member for Quilon, gave irrefutable figures and quoted statistics from unimpeachable sources. No one can gainsay the fact that the problem of unemployment is the most chronic of the problems that the State of Kerala is confronted with. In the State of Kerala only 38 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture unlike in other parts of India where a larger percentage of people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The frustration and indignation that is felt by rising numbers of people who have skills and training and ability for different kinds of employment and yet do not find opportunities for the kinds of employment for which they are trained are evident in the life of Kerala. 14 per cent of our labour force is unemployed. 40 per cent of those who are employed are employed only seasonally. As my hon. friend, the Member for Quilon, said, the Fourth Plan is expected to leave a backlog of nearly 9 lakhs of unemployed people. What are the measures that the Government is concerting or contemplating to take to deal with this problem of unemployment? It is evident that unless there is a well thought-out and systematic plan for industrialisation, it will not be possible for us to cope with this problem of unemployment, educated unemployment and underemployment. Is there any evidence of such a plan in the Government's policies of the last two years or more? It is very difficult for me to answer this question in the affirmative. In a State like Kerala when we talk of industrialisation, it is necessary to remember that large scale opportunities for employment cannot be provided if we ignore the investment-employment ratio. When we say that heavy industries are not located in the State, that the Centre does not allot projects of the public sector in the State, we are not oblivious of the

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fact that the real, radical solution to the problem of unemployment in the State of Kerala does not lie in the setting up of a few capital intensive industries which provide employment for a few people. The problem of unemployment in a State like ours can be solved only if there is systematic planning for the setting up of ancillary industries and of heavy industries which will be the basis for ancillary industries, so that there might be dispersed industrialisation in which with the amount of capital that is locally available, with the skill that is locally available, it would be possible for people to find employment. There is no evidence of such a well-thought-out policy that the Government have given in the budget proposals either this year or during the last year.

Let me turn to the question of the projects in the Central sector. The Centre has a responsibility cast on it to see that planning leads to the liquidation of regional disparities in development. My hon. friend the Member for Quilon spoke today and also on another day about the feelings of frustration, about the feelings of cynicism that were being created in our State because of a feeling that there was discrimination against the State of Kerala. I remember that one day he went to the extent of suggesting that people in Kerala would seriously consider whether it was more profitable to talk of secession because they were finding that those who indulged in such talk were rewarded in a manner in which those who were loyal were not rewarded. I do not believe that this was a serious suggestion which the hon. Member for Quilon made, but, nevertheless, it is something which cannot be ignored, because there are people who speak in the same vein in which the hon. Member from Quilon spoke the other day.

Sir, as far as investment in the Central projects in the State is concerned, during the first two Plans, the Centre invested only Rs. 0.79 crores in the public sector in the State, as against the all-India figure of Rs. 920 crores. In the Third Plan, as against an all-India total of Rs. 1325 crores, there was a provision for Rs. 25 crores. This provision includes the provision for the Cochin shipyard and for other projects in the Central sector which have not materialised.

Sir, Kerala's share of the national industrial development is one of the lowest. It is 1.3 per cent as against the highest which is 20.23 per cent. Its share in the industrial outlay and value of gross block of the Central Government projects is 1.32 per cent, as against 20.45 per cent which is the highest.

Let us turn to the question of the public sector projects which the Centre has allotted to the State. We have realised during the last fifteen years that there is many a slip and many a mile between the cup and the lip. Very few projects are allotted to the State. After these projects are allotted, there are second thoughts and there are third thoughts. I do not know how many innings there are in this game that the Centre plays with the State. Then, we see that some projects are abandoned, because no technical feasibility survey was undertaken before it was decided to allot the project to the State. The case of the phyto-chemical plant was referred to already by the hon. Member for Badagara who spoke before me, and I do not want, therefore, to repeat what he said. But the Public Undertakings Committee has pointed out how lakhs of rupees have been wasted by incurring expenditure on a project for which a proper feasibility survey was not made, and yet the people of Kerala were told that this was a plant which they would have. The plant never materialised.

Then, there is the case of the Cochin shipyard. This is a case of a permanent conception, like the Immaculate Conception. It was conceived of in the First Plan. It was to have been completed long ago. The First Plan is over, the Second Plan is over, the Third Plan is over, and the hyphen between the Third and the Fourth Plans is about to be over, perhaps. And where is the shipyard? We were told this morning that the project report had been received. It has taken more than 15 years for this Government to acquire the project report for setting up the shipyard which is a vital need for this country to manufacture ships and other ocean-going vessels.

Then, there is the question of the precision instruments factory which was to be set up in that State. That has not been set up, and no one knows when it will be set up, and no one knows what is delaying the factory being set up in our State.

Then, there is the case of the proposal to set up a heavy plates and vessels factory in the State. The proposal was to set up this factory with Czech collaboration, and it was reported that the foreign technical team had recommended that it should be set up near Cochin. But it now seems that the Government are thinking of removing this factory from Kerala and putting it up somewhere near Visakhapatnam. I have nothing against a factory being put up in Visakhapatnam or anywhere else in India. But the reason given is that the State of Kerala has not been able to offer free land costing nearly Rs. 1 crore. Now, it has been said, and repeatedly said in this House, that public sector projects should not ask for free lands from States as this leads to unhealthy competition, and this leads to a situation in which those who can pay will get a public sector project, and the rich will become even richer, and those who are poor to pay for industrialisation will not have the benefits of industrialisation. This

goes directly against the conception, the necessity, of liquidating regional disparities, and yet we are told that this plant might now be shifted from Kerala, because the Government of Kerala are not able to offer free land costing Rs. 1 crore.

Now, I should refer to the policies of Government as far as lending and licensing are concerned. It is well known that if there is to be industrial development, the policy of Government in lending and licensing should be geared to the promotion of industrial development. There is no use Government saying that if any party from Kerala went before them with a request for the issue of an industrial licence, they would always issue the licence.

The State of Kerala is a poor State and it is a backward State, and there are other backward States also in this country, where locally it is not possible to find the capital resources necessary for industrialisation. Capital formation in these States has not reached a level where it is possible for you to expect entrepreneurs to turn up, who would say that they have the capital necessary to secure foreign collaboration and establish industries, in our State. What happens in the case of such States as Kerala? Unless there is an industrial licensing policy which channels investment to such backward areas with a view to liquidating these regional disparities, you will always see in this country that a few States which are already advanced will continue to advance. In a sense, this is the same problem which we face at the international level too. Countries which are industrially advanced are advancing at a very rapid pace, and countries which are economically backward, and which do not have capital resources, find that the gap in development is increasing and not decreasing. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Planning is well aware of this factor, which has been pointed out at every international conference dealing

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with development. The same principle applies in the national field as well. If you have to depend on the local resources of States alone for the development of industries in the States, then you will find that many States continue to remain backward.

Sir, I wish also to refer to some instances where licences have been issued but the parties who received those licences have been allowed to remove these industrial installations from our State to some other States. There was the example of an American firm which wanted to establish an industrial plant in Kerala. I was told that this had something to do with the manufacture of packing paper, that this was a Rs. 15-crore project, that there was an interminable correspondence between the Central Ministry of Industry and the State Government on the percentage of equity participation. This interminable correspondence went on for years with the result that the American company also thought the better of it and thought that it was better if it gave up the idea. By the time permission from the Ministry of Industry arrived in the State of Kerala, the American firm had already changed its mind and had decided to give up the proposal.

Then there is the case of an industrial licence issued for the manufacture of road rollers in the State. Subsequently this party was allowed to transfer the project from Kerala to Mysore. Here again, I have nothing against Mysore and I am not saying that there should be no industrialisation in Mysore. But the fact that a licence issued for the State of Kerala ... was used by the party....

Shri Warrior: Why so apologetic?

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am not apologetic.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is fair.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I want to be fair to every State. I am sure when

the hon. Member for Trichur speaks, he will say the same thing. I am sure that the hon. Member does not want that the growth of industries in Kerala should be at the cost of the growth of industries anywhere else in the country.

Then there was the case of a licence issued for setting up a factory for the manufacture of Ossein and gelatine. This was issued three years ago, but the factory has not been established. Now we are told that this factory also may be set up in some other State because the party which received the licence wants that the factory should be set up somewhere else.

Sir, I hope you will give me some time. The Members of the Opposition who spoke, have spoken for 40 or 50 minutes. There are not many Members to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 25 minutes.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I will take another 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 5 minutes; there are other speakers also.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Sir, let me go on.

I will have to refer to the State Government Undertakings. The Investment of the Government in two statutory corporations, 17 government companies, 47 joint stock companies etc. totalled to about Rs. 13.99 crores in 1965. Of this, 65.04 per cent is accounted for by shares of Government in government companies. The dividends from this investment during the last year was only Rs. 25 lakhs, that is 1.79 per cent of the capital invested. From this point of view, I would like to welcome the fact that the hon. Speaker directed the public Undertakings Committee to inquire into the management, administration and economics of the public sector undertakings in Kerala.

Sir, my hon. friend, the Member for Quilon, referred to the report of this Committee. The Committee has submitted a report which is very valuable from the point of view of the development of industry in the State. As you have indicated that I do not have much time at my disposal, I shall only refer to a few of the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee has underlined the need for industrialisation to solve the problem of unemployment. It has said that the State abounds in important industrial raw materials, has good transport facilities by road, rail and waterways, a major port and finally, a literate and intelligent labour force. But the Committee has pointed that there is no industrial policy governing the growth of industry in the State. It has indicated that there is no technical planning cell in the industries department. It has pointed out that the management of most of these industries is suffering because the managers who are members of the boards of directors are mostly full time government officers who have other work to attend to, with the result that they cannot bring to bear the attention necessary for the management of industrial enterprises. They do not have the time to plan, to initiate and to promote but only to control. This seems to be a peculiar kind of automobile with all brakes and no accelerators and no gear.

Shri Warrior: There are no brakes either.

Shri Ravindra Varma: The Committee has pointed out the fact that the absence of a second line of management in these industries is hampering efficiency. The Report also says that reports submitted by these factories and industrial installations are not carefully scrutinised by Government.

I shall not refer to other aspects of the report. But I shall refer to the question of power. The report has pointed out once against that one of

the major problems facing industries in Kerala is the shortage of power. When the supplementary grants for the last year were discussed in this House, I spoke at length on the power shortage in the State. I do not want therefore to cover the same ground, the ground which the hon. Member for Quilon also covered a few moments ago. But the generating capacity in the State has been lagging far behind the targets for the Third Plan.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: At that time, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari gave the assurance that he would set up a 100 M.W. plant.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am coming to that.

The generating capacity was 32 lakh units per day before the power cut was enforced. But this fell to 6 lakh units per day. The present installed capacity of hydro-electric power in the State is 192.5 M.W., but in summer every year it has been falling to 105 M.W. which means a deficit of 87 M.W. Only 8 per cent of the hydro-electric potential of the State has been tapped. Even when all the projects included in the Third Plan are completed, only 21 per cent of our hydro-electric potential would have been tapped. The deficit every year has been to the tune of nearly 87 M. W. This year it has been much more. The loss that this has caused has been referred to by my hon. friend. In the case of one factory alone, the FACT, Alwaye, in 1962-63, the loss was Rs. 2.5 crores, in 1963-64, it was Rs. 2 crores, in 1965-66 Rs. 1.5 crores. The Public Undertakings Committee has pointed out that in 1965-66, the figure is likely to be much higher than Rs. 3 crores. This totals up to a loss of more than Rs. 10 crores. The investment necessary for setting up a thermal plant of 100 M. W. is about Rs. 11 crores. Can there be a more patent, irrefutable case of the Government's being penny-wise and pound-foolish?

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The Home Minister said the other day that Government have agreed to set up a 30 M.W. power plant. What is this plant meant for? If it is meant to fill the gap in our power requirements, it is totally inadequate. I remember the Minister of State for Planning referred to this the last time he spoke on the supplementary demands. But the fact remains that our shortage is of the order of 87 M.W. even in a year in which there is no special shortage because of the failure of monsoons.

Shri Warior: Normal.

Shri Ravindra Varma: The normal shortage is 87 M.W.; that does not take into account the perspective demand in the future. Now the position at the end of the Fourth Plan will also be the same. I have only to read out one paragraph. It say:

"It is expected that with the commissioning of the Sabarigiri, Kuttiadi and Iddiki projects, one additional firm power of 268 M.W. will become available. This 'together with the capacity at the end of the Third Plan will give a total firm power of 471 M.W. at the end of the Fourth plan while the estimated demand at that time is 644 M.W. This would leave Kerala with a deficit in firm power to the extent of 173 M.W. at the end of the Fourth Plan. This has to be made up by new schemes undertaken and completed during the Fourth Plan".

Now the case for a 100 M.W. thermal plant is, therefore, an unanswerable one. As my hon. friend, the Member for Quilon said, the then Finance Minister two years ago told us in this House that Government would approve the establishment of a 100 M.W. thermal plant in Kerala. But then we find that it has been whittled down to 30 M.W. Not only that; we are now informed that this is again linked

up with the indigenous capacity to manufacture the instruments, plants and jigs necessary for the power plant.

Since there is no time, I shall not go into other questions. But before concluding, I would like to refer to some points which my hon. friend opposite referred, particularly about the demands of NGOs and the report of the committee on evictions. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs referred to the fact that the Pay Commission's report would mean a substantial increase in the pay of many grades of employees. But we believe there is considerable force in the arguments and demands of many of the NGOs and we believe that a summary rejection of these demands will not do credit to Government and will not answer the purposes for which the Pay Commission was set up. We believe, therefore, that the Government will consider this attitude to the demand of the NGOs and will find a way to meet their demands at least halfway.

14 hrs.

On the question of the Committee on Evictions, I do not want to take the time of the House except to say that the Committee has done a great service to the people of Kerala. I must congratulate the Members of the Committee, and its distinguished Chairman, the hon. Member for Kottayam, for producing a report which can on the basis on which Government can formulate its policies in this matter. I do not want to refer to other matters. With these words, I support the budget proposals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Non-Kerala Members are also interested in Kerala, because there is the shipyard etc.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I am not a Member sitting for any Kerala constituency.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I have put my case why I want to speak on Kerala.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I shall speak only very briefly.

We are all concerned and interested in what goes on in Kerala, and I am one with my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh that even though we may not sit for a constituency in Kerala in this House, we have every right to participate in the discussions on the Kerala budget.

It is unfortunate that by a concatenation of conspiring circumstances, this House has been called upon to shoulder the responsibility for the administration of Kerala, and I think it is on this aspect that we should reflect. Kerala represents I think in our country a very deep dilemma, a dilemma and a despair of Indian politics.

The indecision that has characterised the policies of the Government of India are, I think, not in a small measure, responsible for the state of affairs in Kerala. I think it was refreshing, as it was edifying, to see the hon. Member for Thiruvella making common cause with the hon. Member for Quilon. It is not often that this is so; but it was I think a bond of common cause that united them in making a powerful plea for a more rational and a more helpful approach in matters relating to Kerala.

I should like to join their vociferous and their highly convincing plea for greater attention to the development of Kerala for the simple reason that Kerala represents the despair and dilemma of Indian politics, and if we are not able to tackle this dilemma effectively and efficiently, it poses a threat, a signpost of danger, for India's democracy. Kerala should be understood sympathetically, it should not be thwarted. It seems that what has happened is, whether by delibe-

rate effort or volition or by unwitting acquiescence in the happenings in Kerala, that the Government of India have not been able to chart out a decisive course of action which would have an impact on the thinking and lives of the people in Kerala.

I should like particularly to mention that it is not necessary, as a matter of fact, for any one else to plead their case because hon. Members from Kerala have more than effectively articulated the case for Kerala, but the reason why I do so is because I think that the lessons of Kerala have a relevance for the whole of India and for democracy in India itself. Neither the articulate, biting cynicism of some of my colleagues who sit in the Opposition, nor the clamorous anger of an organised bandh is enough to project on the national conscience and on the national scene the problems that have been brought out, the stalemate that has been brought about, the situation of standstill in Government and administration that has been brought about by the failings of the Union Government. These are, as it were, responses to stimuli, to situations which exist at a given point of time. The situation in Kerala goes deeper than that.

My hon. friend from Thiruvella has spoken eloquently of the imbalances which are being generated as a consequence of the policies of the Government. I do not consider it necessary at this time to advance similar claims on behalf of other States, but I think it would be, it should be appreciated by the Government of India that the neglect and the apathy to which the Government of India and their policies have subjected these States which do not have effective political representation at the Centre may lead to serious and grave consequences.

I was pained when Mr. Sreekantan Nair, the hon. Member from Quilon, had to make a very demanding and very eloquent—at least he appeared to

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

be eloquent—statement in respect of the inertia or the ineffectiveness of Mr. Thomas in the Ministry of Defence, and he said that if he was not able to do anything for Kerala, if he was not able to bring an ordnance depot to Kerala, he would not be able to face the electorate in Kerala. Why should it be necessary for us to do this? Is it not the responsibility of the Government of India towards the nation as a whole? It is lack of appreciation of this factor which I wish to emphasize today. It seems that unless there is political parochiality, unless there is an advocacy on behalf of this or that State in the Union Cabinet, the case of that State has always tended to suffer, and this is a situation to which the Government of India should put an end.

The question of Kerala is not only a question of these communists as my hon. friend Shri Tyagi would like to put it. It is a deeper question, and it is to the very core and depth of this problem that the Congress Party and this Parliament as a whole should look if they want to solve this problem. These communists are Indians too, they represent problems, and if they are voted, then there is something which the parties who oppose them must consider and reflect on. It is the failure to reflect on this basic, deeper cause in Kerala which has led to the stalemate and standstill character of the administration in that part of our country.

One other point I should like to make and it is that as a State it has been subjected very often to presidential rule, more often than any other State, I think the experience of Kerala points out to one important, significant lesson,—the experience of Orissa is the same—and that is that we should separate the general elections for the State legislatures and Parliament. This bifurcation is important and it is necessary. The issues that arise and confront the electorate in an election for the State legislatures are different

from the issues which arise and confront the electorate at the time of electing their representatives to the national Parliament, and I think that this is a reform which should be considered in all earnestness.

Before I conclude, I should like once again to make a strong plea to the Government to not only find resources but to ensure machinery for their utilisation. This Parliament cannot be accused in the context of what was pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, of not voting the funds that were required for Kerala. The proposals were very generously looked upon, the country viewed the problems of Kerala with sympathy and with concern. So, the failure is not the failure in voting these funds. The failure is the failure of execution, of implementation, of administration. It has been shown I think beyond an iota of doubt that utilisation of funds voted for Kerala has been extremely poor and it is this for which the hon. Minister must answer to this House. It seems strange indeed that in our country where States are fighting and struggling for obtaining allocation of resources, considerable amounts of money go unutilised for purposes for which they are voted. This is a sad commentary on the way in which the Government functions. It may be that long distance functioning is not efficient functioning; it may be that the Government has not bestowed that kind of attention that it should have bestowed on the problems of Kerala before promulgating the presidential rule or even after it. What they have done or omitted to do after the proclamation is a matter for which they are answerable and I hope when the hon. Minister rises to reply to this debate he would be able to tell us why the progress in Kerala has been so tardy and why it had not been dealt with fairly and why it is that new industrial projects are not located in Kerala and why their resources are not properly mobilised and utilised.

The story of Kerala, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is also the story of many states and therefore the attempts that had been made by hon. Members from Kerala will find sympathetic echo in the hearts of members representing other constituencies. It is not, I submit, a question of this or that constituency or this or that state. In this House we must think and act as one country and it is there where the government seems to have failed and it is there that political pressures are required to be pressed into action for this state to get an industrial project and for that state to snatch it away. This situation should be rectified.

Shri Maniyangadan: Sir, the budget for Kerala along with the statement made by the Finance Minister gives the impression that it is not a state's budget but only the accounts of some company. The Finance Minister in his statement has referred to certain problems, the food problem, the unemployment problem, the price increase and so many other things in his two page or three page statement. Neither in the statement nor in the budget proposals is given any scheme or even any thought as to how the solution could be found to this problem. That is why I said that it does not seem to have entered the mind of the Finance minister: here is a state that has got certain burning problems and these problems must be solved and it is through the budget proposals that the solution must be placed before Parliament. Last year also the same approach was there and a similar budget was introduced. Then of course the excuse was that it was only a stop-gap arrangement; soon after there would be an election and a ministry in the state. But this time there was no such excuse but the same thing is repeated. There is no new taxation proposals; that is true. But what is the new approach? What new schemes have been promulgated. This is the first year of the fourth plan. What things have been introduced in this budget? What things

have been thought of to solve the problems? It is not at all mentioned. Several of the previous speakers referred to regional imbalances and the failure of the government to remove this disparity between region and region. Kerala is one of the most thickly populated states in India. The population is about 1200 per square mile in Kerala. Unemployment is the heaviest, when you take India as a whole the *per capita* income is one of the lowest.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Family planning is the only cure.

Shri Maniyangadan: Family planning is going on there more intensively than in any other part of India. The effect of family planning is not felt in the next one or two years and the rate of births is not higher than in any other part.

Shri Warrior: At least not higher than in U. P.

Shri Maniyangadan: I do not want Kerala. Now, Sir, the planned think we are trying to find an excuse for our inability to find solutions to the problems that face us by saying family planning. Whatever that be, I shall refer to the peculiar features of Kerala. Now, Sir, the planned schemes or non-planned schemes, whatever be that, are to be implemented with the resources of the states and Mr. Ravinder Varma referred to them and in formulating and implementing schemes we find the state's resources are taken as a criteria for the central resources to be given as a grant or loan. If that is going to be the policy, what is going to happen? The rich states will become richer and the poor, poorer. Kerala is backward from any point of view except from the point of view of education; and if that part is going to continue in this state and the other parts of India going to advance—this sort of imbalance must be removed. The Finance Minister who is responsible for the budget proposals and formulating schemes

[Shri Maniyangadan]

and plan schemes for the State must take a serious view this matter. Regarding the other matters referred to here, I do not want to go into the various other things. Mr. Vasudevan Nair yesterday referred to the food problem. The hon. Minister in his statement also referred to that. We on this side have not been behind any one in criticising the Government for their policies on the food front. But we know the circumstances under which India faces the present problem. I am not prepared to agree that it is due to the callous indifference of somebody. In Kerala there is a serious food situation; it is continuing there. To bring in extraneous matters into that is wrong. Mr. Vasudevan Nair was referring to the increase in the price of foodgrains from 1959 when there was the benign communist Government. It is not only food but other things also have gone up, I mean the prices. What happened in 1959? The famous Andhra food deal. I do not want to go into it. Then the Government in Kerala was trying to take advantage of the miseries of the people on the food front and entered into a rice deal for making funds for their party. That was what happened there. Nothing of the sort happened here. I am constrained to refer to this because Mr. Vasudevan Nair made a reference to that and tried to compare the situation, then and now.

Sir, what we want is this. I agree with the other points, with the Opposition, in the matter of food: that there should not be any discrimination between one State and another State. We are entitled to get as much food material as any other citizen gets in any other part of India. That was the claim, and if there is failure in that, well, we will certainly rise up against that.

Regarding certain other matters connected with food and agriculture, one thing is irrigation. Take any State in India; we find that the irrigation potential created has not been

fully utilised, but the peculiarity in Kerala is that the irrigation facility produced there has been cent per cent utilised. During the second and third Five Year Plans, a few irrigation projects have been thought of. Some preliminary steps were being taken in regard to them. No new irrigation project was thought of in the third Plan. Only the spill-over from the second Plan had to be tackled, but still they remain unfinished. My submission is that there are certain very important irrigation projects in Kerala; for example, there is the Kallada project. If that could be commissioned, if work could be started on it, food production in Kerala would be considerably increased. Now, there are certain schemes of which mention has not been made either in the budget proposals or in the budget statement made by the Finance Minister, which are now under contemplation by the Kerala Government. These relate to improved and better seeds, and such other schemes. I hope that with these schemes being implemented successfully, the problem of food in Kerala, would be solved and resolved. What is needed is not agitation. Again, I want to stress that point. My hon. friends from the Opposition were threatening the Government that some second bandh is going to take place. One of them has said, that the people of Kerala have given notice. I am also one from Kerala, and I know the people of Kerala are not behind the second bandh. Let us see what is going to happen. I am prepared to accept the challenge on behalf of the people and not on behalf of the Government. But there have been instances of bandhs. In Kerala also, there was a bandh in February last. It was a complete success. All parties there joined it to bring to the notice of the Central Government the serious food situation and it had its effect. Now, I do not know why they are going to have another bandh. If it is to pinpoint some particular thing, let them say that. There are various problems facing India, not only Kerala.

If their idea is to have a bandh here or a bandh there, I am no one who is prepared to subscribe to it.

The report of the Public Undertakings Committee was referred to at length here, and I do not want to go further into it. Especially in regard to the power shortage, more than one hon. Member referred to it and the Committee on Public Undertakings has stated that a 100 MW thermal plant is necessary in Kerala. Formerly, Shri Govinda Menon was the Chairman of that Committee. Now, there is no Member from Kerala on it: not that no one would be so independent and dispassionate. So, what I am submitting is that this question of power in Kerala is a very important question and it must be given due consideration. I believe the Government will seriously consider about this and the present decision to have a 30 MW thermal station would be changed. This is what the Committee on Public Undertakings has said:

"The Committee feel that a 100 MW Thermal Unit would meet the requirements of the State in full. Hence the proposal is worth reconsideration by the Central Government. Further, the plant when set up, should be on a top priority basis."

So, I would bring to the notice of this Government this recommendation of the Committee. I do not want to go into the details, because they have been referred to already.

In the report of this Committee, there is another matter which is referred to and that is regarding the availability of water in the Alwaye area, where there are so many industries now. The Committee on Public Undertakings has very correctly pointed out that when the Idikki scheme is completed, water from Periyar will not be available there and it would be diverted to the Muvattupuzha basin and the area where water is supplied through the

Periyar will get dry, and the industries will have no water, and there will be no drinking water and only saline water or sea-water will be coming in. So, a scheme called the Edamalayar scheme has been suggested and it has been recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their 27th report, and they have recommended that it should be taken up immediately along with the Idikki project itself. I would recommend to the Government to give top priority to this scheme.

I do not want to go into the details of the industries. Several industries have been mentioned and several things have been mentioned. I do not want to repeat any of those things. Another thing, however, which I want to bring to your notice is this: Shri Raghavan from Badagara referred to the private forests. There is now a law, the Madras Preservation of Forests Act. There is a proposal to nationalise the private forests in Malabar. If they do it, I have no objection, but the Government is now taking a dog in the manger policy. The reason why I say this is this: according to the forest department of Kerala, most of that region is not fit to be continued as forest. There is no objection to that area being utilised for other purposes. The Rubber Board has a scheme of expanding rubber plantation, and a scheme approved by the Study Team is that 50,000 acres of land may be planted with rubber in Kerala. Land is available only in that part of the State. There is a Plantation Corporation in Kerala about which also the Public Undertakings Committee has made certain observations. They have also referred to this: the Plantation Corporation tried to purchase some land, some private forests, from Malabar area, and the price was agreed to, the price at which those areas of forest land had been formerly sold by the owners with the permission of the Government, to Birlas. It was the same price. An officer of the Government recommended that the price is reasonable, and would be profitable. If the Government purchase the land,

[Shri Maniyangadan]

the timber alone will fetch almost the same amount. So, it was recommended by an officer of the Government. But we are going to nationalise these private forests and our idea is to have a very small price. But they do not even nationalise it. It was stated by some responsible officer there that if they bring in legislation for nationalising these private forests, it will be questioned in court of law, and that the legislation would not stand in a court of law. So, they are not going to nationalise it, fearing that the owners may go to courts of law. But, at the same time, they do not permit the Plantation Corporation to purchase the land and plant rubber. That is why I say this is a dog in the manger policy. What I submit is, the plantation should increase. This is a scheme of the Government. The Rubber Board has recommended it. It is the Kerala Plantation Corporation's scheme. So, in order that this scheme may be implemented, the Government should allow plantation interests to purchase at negotiated prices the private forest lands and plant them with rubber, coffee and other things. The wealth of the country will thus increase and it will serve the national interests.

There has been a long cry that in Kerala there is no national laboratory or institute while all other States have it. Our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had given an assurance that whenever a new national laboratory or institute is thought of, Kerala will be given consideration. I mention it because there is a proposal to establish a National Institute of Oceanography. Kerala is the most suited place for that, because of its long sea-coast. Three main units are now functioning at Ernakulam. It is rumoured that there is a proposal to establish it at some other place. I request that this should be established in Kerala itself.

Regarding the budget proposals themselves, there is nothing new. Regarding communications—new roads and bridges—Mr. Raghavan referred to the shortage of communication fac-

ilities in the Malabar area. I agree with him. I do not want to mention any road or bridge by name. The terrain of Kerala is such that more roads are necessary. Of course, there is no meaning in speaking about shortage of railways on this occasion. The Railway Minister came to the Kerala Consultative Committee. There was a meeting and so many things were said, but nothing happened. As Mr. Sreekanth Nair said yesterday, we have been demanding a sleeper coach in the direct bogie from Delhi to Cochin. Even that has not been provided yet. I do not want to go into railways. But I would only plead that some more funds should be provided for improving the communication facilities there. In my own place, Kottayam district, there is a road called Vaikom Veechoor via Kumarakam. It has been there for the last so many years. Some portions are constructed, but nothing has been done thereafter. There are no funds to proceed with it further. There are so many other proposals. There is a bridge at Vettikattumukku between Ernakulam and Kottayam. It has been proposed several times, but nothing has been done. These works should be taken up and more funds should be allotted for providing adequate communication facilities.

Shri Warrior: Sir, most of the points have been covered by previous speakers and I will not repeat them. There is a repeated cry from the people of Kerala that whether there is a popular Government in Kerala or not, the Central Government has not met the demands and requirements of Kerala fairly at any time. Unfortunately, whenever the Five Year Plans are on the anvil, there is no popular Government there to demand our share, which other States are lucky enough to have. Hence, we are the losers. Naturally the bureaucrats sitting on the top of the administration will not be demanding so independently and freely when other popular Ministers are conferring and putting the final seal on the Plan. The first three

Plans suffered like that and the fourth Plan also is having the same fate.

In this respect, I am not one with what Dr. Singhvi said, namely, it is a desperate and demoralising situation in Kerala at which he is dismayed. So many other Members are also of the same opinion. Kerala people are well-educated and intelligent. They have got their own peculiarities and topographical differences. Almost everything is different. In Kerala democracy is not working as fairly and steadily as in other parts of the country. I am also puzzled whether intelligence, education and literacy are against democracy and only ignorance and obscurantism are necessary for a stable democracy. If that is so, what Mr. Sreekantan Nair is driving at from another angle comes true, namely, we cannot fit in and we are misfits in this ignorant democracy, democracy of ignorance and obscurantism. We want a democracy of education and intelligence. We cannot be led by the nose by anybody. By this sort of discrimination and negligence of the State they cannot cow down our people who are self-respecting people, whose civilisation is inferior to nobody else's civilisation in any part of this country. This is the accumulated experience of our people.

I will come straight to the point. Take the thermal plant. Even Dr. K. L. Rao, the Minister for Irrigation and Power, who is a technical expert and not a politician, was convinced that there is absolute necessity for a thermal plant of 100 MW in Kerala. But the Home Minister was soaping us by saying that by his endeavours we have got clearance for 30 MW. I am not parochial and I need not apologise for saying that Tinneveli district got 100 MW after the demand from Kerala had gone. Ennore at Madras got 200 MW or so. How was the clearance given for that so soon? It is all a question of pulls and drags. There is no pull from Kerala. We have got only Mr. Hathi's pull, which was considerable, but we could get

only 30 MW. The Madras pulls were much more and they got 300 MW.

Not only that. We were told that Mysore will give us energy, of course, at an enhanced rate, but that did not reach Kerala. Neiveli thermal plant is a central project. It is owned by the Central Government. But when there was power shortage in Kerala, we asked the Central Government to intervene and give us at least 20,000 KW. The Central Government meekly and cheekily told us, just go and beg the Madras Government; we cannot do anything. The Central Government could not intervene even though it was a central project, simply because it is situated in a particular State. So, how can we say that we are not discriminated against?

Take the question of petro-chemical complex. You, as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Patents Bill know how much we need bigger and bigger petro-chemical complexes as basic industry for our pharmaceutical industry. But where can a petro-chemical complex come other than where there is a refinery? We are told that as a consolation prize, we will have a fertiliser plant along with the Cochin refinery and not a petro-chemical complex. Why not? We must be convinced about the reasons why it is not economical there and why it will be economical in some other place.

Now I come to the question of railways. We were first told that the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum railway line will be a broad gauge line, but somehow it turned out to be a metre gauge line. Is it for the advantage of the people of Kerala or the Kerala State or is it because of the pull of somebody else outside Kerala that all of a sudden, overnight, it was changed to a metre gauge line? Sir, all these years we have been asking for this because the railway system is the only effective method of converting a backward place into an industrial base. But that is not done.

There are many things like that, but I do not want to cover all of them

[Shri Warior]

now because many of them have already been covered by other speakers. But what we require is that the Central Government, now that the Central Government is fully responsible for the state of affairs in our State, must see that these anomalous positions are removed and a proper base is created for the take-off of industrial and other developments in the State of Kerala.

That is what we want. But this budget does not provide anything for that. I was also much surprised to hear what Shri Ravindra Varma said. He supported the Budget but he opposed all the provisions of the Budget. It is a paradoxical situation. He has, naturally, to support it as a ritual.

An hon. Member: You were surprised or amused?

Shri Warior: Amused and also surprised, because he is a very intelligent man and he should not have put it that way. He could have said that he opposed the budget, because he has opposed all the provisions. But, Sir, as I said, it is a ritual and he has to support it. But we on this side of the House cannot vote for such a budget which does not give any ray of hope for the future. Only routine things are provided for. If only routine things are to be carried out until a popular ministry comes in and major policy decisions which have far-reaching effects are to be kept pending for such a ministry to take a decision, then we would have been satisfied with only routine things now and we would have allowed the routine things to continue. But that is not the case. Whenever any subject comes up, which goes against the interests of the people, for a decision, there is such an urgency, there is such an immediate urge on the part of the bureaucrats to take a decision, that it goes to show that they do not want to postpone major policy decisions. For instance, there is the question of reservation. There was the Kumara Pillai Committee report.

The Government should have taken some more time to take a decision on it. But that was not done. Immediately that recommendation was given effect to because there is something which goes against a huge section of the people who have been enjoying some reservations in government schools and colleges and also other educational institutions. At once a decision was taken and a big chunk of the population there was thrown into much confusion and discontentment. That should not have been done.

About the Fisheries Corporation, I will not go into the details because I do not want to do it now. But I will be completely satisfied for the present if the Government can assure me and the House that the present incumbent as the Director of the Fisheries Department will not, after retirement in a few months, be taken as the Chairman or the head of the Board of Directors of this Fisheries Corporation. Can the Government give an assurance like that, that this incumbent on whom there were various allegations before, various inquiries were conducted before, will be completely excluded from coming as the head of this Corporation? Why is there this hurry and urgency in forming this Corporation now without consulting public opinion, without consulting those interests which are engaged in this industry? If there is such a hurry, I think it must be above suspicion and this suspicion must be removed.

On the question of industries I need not mention much. But I must make a mention about the textile mill in Trichur which was gutted the other day. The hon. Minister of Commerce, Shri Manubhai Shah, stated in this House that he will consider if the State Government comes forward with a scheme to rehabilitate that textile mill which has been employing about 2000 people. I think the State Government should have taken some steps

in that regard. But in such cases they are always lagging behind. In such cases where immediate action is required, they always sit quiet and tight and never move at all, but in those things where the people are directly affected they move with such efficiency, urgency and speed that decisions are taken in no time which affect the people. In this case the Government must take immediate decision about reconstructing this textile mill.

About levy and procurement cess in Kerala, I want to enter into a bit of self-criticism. The procurement policy of the Government is so lopsided that the small holders are always harassed for paying the levy whereas in the case of the big landlords, who are called the "lake landlords" or "kaya rajahs", who control acres and acres of paddy land in the Kuttanad Basin, in their case no procurement actually is carried out effectively. They are exempted. They hold the sway. They hold the key to this food problem there. There the procurement has completely and totally failed, and the bureaucracy there is still sitting tight without doing anything. On the other hand, the small holders are harassed, they are arrested, they are prosecuted and they are put in jail. All sorts of things are going on against them.

An hon. Member: Are they still landlords?

Shri Warrior: Yes. They are mercantile landlords, they are commercial landlords.

Shri Menon has been replying to several questions in this House on the question of prices. I also want to ask one question. How can the people cultivate if they are getting only much less than what actually cultivation costs them, leave alone the market rate? If the market rate of paddy is Rs. 6, the cultivating cost may be Rs. 5. But the levy price is Rs. 4. By this the small cultivators are hit very hard. They say they will turn to some other cultivation. The Government is now coming forward and say-

ing that they must not change the pattern of cultivation from foodgrains to other articles. Can that be done? Is it practical? I think it is a sort of wooden-headed affair.

Shri Maniyangadan referred to the Malabar forests. We had a meeting of the Rubber Board. The entire Fourth Plan of the Rubber Board will fall down, it cannot be carried out, unless the Malabar forests are taken over. In that respect, where a decision is urgently needed, the Government is not acting. They say, why should we take the trouble of fixing a negotiated price and then hear the criticism that the price is high or low, why not the popular government come in and decide. By the time the popular government comes in there will not be any forest there. Even the negotiated price will be profitable to the Government because the Government can sell the wood there which will fetch them as much as they pay for the land, and the scheme of the Central Government for rubber cultivation can be gone through. It is a strategic material and an early action is needed here. But that is not done. I think the Government must take a decision immediately, otherwise there will not be any forest available in Malabar for acquisition or purchase.

About police atrocities also a word must be said (*Interruption*). There was a time when the police were not interfering in small disputes, in tenant-landlord disputes. Now the police are let loose on the people. When somebody represents about a certain matter, they ask him to go and tell the Consultative Committee. The Consultative Committee is ridiculed in this way. There is nobody to question them. If police is let loose on the people under a bureaucratic regime, what will be the fate of the people? Many of us who had the same fate under the British Government know what will be the fate of the people. This must stop.

About college teachers some things have been said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Warrior: One or two things more.

Is it right on the part of a Government Secretary, I ask the Government, to kick up an unnecessary controversy about the capital of Kerala State? He wrote an article, I am told, in the *Indian Journal of Public Administration* that because the capital is situated in Trivandrum, there is all the trouble in Kerala. Why should he intervene? If at all that is his opinion, let him keep it in his own mind. The Chief Secretary writing an article like that will kick up so much of controversy, parochialism and localism in a State which is even otherwise troubled on many scores. Why should the Secretary do that? I think, the Government must take serious note of this and say categorically that the Chief Secretary or any other Secretary for the matter of that should not indulge in such controversial matters and air their opinion as if they are called upon to do that and they are the only experts who can give opinions about all these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must close now.

Shri Warrior: May I say one word about the Cochin Corporation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have said sufficiently.

Shri Warrior: Nobody has said anything about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 20 minutes.

Shri Warrior: We have plenty of time. May I have five minutes more? Cochin is a developing port.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I will speak about your port. Leave the Cochin Port.

Shri Warrior: I will leave the shipyard to my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): He will take it to Banaras.

Shri Warrior: No, I do not think so

About the Cochin Corporation also the Government must take a decision as early as possible. There are certain controversial matters involved in it. Shri Govinda Menon was the chairman of the committee formed for reporting about the formation of this Corporation and, I think, he will be giving some expert opinion about that to us. In the meanwhile, if at all there are certain units which are not willing to come into the Corporation, for the present at least leave them alone and form the Corporation. At least the nucleus be formed and then by and by when the advantages are experienced the other units which are now not willing to come into the Corporation will also by and large come in. So, this decision also must be taken immediately.

Finally, one small demand. When all is said about agricultural production and other things, the Kerala Government had submitted a project, called the Karuvannur Basin Project. Part of it had already been done. A part of that is completed. I want the Government to look into it and complete the entire project which had been submitted during the Second Five Year Plan period and see that production of foodstuffs is thereby increased to as much extent as possible.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the reason for my taking part in this discussion is that I have been listening very attentively to the various speeches, comments and criticisms made by hon. Members on both sides about the situation prevailing in Kerala. I do not want to go into the political question because Kerala is one of the unfortunate States which did not enjoy the fruits of a stable government for

so many years. In the absence of a stable government the attendant evils are there. But I would like only to pinpoint and highlight the power shortage, not the political power but the acute electrical power shortage, prevailing in that State. Yesterday one hon. Member while speaking had..... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This matter has already been dealt with.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: About 80 per cent of the power cut has been introduced in Kerala.

In this connection I would like to point out our attitude to some of the States. Where there is a basic shortage of electrical power the Government has not planned well with the result that there is a great imbalance prevailing. I had put a question in the Lok Sabha regarding the power shortage prevailing in some of the States in which I asked whether any surplus generating capacity had been created in some States; whether some other States were faced with the problem of power shortage; if so, the steps proposed to be taken to correct this imbalance and ending the consequent losses. The reply I got was:—

“Additional generating capacities have been sanctioned. Regional grids will be expedited to effect transfer of the surplus power from one State to the other. Further steps to meet the load demands in each State have to be taken.”

This criterion in the subsequent statements or actions of Government has not been adhered to.

I would only, for illustration, point out that the installed generating capacity at the end of the Third Plan of Kerala was 197 megawatts. I do not want to mention the figure for other States; I have mentioned it only about Kerala.

627 (Ai) LSD—7.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

The installed capacity added during the Third Plan in Kerala is only 60 megawatts. When compared with other States it is not at all adequate. I would say that no proper steps have been taken to cover up the shortage as has been done in other States. To illustrate my argument I would point out only one instance where in the planning of things some States have been favoured. The installed generating capacity at the end of the Third Plan, so far as Madras State is concerned, was 1,301 megawatts and the capacity added during the Third Plan period was 768 megawatts. This is the state of things.

In the previous statement the Minister of Irrigation and Power had stated, as I stated earlier, that the surplus power would be given to such of the States where there was acute power shortage. We should not forget that there are also Central Government installations, like, the Neyveli Lignite and the atomic energy station that is going to be commissioned in the Madras State. It is but natural that the southern States at least should have the benefit of the power that is being created by the public sector projects that have been undertaken by the Central Government.

On this point also a question had been put by me and by some other Members here asking the names of power stations which are financed wholly and are under the control of his Ministry—I had addressed it to the Minister of Mines and Metals—whether the power generated at these stations was being distributed to the States in the neighbourhood and, if so, the names of the States. The answer is:—

“There are two such power stations under the National Coal

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Development Corporation, at Talcher and Giridih and one under the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

x x x x x

As regards Neyveli, the surplus power after meeting the requirements of the Neyveli complex is fed into the Madras grid."

About the atomic energy plant which is going to be commissioned and where the generating capacity is estimated to be 400 megawatts, this is the reply I got. I had asked the Prime Minister about the power stations that were being set up by the Atomic Energy Authority and the energy proposed to be generated; whether these were financed by the Central Government; and, if so, how the power would be shared by the neighbouring States. The answer that I got was, about the Tarapur Atomic Power Station:—

"Capacity—380 megawatts. The power generated by this Station will be shared in equal measure by the Gujarat and Maharashtra States."

It is good; it is also equitable that power generated from a Central project is shared by the two States. But when it comes to the Madras atomic power plant, the reply that is given is:—

"The power generated by this Station is expected to be utilised in its entirety by the Madras State."

This is the state of affairs.

Though Shri Govinda Menon is the Minister in charge of a different portfolio, he is there as the representative of Kerala State. I do not go on parochial grounds nor do I plead for anything to be done over the head of other States. I only plead for an equitable and justifiable distribution so far as power generated at least

from the Central Government projects is concerned.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You know the experience of the Neyveli Project. Neyveli is monopolised almost by Madras.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Neyveli and atomic power station both. When you say about the Tarapore atomic power station, you have agreed to distribute the power that is generated in this atomic energy station to Maharashtra and Gujarat States. When this power generation at the Atomic Power Station at Madras comes, it is entirely to be utilised by the Madras State. I do not understand the reason behind this arrangement. So I would only plead that, since electricity is very important not only for the industrial development but also for agricultural production and it will bring new energy and dynamism and it will also change the face of the State, it is all the more necessary that there should be an equitable distribution. When the southern grid, which is being contemplated for so many years but which has not been put into force, is formed, I would request that there should be an equitable distribution of power among all the States that are included in the power grid.

15 hrs.

The second point that I would like to stress is about the food scarcity prevailing in the State. Kerala is deficient in foodgrains, but is producing many commercial crops which are giving huge foreign exchange earnings to the Government. Of course, measures would have been taken all these years to increase the agricultural production, but as the population is going up year after year, the agricultural production is not able to catch up with the increase in population. The main impediment seems to be the lack of electricity. Since Kerala State is mostly irrigated, by wells and other minor irrigation schemes, electricity is very important.

About Kerala getting foodgrains from other States, there has been a misapprehension in this House that the surplus States do not want the State zones to go and they want to starve the deficit States. It is not so. Even the surplus States want this; for example, we in Andhra Pradesh, which is the main feeder State to the Kerala people, do not want that there should be a State to State restriction. As a matter of fact, this morning I had put a question to the Minister of Food & Agriculture that the farmers in Andhra Pradesh—I had visited that place very recently where Taichung Native of paddy is being cultivated on a large scale and where the production per acre has gone up to 400 % more—complained to me that the Food Corporation has not come forward so far to purchase the foodgrains. They are prepared to give the foodgrains to the Food Corporation. There is something wrong in our procurement and distribution. I do not say that our country is self-sufficient in foodgrains, but there is a snag somewhere. Our distribution system is not as perfect as it ought to be so far as distribution of foodgrains is concerned. If the zonal restrictions are removed, we will also be happy—the farmers in Andhra Pradesh will be happy because we will get a fair price and we will have an incentive price. We do not stand for zonal restriction, State to State. We also plead with the other friends that the zones be enlarged so as to comprise of all the southern States—Madras, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. I would plead with the Government that they should give a fresh look to the rice zones also as they have done with the wheat zones—the wheat zones have been enlarged; the same attitude should be taken here also and I do not think that there will be acute shortage of rice if the zones are enlarged.

I now come to the last point, namely, the Cochin Shipyard, which has been pending for the last so many years. Since 1961 it has been stated many times on the floor of this House

that foreign collaboration is coming that the foreign experts are there and are preparing the project report and all that. Five years have passed. Only this morning the Minister has said that the report has come; it is so bulky; and that he has not studied the report very thoroughly. Whatever it is, this is a major project which will be beneficial not only to Kerala but to the entire country and, therefore, the Government should not lose any further time in starting the Cochin Shipyard. I hope that immediate steps would be taken to sanction this project of Cochin Shipyard.

With these few words, I would only say that the Kerala people, with their dynamism, with their adventurous spirit and with their hard work will be able to come up with the rest of India and the Central Government should give proper assistance in what they need. I hope the Central Government will come forward to render as assistance as possible to this State.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Madhu Limaye

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Please excuse me for the interruption. I do not think that Mr. Govinda Menon is going to reply to the debate. I am sorry he is here as the Finance Minister's representative. They are treating this debate in a casual manner. We made our protest in the morning also. Yesterday one Deputy Minister was present. Today he is not to be seen anywhere. He heard some of the speeches yesterday. Today another Minister was present for some time and we had our complaint that he was just sleeping here and was not listening to the debate. Now he is absent. Nobody from the Finance Ministry is present here. I think the Finance Minister will have to reply to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: That will be communicated.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: If no justice is done, at least they should not treat this debate in such a casual manner. The entire State is under the Union

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Government and there is no Finance Minister.

Mr. Chairman: The Minister of State was here. What you have said will be communicated.

Secondly, the hon. Minister sitting here can very well represent the Government.

Shri Govinda Menon: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance has requested me to take notes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी वामुदेवन नायर जी ने जो आक्षेप उठाया वह बिलकुल सही आक्षेप था।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : जरा प्रगल बगल भी देख लिया करो।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप ही की तरफ हमेशा देखता हूँ।

उन्होंने जो आक्षेप उठाया, वह सही आक्षेप है और मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। पिछले साल जब केरल के बजट पर यहाँ बहस हुई थी तो मैंने कहा था कि फिर केरल के बजट पर विचार करने की नीवत हमारे ऊपर न आये। बिलकुल साफ़ है कि अगर केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी रहेगा तो उसका मतलब होगा कि प्रजातन्त्र एकदम खत्म हो जायेगा, खर्च के ऊपर जनता के द्वारा कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रहेगा और एक विशुद्ध नौकरशाही शासन केरल की जनता पर लादा जायेगा। यह हम लोग बराबर देख रहे हैं कि केरल की विधान सभा के सारे अधिकार हम को प्राप्त हैं, लेकिन यह लोक सभा इन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिये कि हमने ये सारे अधिकार राष्ट्रपति को दे रखे हैं, कानून आदि बनाने

के सम्बन्ध में और राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार देने का क्या मतलब होगा, उसका मतलब होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को, गृह मंत्रालय को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को ये अधिकार रहेंगे और वास्तव में वहाँ की जो नौकरशाही है उन्हीं की सलाह पर यहाँ का गृह मंत्रालय और यहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री काम करते हैं। तो इस लिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो बहुत ही खतरनाक प्रथा यहाँ पर चल पड़ी है, और वर्षों तक राष्ट्रपति शासन केरल जैसे राज्य में चला है, जिसकी आवादी उड़ करोड़ से अधिक है, तो इस बात को अभी तुरन्त खत्म कर देना चाहिये। यह राष्ट्रपति शासन क्यों बना? कहा जाता है कि केरल में जो संविधान की धारणें हैं उनके अनुसार लोकतान्त्रिक सरकार नहीं चल सकती थी और इसी को लेकर यह राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम हुआ। लेकिन मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिलकुल थोपी दलील है और वास्तव में केरल में ऐसी कोई हालत पैदा नहीं हुई थी कि जिसके अन्दर मौजूदा संविधान के अनुसार वहाँ पर लोकतांत्रिक हुकूमत कायम नहीं हो सकती थी। वहाँ जान बूझ कर सबसे बड़ा जो दल जनता के द्वारा चुना गया था उसके नेताओं को, उसके विधान सभा के चुने हुए सदस्यों को जेल में ठूस कर, भारत सुरक्षा कानून के मातहत गिरफ्तार करके वहाँ पर लोकतांत्रिक सरकार का निर्माण सरकार ने असम्भव बना दिया और उसी को लेकर एक कृत्रिम आपत्कालीन स्थिति पैदा की और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम किया गया।

अब आप देखें कि राष्ट्रपति शासन के रहते हुए एक कानून बना। यह कानून है, केरल स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर (डेलीगेशन आफ पावर्स) एक्ट। उसकी धारा "दो" के अन्दर कहा गया है कि जब कभी कानून बनाये

जायेंगे तो उसके पहले राष्ट्रपति जो केरल की सलाहकार समिति है, उस सलाहकार समिति से सलाह मशवरा करेंगे। सलाहकार समिति के गठन के बारे में कहा गया है :

“(a) 30 Members of the House of the People, nominated by the Speaker among whom shall be included all Members who for the time being fill the seats allotted to the State of Kerala in that House;

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केरल के गत चुनावों में मेरे दल को यानी संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को करीब करीब दस प्रतिशत वोट मिले थे। जिस दल के पीछे केरल की 1/10 जनता है उस संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का एक भी प्रतिनिधि केरल सलाहकार समिति में नहीं है। इसके बारे में मैं अपना रोष प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ विधान सभा नहीं है। अगर विधान सभा रहती तो वहाँ हमारे चौदह पंद्रह प्रतिनिधि थे। वे अपनी बात को रख सकते थे। जब विधान सभा को आपने समाप्त किया और एक बहुत ही सीमित अधिकार वाली केरल सलाहकार समिति का आपने गठन किया तो उस समिति में भी जिसको 10 प्रतिशत वोट करीब करीब मिले थे उस दल का एक भी प्रतिनिधि आपने नहीं रखा। यह बात मैं बहुत ही खेदजनक समझता हूँ।

केरल के बजट पर विचार करते समय हमें प्रजातन्त्र के सवाल के ऊपर गहराई में जाकर सोच विचार करना चाहिये। वैसे यह साधारण चीज मैं कह रहा हूँ। यह केरल के लिये भी लागू होती है और अन्य राज्यों के लिये भी लागू होती है। जब से हमारा संविधान देश में जारी हो गया तब से केन्द्रीय स्तर पर और राज्य के स्तर पर तो प्रजातन्त्र हमने शुरू किया यानी जनता के द्वारा जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं उनके ऊपर हमने यह जिम्मेदारी सौंप दी, शासन की जिम्मेदारी सौंप दी, लेकिन क्या वजह है कि अभी तक जिला स्तर पर, नगर के स्तर

पर हम जनता को इतना योग्य या काबिल नहीं समझते हैं कि वहाँ भी प्रजातांत्रिक हुकूमत कायम हो। सभी जिलों में, सभी भी जो बड़ा अधिकारी है वह कलेक्टर है, वहाँ का जो लोकमत है, उसके प्रति उसका कोई दायित्व नहीं है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि न केवल वह राष्ट्रपति शासन को केरल में समाप्त करे बल्कि साथ साथ प्रजातंत्र को दृढ़ बनाने की दृष्टि से समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में जिला के स्तर पर, नगर के स्तर पर जो मौकर-शाही के अधिकार हैं उनको खत्म करके विमुक्त प्रजातांत्रिक शासन वहाँ पर भी कायम करे। बम्बई जैसे शहर को आप ले लें। वह एक बड़ा नगर है। लेकिन उस बड़े नगर में जनता के द्वारा जो प्रतिनिधि चुने जाते हैं उनको करीब करीब बम्बई कारपोरेशन एक्ट के मातहत कोई सत्ता प्रदान नहीं की गई है, वहाँ का जो म्यूनिसिपल कमिश्नर है जो राज्य सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है उसी को यह सारे अधिकार हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि राज्य स्तर पर जिस तरह हम विधान सभा आदि बनाते हैं और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर लोक सभा आदि रखते हैं उसी तरह से जिले के स्तर पर और नगर के स्तर पर भी जनता के द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में पूरी ताकत हम दें और जो अफसर आदि नियुक्त किये जायें वे इन चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों, इन प्रतिनिधि सभाओं के मातहत हों। कई जगहों पर जिला पंचायतें बनी हैं, जिला परिषदें बनी हैं। महाराष्ट्र में भी जिला पंचायतों का कानून है और वह अच्छा भी है क्योंकि सीधा चुनाव होता है, लेकिन वहाँ भी हम देखते हैं कि कलेक्टर के जो अधिकार पहले हुश्रा करते थे आज भी कायम हैं। इसके बारे में हम पुनर्विचार करें और न केवल केरल में बल्कि समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में जिला स्तर पर, नगर स्तर पर, गांव पंचायत के स्तर पर जैसे अमरीका में है या इंग्लैंड में है तथा दूसरे प्रजातांत्रिक देशों में है जनता के चुने हुए जो लोग हैं उनके हाथ में साग कारोबार दें।

[श्री मधु निमये]

केरल के कुछ मामलों के बारे में अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने बिजली के बारे में कहा है। वहाँ भी बिजली के बारे में योजनायें बनाई गई थी और उन में त्रुटियाँ रहीं जिस के फलस्वरूप बिजली में कटौती हुई। उसका औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा। सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में सभी जगह हम यह देखते हैं कि कुछ जगहों पर बिजली ज्यादा होती है और कुछ जगहों पर बिजली का घोर अभाव होता है। सबसे शर्म की बात यह है कि इस राजधानी शहर में बिजली का घोर अभाव है और बिजली के इंजाम का टूट जाना है। यह कितनी शर्मनाक बात है, इस पर ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसी तरह से केरल के अन्दर भी बिजली की पैदावार के बारे में सरकार के पाम कांडी लम्बान की दृष्टि नहीं है और हमेशा केरल राज्य निर्भर करता आया है जो पानी से बिजली बनती है उस पर। लेकिन अगर केरल की जनता को आप राहत पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो क्यों वहाँ की सरकार के द्वारा जो कोयले से या तेल से बिजली उत्पन्न करने की जितनी योजनायें केन्द्र के पाम भेजी गई हैं उन योजनाओं पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार केन्द्र नहीं करता है। यदि केन्द्र का योजना मंडल या केन्द्र की सरकार उन योजनाओं पर हमदर्दी के साथ विचार करती तो केरल में आज बिजली में कटौती होने के कारण उत्पादन जो घट रहा है, वह न घटता।

अब केरल में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग हैं उनके बारे में पब्लिक अडर-टैकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है। काफी अच्छे मुझाव इस कमेटी के द्वारा दिये गये हैं। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इन में कई बातें ऐसी हैं जो केवल केरल राज्य में जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सरकारी उद्योग हैं

उन्हीं पर लागू नहीं होती हैं बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत जितने उद्योग हैं उन सभी उद्योगों पर बहुत सारी बातें लागू होती हैं। एक ही मिसाल आप ले लें व्यवस्थापकों और मजदूरों के रिश्ते की। अब तक हम कहते आए हैं कि समाजवाद हमारा मकसद है, समाजवाद में श्रम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, श्रमिक जनता है, उसको इज्जत मिलेगी उसको प्रतिष्ठा मिलेगी, उसको नये नये अधिकार मिलेंगे। लेकिन कितने शर्म की बात है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में जितने व्यवस्थापकों और मजदूरों के रिश्ते बिगड़े हुए हैं उतने णायद जिस को निजी क्षेत्र कहा जाता है उस में भी नहीं बिगड़े हुए हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि अगर निजी क्षेत्र में कुछ बुरी बातें होती हैं तो हम लोग हल्ला करते हैं, उसको ले कर हड़ताल बगैरह होती है, फिर मंत्रियों के ऊपर, सरकार के ऊपर दबाव डाला जाता है, लोकमत का दबाव पड़ता है और कुछ न कुछ उसके बारे में किया जाता है। लेकिन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बारे में हमेशा माना जाता है कि यह प्रगतिशील क्षेत्र है, इस में अगर बुराई है, खराबी है तो उसके बारे में हल्ला मत करो क्योंकि पूंजीपति उसका फायदा उठावेंगे। लेकिन जिस ढंग में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को सरकार चला रही है उससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पब्लिक सेक्टर और समाजवाद, ये शब्द इतने बदनाम होते चले आ रहे हैं कि एक समय बहुत जल्दी जाने वाला है जब जनता कहेगी कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और समाजवाद का नाम मत लो। केरल का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र हो या केन्द्र का हो इन में ये रिश्ते इतने क्यों बिगड़े हुए हैं? सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि मजदूरों सम्बन्धी जितने कानून हैं उन पर सरकार स्वयं धमल नहीं करती है, मजदूरों को अपने संघ, संगठन बनाने के जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, उन अधिकारों पर धमल नहीं करती, उनको वह अधिकार नहीं

दे पाती। जमींदारों का राजाओं का जो सामन्तवाद था, उसको तो हमने खत्म किया। सरदार पटेल ने रियासतों का विलीनीकरण कराया। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक न एक औद्योगिक सामन्तवाद हमारे देश में फैल रहा है निजी क्षेत्र में भी डालमियां नगर हैं, टाटा नगर हैं और इसी तरह से पूंजीपतियों का महागण्ट्र में बालचन्द नगर है। पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में वह गांव है। एक-एक एकड़ जमीन पर निजी क्षेत्र के जो पूंजीपति हैं उन का कब्जा है। न वहां किसी दूसरे का अधिकार है और न कोई नगरपालिका है। न वहां कोई मभा कर सकता है न जलूम निकल सकता है। पूरा इलाका एक पूंजीपति के हाथ में है। क्या बजह है कि इन शहरों में इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या होते हुए भी आप वहां पर नागरिक अधिकार जनता को नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप वहां की जमीनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं। जनता को नगरपालिका बनाने और उस की माफत सारे काम करने का अधिकार नहीं दे रहे हैं। जो निजी क्षेत्र में हो रहा है वही सरकारी क्षेत्र में हो रहा है सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो नये नगर बन रहे हैं, जैसे भिलाई है, दुर्गापुर है, कूरकेला या ग्रन्थ नगर बन रहे हैं सरकारी कारखाने बनने के कारण, वहां भी वही स्थिति है। जनता का कोई नागरिक जीवन वहां नहीं रहा रांची में मैंने देखा, हटिया में जो नई नगरी बनी है वहां भी यही हाल है। तो आखिरकार क्या हम इस देश से प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें खत्म करने वाले हैं। वहां पर संघ बनाने या मजदूर आन्दोलन संगठित करने के लिये कोई नहीं जा सकता। कई एक जगहों पर ऐसा इन्तजाम चालू किया गया है कि ऐसा लगता है कि आखिर हम प्रजातन्त्र राज्य में हैं या जैसा स्टैलिनिस्ट राज्य होता था, उस में रहते हैं। हम फासीज्म की बहुत बुराई करते हैं, हम तानाशाही की काफी बुराई करते हैं, स्टैलिनिज्म की बुराई

करते हैं लेकिन जिस ढंग से सरकार ने प्राय सरकारी क्षेत्रों के विकास या संगठन का ढांचा बनाया है, उस में उस ने मजदूरों के नागरिक अधिकारों को एक दम खत्म कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज है।

मैं सरकार में निवेदन करूंगा कि केरल राज्य में सरकारी उद्योगों में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं और केन्द्र के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में मजदूर हैं उन के राजनैतिक अधिकारों की आप हिफाजत करें उन का उन्हें इस्तेमाल करने दीजिये। उन्हें राजनैतिक दलों का सदस्य बनने का अधिकार देना चाहिये, संघ बनाने का अधिकार देना चाहिये। मजदूरों सम्बन्धी जो भी कानून है उन का पूरा और सब से अच्छा प्रमल सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में किया जाना चाहिये। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को निजी क्षेत्र के सामने प्रादशं पेश करना चाहिये। जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं या यहां जो कोई प्राफ कंडक्ट वगैरह बनाये जाते हैं, आचार संहिता बनाई जाती है, सरकार स्वयम् उस आचार संहिता को तोड़ने का काम करती है।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कुंकि केरल में प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन नहीं है, इस लिये लोगों की आवाज वहां की सरकार के पास नहीं पहुंचती है। कोचीन के बारे में मैंने कई दफे निवेदन किया कि कोचीन का सार्वजनिक महत्व बढ़ता जा रहा है। वहां रिफाइनरी बन रही है, जहाज बनाने का कारखाना बन रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक बम्बई से कोचीन जाने के लिये जो बड़े वाइकाउंट विमान रहते हैं या दूसरे बड़े विमान रहने हैं वह वहां पर उतर नहीं सकते हैं और इस लिये उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। कोचीन का जो हवाई प्रड्डा है उस के विकास के लिये उस को चौड़ा और लम्बा बनाने का काम किया जाये।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि पश्चिम का जो पूरा समुद्री इलाका है वहां क्या स्थिति है उसे आप देखें। मंगलौर से अर्नाकुलम तक तो ब्राड गेज रेलवे लाइन है, लेकिन जो नई रेलवे लाइन बनी क्वीबिलोन से अर्नाकुलम तक वह छोटी लाइन बनी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि बम्बई से ले कर ट्रिवेंद्रम तक या कन्या कुमारी तक पूरी ब्राड गेज नहीं बनाई गई, जिसकी आज कमी है। आप पूरा हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा उठाकर देख लीजिये। केरल की जनता की मांग है, या मैसूर की जनता की जो मांग है, मंगलौर की जनता की जो मांग है, महाराष्ट्र की जनता न मांग की कि यह रेल लाइन बने क्या सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी या चूँकि केरल में अकसर राष्ट्रपति का ही शासन चलता है इस लिये केरल की जनता की मांगों के बारे में सरकार उपेक्षा की दृष्टि रखेगी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय श्री लिमये के पांडित्यपूर्ण भाषण के पश्चात् मुझे कुछ भी कहना कठिन मालूम पड़ता है। लेकिन दो विषयों के ऊपर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो शिपिंग के पंडित हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं शिपिंग पर ही कह रहा हूँ। पहली बात तो यह कि केरल में 11 पोर्ट्स हैं। उन में से 9 माइनर पोर्ट हैं और एक इंटरमीडियरी पोर्ट है और एक मेजर पोर्ट है। देश में केवल एक शिपयार्ड है विशाखापटनम में। आज करीब दस वर्षों से इस बात का प्रयास हो रहा है कि एक दूसरा शिपयार्ड कोचीन में खोला जाये। पहले अंग्रेजों के साथ बात हुई थी, लेकिन वह बात पूरी नहीं हो सकी। उस के बाद जापान के साथ बात हुई। लेकिन जापान के साथ भी बात हुए करीब करीब दो वर्षों हो गये

मगर कोचीन में अभी तक कोई कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ। आप जानते हैं कि कोचीन में शिपयार्ड बनाने की व्यवस्था इस वास्ते की गई थी कि बैस्ट कोस्ट में कोचीन बम्बई के पश्चात् सब से सुन्दर और सब से अच्छा श्रोपन पोर्ट है। परन्तु श्रोपन पोर्ट होने के पश्चात् भी वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा काम नहीं था, उद्योग घन्घे नहीं थे। अतएव वह व्यवस्था की गई कि अगर यहां शिपयार्ड बन जायेगा तो कम से कम तीन या चार हजार आदमी उस में काम करेंगे। अभी करीब छः महीने हुए जापान से एक टीम आई थी। वह टीम भी लौट गई। लौटने के बाद पता नहीं जापानियों ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि करीब-करीब दस वर्ष समाप्त हो गए लेकिन अभी तक शिपयार्ड की कोई रूपरेखा कोचीन के लिये नहीं बन पाई है।

हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि केरल की उन्नति होनी चाहिये। केरल की उन्नति तभी हो सकती है जब कि वहां उद्योग घन्घे होंगे। श्री लिमये ने कहा कि सब से बड़ी दिक्कत केरल में यह है कि वहां कोई पूंजीपति नहीं है। बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट नहीं हैं, इस लिये वहां पर कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। अगर आप केरल के नक्शे को देखिये तो नारियल, टैपियोका और केशूनट्स इन तीन के अलावा उस के पास है क्या। केरल की समस्या केवल केरल की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश की समस्या है। इस लिये सारे देश की समस्या है कि जितनी मेरीटाइम स्टेट्स देश में हैं उन में केरल सबसे ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न करता है। आप बम्बई को छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि वहां तो सारे देश का एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट होता है, लेकिन जो मेरीटाइम स्टेट्स हैं, जैसे की आंध्र है, मद्रास है, सीराष्ट्र है, उन की दृष्टि से देखा जाय

तो केरल सबसे बड़ा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने वाला है। हमेशा यह बात उठाई जाती है कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में केरल सेल्फ सपोटिंग नहीं है। अगर केरल खाद्यान्न के मामले में सेल्फ सपोटिंग हो जाये तो जो फारेन एक्स-चेंज हम वहां से घन करते हैं वह बन्द हो जायेगा क्योंकि घनिग जो होती है वह होती है नारियल से, कॅशूनट्स से। इन दोनों चीजों की खेती वहां बहुत अच्छे ढंग से होती है। केरल का जो कॅशूनट्स है वह दुनिया में सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना जाता है। ईस्ट अफ्रीका तक से कॅशूनट केरल की फैक्ट्रीयों में आता है और वहां प्रोसेस किया जाता है फिर इंग्लड, अमरीका आदि स्थानों में पहुंचता है। इसी प्रकार से नारियल से तरह-तरह की सामग्री बनाई जाती है, जैसे कि पांपोश है, दूसरी सारी चीजें हैं, वह फारेन एक्सचेंज घन करती है। जब केरल देश के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज घन करता है, जिस की हमारे देश को बहुत जरूरत है, तो अगर वह खाद्यान्न उत्पन्न नहीं करता तो क्या बात है। खाद्यान्न उत्पन्न नहीं करता तो फारेन एक्सचेंज तो उत्पन्न करता है। वह जो भी फारेन एक्सचेंज घन करता है उस के आधार पर उस को खाद्यान्न देना चाहिये। देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे में वहां के लोगों का बहुत बड़ा कंट्रिब्यूशन है।

अक्सर चावल की बात उठाई जाती है कि केरल में चावल क्यों उत्पन्न नहीं किया जाता। अगर केरल में चावल उत्पन्न किया जायेगा तो दूसरी तरफ कॅशूनट्स की पैदावार और नारियल की पैदावार समाप्त हो जायेगी और फारेन एक्सचेंज की घनिग बन्द हो जायेगी। इस लिये अगर हमको फारेन एक्सचेंज घन करना है तो जिस घनुपात में वह फारेन एक्सचेंज घन करता है उस के घनुपात में उसे चावल दिया जाये ताकि वहां की खाद्य समस्या तुरन्त हल हो जाये।

लिमये जी ने कहा कि वहां लोकतंत्र नहीं है। हम बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि केरल में, जहां के 80 प्रतिशत लोग शिक्षित हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा शिक्षित प्रदेश है, वहां पर लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं हो रहा है। पांच, पांच, छः छः बार वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन हो चुका। चार पांच बार चुनाव हो चुके मगर बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण नकशा हमारे सामने आता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे राज्य में जहां के लोग सब से अधिक शिक्षित हैं, लोकतंत्र या डिमोक्रेसी को सफलता नहीं मिल रही है और बिहार यू० पी० वगैरह में, जहां के 15 परसेंट या 20 परसेंट लोग ही शिक्षित हैं वहां पर हम डिमोक्रेसी चला रहे हैं। केरल वाले सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर शासन करते हैं, सारे आफिसों में केरल वाले हैं। 90 सैकड़ा केरल की नसें उत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में पड़ी हुई हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान का वह शासन करते हैं लेकिन अगर केरल वालों में कोई बड़ा दोष है तो यही कि अपने ऊपर वह शासन नहीं कर सकते। उनको राष्ट्रपति का शासन बहुत प्रिय है। लिमये जी से और दूसरे वक्ताओं से हमें पूरी सहानुभूति है और कोई नहीं चाहता कि वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन लादा जाय। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां लोकतंत्र सफल हो। लेकिन आप लोकतंत्र को सफल होने नहीं देना चाहते। आप इतने शिक्षित हैं, इतने काबिल हैं कि अगर आप चाहें तो आदर्श लोकतंत्र की स्थापना कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उमसे आप विरत हैं। आप हर एक बात के लिए आन्दोलन करना चाहते हैं। जैसे की कोचीन शिपयार्ड का मामला था कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये। अन्त में यह तय हुआ कि यहा जिप यार्ड बने।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हू कि केरल में औद्योगिक व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि केरल में कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

है। कौशोनट में क्या है? 200-300 आदमियों को एम्प्लाय करने से मारे स्टेट का इंडस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकते हैं। लिहाजा जो हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजी-पति हैं या सरकार जो है उससे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में भी दो चार इंडस्ट्रीज वहाँ खोली जायें ताकि केरल वालों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले।

केरल की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है शिक्षित लोगों का अनएम्प्लायमेंट। और जहाँ शिक्षित लोगों का अनएम्प्लायमेंट होता है वहाँ असन्तोष होता है और जहाँ असन्तोष होता है वहाँ आन्दोलन होता है। आन्दोलन होता है तो शांति नहीं हो सकती और जहाँ शांति नहीं हो सकती तो वहाँ अराजकता होती है और जब अराजकता होगी तो वहाँ राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जायगा। यह केरल की समस्या है। मैं केरल के सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी का बहुत ज्यादा एक्सपैरिमेंट आपने केरल में किया। अगर डेमोक्रेसी का एक्सपैरिमेंट इसी तरह होता रहा तो जो फ्रांस की अवस्था हुई वही यहाँ भी हो सकती है। फ्रांस में 6 महीने से ज्यादा कोई शासन नहीं चल पाता था। उसका फल क्या हुआ? एक विदेशी ताकत ने आकर फ्रांस को रौंद डाला। तो फ्रांस की तरह से यहाँ भी हुआ तो असन्तोष रहेगा और कोई भी लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये जो शिक्षित वर्ग है उससे मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अपने यहाँ लोकतंत्र शासन स्थापित करें। कोई आपके ऊपर राष्ट्रपति शासन लादने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। लेकिन जब लोकतंत्र नहीं चलता, असफल होता है तो उसका विकल्प क्या है? जब लोकतंत्र नहीं चलेगा, प्रान्तीय सरकार नहीं चलेगी तो कोई न कोई शासन तो होना चाहिये

उसके वास्ते राष्ट्रपति शासन के अलावा और कौन शासन हो सकता है?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि शिपयार्ड के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाय और जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के माइनर और इंटरमीडियरी पोर्ट हैं, हमने खुद भ्रमण किया है और 11 पेज की रिपोर्ट हमने सरकार को दी है और केरल सरकार को भी दी है कि जो छोटे पोर्ट्स हैं, माइनर पोर्ट्स, इनकी पहले आप तरक्की करें। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति शासन के बावजूद भी ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया कि इन पोर्टों की तरक्की की जाय। केरल बहुत सुन्दर प्रान्त है, आदमी वहाँ के बड़े अच्छे है, वहाँ पर धूल नहीं है, बिलकुल छाया में चले जाइए। इतने सुन्दर प्रदेश के होने हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना ही सुन्दर लोकतंत्र का शासन केरल में हो तो वह मारे देश के वास्ते एक आदर्श हो सकता है।

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Kerala as a whole has been subjected to utter neglect on the part of the Centre, and under President's rule. It is particularly so with regard to the northern region called Malabar. In that region, even for small things people have to be crying hoarse not for months or years but for decades. and yet they are not able to find relief.

A railway line was constructed during the British times from Shoranur to Nilambur for military reasons, for their own administrative purposes, not so much with a view to benefit the people. After that construction, that region has not seen any new line at all. The people have been demanding the construction of a new line between the Nilambur-Shoranur line and the main line on the west coast of Kerala. The length of it is a matter of 35 miles. For this they have been agitating for more than 35 years. Yet there is nobody even to reply, or even

to say why that railway line cannot be constructed. The demand is being made year after year and in this parliament also since this parliament came into existence. That line cannot be behind any other line in the matter of economic benefits or in the matter of giving revenue to the state. It will make the Shoranoor-Nilambur line more economical and it will increase its revenue; it will also add to the revenue of the other main line. However, it has not yet been taken up. When the question was last put to the chairman of the consultative committee, he simply produced a list of railways that are being proposed by the state government and that list does not contain this line for which the people of Malabar have been agitating. That is not a proper reply. No explanation was given why this line was not included in that list at all. Even if it were not included, it is not the responsibility of the centre and the railway authorities to see whether this line which is so much wanted by the people is really economical and will really benefit the economy of that area. Nothing of the sort had been done.

Then, the fishing industry in Kerala is one of the most important industries in the country. More than one-third of the sea fishing industry of the country is located in Malabar but the fishermen of Kerala are the poorest and the most poverty-stricken people in the country. Their income is calculated by an economic survey as being Rs. 85 per annum, per fisherman. That will give 23 paise per head per day. That is the income of the most hardworking fisherman of the place. The condition of the fisherman is particularly pitiable in the region of Malabar and yet nothing much is being done in Malabar; even the meagre development schemes that are being carried out for benefiting the fishing industry, in Kerala are not extended to Malabar and no scheme is located in the fishing centres of Thanur, Parapangadi and Ponnani. Again the people of Malabar have been

asking for the construction of an aerodrome near Calicut. It is the largest city in Kerala state, a great trading centre and so many years have passed and today we do not see any chance of having an aerodrome in the near future. Then again, Tirur is an important marketing place and it is a centre for trade for the surrounding places. In the centre of the town, there is a level crossing gate of the railway. That paralyses once every three hours or so every day the life of the whole town; not only the whole town but also that of the surrounding parts of the town in many ways. This is one more instance of the many hardship which are afflicting the people of Malabar.

Coming to Kerala as a whole, compared to many other States of the country, Kerala is backward in many respects and it has been the subject of neglect on the part of the Centre. The actual condition of Kerala is a glaring and striking example and proof of the imbalance which is an undeniable feature of the planned development of the country. In the matter of transport facilities, industrialisation, utilisation of natural resources, availability of foodgrains and in respect of several other aspects, Kerala is backward, and is consistently kept backward. In the field of education, Kerala remains indeed a notable exception, thanks to the admirable services, to a large extent, of the Christian missionaries. The people of Kerala were comparatively advanced in education and they are maintaining that advance in spite of the indifference, nonchalance and unhelpful attitude of the Government. Paradoxically, this educational advance which in the nature of things ought to benefit the people and the State, has added to their problems. It has increased the problem of educated unemployed, and the educated unemployed is one of the most distressing feature of the Kerala scene. The performance of the Government in the matter of finding sufficient quantity of foodgrains for Kerala provides another most glaring

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

example of the Government's incapacity to do things or of their indifference to Kerala. In the case of availability of foodgrains, in a statement supplied by the Food Minister some time ago, Kerala occupies a low place, with 11 ounces of foodgrains per head per day, while there are other States which go up to 18 or 19 ounces per head. This is about availability. This does not refer to production. This availability is a thing which the Government of India brings into being; how do they do it? The Government of India have some stocks with them; they send some of their stocks to various States which are in need of additional foodgrains, over and above the foodgrains which are being produced in those particular States. Now, the Government of India have taken up the responsibility of feeding the country and Kerala is an integral part of the country, and they ought to have seen that in Kerala also they make available an equal quantity of foodgrains per head which is available in other States of the country. But in spite of the agitation of the people, they did not do that at that time, and they have not done so until today. It can be done easily. I do not mean the local production; I mean that availability which depends much on stocks which are held by the Government. If they adopt a realistic and a proper method of dealing with their stock and the distribution of it, then, this inequality between State and State would not be there.

Now, the people suffer from want of foodgrains. A few months back, their ration was reduced to four ounces. They want only rice, and they cannot in their present way of food habits, make use of wheat, and that too particularly at the time of crisis. They wanted rice. Instead of increasing the rice ration, they decreased it to 4 oz. Then there was the Kerala *bundh* and there was an agitation. Then it was increased to 6 oz. The idea then was that the Government will make efforts to improve the food

condition of Kerala still further. But it has ended there. No more attempt has been made so far to increase the rice ration. It must be understood that whenever there is talk of foodgrains with reference to Kerala, it must be only rice. Wheat is not taken there by the ordinary people. Some people like Mr. Govinda Menon and others may have it; it is a matter of luxury for them. Therefore when we talk of foodgrains with reference to Kerala, it must be rice and rice alone and the Centre must be able to supply rice, particularly in view of the reasons advanced by a member of the ruling party only a few minutes ago.

They say, though we are giving only 6 oz. of ration, you can procure as much rice as you please from the open market. This is a very inhuman way of thinking. Are they not in the know of what is happening in the open market? Do not the Government or those who are responsible for it know that the poor people cannot afford to buy it in the open market?

The other day one of my friends gave the price at which rice is being sold in the open market. It is Rs. 150 per bag, which works out to Rs. 1 per lb. How can the poor people afford to pay that price? The Economic Survey which was published a few years ago gives the figures of income of the people there. The fishermen may be taken for the purpose of comparison. A fisherman gets only Rs. 85 per annum, i.e., 23P per day. If he has to buy rice at the rate of Re. 1 per lb. for his family, how can he balance his budget? It is not at all humanitarian or human to ask them to go and buy rice in the open market when the whole daily earning of that man is only 23P. He has to spend four times his daily income to buy rice. It is a Hobson's choice that the Government gives to the people: Either pay a high price or starve. They can neither starve nor pay high-price. This is not the way to deal with the food problem of any State.

least of all Kerala. Kerala, in the nature of things cannot produce as much rice as possible for sometime to come, particularly with the sort of nonchalant and indifferent attitude adopted by the Government of India in the matter of carrying out improvements in Kerala. They have done nothing appreciable either in the matter of industrialising the State or improving its agriculture.

In view of all these things, the sooner the Central Government take steps to form a popular Government there, the better it is for Kerala as well as for the country. Some friends advised the people not to resort to agitation. It is the Government which by its attitude is forcing the people to take agitation and strike and such other things. It is not a pleasure for the people to indulge in these things. The method of the Government of India particularly has been not only in Kerala but in other parts of the country also to lacerate the feelings of the people, to make their hearts sore before they do the right thing. What they do now in many cases they ought to have done four years ago or five years ago, before the feelings of the people were alienated. That is the same method they are following in Kerala also. This is the most elemental need, the matter of food, which the people cannot forego. Therefore, they had to resort to agitation, and it was only when an agitation was launched, when a *bandh* was staged by the people that the ration was restored to the original figure of six ounces.

*Shri Imbichibava (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must begin with a word of thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to address the House after nearly 16 months during which period my liberty as a citizen and as a Member of this House could not be exercised thanks to the DIR and its militant ideologue Mr. Nanda. Along with thousands of my comrades, I too was sought to be arrested under DIR by Kerala Government. And a warrant

of arrest was pending against me during the last 16 months. As such I had to take such steps as to protect my membership in this House during the period of 16 months successfully dodging Mr. Nanda's police. I am proud of that.

The single major achievement of 18 years of Congress rule, ironically, is that they have successfully and systematically destroyed people's faith in democracy, guaranteed in our Constitution. They have made democracy into a sham, an instrument to impose one-Party rule. What happened in Kerala in 1959 and again in 1965 will bear out my words.

Sir, if the Congress rulers have not yet succeeded in wholly destroying the democratic fabric of our life, this is largely due to the resistance put up by the working class and other sections of our people. In the last few months we witnessed in this country such massive and representative campaign of protest against the continuance of the Emergency and the DIR that the Government, despite Mr. Nanda and his friends, was forced to relent on some aspects of the Emergency and release most of the leaders of the Communist Party. That they are still unwilling to lift the Emergency and allow normal conditions to prevail only proves the fact that they can rule this country only with the aid of the 'Danda'. Is it not rather extraordinary that the Emergency which came as a result of a different set of circumstances should today be used to blackmail the opposition parties, particularly the CPI, into submission, into giving up of their position of opposition to the anti-people policies of the Government? What else is the meaning of the Prime Minister's statement following the magnificent Bengal *Bandh* that the Government might be compelled to continue the emergency in view of the events in Bengal? How very lucky we are that the confirmation of something that we have been saying

[Shri Imbichibava]

should come from none else but the Prime Minister herself: that the Emergency and the DIR are not meant to protect the people of India from external aggression but that they are measures solely meant to protect the Congress rulers from the wrath of an angry and famished people: Since there is no more decent justification for continuing the Emergency let us hope that the Congress leaders will, for a change, decide to act sane and end the infamous measure and restore normalcy in the political life of the country.

Sir, another problem which I would like to touch upon briefly is the deteriorating food situation in the country. Parts of our country are already in the grip of a severe famine. In other parts scarcity of foodgrains resulting in reduction of the meagre quantum of ration, have reduced people to a state of semi-starvation. It was the British rulers who first said that famines are a necessary corrective to the problem of overpopulation of India. I cannot as yet believe that the Congress leaders subscribe to this cynical 'theory'. But the callousness and indifference with which Government leaders have been tackling this serious problem cannot but raise certain doubts. It appears to me that either the Government is so thoroughly isolated from the people, ignorant of living conditions and that they are wreaking vengeance on the people for having obeyed the just call of the Left and democratic parties for observing the historic Kerala and Bengal Bandhs. It is a pity that people who claim to be near to the people, with a political background, should fail to see the meaning and significance of these massive actions of people's solidarity. I am making a special mention of this because, some days after the Bengal Bandh, some one or other, I believe it was the Prime Minister herself, observed that the Left Parties were deliberately fomenting unrest with an eye on the coming elections. Such ridiculous

comments will, I am afraid, only isolate them from the people.

The food problem, Sir, is essentially a man-made problem. It is the pro-landlord, pro-hoarder policy of the various State Governments that is responsible for the present shortage in foodgrains. If the Government had firmly implemented its procurement policy, taking stock of the surplus grains from the rich landlords and hoarders, it would have saved them from the embarrassment of begging from all and sundry and accepting such conditions as would gravely jeopardise our independence. But, then, it is foolish to expect the Government to cut at the roots of its social base in the countryside—the rich peasants and the landlords.

It is really astonishing that the Food Minister Mr. Subramaniam who showed such great emotions at the time of the language agitation in Tamilnad last year should remain so unmoved by the specter of famine that is haunting large parts of this country. I would not like to make any remarks against his deputy, Mr. P. Govinda Menon, who, after all, is still new to the intricacies of the set-up and power-pulls at the centre. But I cannot help feeling rather amused that Mr. Menon, when he was still a mere Member of this House, so eloquently argued for an 8 oz. ration for Kerala that we all felt genuinely happy. Whatever indeed has happened that he should now keep quiet on this question? What will people not do for a Ministership, I wonder. As soon as Mr. Menon took office, he came down to Kerala to make an on-the-spot study of the food situation. People wondered how Mr. Menon could have forgotten the situation in Kerala so as to need a sojourn in the State to understand the situation. I want him to state what he has learnt from his tour. I want him to open up his real mind before this Parliament. Or are we to understand that he has changed his views as soon as

he got into the air-conditioned office of Krishi Bhawan?

It is the misfortune of my State that we have had to live with the worst type of one-Party rule, either directly by the Congress or through a Presidential nominee, irrespective of the verdict of the electorate. And Congress rule, whether direct or indirect, is aimed solely to benefit the narrow political interests of the Congress Party. In practice in everything that the Government does, the pro-Congress bias and partisanship are only too obvious. What else it is but gross political discrimination that my Party daily, the *Deshabhimani*, which is among the widely circulated dailies in the State, should be denied Government advertisements while obscure little Congress sheets should receive large share of Government advertisement? Again, is it not political vindictiveness that the Government has chosen to exclude the Communist detenus who were elected to the Legislative Assembly in the 1965 elections from the Block and District Development Councils? It is very strange that even after the release of the detenus, the members who were elected to the legislature in the last elections are not yet nominated to the District Development Councils and Block Development Councils. Is it not naked selfish partisanship that the DDCs and all other committees are packed with Congressmen or their supporters while elected representatives of the people are denied their rightful place?

I can point out another instance of political consideration coming in the way of implementing very vital policies of the Government. I am referring to the anomalies in the procurement of levy. We wanted the smaller cultivators to be excluded from levy. But the Government had harassed them. There are many cases of poor small cultivators being proceeded against and arrested for non-payment of levy. But as far as big landowners of kuttanad are concerned, they are practically exempted from levy. Why? My charge against the Government is

that political considerations are behind it. The Congress wants to woo these gentlemen and so the Government is made to succumb to the pressure of the Kuttanad Kayal Kings.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the extremely critical economic situation obtaining in the State of Kerala. There is going to be another Kerala Bandh on 27th of May. The reason is that our people, especially the working classes have reached the limit of their patience. The food crisis, rise in prices of all commodities, severe power cut, the lay-off of nearly 1 lakh workers resulting from the power cut, etc. are driving the people to the inevitable path of mass action. The Prime Minister says that left parties are organising mass actions with an eye on the elections. There is nothing more ridiculous than this. I should like to ask her: Can you say that the 2½ lakhs of NGOs and teachers of Kerala are going to strike work because of the influence of left parties? The real fact is that life is becoming more and more miserable everyday. I want to warn the government against any kind of unwise steps. They should not think of suppressing the NGOs and teachers. That will not work. Let the Government come forward to meet the just and genuine demands of the NGOs.

Similarly the Government can avoid the bandh also if they take immediate steps to improve the food situation, i.e., increase the ration, reduce the price of the ration, to find a way out for the power cut and to give support to the workers who are laid off. The Government are behaving in the most shabby manner on the question of the enquiries against police excesses at Quilon, Kottiyam, etc. Why should the Government shy away from the public enquiry? Even today many cases against students and non-students are pending. Why not all the cases be withdrawn? As far as I can see only

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the false prestige of the Government stands in the way of withdrawal of cases.

Hence, I want to repeat that the Government should concede to the demands of the people. If they fail to do that, they will have to meet the consequences that will follow.

As there is no legislature in Kerala, we the members of Parliament have to raise even issues of detail as far as possible. So I am raising certain questions that should be considered and acted upon by the concerned departments.

Sir, the minor ports in my State are not improved in any way. They are completely neglected. I have personal knowledge of the condition in Ponnani Port. It is a very ancient port. Many vessels use to call at this port. There was considerable business here. But now very few vessels call at this port. There is no proper dredging arrangement. Some primitive method of groyne construction is resorted to resulting in damage to vessels. Even recently a vessel was damaged. I suggest that a Committee should be set up to go into the condition of the minor ports in Kerala. The State Port Officer and his department are very indifferent and inefficient.

Sir, the work on the National Highway is unsatisfactory. I give one instance. On the Challusseri road in Palghat district, there is a building almost in the middle of the road. Why it cannot be removed and the work on the Highway completed?

16 hrs.

The country crafts plying on the west coast need protection from the Government. Very often they are damaged during storms. I had suggested that rescue stations should be established. But nothing is done till now. The insurance companies are report-

ed to be refusing to insure these boats on the plea that they are not mechanised. I suggest that Government should come to the aid of people owning and running the country crafts by establishing rescue stations and by advancing loans and grants for repair and by providing insurance facilities.

I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the government the necessity of developing Ponnani as a fishing harbour. A scheme was included in the Third Five Year Plan. But the scheme is not implemented. I request that Ponnani should be developed as a fishing harbour without delay.

Sir, Tippu Sultan road is one running along the west coast of Trichur and Palghat districts connecting the fishermen's villages. I had requested that this road should be developed. Sometime back Shri A. M. Thomas wrote to me that the estimate for this road is ready, but that the work could not be immediately taken up due to emergency. Considering the importance of fishing at this time of food crisis the development of this road should be given priority. The bridge at Veliancode should be completed. The development of this road is very vital for the fishermen community all along the line.

Sir, the Ponnani Water supply scheme should be sanctioned without any delay. Some time back I was informed by the Union Health Minister that Kerala Government has not submitted the scheme. Now I am informed by the Ponnani Panchayat Board that they have received a communication from the Kerala Government that the scheme is submitted to the Union Government. The Kerala Government is awaiting sanction. I suggest that sanction is given immediately and work is started without any delay.

A road bridge at Palappatty in Ponnani taluk over the Canoly Canal

is urgently needed. This is very important for the development of fishing industry.

A lot of money is already invested in the development of the West Coast Road. But the absence of bridges in some vital sectors stand in the way of utilisation of this road. For example, a cross-way-cum-bridge at Chandravattom ferry on the boundary of Palghat and Kozhikode districts is immediately needed. Similarly a bridge is needed at Chettuvaya in Trichur District.

Sir, I wanted to refer to many other pressing needs of the State. Due to lack of time, I do not go into them.

In concluding I want to ask the government to tackle the above mentioned problems without any delay. As far as the NGOs demands are concerned, the government should adopt a reasonable and positive attitude. In case the government is going to adopt a policy of authoritarianism and suppression, the consequences will be very dangerous. And those in authority both at Trivandrum and Delhi will be squarely responsible for these consequences.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): A: I sat listening to the beautiful speech of the hon. Member who preceded me....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What did my hon. friend understand from that?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I said to myself 'What a beautiful language the Malayalam language is! It lends itself to pauses which are natural; it is capable of climaxes which are spontaneous....'

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Member is coming to the rescue of the hon. Minister, I suppose.

Shri D. C. Sharma:... It is capable of diction which without ceasing to be popular is also enlightening. I wish I knew this language and I could

speak in that language. But, unfortunately my time is running out, and I do not have many years in which I can master this extremely expressive language.

16.08 hrs.

[**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH** in the Chair.]

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Let not my hon. friend spoil the language.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The difficulty is this that while I may be able to be a good student of that language, my communist friends are sure to spoil that language because they will bring into it that kind of economic jargon and those kinds of technical things....

Shri Manoharan: That is a sign of development.

Shri D. C. Sharma:... and those kinds of miscellaneous phrases which they did not learn from this country but from other countries. That makes me afraid lest the pure waters of this language be corrupted by the polluted waters which come to Kerala from some other countries of the world. But that is not my point.

Another hon. Member who spoke before me was Shri Muhammad Ismail. When I looked at him and one or two other friends here, I asked myself 'Why are they trying to perpetuate something which does not fit in with the political scheme of things in India? They still call themselves the followers of the Muslim League, and I do not understand what purpose the Muslim League can serve in this country today....'

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is the general discussion on the Kerala Budget, and let my hon. friend speak about Kerala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to join some party; let him join the Communists, the Right Communists or

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the Left Communists or the Congress Party, or let him join any other party.

But let him not remain a Member of the Muslim League Party because one of the great difficulties of Kerala, which is standing in the way of its being restored to its economic health, democratic health and other kinds of health is that the people of the State suffer from a plurality of parties and a multiplicity of approaches. I think that is one of the things to which we have to look.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is a very healthy sign.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a very healthy sign, but then if you split up into two....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is also a sign of health.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is not a sign of health, but is a sign of some kind of....

Shri Manoharan: What about the splitting up of the Kerala Congress into two?

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is also bad. As I was saying, it is a sign of some kind of disease which shows inner ill-health.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Mysore Congress?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think we should get rid of that.

Now, I have looked into the budget of Kerala and I want to pay my tribute to the beauty of Kerala. They will say this is not part of the budget. I want to say that Kerala should receive the maximum of support and financial aid so that it can become the show-window of India. It is a State which on account of its beautiful scenery, on account of its lagoons, on account of its architectural grandeur inherited from the past ages can become like that. But I find that our

Government has been very niggardly in providing it with sufficient funds so that it can attract tourists not only from the rest of India but from all over the world.

I have visited Kerala a few times. Some of my friends in Punjab have gone there, students and teachers; some of my other friends also have gone there. They have all come back impressed with the beauty of Kerala and also with the hospitality of the people of the State. I wish our Government to give the State liberally so that it can become a paradise for tourists not only from the rest of India but also from other countries of the world; This is my first point.

My Second point is this. We have been talking about the Cochin shipyard and, Cochin refinery all these days. I want to ask one thing. Democracy does not mean talk; it does not mean perpetual discussion; it does not mean perpetual wrangling as my hon. friend indulges in.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is this? I protest vehemently.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Democracy means action, quick action, expeditious action, and action which should not suffer from any kind of unnatural delay. That is what democracy means. I have been asking questions about the Cochin refinery more than my hon. friend who is interrupting me now and then. I have been interested in the Cochin shipyard.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Where is it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to ask the Government of India why they are taking such a long time in fulfilling the wishes of the people of the State so far as these things are concerned. Why is it that they sometimes get experts from one country, sometimes from another country. You know that when two experts from two different countries meet, there is seldom a

common meeting ground between them. That is what I believe has led to the delay in the Cochin shipyard and the Cochin refinery.

There is the other point. There was the Rare Earths Factory in Alwaye. My hon. friend Shri Sreekantan Nair, I do not find him here....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That factory is not at Cochin, it is at Alwaye.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is in Alwaye.

Shri Manoharan: Without understanding geography, you start speaking.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know geography much more than you do. When I talk of Kerala, Cochin is also part of Kerala, is it not? What is your geography? Your geography is also the geography of misunderstanding, the geography of hindrance, the geography of obstruction, the geography of heckling, the geography of doing something without meaning what you want to do.

I was submitting very respectfully that the Alwaye factory has not been functioning very well for some time past, and I would say that it should be taken in hand, so that it becomes a potential reservoir for the employment of people.

Then I look at the educational map of Kerala. I had the honour, though my hon. friends will not admit that, to fight for the primary teachers of Kerala, primary teachers who work in private schools. They wanted parity with the primary teachers in Government schools. They came to Delhi, and I took them to the hon. Minister of Education, and with some delay, I am glad that their demands were conceded. But still I find that there is some unrest among the teachers there all along the line. I find that university education is going to get Rs. 177 lakhs, general education is going to get Rs. 25 lakhs, technical education is going to get

about Rs. 135 lakhs. When I find this, I ask myself how much of it will be spent on bettering the life of teachers whether they are in the university or affiliated colleges or in secondary or primary schools.

I have visited some countries of the world, and I have found that in those countries the primary school teacher dresses himself in a way which would do credit to any university teacher anywhere. He lives a decent life. He goes about with his head held high. He tries to be a model for his students in terms of decency, knowledge, sense of duty, sense of dedication to his work.

I welcome this that university education, general education and technical education are going to get so much, but I would ask the hon. Minister what part of it is going to the teachers, university teachers, college teachers, teachers in science institutions, and teachers in technical schools and colleges, because I think that a contented class of teachers means a contented democracy, and if you leave the teachers discontented, I think you can never have a democracy which will be contented either today or in the near future. Therefore, I believe that a sizable part of this sum should be set apart in order to bring the emoluments of the teachers there all along the line to the level of the teachers in other parts of India.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): How much do you want

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was going to submit very respectfully that whenever I go abroad, I find that teachers from Kerala are working there. I visited Ethiopia last time. I was happy to meet so many teachers from Kerala there. It was a great pleasure to see my own countrymen there. But I asked myself this question: Why have these persons to go away from their country? Why have they come here on a term appointment? The simple reason is this. The

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

employment potential of Kerala is not as high as it should be. Fisheries should give some kind of employment to a sizable population. But fisheries gets Rs. 77.82 lakhs. Rural Development which can fill the common man with hope is going to get only Rs. 27.70 lakhs. Kerala is a foreign exchange earning State. It earns a great deal of foreign exchange for our country. I find that industries in Kerala are going to get the meagre sum of Rs. 95.97 lakhs. My heart sinks when I see labour and employment getting only Rs. 73.67 lakhs. Unless you improve employment opportunities in the state, it will not be restored to its place which it deserves on account of historical traditions, history and the bounty of nature and on account of other things. I find that Harijan welfare gets Rs. 1.64 crores. I remember that Mahatma Gandhi wanted the temples in Kerala opened for Harijans. One of the fights which Mahatma Gandhi waged throughout the country was also put up in this place and we have all read about that, a great and noble fight, a fight meant for giving equality of worship to Harijans along with the other community of Hindus. Harijan welfare is the need of the day, not only in Kerala but in all the states of India. It is because we should try to integrate the Harijan community into the other communities of the country, economically, socially, culturally and in other ways also. For all these things we require money. And if you appoint a few Harijan welfare officers and do something of that kind, I think it will not do. Therefore, I submit that this budget is a very stereo-type budget. Only recently the Governor who took charge of Kerala said that the people of Kerala are angry and hungry. I think that is the phrase which he used. How can we mitigate that anger? How can we put an end to any feeling of indignation that they have? I think the only way is this. I feel that Kerala should be a land where there should be full employment, because full em-

ployment for Kerala means more foreign exchange for our country, greater resources for our country and greater chances of getting visitors to our country.

I find one thing which makes me very unhappy and it is this: We have set apart Rs. 14 lakhs for famine. Why should there be famine? An hon. Member was saying just now that the Kerala people do not get the required amount of rice and food for themselves. We are facing famine conditions in some States; there is no doubt about it. But I find that this famine which is mentioned here may become a chronic thing. It may be always there. I would ask my hon. friends on the Treasury Benches that so far as famine is concerned, they should have a new code for it. We have had test relief camps recently. The Minister visited Orissa recently and he found that the people were working in the test relief camps. Some are not getting the wages which other people were getting. I feel that so far as famine is concerned, we should abolish it from the dictionary. But as far as scarcity in this country is concerned, we should try to see that there is a new famine code, and that the people who are affected by it, get their due share and if they join any scarcity works, they should be given that kind of wages which are given to other people also.

The new Governor said that the people of Kerala are hungry. I hope that the problem of hunger in Kerala will be solved in a way which does not remain a recurring problem; and then it was said that the people were angry. Why? I know why they are angry, because there are too many political pulls in Kerala and too many approaches to the problem in Kerala. There are left communists and right communists; there are Congress people and there are dissident Congressmen also; there are the Muslim League people and the PSP also; all parties are there. There are some more parties there than there are in the rest of the country. I feel that

this is one of the reasons why the people of Kerala become angry because these persons try to fan their passion including the Congressmen, and that makes them indignant.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The only solution to the problem of Kerala is this: you should devise the budget in such a way that Kerala is restored to what I might call her economic health; it should be done in such a way that the people get as much food as they desire, and the people should get jobs there; that the people who serve in schools and the administrative offices get their salaries and dearness allowance and that amount of pension which their counterparts in other States get. Therefore, I feel that though this budget has come, I would if I were the Finance Minister of India—luckily I am not—try to reshape it in such a way that the common man has the best deal from this budget, that the productive capacity of Kerala is increased and the tourist capacity of Kerala is also enhanced.

16.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THERMO-NUCLEAR EXPLOSION BY CHINA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up the Calling Attention.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The Minister is conspicuous by his absence!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is just coming.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): You can only accuse him of being punctual to the minute.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, on May 9 China conducted its third nuclear test somewhere in Western China. As the House knows, the earlier two Chinese nuclear explosions took place on October 16, 1964, and May 14, 1965. This third nuclear test by China is in arrogant defiance of the clearly and passionately expressed desire of people all over the world to discontinue nuclear tests and to arrest the process of nuclear proliferation. Government do not, as yet, have any details or precise information about the explosion. According to reports attributed to New China News Agency, this nuclear explosion "contained thermo-nuclear material". However, the exact nature and intensity of the explosion fall-out, etc. are under investigation and it will take about a couple of weeks before our scientists can throw light on such details.

As the House is aware, this is the third nuclear explosion conducted by the Chinese Government. The first one was conducted on 16th October, 1964 and the second on 14th May, 1965.

Government cannot too strongly condemn and deplore the action taken by the Chinese Government, in persisting with these tests which constitute a threat to world peace, a grave hazard to the health and safety of people living in areas of the world likely to be affected by the radioactive fall-out resulting from this explosion, and generally contrary to the interests of Humanity at large.

Turning to our own policy, we had made a careful assessment of the situation in consultation with our Service Chiefs and Atomic Energy experts even when the first nuclear device was exploded by China. The fact that there would be other such explosions was known at that time. Therefore, the mere fact that China has carried out its third nuclear explosion does not vitiate the earlier conclusion, though at the same time, the policy is kept under constant review. In any such review, account has to

[Shri Swaran Singh]

be taken not only of Chinese tests but also other relevant factors specially the progress made in the discussions relating to nuclear disarmament in which many countries are participating. The Partial Test Ban Treaty to which India is a signatory was an important landmark in the progress towards nuclear disarmament. Since then, admittedly, progress has been slow. Government still feel that the interests of world peace and our own security are better achieved by giving all support to the efforts for world nuclear disarmament than by building our own nuclear weapons.

In the meantime, in the matter of peaceful development of atomic energy, we are pushing ahead and giving it top priority, and as the House is aware, the world recognises that we are one of the countries which is capable of becoming an Atomic Power in a reasonably short time.

Finally I would assure the House that the defence of our territorial integrity will be the paramount consideration guiding our policy in this field.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view, Sir, of the steadily aggravating nuclear menace from China, and in view of the statement made just now that the Government, in spite of these developments, adheres pig-headedly or stubbornly to the hackneyed declaration of its policy, which can be summed up briefly as "we can make the bomb, but we would not do it," in view of all this, does the Prime Minister or the Government propose to follow up the suggestion made by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, for a nuclear shield or some sort of protection against China, broached by him with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, sometime ago, a year or so more ago, and is the Government in communication with the governments of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, on

this matter, as well as with the government of the non-nuclear Asian and African countries?

Shri Swaran Singh: This question of so-called nuclear umbrella or nuclear shield or protection, about which mention has been made, has been referred to on earlier occasions also, and we made the position quite clear that in a situation like this unless the main nuclear powers, namely, the United States of America and the Soviet Union jointly reassure the non-nuclear powers against nuclear blackmail, any suggestion which might be made by one country, like the United Kingdom, will not meet the situation, and it should be considered in the light of this overall assurance to the non-nuclear powers rather than as directed against one or the other.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, my question was very specific. Is the Government in communication with those countries, the USSR, the USA and the UK on this matter, and also the non-nuclear nations of Asia and Africa?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is a matter which has been the subject matter of many discussions and there have been exchanges of views. This has also, not in a very direct form, come up even during the discussions in Geneva.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the outcome so far?

Shri Swaran Singh: The outcome so far is not quite precise. There was a suggestion made by the Soviet Union, but at the present moment there is possibly nothing further which I can say precisely in the outcome.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are pursuing the matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: We do definitely feel that it is very essential to effectively ensure non-proliferation,

that the non-nuclear powers should have some assurance from the main nuclear powers that their interests will not suffer by adhering to the policy of non-proliferation.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this wanton outrage committed by the Chinese warlords in utter contempt of the Moscow Treaty banning explosion of atomic devices in atmosphere, in total disregard of the hazards to the health of the people of Asia, has a special sinister significance for the security of this country. This arises because of the growingly, increasingly, bellicose tone of Chinese accusations of Indian intrusions into Chinese territory, which was referred to by the Minister himself in Parliament yesterday when the note from China was laid on the Table of the House. The growing collusion between Pakistan and China adds another dimension to this threat. And, very important is the announcement from Peking which warns the world about what China is doing. In view of these words, that this power of the people of China, the Chinese warlords say, "will be used to help people's wars of liberation"—surely the Prime Minister knows that the Chinese Government regards the Naga, the Mizo and other such local troubles as people's wars of liberation in this country—which give a special sinister significance to the accretion of this power to the Chinese arsenal, what is the Government going to tell the Parliament? The Prime Minister is specifically called upon to allay the nation's growing concern not by repeating this kind of negative policy that we do not want proliferation, that we are dedicated to the peaceful use of atomic energy. In view of the clear danger to our security and territorial integrity, may I know whether she took up the issue during her long and extensive tour with the heads of other States and tell them that we will have to develop our own or get this device so that China cannot go on this way blackmailing this country?

May we know what she did during her long and extensive tour?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): My tour was neither long nor extensive. This matter did come up for discussion, but unless the countries are agreed among themselves, as our Foreign Minister pointed out just now, nothing can come out of such a move. I do not think our policy is at all a negative one; I think, it is a very positive policy. We are building up our atomic power. Of course, we are using it for peaceful purposes; but in the mean time we are increasing our know-how and other competence. I myself fail to understand how our production of one bomb or two bombs will help us. . . . (Interruption)

Shri Nath Pai: It is only when you produce one that you can produce many.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Many other questions arise out of this. Furthermore, the belief that China can attack any country with nuclear weapons with impunity, I think, is a misconceived one.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The US Government through the US Secretary has stated that this new Chinese nuclear test would have extremely serious repercussions on the international scene. May I know how our Government will view it and will the hon. Minister of External Affairs correct me about the consequences, as I see them. Your condemnation of China will lead you to nowhere. They care a hang for your condemnation when you condemn them. Secondly, we talk about proliferation which also has no impact on China. Those countries, like USA and USSR, who are advising against proliferation, lack all the moral force in talking about non-proliferation because they themselves have exploded hundreds of bombs like this; they lack the moral force. What can

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

we make out of it? This bomb poses not only a military problem for us but also poses a big question which should be examined in the wider context about the sovereignty and the very independence of this country. The Chinese are feeding more people than we are doing without PL-480. The Chinese have gone from development to development. They have also the bomb today. We started a little better and today we have been able to find no answer to this bomb. Will there be any new rethinking on this matter to assure the country and the people around who look to India as one of the most significant countries even according to Indonesia, to retain that position and to get assured about our security?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is precious little that I could correct in this rather long speech. This is how the question started, namely, if I am in a position to correct the various postulates which have been put forward in his own characteristic way. The main operative part of the question is whether the explosion that took place and about which I have informed the House—the House already knows it—justifies a revision of our fundamental policy of not developing our nuclear energy for non-peaceful purposes. On that the Prime Minister and I have made the position clear, that we are developing the know-how and the nuclear capacity; but our policy of continuing to develop that for peaceful purposes continues. The significance is quite clear that any addition to the nuclear capacity of China, particularly in her present bellicose attitude and a policy of creating tensions every-where, is something which cannot be easily dismissed. It is a very serious danger and I agree with that analysis. On non-proliferation, it is something which I think, is worth trying. The alternative to non-proliferation is destruction for the entire world and the possession of nuclear devices and nuclear bombs by a

large number of countries might lead to destruction and, therefore, the whole world should be interested in non-proliferation. At the same time I would like to repeat what I said a moment ago that to make non-proliferation effective, it is necessary to reassure the non-nuclear powers; it is a responsibility which we will continue to press; it is a responsibility which the nuclear powers should appreciate.

On the other issues, I agree with him that like China we should also strengthen our economy, whether it is food or industrial base, and the unity of the country and there cannot be any two opinions on this.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think that only two suggestions have been put forward on the international plane for the good of those nations which do not have any nuclear capability or nuclear prowess; one of them came from Mr. Rapacki that there should be atom-free zones and the other suggestion came from some western politician that there should be a nuclear umbrella for those countries which do not have the nuclear potential. Both these suggestions which have come from well meaning persons, good-intentioned persons like our Foreign Minister....

Shri Swaran Singh: Like our Member of Parliament.

Shri D. C. Sharma:..... have proved to be a damp squib. They have not carried anybody anywhere. In the light of the fact that our border is only 700 miles from China—if you take into account Sikkim and Bhutan, we are very near China—may I ask the Minister whether he is treating us to new Aesop's fables or he is going to write new Aesop's fables or he is going to give us only lectures on moral status of this country or he is going to follow that path which bring us parity with China? Why did Hitler lose the war? Hitler, towards the end of his life, said, "I am trying to have technical parity with my

enemines". If we do not have any technical parity with our enemies, where will these statements, these moral exhortations, intellectual analysis and dialectical discussion lead us? I want to ask whether they are going to have a technical parity with China in this matter or not. If they are not going to have, well, God help us.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would only say that I have greatly enjoyed this dialectical exercise and I dismiss it as Aesop's fable.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Because he has no ideas of his own. What is Aesop's fable? Will he tell me that? I take strong exception to what that gentleman has said. He does not know what it means and, therefore, he dismisses it as Aesop's fable. I ask him as to what he is going to do for having a technical parity with China in this matter. He does not understand this question.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member had put this question without Aesop's fable, commentary and preface, I could have answered it in a clearer form.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He did not take any exception in the case of the other two gentlemen. Why should I not....

Shri Swaran Singh. In these serious matters, it is not good to clothe it with light expressions. What I said on that question, I was serious about it. My hon. friend has said something about moral things and moral lectures. We do attach, and we should continue to attach, importance to moral values and I think it will be a bad day for our country, a bad day for the world, if we throw the moral standards to winds. It has become a fashion to use these light expressions without realising the full significance of what we say. On our nuclear capacity, the Prime Minister has made a statement, and we should accept that statement that every effort is being made to develop the know-how and to increase our nuclear capacity. Whether we shall catch up with China, whether we shall

be able to be on a par with them or not, it is our determination, and as I have said in my statement, it is our intention, to develop our nuclear capacity to the maximum for peaceful purposes; and we should view it in that form rather than try to clothe it in expressions for which there is no justification.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : यह कहने में क्या शर्म घ्राती है कि हम भी बढ़ायेंगे ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): On a point of order. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has misled the House. Hitler possessed atomic, bacteriological and chemical warfare weapons, but he was only frightened to use them.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He had no atomic bomb.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is absolutely wrong.

Shri Joachim Alva: He had all the 'ABC' weapons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The explosion of the atom bomb by China is not meant either to terrorise the Soviet Union or to frighten the USA. This is only meant to terrorise the Afro-Asian countries and bring them under its fold and thus satisfy its expansionist tendencies or designs.

Apart from having the technical know-how of atomic energy and converting it into anything which the Government likes, if they are capable of it, may I know whether any attempt has been made before this news came to Government, to mobilise the opinion of those countries which are friendly to us and who do believe that this atomic energy should not be used for war purposes, and if so, what their opinion is, and what other steps are likely to be taken in this behalf?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer to this question has already been given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether a conference is going to be convened about it.

Shri Swaran Singh: No conference is contemplated. But I would like to remind the House that this matter came up at the time of the non-aligned nations' conference which was held at Cairo, and the Chinese explosion took place ignoring the joint exhortation of all the non-aligned world and a number of countries that attended the Cairo Conference....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The UAR themselves want to manufacture an atom bomb.

Shri Swaran Singh: What is my hon. friend suggesting? I did not follow. I thought that he was suggesting that we should mobilise Afro-Asian public opinion to see that this type of continuance by China of developing its nuclear weapons should not be pursued. So, that question does not fit in with his earlier question. I was trying to inform the House...

Shri Nath Pai: What happened at the Cairo Conference? Let the hon. Minister please tell us again.

Shri Swaran Singh: In the Declaration of the Cairo Conference itself it was clearly mentioned that all those countries which had not yet subscribed to the Moscow Test Ban Treaty, meaning thereby those countries who had not got the nuclear devices, should refrain from doing so...

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The UAR, the host country, is itself doing it.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of information. The most significant part of the Cairo Conference was: (a) They did not show the courage of censuring China; those people who were loud in condemning every other explosion cowed down before the Chinese; (b) They had agreed to send a delegation to Peking, but the Chinese did not condescend to receive it. These were the operative parts and the sad truth about the Cairo Con-

ference. It was washed out completely and in toto.

Shri Swaran Singh: I thought that that real part of the question was mobilising public opinion and warning them of the dangers, to which I have replied.

I would also remind the House that even in the Bandung Conference at which China was present, there was a clear declaration to which China subscribed, that the nuclear energy should not be developed for non-peaceful purposes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems to me that the superstitious, almost pathetic, faith of the Government in non-proliferation, the quest for which remains a veritable mirage today, has landed us into a kind of nuclear fatalism. I would like to know as to when the point would be reached in the thinking of the Government when they would give up their hopeless quest for non-proliferation and would take up in the realistic perspective of our foreign policy and national security the question of manufacturing our own nuclear weapons. When will that point be reached when it would be realised that nonproliferation, howsoever worthwhile it may be, has failed as an objective, the quest for which is nothing but a hopeless quest?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been answered. Shri Shastri.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When will it be realised that non-proliferation, though a worthwhile objective, is a hopeless quest? At what point of time would they arrive at the conclusion that non-proliferation as an objective has to be abandoned? At what point of time would that objective situation be recognised? If they have not arrived at such a conclusion now, when will they do so?

Shri Swaran Singh: What should be the point at which the world is to give up hope of non-proliferation is

a question in which we alone are not the arbiters or the only country who can decide.

Dr. L. M. Singavi: We might be the victims.

Shri Swaran Singh: Let him have some patience to listen.

We have taken a decision to safeguard our defences and our integrity about which I have made a mention. What is the best way of ensuring our defence and integrity and to guard against any possible danger is a matter of assessment. There is no question of feeling discouraged. I have said that non proliferation is a desirable objective and so long as any hope is left, very serious effort should be directed to ensure that non-proliferation is achieved. But I have always said that to bring about successful non-proliferation the main nuclear powers of the world will have to come forward with some assurance to the non-nuclear powers.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज की दुनिया में अणु बम विनाश का शस्त्र न होकर, शान्ति का देवता बन गया है। जिसके पास अणुबम होगा, उसकी शान्ति सुरक्षित रहेगी। यह कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि अणु बम का निर्माण करने के बाद हम कल ही अणु बम या अणु युद्ध में प्रवेश करेंगे। अपनी शान्ति को बनाये रखने के लिये या अपनी स्वतन्त्रता को बनाये रखने के लिये हर उपाय से देश को तैयार रहना चाहिये। इसी आधार पर अब से कुछ समय पूर्व भारत सरकार से जब यह आग्रह किया गया था कि हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हमारी स्वतन्त्रता को छीनने के लिये हर सम्भव उपाय काम में ला रहे हैं तो भारत सरकार की ओर से यह उत्तर दिया गया था कि चीन अणु युग में अभी हम से 10 वर्ष पीछे है, लेकिन अब यह बात सिद्ध हो गई है कि भारत सरकार की चिन्ता के पीछे तथ्य नहीं था, दुरभिमान था। आज भी वह बात

उसी तरह से प्रकट हो रही है, जिस प्रकार के दुरभिमान भरे मेरे शब्द सरकारी बेंचों से सुनने को मिल रहे हैं।

कल जिस अस्त्र का प्रयोग चीन द्वारा किया गया है, क्या भारत सरकार यह कह सकती कि इस हाइड्रोजन बम के प्रयोग को या बिस्फोट की सूचना सब से पहले हमारे वैज्ञानिकों के द्वारा हमको मिली या दूसरे देशों के वैज्ञानिकों से मिली। यदि दूसरे देशों के माध्यम से मिली तो हम जो अपने अणु प्रतिष्ठानों पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्चकर रहे हैं, इस से लाभ क्या है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that our scientists will take some-time before all that data are made available. But I will certainly inform the House after they have made the investigation.

The only operative part of his question is as to whether we learnt it ourselves first or we learnt it from other sources. That the Chinese were about to explode their bomb was known to the world. This had appeared in almost all the newspapers of the world for several days before the actual explosion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न कुछ और है, उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप उन्हें समझा दीजिये।

Shri Swaran Singh: This was known. This is not a scientific matter. You will appreciate that it is a matter of intelligence.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : न, न, यह साइन्टिफिक बात है।

Shri Swaran Singh: It was known from various sources.

श्री यदुवीर सिंह : हमारे पास कोई साइन्टिफिक इंस्ट्रुमेंट है, क्या ?

Shri Swaran Singh: We also had information that they were about to explode a bomb.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : खाल कुछ और है । वह बहुत स्पष्ट है । हमारे वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा पहले पता लगा या दूसरे देशों के वैज्ञानिकों ने इसका पहले पता लगाया और उनके द्वारा आपको पता लगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up the half-hour discussion at 5 O' Clock.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इसके बाद भी इसको लिया जा सकता है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: (Bhagalpur): What does it matter? You have to give us the privilege of asking questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We may take it up after the half-hour discussion.

Shri Swell (Assam Autonomons Districts): How can that be?

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, we can take up the half-hour discussion afterwards.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): The half-hour discussion should be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House has agreed, what can I do?

Shri K. N. Pande: I have to raise a half-hour discussion which is more important than what they are raising.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be taken up after this is over.

Shri K. N. Pande: The question which they are raising is not so important as the one that I am raising.

Hon. Members: No.

Shri K. N. Pande: Yes.

Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the House that has decided.

Shri K. N. Pande: It is going to affect 30,000 employees.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is affecting the whole world and India.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): By the third explosion of a thermo-nuclear bomb, China has posed a threat to humanity and the world, and particularly to India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that has been said. What is your question.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether, when our territorial integrity is challenged and when our sovereignty is jeopardised, the Government will be able to assure the public, the people of India, that within a reasonable time we will be able to make the bomb so as to give an effective reply to China, whether we have all the technical know-how in our possession, whether they are in a position to tell us that within a short time we will be able to manufacture the bomb?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that every attention is being devoted to develop our nuclear capacity for peaceful purposes.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When this first explosion of the Chinese bomb took place, our late Prime Minister, Shastri, suggested a nuclear umbrella to be jointly assured by Soviet Russia and America, but somehow or other that idea has gone down the sea of oblivion even without a bubble, and if the recent statement of Mr. McNamara is to be believed, then China is going to have medium range missiles on an operational stage by 1967 and inter-continental ballistic missiles by 1975. The menace is growing. In the context of that, may I know whether the hon. Prime Minister is in a position to assure us against possible Chinese nuclear threat to us and to our unborn generations, and whether she is in a position to

tell us if she has tried to mobilise world opinion against Chinese nuclear threat, and whether she has made any attempt towards total banning of these nuclear explosions?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have made no personal attempts at any of these things. Efforts in this direction are being made through the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee.

Earlier on somebody asked whether our scientists were the first to discover to have the news. Perhaps hon. Members are aware that the Chinese themselves were the first to announce this.

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been replied to. I wanted to know from her if she can assure us and the unborn generations against possible Chinese nuclear threat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Through the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee world opinion is being mobilised.

Shri Swell: The President of one of the non-aligned countries to which the hon. Minister for External Affairs referred, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, is reported to have stated that the Arab countries would procure nuclear weapons to counterbalance the development of nuclear weaponry in Israel, their traditional enemy.

Now, in the statement reiterating the policy of this government against the development of nuclear power for offensive purposes, the Minister has added a note that the defence of the territorial integrity of this country is of paramount importance. May I ask him how he proposes to defend the territorial integrity of this country against the Chinese nuclear blast? Will he spell it out for the benefit of this House and the country?

Shri D. C. Sharma: By statements.

Shri Swaran Singh: It has already been replied to by the Prime Minister.

Shri Swell: They have no answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been answered more than once.

श्री मधु लिमये : संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जितने देश हैं उनको यद्यपि एक समान माना जाता है लेकिन कुछ विशेष रूप से समान बन गए हैं और ये हैं वे पांच बड़े राष्ट्र जिन को वीटो का अधिकार प्राप्त है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अन्दर उनके विशेष अधिकारों को आपने मान लिया है क्या उसी तरह से आणविक हथियारों के निर्माण के बारे में भी इन पांच राष्ट्रों की प्रधानता को आपने हमेशा के लिए स्वीकार कर लिया है? क्योंकि सब से पहले अमरीका के पास आणविक हथियार हो गए। बाद में रूस और ब्रिटेन के पास। फ्रांस ने और चीन ने जब मास्को करार बना था उसके ऊपर हस्ताक्षर करने से इन्कार कर दिया। साथ साथ आणविक हथियारों के फैलाव के बारे में करार करने की बात चली। लेकिन यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि ये जो पांच राष्ट्र हैं इन्हीं राष्ट्रों के पास हथियार रहेंगे और इन पांच राष्ट्रों के अलावा जो और राष्ट्र हैं जिन्हें नीचे दर्जे का माना जाय अछूत माना जाय, उनके पास आणविक हथियार न रहें, यह इस करार का आधार है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने जैसे हमेशा के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अछूत बनना पसन्द किया है क्या उसी तरह से आणविक हथियारों के बारे में इस सिद्धांत को मान लिया है कि इन पांच राष्ट्रों के अलावा बाकी जितने देश हैं हिन्दुस्तान समेत उनको अछूत बन कर रहना है?

दूसरी बात उसी से जुड़ी हुई मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक ही प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने सब को तीन तीन और चार चार प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत दी है। मेरे बारे में आप अलग कानून नहीं चला सकते हैं। एक ही कानून पर आप चलिये। यह (क) भाग था और (ख) भाग मेरे प्रश्न का यह है कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने अभी यह कहा कि चीन के पश्चिमी इलाकों में यह अणु बम का कहिये या हाइड्रोजन बम का कहिये विस्फोट हुआ है। मेरा खयाल है कि रूस की सीमा इस इलाके से ज्यादा नजदीक हैं बनिस्वत हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विस्फोट से जो वातावरण दूषित होता है उसका रूस की जनता और रूस के इलाके पर भी जरूर असर हुआ होगा तो क्या इस ने जाहिरा तौर से चीन को कभी कहा है कि ये जो विस्फोट करने का काम आप कर रहे हैं यह बहुत गलत है या रूस केवल हिदायत हमारे जैसे देश के लिए ही देता है ? इसका भी जवाब जरूर आना चाहिये।

Shri Swaran Singh: There are two parts. We do not consider that in the United Nations those countries which do not possess the veto are acnuth, or untouchables, in the words of Mr. Limaye. He should not have used this expression, particularly in the light of the manner in which we are trying to approach this problem of untouchability.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने असमानता को तो मान लिया है।

Shri Swaran Singh: There are countries; all the countries are equal; all countries cannot have the veto power, and, (Interruption) in the United Nations charter, there are more than 100 countries who have not got the veto power—but I cannot accept that any country which has not got the veto power in Security Council is an untouchable or in anyway inferior.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप समझ नहीं रहे हैं मेरी बातों को। पांच राष्ट्रों को आपने श्रेष्ठता बना दिया है और बाकी राष्ट्रों को आपने अछूत बना दिया है और आप अस्पृश्यता को कबूल कर रहे हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: The issues of peace and war cannot be decided by this type of action; we must remember that the essential philosophy behind the veto—we may not accept it but that was the philosophy when the charter was actually framed—was that if you try to impose on these big powers any decision which is not acceptable to them, and the decision relates to peace or war, then you are taking a decision without having the wherewithals to implement it, and that means conflict, and the whole intention was to create a situation where the conflict could be avoided. You may not accept that but that was the entire object of this veto. There is no question of any other country being inferior or being untouchable, and we should not look at the problem like that.

The second question was, since the explosion has taken place in that part of China which is nearer the Soviet Union, have the Soviet Union given any public reaction to this explosion. I am not aware of the Soviet Union having given any public reaction about this explosion.

श्री मधु लिमये : जितने विस्फोट हो गये अब तक उनके बारे में कभी जाहिरा तौर पर सोवियट यूनियन ने कुछ कहा है ?

श्री वशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :
उपध्यक्ष महोदय

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर उपध्यक्ष महोदय, नहीं आया। मैंने तो तीन विस्फोटों के बारे में पूछा था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर। श्री वशपाल सिंह।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 45 करोड़ की इस जाति को वर्ल्ड ऑपिनियन जसी रेस की दीवार के सहारे छोड़ देना सबसे बड़ी बेवकूफी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय कब आयेगा कि हम लोग हाइड्रोजन बम का विस्फोट करेंगे और चाइना के साइटिस्ट्स यह पता लगाते फिरेंगे कि हमारी ताकत क्या है ?

श्री रवर्ग सिंह : यह सवाल और शकल में पूछा गया है और इसका जवाब तो दिया जा चुका है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या वह समय कभी आयेगा जिस पालिसी से आपकी डिफॉट हुई है उसी पालिसी को रिपीट किये जा रहे हैं, यह कहां की प्रकलमंदी है ?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार खुद कहती है कि हाइड्रोजन बम विस्फोट द्वारा चीन ने मानवता और मानवीय मूल्यों का उल्लंघन किया है, तो क्या इससे हम उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि सरकार की राय, सरकार की नीति चीन को राष्ट्रसंघ में जगह देने के सम्बन्ध में अब बदलने वाली है ? और (ख) इसी के साथ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही प्रश्न।

श्री किशन पटनायक : (क) कि यह जो प्रणुबम की शक्ति है यह आर्थिक और औद्योगिक विकास पर आधारित है तो चीन के औद्योगिक विकास और भारत के औद्योगिक विकास में कितना फर्क है, इसका मूल्यांकन इन्होंने अपनी एजेंसी द्वारा किया है क्या ?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part, our policy has not changed. About the second part, I could not follow, in spite of my best effort to catch it, what he was trying to say.

श्री किशन पटनायक : चीन की आर्थिक शक्ति चीन की औद्योगिक प्रगति और आर्थिक विकास के ऊपर आधारित है। क्या आपने कोई मूल्यांकन किया है कि चीन के औद्योगिक विकास और भारत के औद्योगिक विकास में अभी कितना फर्क है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think on this question of industrial development, a comparison between the Chinese development and Indian development, I think the Planning Minister will be the more appropriate Minister to answer that.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, आपको करना चाहिए। विदेश नीति कैसे चलायेंगे ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इन प्राथमिक चीजों की जानकारी यह नहीं रखेंगे तो विदेश नीति कैसे चलायेंगे ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since one of the assessments of the western military experts that China will explode a thermo-nuclear bomb has come true, may I know whether Government have got any assessment of the other remarks, that they have perfected a delivery system or are making serious effort to make a delivery system perfect, and that they will be able to hit 2,000 miles by their missiles by 1975, and will be able to hit 500 miles by missiles by 1967—that means only next year? Now that the seat of non-aligned power, the pillar of non-aligned power, Mr. Nasser, has this morning expressed that Arab countries also need hydrogen bomb, may I know how—I would like the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister or the Foreign Minister—to reply—the Government propose to defend the sovereignty and integrity of this country against such developments? Have they got any alternative or is "Ahimsa Paramo Dharma" the only slogan they can offer?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have information that the Chinese are going ahead with their missile programme also. But the threat to us can be without those missiles, because our

[Shri Swaran Singh]

territory is adjoining their territory. The Chinese threat is real even if the Chinese do not go ahead fast with their missile programme. About the main question, the same question is put in another form. The Prime Minister has already given the answer.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The operative part of my question has not been answered. We want to know how the Government propose to defend this country against such developments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister has given the answer.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: No, Sir; we would like to have the answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can see the record.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want the answer from the Foreign Minister. Could you understand yourself what the answer was?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Pant.

Shri K. C. Pant (Nainital): In this statement, the Foreign Minister laid great stress on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. While agreeing with him that this is a laudable objective, may I ask him whether the Government consider it realistic to expect a non-proliferation treaty, which imposes a balance of obligations on nuclear and non-nuclear powers, to emerge from the talks that are now going on, unless China can be made to fall in line with the terms of that treaty? While these talks are going on, there are signs of accelerated tendency towards proliferation, to which reference has been made by Mr. Azad and Dr. Swell. In view of these developments, may I know if the Government is contemplating speeding up the technological preparations that are going on in this country towards the acquiring knowledge of how to make nuclear bombs?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: No, Sir, We strongly protest against this. It has not been answered. Have you understood the answer yourself? Will you kindly tell us what was the answer?

Shri K. C. Pant: May I submit with all respect that I have brought out one point which has not been referred to by any earlier speaker? Perhaps the Foreign Minister may be able to throw some light on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is that point?

Shri K. C. Pant: Regarding the non-proliferation treaty and accelerated tendency towards proliferation and the Government's reaction thereto. These are the two specific points.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is no doubt correct that the actual finalisation of a non-proliferation treaty is a very very difficult task and I share the concern expressed by the hon. Member that very serious efforts will have to be directed by the world community to bring about a non-proliferation treaty. But the stage has not yet been reached when we can say that there is absolutely no hope for a non-proliferation treaty. Therefore, the efforts that are being made in Geneva and in the United Nations should continue.

So far as the development of our technology is concerned, I agree that every effort should be made to step up our technological know-how and our techniques.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, the Chinese nuclear blackmailing or no blackmailing by which South-East Asia and Asia including India are being pressurised, may I know whether it is not the continuous, unflinching and declared policy of the Government of India not to manufacture bombs in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's policy.

(Interruptions). Mahatma Gandhi massively and substantially liberated this land and he stuck to the policy of non-violence. That policy was nobly enshrined by Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri. We being the makers of that policy cannot easily give it up. Is it not the policy of the Government of India to adhere to that policy, though our scientists are capable of delivering the goods and they are held back because of our own policy? And, the Chinese shall not use the bomb inasmuch as Hitler did not release the ABC weapons of warfare, atomic, bacteriological and chemical. I want to know whether it is still the declared policy of the Government not to manufacture the bomb?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think any reply is called for.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अणु बम जय अथवा पराजय का माधन नहीं है। जब कभी अणु बम का प्रयोग युद्ध में होगा तो वह युद्ध स्थानिक न रह कर विश्व युद्ध में परिणित हो जायेगा। अग्नी विष्टनाम का उदाहरण सामने है। अमरीका हार के बाद हार खाने के बाद भी वहां अणु बम का प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा है। क्योंकि अगर अणु बम का प्रयोग हुआ तो सारे संसार में मध्यता का नाश हो जायेगा ऐसा ख्याल है। इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात की घोषणा करेगी कि किसी भी हालत में भारत अणु बम का निर्माण नहीं करेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us take up the Half-hour-discussion.

17.22 hrs.

EMPLOYEES* OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, before the hon. Member begins the discussion, I would like to remind him that this very matter is before the High Court now and, therefore, I do not think the hon. Member should go into the merits of the case.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I am not going to cover those points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The subject is *sub judice*.

Shri K. N. Pande: We have taken a separate issue before the High Court. This is such an important issue that if it is not properly dealt it will affect the services of 30,000 employees.

Sir, on 22nd March, 1966, to a question whether the employees of the IARI and its branches have been given notices about the termination of their services if they do not resign their posts and join again afresh with the ICAR, and whether if they join the ICAR they will have their services and other benefits as they used to enjoy while they were in IARI.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This very question is now before the High Court.

Shri K. N. Pande: That is not so.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is so.

Shri K. N. Pande: It is not so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Minister says it is so.....

Shri K. N. Pande: Unless you hear What I am going to say, how can you decide.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The matter is *sub judice*; we cannot discuss it.

Shri K. N. Pande: Sir, unless you hear me you cannot take a decision.

The reply given by the Government was that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. The statement said that an expert team went into the question and recommended "in the interest of consolidating the Central Agricultural Research Programme and assuring adequate coordination all the Central Research Institutes and Commodity Committee Research Institute should be brought under the control of the ICAR and that the Council should be suitably reorganised and strengthened to develop and administer a national programme of agricultural research commensurate with the country's needs".

While stating this, they also made the statement:—

"Accepting these recommendations the Government of India have decided to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which is an autonomous organisation like the Council of Scientific Research institutions... at present under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, including these under the Central Commodity Committee. This decision has been taken in consultation with topmost scientists and in order to provide better working conditions for research work. In consequence of the above decision, the staff employed at the said research institutes would be surplus to the requirements of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture from the date the Institutes are transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, i.e. 1st April, 1966. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have, however, agreed to employ such of the staff at these institutes as are willing to serve the Council on the following conditions."

First of all, I want to say something about this statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it has anything to do about the retrenchment which is before the High Court, it will not be proper for this House to discuss it.

Shri K. N. Pande: I am not going to cover that point. I am now criticizing their own statement. Their own statement is contradictory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That very question is before the High Court.

Shri K. N. Pande: That is not before the court. Only the permanent employees have filed a writ petition before the High Court. There are so many types of employees there—permanent, quasi-permanent and temporary employees. What is going to happen to them? They have not filed any writ petition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your question is that the expert team proposed the transfer of agricultural research programme from Central Institutes to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with a view to co-ordinate different research works but the Ministry while implementing the recommendation wants to do away with the services of the employees. It is the question of services of the employees that is now before the High Court.

Shri K. N. Pande: It is the permanent employees who have filed this writ petition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether it is permanent or quasi-permanent.....

Shri K. N. Pande: There is no writ filed on behalf of the temporary employees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that very question is before the High Court. How can we discuss it?

Shri K. N. Pande: I am not going to discuss that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you are confining your remarks to research, I have no objection.

Shri K. N. Pande: Research and also the service conditions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can we discuss a matter which is *sub judice*?

Shri K. N. Pande: I am not going to talk about retrenchment.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Let us get a statement from the minister.

Shri K. N. Pande: If you have no patience.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of patience. We should not do anything illegal. It is not permitted by the Rules.

Shri K. N. Pande: Am I going to talk anything illegal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the matter is *sub judice*, how can we discuss it?

Shri K. N. Pande: Let us see what is the issue before the High Court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the issue before the High Court?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The issue before the court is that all the employees in these institutions were Government employees and they have stated that their status as Government servants should not be disturbed and that they should continue to be Government servants. That is the writ which they have filed. That is the very point which arises in this discussion.

Shri K. N. Pande: I shall not make any reference to it, whether they

should remain as Government servants or not. I shall talk only about the statement made by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not refer to the Employees.

Shri K. N. Pande: I cannot touch only those points which are before the court, but I can touch other points which are not before the court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shri K. N. Pande: In the course of the statement the Minister says:—

“The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will protect the scale of pay of the post as also the emoluments drawn by the said staff at the time of their employment by the Council, so long as they continue to be employed in the same post.

The staff will continue to be entitled to the pensionary benefits in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 2(6)EV(A) 62 dated the 5th November, 1964.”

What does this memorandum of the Finance Ministry say? The circular of the Finance Ministry says...

Shri C. Subramaniam: All these questions arise on the basis that these government servants would come over to the employment of the ICAR which question is under dispute and against which they have filed a writ petition. Therefore, to proceed on the basis that if they go over to the ICAR, what would happen is pre-judging the judgment of the High Court. Therefore, unless that question is settled, whether the Government is entitled to give them notice and transfer them to the service of the ICAR, I do not think that we can discuss this here.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

In view of this, I cannot give any useful answer. He expects some answer from me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry the matter is *sub judice*. We cannot discuss it here.

Shri K. N. Pande: How can we say that before examining the.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has made the statement. I am sorry

I cannot allow. My ruling is that we cannot take it up here.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 11, 1966/Vaisakha 21, 1888 (Saka).

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